IDFI

**Institute for Development
of Freedom of Information**

Nationalization of Sustainable Development Goal 16 in Georgia - Achievements, Challenges and the Way Ahead

March 2018
Tbilisi

Contents

Executive Summary

Since the submission of the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in September 2016, Georgia has made significant progress with regard to institutionalizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the first [report](#) mostly outlined the future institutional framework, initial steps of the nationalization process and contained limited information on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), the next progress report as well as VNR will include detailed information on all SDG targets, based on the current version of the matrix, that contains a vast amount of information about each goal, target and indicator.

Throughout 2016 and 2017, the Government of Georgia has made significant effort to set up a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism for SDGs and has advanced the transposition of the 2030 Agenda into the national policy context.

The underlying report highlights the achievements that Georgia has made with regard to nationalizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and closely examines the data related to the implementation of SDG 16. Particular interest regarding Goal 16 is caused by the fact that Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions were not covered by the Millennium Development Goals and contains important and complex policy directions that are vital for the successful implementation of the remaining agenda.

Research of the SDG National Document demonstrates that for Goal 16 there are two types of data sources – administrative data and data produced by international organizations. Currently, the nationalized Agenda does not include other forms of supplementary data that might be relevant for contextualizing SDG 16. Such data can be produced, for example, by civil society and can help understand how specific targets are implemented.

In total, there are 12 targets and 44 indicators for SDG 16 that have been adjusted to the local context. These targets range from reduction of violence to promotion of rule of law, reduction of corruption and fight against organized crime. In order to analyze the data in a more logical way, targets examined in the underlying report were divided into three thematic clusters: 1. Human Security and Rule of Law; 2. Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability; 3. Inclusion and Non-Discrimination.

It is important to point out that for 2017 there were certain data gaps with regard to several indicators of SDG 16, the baselines for which are to be established during 2018 and 2019. As for gaps that have not been addressed, there is only one indicator that does not have corresponding baseline information – 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group. This gap exists because neither public institutions nor civil society organizations and development partners have yet committed to commissioning a public perception survey on this matter.

According to the structure of the National SDG Document, there are specific lead agencies that are assigned to each indicator of Goal 16: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Administration of the Government (Interagency Commission for Gender Equality, Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence), Ministry of Justice (Interagency Council on Combating Trafficking in Persons), Ministry of Corrections, State Security Service, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Chief Prosecutor, Civil Service Bureau, Central Election Commission, High Council of Justice and Ministry of Education and Science.

As already mentioned, a substantial amount of SDG 16 baselines are going to be established in 2018-2019 and will require additional review and monitoring.

In addition, the underlying report outlines linkages between SDG 16 and the Open Government Partnership. It provides an analysis of 2016-2017 OGP National Action Plan Commitments in light of SDG 16 targets and assesses how closely these Commitments reflect the substance of SDG 16.

Nationalization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Government of Georgia selected the Administration of the Government (AoG) as the leading entity that is tasked with coordinating SDG matters in Georgia and leading the nationalization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As a result of extensive interagency consultations led by AoG, out of 17 Global Goals, 169 targets and 244 global indicators, Georgia has prioritized 17 Goals, 98 targets and 204 indicators. An informal working group led by AoG and composed of representatives of Georgian public institutions has developed the first version of the SDG National Document, which unites all policy directions of the 2030 Agenda that were prioritized by Georgia. In the process of developing the document, AoG has closely collaborated with UN agencies and has received thematic substantive guidance from the UN and its specialized agencies. Over the course of 2016 and 2017, the SDG National Document was revised several times; however, the structure was defined as follows:

Goal						
Global Target	Georgia Adjusted Target	Global Indicator	Georgia Adjusted Indicator for 2030	Baseline	Data Source	Lead Line Ministry/Agency

After the development of the first version of the SDG National Document, AoG commenced multi-stakeholder consultations aimed at receiving feedback for the improvement of the data. At this stage, AoG has started collaborating with UNDP and IDFI through a project supported by the Government of Sweden and USAID. The aim of this three-component project was: 1. To increase the capacity of AoG to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Georgia; 2. Raise public awareness on SDGs and support multi-stakeholder discussion with national and local civil society organizations (CSOs), media, private sector, students and academia; and 3. To support institutional Improvement of the SDG Coordination Mechanism.

In addition, along with El Salvador, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, Tunisia and Uruguay, UNDP selected Georgia to participate in a global pilot project that was supported by USAID. The aim of the pilot was to increase the capacity of relevant national stakeholders in the monitoring of SDG 16. As part of the global pilot, IDFI has engaged international and local experts and has assisted AoG in examining each nationalized targets, proposing supplementary and complementary indicators and sources of data. Moreover, IDFI has organized workshops for representatives of public institutions on production of data for the monitoring of SDG 16.

The pilot project has laid ground for institutionalization of a system of scorecards and national metadata in the monitoring system. If global metadata forms were only used for global SDG indicators, it was within the scope of the UNDP pilot project when Georgia adopted metadata forms for nationalized (adjusted) indicators. Metadata forms are used to provide detailed information about the indicator itself, what it measures, which layers of disaggregation it offers, methodology of collection, frequency of publication, source, etc.

In addition to examining SDG 16 targets and proposing recommendations for complementary and supplementary indicators, AoG and IDFI have conducted a qualitative assessment of each indicator through a system of scorecards, which aimed to analyze whether indicators have national policy implications, aggregation methodologies based on international standards, levels of disaggregation, etc. In the future, the system of scorecards is going to be established for all Sustainable Development Goals to assist responsible public institutions in the overall evaluation of the National SDG Document.

One of the most important achievements of the UNDP/IDFI assistance is the establishment of an Electronic Monitoring System for Sustainable Development Goals. The complex system will enable AoG and lead government institutions to report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a web-based monitoring system. Once the National SDG Document is incorporated in the monitoring software, the administrator will assign tasks to every lead agency, which will annually report on the implementation of each indicator. After monitoring data is inserted in the system, it will generate charts, graphs and other visualizations, according to the level of disaggregation of the indicator. The information then be finalized and published on the public module of the website, where all interested parties will have the opportunity to look into the national level implementation of SDGs.

In addition, the system will simplify the preparation of the Voluntary National Review reports by providing ready-made visualizations on the implementation of each target. The system will be completed in May 2018 and AoG will have the opportunity to utilize it for the preparation of the 2019 High-Level Political Forum. The design of the system is being developed by Data Exchange Agency of Georgia in close collaboration with AoG, IDFI and UNDP

Institutional Setup and National Coordination of the 2030 Agenda

The implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is facilitated through the Sustainable Development Goals Council, which was formally adopted through the Ordinance of the Prime Minister of Georgia, on May 2 2017. The Council was established within the auspices of the Public Administration Reform Council, which was transformed into the Public Administration Reform and Sustainable Development Goals Council through the Decree of the Prime Minister. The detailed functioning of the SDGs Council was elaborated in its Terms of Reference (ToR) submitted and approved by the Council on its first meeting on October 24, 2017. In addition to its existing functions related to public administration, the Council gained the core function to oversee the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia. The ToR of the Council grants it following functions:

- Coordination of interagency issues associated with the implementation of SDGs;
- Adoption of decisions on updating and extending SDGs, SDG indicators, and the SDG national document;
- Continue to incorporate SDGs into Georgia's national policies
- Establishment and oversight of relevant working groups to support the strategic planning, integrated implementation, and effective monitoring of assigned SDGs and related thematic fields, etc.

The Council is chaired by the Head of the Administration of the Government of Georgia and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and reports directly to the Prime Minister. The meetings of the Council take place at least once a year. The Policy Analysis, Strategic Planning and Coordination Department of the Administration of the Government serves as the Secretariat of the Council and provides analytical and technical support to its operation. The Council is composed of ministries and other government agencies; however, it also allows for a possibility for the participation of representatives of UN agencies, EU delegation, non-governmental organizations, business associations and academia, without voting rights.

To support the functioning of the Council, four thematic SDG Working Groups have been established – Social Inclusion, Economic Development, Democratic Governance and Sustainable Energy and Environmental Protection and. With the support of UNDP, AoG prepared Terms of Reference (ToR) for each working group. These ToRs outline the mandate and responsibilities of the Working Group, its structure and composition. Together with SDG 5 and 10, SDG 16 falls within the competence of the Democratic Governance Working Group. As stipulated by the ToR, the responsibilities of this Working Group are to:

- Ensure the efficient implementation of assigned SDGs.
- Make informed recommendations to relevant stakeholders on key policy priorities.
- Incorporate knowledge-sharing mechanisms that can be utilized by the Working Group to advance the integrated implementation of SDGs.
- Ensure the integration of SDGs into national policy planning system via incorporating the SDG targets into existing or prospective National Strategies and Action Plans.
- Provide feedback, guidance and relevant insight in the drafting of Georgia's Voluntary National Review on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

- Create effective mechanisms to successfully monitor and evaluate assigned SDGs.
- Conduct a targets/indicators revision and extension of sustainable development targets for approval of the SDGs Council.

Although the institutional framework for SDG coordination has been set up throughout 2017, meetings of the working groups have not taken place and specific tasks have not been formally assigned to the various SDG 16 stakeholders. As for the Council, even though the first meeting of the SDG Council took place on October 24, 2017, the topics of the meeting were general and aimed at presenting the efforts undertaken in the process of nationalization of the targets and indicators. In the nearest future, it will be important to observe how and if the Council and its working groups will transform into a permanent oversight mechanism for the 2030 Agenda and how it will assert political leadership over the national efforts to implement the Goals.

An important role of the Council is to guarantee the conformity of national policy directions with the strategic objectives established by the National SDG Document. For this purpose and through the support of Sida, UNDP and IDFI will be assisting AoG in linking all national policy documents to relevant SDG targets and indicators. This exercise will, on the one hand, map existing national efforts aimed at the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, on the other hand, identify targets and indicators that need additional effort for successful execution of the objectives laid down by the SDGs. Moreover, linking SDGs to domestic policy documents will not only enable public institutions to effectively track the relevance of national efforts but will also empower CSOs and other stakeholders to engage in a substantive discussion into the question of whether these or that measure is adequate *vis-a-vis* the requirements of each Goal.

Linking the 2030 Agenda with the Open Government Partnership

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative founded in 2011 and aimed at promoting civic participation, fighting against corruption, transparency, effective delivery of public services and innovation. More than 70 countries participate in the initiative and regularly develop and implement National Action Plans outlined according to the principles and guidelines established by OGP. In 2015, participants of the initiative laid down a [Joint Declaration](#) on Open Government for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Among other aspirations, signatories of the document declared to use the "Open Government Partnership National Action Plans to adopt commitments that serve as effective tools to promote transparent and accountable implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." As an active member of OGP and current chair country of the Partnership, Georgia has also joined the Declaration and committed to the fulfillment of its objectives.

Assessing the interlinkages between OGP and SDGs is highly relevant, especially from the perspective of SDG 16, since the latter has tremendous overlaps with all elements of OGP. A [paper](#) published by the Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF) extensively outlines all similarities of these initiatives. For example, 5 out of 10 SDG 16 targets directly match the aspirations of OGP. Some of the common elements between OGP and SDG 16 are "transparency, accountability, responsiveness, and inclusive participation in the functioning of governments". Nevertheless, SDG 16 goes beyond these areas and extends to peace, access

to justice and reduction of crime. There are also self-evident similarities among the main objectives of these initiatives[1]:

SDG 16 Main Objective	OGP's Vision
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Build more transparent, accountable, and responsive governments, with the ultimate goal of improving public policies and services, as well as the level and scope of public participation. This often requires a shift in norms and culture to ensure open and honest dialogue between governments and civil society.

In addition to the Joint Declaration, stronger commitment towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is also underlined in the Co-Chair Vision of Georgia and Mukelani Dimba for the Open Government Partnership, which is a guiding declaratory document presented to the OGP community for the period of October 2017 – October 2018. As for linking SDGs and OGP National Action Plan Commitments, responsible parties have not yet institutionalized the practice of providing interlinkages between commitments and relevant SDG targets. However, this report outlines the connection of each commitment from the 2016-2017 Action Plan to the relevant SDG 16 nationalized target and analyzes how closely (linkages are assed as high, medium and low) the commitment is linked to the indicators that were adjusted by Georgia:

OGP National Action Plan 2016-2017 Commitment	SDG 16 National Target	Link with the Nationalized SDG 16 Target Indicator(s) (High, Medium, Low)
1. Adapting the Public Service Hall to the needs of the people with disabilities	**16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	**Medium**
2. Launch of the unified healthcare system information portal	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**
3. Introduction of electronic licensing system in the field of natural resources application	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**
4. Creation of spatial (Geographic) data web-portal for the energy sector	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**

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[1] Open Government Partnership and Sustainable Development Goal Number 16: Similarities and Differences, Pg.2, Vinay Bhargava and Sarah Little, Partnership for Transparency Fund, 2015

5. Creation of innovation ecosystem	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**
6. Electronic portal for registering and disposal of State Property – Customer's Module	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**
7. Development of the Freedom of Information Law	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.10** Ensure continuous public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	**High**
8. Development of a monitoring and assessment system of the Government policy and legislative acts	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Medium**
9. Introduction of the public officials' asset declarations monitoring system	**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;	**Medium**
10. Establishing unified regulations to publish court decisions	**16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national level and ensure equal access to justice for all **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.10** Ensure continuous public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	**Medium**
11. Development of transparency and integrity strategy and action plan in the field of regional development and infrastructure	**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Medium**
12. Improvement of the database of the convicted and transfer of the penitentiary department entirely onto the electronic workflow management	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**
13. Publication of phone tapping data according to the nature of the crime and geographic area	**16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national level and ensure equal access to justice for all	**Medium**

	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	
14. Increasing citizen participation in supervision of public finances (Public Audit)	**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**Medium**
15. Electronic innovations for more transparency and efficiency of Public Procurement	**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms **16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Medium**
16. Adoption of the Environmental Assessment Code	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**Low**
17. Introduction of a mobile app as an alternative channel to connect to "112"	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	**Low**
18. Development of local councils for crime prevention	**16.1** Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere **16.4** By 2030, reduce all forms of organized crime **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**Medium**
19. Development of a Guidebook for Economic Agents	**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	**Low**
20. Development and introduction of the quality control program of commercial service	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;	Low
21. Presentation of company reports in an electronic form and provision of their accessibility	**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	**Low**
22. Introduction of an electronic petition portal and ZugdidiINFO on the website of Zugdidi Municipality Assembly	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**Medium**

23. Transparency of Ozurgeti Municipality Assembly meetings	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**Medium**
24. Creation of Electronic Mechanism for Local Budget Planning in Kutaisi, Ozurgeti, Batumi and Akhaltsikhe	**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels **16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	**Medium**

The above mapping illustrates that Commitments of the 2016-2017 OGP National Action Plan extensively relate to the Georgia adjusted targets formulated in the SDG National Document; however, the level/quality of their connection with SDG 16 nationalized indicators varies significantly. Although targets and indicators can be modified throughout the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is important to create a space in the future OGP National Action Plan for the identification of the link with a relevant Goal, target and indicator.

Baseline Data Gaps

Although AoG and relevant public institutions have extensively analyzed the data for SDG 16 and indicators have been selected for the absolute majority of the targets, aggregation of information has not been made possible for eight baselines. This was partly caused by the fact that four indicators rely on data from the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which is being conducted by UNICEF Georgia. The periodic survey was last conducted in Georgia in 2005 and is currently being designed for re-launch; therefore, baseline data that is depending on the MICS is scheduled to be established in 2019.

 As for other data, Geostat (National Statistics Office of Georgia) and UN WOMEN will be publishing their data in 2018 allowing relevant lead institutions to establish baselines in March 2018. The full list of indicators with missing baseline data is given below:

Indicator	When will the Baseline be established	Source
16.1.3. Proportion of women and men subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Baseline to be established in 2018 (March)	GEOSTAT / UN Women
16.1.4: Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Baseline to be established in 2019	Georgia Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Data
16.2.1: Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or	Baseline to be established in 2019	Georgia Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Data

psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month		
16.2.3: Proportion of women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Baseline to be established in 2018 (March)	GEOSTAT / UN Women
16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Baseline to be established in 2019	Georgia Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Data
16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	**No Data**	**No Data**
16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under national legislation	Baseline to be established in 2019	Georgia Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Data
16.b.2: Percentage of women and girls aged 15-64, who have experienced sexual harassment in general and at the work place in particular in the last 12 months	Baseline to be established in 2018 (March)	GEOSTAT / UN Women

Measuring Implementation through Surveys and International Rankings

Measuring some of the important aspects of SDG 16 implementation relies upon rankings and standardized surveys. In particular, implementation of target 16.6. – Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, fully relies on the components of the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) that are produced by the World Bank. These indicators include:

Indicator (2022)	Baseline (2014)	Recent Performance Data (2016 Percentile Rank)
16.6.1.a Voice and Accountability Index 2022: higher than baseline index	16.6.1.a Voice and Accountability Index 2014: **55.67 %**	**54%**
16.6.1.b Government Effectiveness Index 2022: higher than baseline index	16.6.1.b Government Effectiveness Index 2014: **71.63 %**	**71%**

16.3.1.c Regulatory Quality Index 2022: higher than baseline index	16.3.1.c Regulatory Quality Index: **79.33%**	**81%**
16.6.1.d Rule of Law Index 2022: higher than baseline index	16.6.1.d Rule of Law Index: **64.42 %**	**64%**
16.6.1.e Control of Corruption Index 2022: higher than baseline index	16.6.1.e Control of Corruption Index: **75.48%**	**74%**

Other Rankings and Indexes		
Indicator (2022)	**Baseline**	**Recent Performance Data**
16.10.1.a World Press Freedom Index 2022: Georgia's ranking has been improved in Reporters Without Borders (RSF) World Press Freedom Index	16.10.1.a World Press Freedom Index 2015: 69/179	World Press Freedom Index 2017: 64/180

In addition to the above components, the Worldwide Governance Indicators also measure Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism; however, this component was not included in the National SDG Document. As for the remaining parts for 2016, we can observe slight deterioration *vis-à-vis* baseline data in 4 components and one minor (1.67 %) improvement in the Regulatory Quality Index. It must be pointed out that for over 20 years these indicators have been measured through a well-established methodology that is applied to more than 200 countries; nevertheless, its complex measurement system does not provide for a possibility to contextualize the data and measure aspects that might only have national significance.

Another potential challenge for using WGI alone is that it gives low weight to household surveys and more heavily relies on expert opinions, which increases the risk of bias. Therefore, as mentioned above, it would be beneficial if these international indexes are used in conjunction with locally aggregated data that can be designed through joint cooperation of public institutions and civil society organizations.

Another indicator of target 16.6 is indicator PI-2 of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA), a methodology for assessing public finance management performance. PEFA measures 94 characteristics, 31 key components of public finance management and 7 broad pillars of activity. Some of the challenges of using PEFA components, as an SDG 16 indicator, are that they are not regular (measured once every 5 years) and its recent reports are not publicly available.

Targets and Indicators by Cluster

Discussion and analysis of targets and indicators is simplified by dividing them into clusters. Current composition of Goal 16 in the National SDG Document includes three clusters - 1. Human Security and Rule of Law; 2. Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability; 3. Inclusion and Non-Discrimination.

Human Security and Rule of Law

Human Security and Rule of Law		
Target	**Indicator**	**Existing Baseline Data**
16.1 Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, reduced by 10-15% by 2030, relative to baseline	16.1.1 2015: 118 victims (Criminal code of Georgia, Article 108- murder, Article 109). The number of victims by age and sex: Male - total 98, 0 to 7 - 2, 18 to 24 - 10, 25 to 44 - 53, 45 or older - 28, unspecified - 5.
	16.1.2 Crime registered along the division line and adjacent areas	16.1.2 Registered crime (all investigative entities of Georgia) Breaching the rule for entering the occupied territories (CCG Article 3221) 2016 - 19; solved - 17 performing prohibited economic activity on the Occupied Territories (CCG Article 3222) 2016 - 0
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
	16.2.1 a Number of registered cases of child abuse, physical punishment and psychological aggression against children, in the past year: baseline reduced by 10-15% by 2030	16.2.1 a 1) Investigation launched on the fact of intentional grave bodily injury inflicted on a minor (CCG Article 117(5)(b)) - 3; 2) Investigation launched on the fact of battery or other violence that inflicted physical pain to the victim, but has not given rise to consequences provided for by Article 120 of the CCG and has been perpetrated intentionally against a minor (CCG Article 125(2)) - 52; 3) Investigation launched on the fact of regular beating or other violence that has caused physical or mental pain to a victim, but has not given rise to consequences provided for by Articles 117 or 118 of CCG, the same act commissioned intentionally by a perpetrator

		against a minor (CCG Article 126 (2)(d) - 2; 4) Investigation launched on the fact of sexual intercourse or any other act of sexual nature with a person who has not attained the age of 16 (CCG Article 140) - 180; 5) Investigation launched on a fact of lewd acts (CCG Article 141) - 42.
	16. 2.2 Number of individuals convicted of the human trafficking crime, by sex, age and form of exploitation	16.2.2 The number of individuals convicted of the crime of human trafficking in 2010-2016 - 20 persons, of this, 12 - women, 8 - men, 8 convicts were under 40, while 12 - over 40 years of age
	16.2.3 a: Number of registered cases of young women and men who experienced sexual violence	16.2.3 a 2015: 41 registered cases; Number of solved cases - 20; % of solved cases - 48,78%
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national level and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	16.3.1 a Total number of citizen submissions concerning the facts of violence - 7,200. Information recorded about the facts of violence in 2015: 12,710. (Submissions are based on subjective perception of applicants and often are not confirmed by the police, due to the absence of the elements of crime)
	16.3.2: Proportion of unsentenced detainees not higher than 1 to 5	16.3.2 Proportion does not exceed 1 to 5 (1,500 detainees/9,700 prison population)
	16.3.2.a: Increase rate of the budget allocated for resocialization-rehabilitation programs (other than administrative resources)	16.3.2.a: 1% of overall Ministry budget allocated to resocialization-rehabilitation programs, other than the costs related to the use of administrative resources
	16.3.2.b Increasing proportion of convicts engaged in resocialization-rehabilitation programs in total number of convicts	16.3.2.b 50% of convicts engaged in resocialization-rehabilitation programs (number of those engaged - 4,010)

16.4 By 2030, reduce all forms of organized crime	16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current USD) By 2030 baseline is reduced by 10-15%	16.4.1 2015: 126 crimes registered (Article 338 - bribe taking) ; 7 crimes registered (Article 339 - bribe-giving); 307 crimes registered (Articles 208 - 213 - Crime in Monetary and Credit System)
	16.4.2: Proportion of seized and small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments By 2030 baseline is reduced by 25-30%	16.4.2 2015: Number of seized firearms: 860
	16.4.2.a: The number of offences due to the lack of awareness reduced by 5-15%; Detection of intentional offences (prohibited, large amount, etc.) increased 15-25%.	16.4.2.a: Attempts of smuggling goods into the country - 2,843 facts, including value of 12% - 2,006,595 GEL); Attempts of the entry of narcotic and psychotropic substances, detected by the Customs authority - 252 facts (value - ?); Attempt to enter counterfeit goods - 73 facts (value - ?).

Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability

Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability		
Target	**Indicator**	**Existing Baseline Data**
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1: Number of persons who paid a bribe to a public official by 2030	16.5.1: Number of persons who paid a bribe to a public official in 2014 - 6; 2015 - 0; 2016 - 6
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.2 Manual on effective investigation and criminal prosecution of corruption offences involving legal persons elaborated	16.5.2 Manual on effective investigation and criminal prosecution of corruption offences involving legal persons is being developed 2016
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.2.a. Anti-corruption activities implemented	16.5.2.a: GoG obligations for implementing anti-corruption activities are stipulated in Georgia Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan.

		Note: The Anti-Corruption Action Plan has been formally adopted by Government Decree in September 2017.
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 By 2020, Customer Satisfaction Index is formulated and public service delivery is measured via such index; By 2030, service delivery index is improved by 15 % (compared to 2020)	16.6.2 There is no unified National Policy on Pubic Service Delivery. Customer Satisfaction Index for Georgia will be formulated after policy has been developed and all public service delivery agencies will be measured against the same index, according to the same requirements. 1. 75-80% of the customers are satisfied with the public services of public service halls (PSHs);
16.10 Ensure continuous public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of registered and verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months: 2030 target: 0	16.10.1 Number of registered and verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates: baseline: 0
16.10 Ensure continuous public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Adoption and implementation of the new Freedom of Information Law	16.10.2 Statutory and policy guarantees for the access of public to information are stipulated in the General Administrative Code of Georgia. A new draft law on the Freedom of Information has been drafted for introducing wider and more unified regulations. (2016)
16.10 Ensure continuous public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2.a. Population access to open data increased	16.10.2.a. Number of tables available at the open data portal (data tables in a structured format): 2015 - 263; 2016 - 480

| 16.10 Ensure continuous public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements | 16.10.2.b. At least 64 community centers are operating at full capacity. Through these centers, local population have access to over 200 public and private services | 16.10.2.b. 27 community centers are fully functional by 2015; *Note:* 51 community centers are fully functional by 2017 |

Inclusion and Non-Discrimination

Inclusion and Non-Discrimination		
Target	**Indicator**	**Existing Baseline Data**
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Number of Civil Servants (age, sex, persons with disabilities, local self-governments, judiciary)	16.7.1 Number of Civil Servants (2017) : Total - 46,708 (including police) Women 14,479 (31%); Men- 32,228(69%) Average age: 40.5; Women - 40; Men - 41; Persons with disabilities -55; Those in managerial Positions - 5,680; Men in managerial positions – 3,566 (74%) Women in managerial positions - 1,456 (26%)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1.a Proportion of seats held by women in Parliament and in in city assemblies (Sakrebulo)	16.7.1.a 2016: women hold 16% of seats in the Parliament and 11.6% of seats in city assemblies (Sakrebulo)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1.b Proportion of women in judiciary	16.7.1.b 2015: women judges - 47%
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1.c Proportion of women in decision-making positions	16.7.1.c Women in managerial positions - 1,229 (22%) (2016)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	NO DATA

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2.a Youth have opportunities and relevant skills to participate in decision-making process	16.7.2.a Only 10.9% of youth take part in deciding on youth related issues (2013 study) Youth are not actively engaged in public life in Georgia. Their majority (90.4%) is of the opinion that they have the right to take part in deciding on youth related issues, still, in 2013 only 10.9% took actual participation in the decision-making process on youth related issues.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2.b The country has fully funded Youth Policy	16.7.2.b The share of youth program activities in the adjusted Ministry of Education and Science budget is 6.01% (2015)
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under national legislation	16.b.1.a: Public Defender Submissions 2015: 169 submissions: gender identity - 6 sex - 17 sexual orientation - 13 political - 9 disability - 12 religion -17 origin (nationality , ethnic origin) - 22

Conclusion

Setting up a national coordination mechanism for the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has proven to be one of the most important and challenging tasks for Georgia. The institutional setup and broad ownership of the SDGs is decisive in how the process will continue further. Activities carried out by AoG and relevant line Ministries have guaranteed that, similar to other multilateral initiatives, Georgia will remain among the leaders in the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, targeted assistance of Sida, through the support of UNDP and IDFI, has directly intervened in the areas that were the most challenging – setting up an inter-agency coordination system, improving monitoring capacities and raising awareness among various stakeholders. Nevertheless, additional steps need to be taken in all of the above-mentioned areas.

Development and finalization of the National SDG Document has been an important milestone in the overall implementation of the 2030 Agenda, since it will facilitate a substantive dialogue between public institutions, civil society, development partners, private sector and academia. Aggregation and production of data through the Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is another positive development that is going to assist smooth monitoring of all SDGs.

Lessons learned through the examination of SDG 16 targets, indicators and baselines has demonstrated that additional steps need to be taken with regard to review and finalization of the National SDG Document; however, one of the most important takeaways from this exercise is the realization that the document is a dynamic tool that needs systematic review and improvement. For greater contextualization of SDG 16 and other Goals, it is critically important to match each target and indicator with relevant domestic policy documents. This will ensure that the 2030 Agenda is not a parallel process that public agencies have to deal with on an infrequent basis, but is an integral part of national policy development.

As for SDG 16 indicators and baselines, it is apparent that a full-scale monitoring is yet to be carried out, since a vast volume of information still needs to be inserted in the National SDG Document. Since Georgia is an important regional leader in governance reform and significant expertise exists both within the public sector and civil society, it is recommended to start using national supplementary indicators that will be developed by CSOs, in close cooperation with public institutions. This would establish a good international practice and will once again demonstrate Georgian leadership in pursuing establishment of Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions.

As the chair of OGP, Georgia needs additional measures to approximate SDG 16 targets and indicators with the upcoming OGP National Action Plan. The above-mentioned mapping exercise demonstrates that already existing commitments have strong interlinkages with SDG targets and indicators and the only additional missing step is to institutionalize this practice.