

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators proposed for Lao PDR

21 August 2016 and revised in the baseline data process, 30 March 2017

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

^aTier classification as of 24 March 2016, Third meeting of the Interagency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), 30 Mar - 1 Apr 2016, Mexico City)

Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.

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Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

SDG 1 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1990, the World Bank's standard methodology is applied to this indicator, using Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates and a common poverty line.
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	1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line by province/ ethnic group/ sex/women headed households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregation by households with children will allow calculation of child poverty rates Disaggregation by women headed households will allow further analysis of disparities This is measured five yearly by LECS (surveys)
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% families defined as poor by the National Committee on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (NCRDPE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government wants to be able to monitor this annually from its administrative data collected by NCRDPE. The smallest unit here is the household
1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old-age persons,	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% population covered by National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (including and disaggregated by sex, by old-age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO suggests breaking down the indicator into two. To fully reflect social protection coverage, the World Bank suggests that the second indicator include all

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	persons with disabilities, pregnant women/ newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***% population covered by all social health protection schemes (including Community-Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, State Authority for Social Security, Social Security Organization and NSSF) • % population covered by all social protection schemes (including subsidized health insurance, school feeding programmes, National Health Insurance Scheme, and others) (JICA and WB) 	social protection coverage schemes, so that the social protection system can expand beyond its current narrow scope by 2030. Consequently a third indicator (in addition to the two agreed NSEDP indicators) has been added at the suggestion of JICA and World Bank.
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	1.4.1* Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of adults (female/male) with an account at bank/ financial institution (SDG 8) • ***Percentage of population living in households with access to basic services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Health: births attended by trained health personnel, antenatal care, DPT3 immunization coverage (SDG 3), ○ Improved drinking water sources, improved sanitation facilities (SDG 6), ○ Education: primary gross enrolment ratio (SDG 4) • Percentage of population with access to electricity (SDG 7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See SDG 8. • These are summarized forms of indicators under NSEDP or other SDGs (SDGs 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8). For full formulation, see these indicators under the appropriate SDG.
	1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of adults with secure tenure rights to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank suggests that this indicator be included to measure the progress in the share of total population with secure access to land.
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	1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***Number of persons per 100,000 directly affected (dead, missing, homeless/displaced) by natural disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly affected means death, homelessness/displacement, injury
	1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	II		
	1.5.3: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of disaster risk reduction strategies at national and sub-national levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting should also include whether there is alignment between national and sub-national disaster risk reduction strategies.
1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of	1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government			

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sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	directly to poverty reduction programmes			
	1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure /and as a percentage of GDP • ***General government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure /and as a percentage of GDP • ***General government expenditure on social protection services as a percentage of total government expenditure /and as a percentage of GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets should be included and aligned with the targets in sector development plans. • The World Bank suggests further review and discussions on this SDG indicator with the government and concerned DPs (WB/ WHO, UNICEF/ UNFPA/ UNESCO/ILO)
	1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	III	

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

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SDG 2 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and INN
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	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Prevalence of undernourishment in the population ***% of population consuming less than the minimum dietary energy requirements of 2100 cal/day/person (under the Food Poverty Line defined by the Government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See FAO's comment on Food Poverty Line indicator below. This indicator may be computed using the information contained in household consumption surveys. This is actually the indicator 2.1.1. and should be computed using the same data that could inform indicator 2.1.1, but with a more appropriate definition of the methodology. FAO and the World Bank stand ready to provide further technical assistance.
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao PDR could easily adopt the prevalence of food insecurity based on the FIES, by using any planned household or individual survey in the country to include the FIES survey module. FAO will provide technical assistance. Suggested by WFP and the INN (International NGOs Network) to add on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of rural/urban households with poor and borderline Food Consumption Score. http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/document/s/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf?_ga=1.19718858.2.873229494.1471706995 To disaggregate by rural/urban/ ethnicity/wealth quintile as available
2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregation should be by sex, province, residence (rural without road access/rural with road access/ urban) ethnicity

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adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregation should be by sex, province, residence (rural without road access/rural with road access/ urban) ethnicity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Prevalence of overweight (weight for height >+2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5, disaggregated by sex, province, ethnicity 	
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	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural value added per labour unit (Proxy for overall agricultural productivity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that in the interim, the suggested proxy indicator would indicate overall agricultural productivity. The source would be World Development Indicators. FAO notes that if micro-data were available from recent household budget surveys and/or recent agricultural surveys the indicator could be computed, at least on an experimental basis. This would allow starting the monitoring. FAO should be part of the review process. FAO also notes that for the national indicator on labour productivity, it would be important to clarify the relevant target group (i.e., the definition of “smallholder” that will be used) and find out whether the data is available for such target groups.
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (WB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO notes that if micro-data were available from recent household budget surveys and/or recent agricultural surveys the indicator could be computed, at least on an experimental basis. This would allow starting the monitoring. FAO should be part of the review process. The World Bank notes that this indicator is key to poverty reduction.
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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO notes that this is a multidimensional indicator whose methodology is not yet fully developed, and that therefore, it is not possible to suggest a relevant national indicator at this moment.

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2.5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is ongoing to develop an international standard. Two approaches (not mutually exclusive) could be pursued, with some assistance from FAO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Reporting for the first year(s) could be based on the <i>Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> accessions conserved <i>ex situ</i> in long/medium terms in gene banks which are part of the MLS of the International Treaty,¹ although not from Laos, and whose country of origin is Laos. (ii) Some assistance could be provided to digitalize/standardize Lao PDR's <i>ex situ</i> collections data and thereby enable reporting on the indicator.
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently 100 % of local breeds are of unknown risk status. It would be sufficient to provide a rough estimate of population sizes for the livestock breeds kept in Lao PDR to the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) of the FAO. FAO will further advise on the data.
2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	2.a.1* The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Share of agricultural spending in GDP, where agriculture includes crops, livestock, fisheries, productive forestry, and hunting sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Finance of the Lao PDR would be able to calculate this indicator
	2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) disbursed to the agriculture sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Aid Management Platform (AMP) of Lao PDR has data disaggregated by sector
2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producer Support Estimate is the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature, objectives or impacts on farm production or income. It includes market price support, budgetary payments and budget revenue foregone, i.e. gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers arising from policy measures based on: current output, input use, area planted/animal numbers/ receipts/ incomes (current, non-current), and non-commodity criteria.

¹ The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT PGRFA), also known as the International Seed Treaty, is a comprehensive international agreement in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, which aims at guaranteeing food security through the conservation, exchange and sustainable use of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA), as well as the fair and equitable benefit sharing arising from its use. The Treaty establishes the Multilateral System (MLS) of Access and Benefit-sharing to facilitate plant germplasm exchanges and benefit sharing through Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA).

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	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural export subsidies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently not feasible for country level reporting Lao PDR does not use agricultural export subsidies, and committed to the World Trade Organization not to do so, so the value of indicator will be zero (WTO Secretariat)
<p>2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>	2.c.1* Indicator of (food) price anomalies	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed indicator of food price anomalies measures the number of “Price Anomalies” that occur on a given food commodity price series over a given period of time. The methodology to calculate the indicator has not yet been released to countries. So at this time it is being calculated by FAO using national level data.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

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SDG 3 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank, JICA and INN
3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Maternal mortality ratio 	
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Proportion of births attended by trained health personnel 	Disaggregation by ethnicity, geography, educational status, poverty quintile
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	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Under-five mortality rate 	To disaggregate to the extent possible: rural/urban/sex/ ethnicity/ wealth quintiles, etc.
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neonatal mortality rate 	
3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex and key populations)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Estimated number of new HIV infections, number/per 1000 by sex, age and key population group 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** % of people with diagnosed HIV receiving sustained ART 	Additional indicator suggested by UNAIDS since Lao has committed to reporting on this indicator to the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS)
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Incidence of TB (all forms) per 100,000 population per year 	
	3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 persons per year (among the population living in areas where malaria transmission occurs)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Malaria incidence rate per 1000, (among the population living in areas where malaria transmission occurs) 	
	3.3.4 Number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants receiving three doses of hepatitis B vaccine (%) 	WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surv

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				eillance/routine/coverage/en/index4.html) Proxy indicator for Hepatitis B- WHO to comment
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (NTD)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the NTDs targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions, and reported to WHO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported number of people requiring interventions against NTDs is reported by WHO http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2016/Annex_B/en/
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	3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death registration systems with mortality causes are not complete. WHO estimations are available, e.g., “Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30 and exact age 70 (%)” http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2016/Annex_B/en/
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suicide mortality rate, per 100,000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO estimates are available but may not be the same as national estimates. INN (International NGOs Network) notes that further work on this should be supported. http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2016/Annex_B/en/
3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently not feasible for country level reporting
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The methodology has been established and tested by WHO. See Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2014 and its Appendix at: http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/msb_gsr_2014_3.pdf?ua=1
3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths within 30 days, per 100,000 population (age-standardized)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of road traffic deaths a year per 100,000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO compiles this data at global level. See http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.A997
3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the	3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced by surveys and disaggregated by rural/urban/ethnicity as available

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integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available data and policy are for 15-19 years old. However, LSIS data show that 1.2% of live births do take place at ages below 15. The Government may therefore wish to consider the 10-14 age group in future reporting. To disaggregate by ethnicity
3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1* Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	III	Indicators under 3.8.1, for the monitoring of target 3.8 (universal health coverage), are yet to be agreed on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN IAEG notes that the suggested methodology has not been tested and that work is ongoing to develop an international standard. See <i>Provisional Proposed Tiers for Global SDG Indicators as of March 24, 2016</i>. Third meeting of the Interagency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), 30 Mar - 1 Apr 2016 Mexico City
	3.8.2: Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Out of pocket health expenditure as % of total health expenditure *** Out of pocket health expenditure per capita in US\$ % of population covered by health insurance schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-IAEG has still not agreed to accept a proposed indicator on catastrophic health expenditure. See <i>Provisional Proposed Tiers for Global SDG Indicators as of March 24, 2016</i> JICA recommends the percentage of population covered by all health insurance schemes, including National Health Insurance Scheme and others
3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaths per year due to indoor and outdoor air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO to further advise. WHO country health statistics provide data on these indicators: http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/intro/en/ http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/wprocountryprofiles2004-rev.pdf?ua=1
	3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total WASH-related deaths/year % of total deaths 	
	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	II		
3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (%) Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents aged 13-15 years (%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported by WHO, including for youth: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/156262/1/9789241564922_eng.pdf
3.b. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of health facilities with essential medicines available based on MOH essential drug list 	Indicator formulation adapted in 2017 to reflect that in National Health Statistics Report FY 2014 -2015, MOH

SDG 3 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank, JICA and INN
affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.2 Total net official development (ODA) assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***Total net official development assistance disbursed to the basic health sector • Total net official development assistance for health as % of total health expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As annually reported by the Aid Management Platform (AMP) of the Roundtable process. Total amount of ODA disbursed to all sectors is available. • WHO suggests the second indicator as well.
3.c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health workers per 1000 population, by urban/rural/ province/doctors/ nurses/ midwives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be disaggregated by ethnicity also, if possible.
3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	II	<i>Average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA notes that the “average of 13 International Health Regulations core capacity scores” is given in the World Health Statistics Report by WHO. International Health Regulations Monitoring Framework [online database]. Geneva: WHO (http://www.who.int/gho/ihr/en/).

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

^a Tier classification as of 24 March 2016, Third meeting of the Interagency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), 30 Mar - 1 Apr 2016, Mexico City):

Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.

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SDG 4 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN agencies
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	4.1.1. Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***4.1.1. % of students at each education level having achieved minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics at end of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primary - lower secondary. (disaggregated by sex, province, wealth quintile, ethnicity, disability status as available) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) to confirm availability of data (baseline, progress and endline) for the proposed indicators. End of primary could be measured using the existing and future one-off surveys (EGRA, ASLO, SEA-PLM etc) and possibly the MoES assessment system (to be developed). However, no data is/will be available for the end of lower secondary. MoES to confirm whether it has a plan to set the baseline and monitor the progress of the lower-secondary learning outcomes. If assessments are planned, UNICEF and UNESCO urge not to drop the assessment at the end of grade 2 as this is a critical stage.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.2. Number of out of school children of primary age, lower-secondary age and upper secondary age (disaggregated by sex, province, wealth quintile, ethnicity, disability status as available) ***4.1.3. Completion rate, primary education ***4.1.4. Completion rate, lower secondary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This additional indicator is required to take into account children and young people who are not enrolled in school, as the target relates to <i>all</i> children and young people. NSEDP indicators are added to take into account the importance of completion (and survival) rates for Lao PDR.

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 4 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN agencies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***4.1.5. Completion rate, upper secondary education 	
4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See comment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest developing this SDG indicator by MTR of the NSEDP. The government (MoES and line Ministries) could consider adopting a common assessment system to measure this indicator. UNICEF proposes a Regional Scale for Early Childhood Development (ECD), which some of the countries from the region have already tried out and adapted. Lao PDR might want to adopt that regional scale to measure the global indicator.
	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***4.2.2. % of preschool aged children attending ECD/ Early Childhood Education (ECE)/ preschool programmes Or Gross enrollment ratio in ECD/ECE/preschool programmes (disaggregated by sex, province, ethnicity, disability status, wealth quintile as available) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoES to specify age group for "preschool aged children" - 3-5 years old, or 5 years old only? Enrollment versus Attendance: Data source for "attendance" and "enrollment" will be different – "attendance" by household surveys (e.g., DHS, LSIS – data collection only every 5 years or so) and "enrollment" by MoES Education Management Information System (EMIS) data (available annually).
4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Number of male/female students enrolled in vocational education & training 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% of male/female graduates from Lower Secondary/Upper Secondary enrolled in vocational education 	
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	4.4.1 Percentage of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by type of skill	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.4.1. Percentage of youth (15-24) having used the computer/internet by type (level) of ICT skill, by sex and by residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSIS already collects data on use of computer/internet by youth and by frequency of use. It is recommended to adapt this module in future surveys to measure the type of skill.
4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable,	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict-affected as data become	I/ III/ III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***4.5.1. Female/Male Gender parity indices for enrolment and completion rates (Primary, Lower and Upper Secondary), rural/urban, ethnicity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To calculate gender parity for all education data available. Tier depends on specific index

SDG 4 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN agencies
including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated		disability status, wealth quintile as available	
4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills. Disaggregation by: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ****4.6.1. Percentage of adult (15+ years) population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex, by urban/rural, ethnicity, wealth as available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This revised formulation is to avoid confusion with self-reported rate of literacy and numeracy.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** 4.6.2. Percentage of youth 15-24 years old achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex, by urban/rural, ethnicity, wealth as available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This revised formulation is to avoid confusion with self-reported rate of literacy and numeracy.
4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the 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	4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator has been proposed as tier 3 indicator by the UN secretariat, as there is no clear agreement yet on methodologies. As the indicator is important, it might be useful that Lao PDR start thinking how this indicator could be included into its monitoring frame.
4a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	I/II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) % schools with access to safe and adequate handwashing water facilities based on national standard. (b) % schools with adequate sanitation facilities (toilets) segregated by sex. (c) % schools with hand washing facilities as per national standard. (d) % schools with access to electricity (e) % schools with access to internet for pedagogical purposes (f) % of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (g) % of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The last indicator may not be measurable yet. School surveys may need to plan for this. WFP suggests also monitoring the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of schools providing school meals % of schools providing school agriculture
4b. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	I		

SDG 4 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN agencies
particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries				
4c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Percentage of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. s	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.c.1. % of teachers having completed at least the minimum required organized teacher training, by sex, level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoES to confirm if there is a system to capture both pre-service and in-service training of teachers

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

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SDG 5 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and the World Bank
5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether or not national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls and Whether or not mechanisms are operational in 'enforcing and monitoring' the implementation of legal frameworks for each area of law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Women notes that national laws exist to promote gender equality and non-discrimination against women and girls and there exist limited mechanisms to 'enforce and monitor' the implementation of CEDAW. Hence it is important to monitor the implementation separately.
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	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner , in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of ever partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older who report having been subject to physical or sexual violence by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> current/former intimate partner Partner or non partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data can be obtained from the national survey on Women's Health and Life Experience 2014, Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) and National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCAW), supported by UNFPA, UN Women and WHO Agencies and government may wish to consider adding such modules in future surveys to monitor indicators on violence against women/girls.
	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner , in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older who report having been subject to sexual violence by persons other than intimate partner 	
5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Adolescent pregnancy as % of total pregnancy (Proxy for early marriage/union) Early marriage rate (before 15 and before 18 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available in LSIS
	5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to Lao PDR

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 5 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and the World Bank
5.4. Recognize 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	5.4.1 Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age group and rural/urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future household surveys to incorporate a module on time use
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	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	I (a)/ III (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% women in National Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available from National Assembly Information on leaders in public sector available from Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) Leadership positions include Heads of State and governments, ministers and local government) legislative (national parliaments) judiciary and law enforcement (judges and police officers) and managers in public (and private) sector.
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% of women in decision making positions /leadership positions (political, economic and public life, by level and type). 	
5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is Indicator 3.7.1. The proposed indicator for Lao PDR is a proxy, and is measured through LSIS II. To disaggregate by rural/urban/ethnicity as available.
	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is specifically on sexual and reproductive health care services legislation. UNFPA provides direct support to Ministry of Health (MoH) and relevant partners in this area, including reporting the implementation of the legislation
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	5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, type of tenure	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO notes that 5a1 is a tier III indicator; therefore, it is expected that countries cannot provide the information in the short term. However, guidelines will be given on how to mainstream the collection of data for this indicator into existing surveys so as to enable countries to generate this indicator.
	5.a.2 Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO will send a questionnaire to Lao PDR with three proxies to determine whether the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. This questionnaire will form the basis for the subsequent measurement of this indicator at the global level.

SDG 5 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and the World Bank
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***% of population registered as mobile phone users (disaggregation by sex not possible at this time) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the data exists, Lao PDR will need to work towards disaggregation by sex
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	5.c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	III		

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

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SDG 6 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao PDR still does not have systems to monitor water quality and excreta management which are necessary to fully meet SDG specifications.²
6.2. 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	6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand- washing facility with soap and water	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility ***Proportion of population practicing open defecation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These formulations, used for Millennium Development Goal (MDG) reporting, do not fully meet SDG requirements. The sanitation indicator used for MDG reporting had no data on "hand washing facility with soap and water" Open defecation is a significant problem and should be separately reported, as this is already part of LSIS survey design.
6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated	III		
	6.3.2 Percentage of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank recommends developing an indicator for water quality with the involvement of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce	6.4.1* Percentage change in water use efficiency over time	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the methodology for this indicator is finalized, FAO will provide capacity development for data collection and processing by preparing training material and organizing workshops.

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

² http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Statistical-note-on-SDG-targets-for-WASH-and-wastewater_WHO-UNICEF_21September2015_Final.pdf

SDG 6 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
the number of people suffering from water scarcity				
	6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO notes that Lao PDR does have data on this already established indicator, which was reported for the MDGs.
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1* Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government to decide on the approach it wishes to take in consultation with development partners. This is an indicator calculated from special surveys on integrated water resources management. National surveys are structured in 4 components: policies, institutions, management tools, and financing. Data was collected on Lao PDR. See http://www.unwater.org/downloads/UNW_Status_Report_IWRM.pdf At the same time, an indicator on effective water management that can be reported regularly is needed. The World Bank notes that Lao PDR's extensive and rapid development of hydropower is changing access to and management of the country's water resources. While development follows standard environmental and social review processes, the project-by-project approach focused on power maximization poses a risk to long term sustainability of water management. Other drivers are climate change, and population and economic growth.
	6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that this would need to be defined further as to what is operational, since all of the Lao PDR part of the Mekong Basin is covered by the Mekong River Commission.
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Percentage of change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank suggests developing an indicator for this focusing on fisheries and wetlands.

SDG 6 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
<p>6.a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p>	<p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan</p>	<p>I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***Net official development assistance and official aid from all sources for water (disbursement/expenditure) • ***Net official development assistance and official aid from all sources for sanitation (disbursement/expenditure) • ***Total expenditure for the water sector • ***Total expenditure for the sanitation/hygiene sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AMP database of the Round Table process (which is able to report disbursements) should be reviewed to reflect all SDG reporting needs related to ODA and official aid. • The World Bank notes that it is critical that sanitation and water expenditure is reported separately, as per the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meeting, and Lao PDR commitments. The coordinated government spending plan for the WASH sector should include domestic spending. (reduced number of indicators following World Bank remarks)
<p>6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>	<p>6.b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</p>	<p>I</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank notes that the current weak monitoring system in WASH sector, especially rural WASH services, makes it impossible for the government to track this indicator in the country.

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

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SDG 7 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and INN
7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population with access to electricity (rural/urban) Percentage of households connected to the national electricity grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The INN (International NGOs Network) recommends the following refinements of SDG 7 indicators based on the Global Tracking Framework (GTF) developed for the Sustainable for Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, which takes a “multi-tier” approach to defining access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.1. Percentage of population with access to electricity of at least Tier 3 of the GTF 7.1.2. Percentage of population with access to clean and efficient cooking fuels and technology of at least Tier 4 of the GTF. See also http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/sustainable-energy-for-all
	7.1.2 Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data availability at country level would be difficult for Lao PDR
7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that Laos lacks the capacity to report detailed energy balance. However, in theory the country should be able to produce this statistic.
7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy intensity level of primary energy (ratio between energy supply and gross domestic product) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary energy supply could be limited to those with relatively good data availability e.g. imported oil and gas products, hydropower, coal/lignite. Estimates will be required for fuel wood, biomass, etc.
7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check with Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Planning and Investment

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator

SDG 7 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and INN
investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology				
7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1: Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to define what would qualify as energy efficiency investments, etc.

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

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SDG 8 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Real GDP Growth Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source: LSB/Ministry of Planning & Investment (MPI)
8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Growth in labour productivity (GDP/per person employed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to have more frequent Labour Force Surveys
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	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment, by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to have more frequent Labour Force Surveys Own account workers and contributing family workers are those as defined by the ILO and the Lao Labour Force Survey
8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP suggests to keep the global level indicators. UNEP has an agreement to provide support to LSB and MONRE to calculate Domestic Material Consumption and Material Footprint. Initial dataset available here: http://uneplive.unep.org/media/docs/country/la/la_la_data.xlsx The World Bank suggests "Electricity consumption per capita or unit of GDP"
	8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP 	

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 8 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
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	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gender gap in earnings is important and needs to be monitored, with more frequent Labour Force Surveys Could also add hours worked. The Association for Autism suggests the inclusion of disability
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Unemployment rate by sex, age group, and persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to have more frequent Labour Force Surveys The Association for Autism suggests the inclusion of disability
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of employed persons in the informal sector. Female/male 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO and World Bank suggest this additional indicator for decent work. This was subsequently modified to standardize indicator using ILO formulation
8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This should be tracked with the Labour Force Survey
8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour, by sex and age	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 engaged in child labour and prohibited hazardous occupations and tasks, by sex and age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status Number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury reported during the reference year (proxy for above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ILO defines this frequency rate as the number of cases of fatal/non-fatal occupational injury reported during the calendar year, divided by the total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the year, multiplied by 1,000,000. However, only the number of cases may be initially available. ILO suggests as proxy indicator the <i>number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury reported during the reference year</i>, until more data is available.
	8.8.2: Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ILO is undertaking the computation of this indicator for countries

SDG 8 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that this should be possible in principle Could be complemented with additional surveys. Lao PDR currently has no system (e.g., Tourism Satellite Account in addition to its System of National Accounts), to measure the contribution of tourism.
	8.9.2: Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This should be tracked by more frequent Labour Force Surveys
8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCDF suggests expanding the indicator as suggested, in the Lao context. <i>Number of customer service points for financial services (commercial bank branches, other licensed financial institutions, agent-banking outlets and automated teller machines - ATMs) per 100,000 adults</i> (However, data not easily available) The BOL could participate in the World Bank's FINDEX surveys on financial inclusion.
	8.10.2 Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of adults (18 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCDF - FinScope Lao PDR 2014 Survey (only has data on age 18+)
8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that 'trade-related' development assistance will need to be defined and agreed on. This is information that could, in principle, be collated by Ministry of Finance and other Ministries. However, to make this comparable over time and across countries, data should probably be taken from the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of the national budgets and GDP	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of the national budget and GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Finance could publish this based on Budget data.

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicators¹

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SDG 9 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Share of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Share of the rural population who live <i>in villages with all-weather road access</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSEDP indicator “villages with all-weather road access” may be recalculated in terms of rural population share. This indicator is monitored by NCRDPE Data on other attributes of the roads are not available.
	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available from LSB Annual Reports, from Ministry of Public Works and Transport JICA notes that the <i>total number of inland container depots /logistic parks</i> is an additional indicator for transborder infrastructure
9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available on GDP composition
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment, male/female, rural/urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available from Labour Force Surveys
9.3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Percentage share of small-scale industries in total industry value added	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage share of small-scale industries in total industry value added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIDO notes that this data will be available from the UNIDO-supported industry survey. “Small scale” varies by country and is therefore according to Lao PDR’s definition.
	9.3.2 Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of firms with a bank loan/line of credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB Enterprise Survey (available for Lao PDR 2016) UNIDO notes that this data will be available from the UNIDO-supported industry survey.

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 9 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that the IFC measures the number of individuals and businesses covered by a credit bureau. The World Bank Investment Climate Assessment data could also be used (which should, in principle, be available every 3-4 years)
9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ emission per unit of value added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy related statistics will be collected in the UNIDO-supported survey to be conducted in 2016. Energy data may be used to estimate CO₂ emission.
9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIDO notes that Lao PDR could start measuring this indicator from now.
	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIDO notes that Lao PDR could start measuring this indicator from now.
9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total value of ODA and foreign direct investment (FDI) earmarked for infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UNCDF proposes the indicator opposite The World Bank notes that it would be necessary to clarify the scope of "infrastructure," whether it means ODA to Ministry of Public Works and Transport or a broader term. This is because in Lao PDR, there is no functional classification, but only sectoral budget allocation. Secondly, much of ODA go outside the Government budget system, making it hard to monitor total inflows. Therefore, agreement is needed on whether this would cover only on-budget ODA or all ODA to infrastructure. If all ODA, would this data be available at MPI or combined with data from MOF?
9.b. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Percentage of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIDO has the classification of industries based on technology. Lao PDR could follow the classification and provide the related data.
9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population covered by a mobile network, by technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each provider knows the area/range of equipment. The population in the areas served may be calculated.

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

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SDG 10 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
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	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Growth rate in consumption/capita among the bottom 40% of population and total population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LECS
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	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by sex/ province/ethnicity/, disability status/ urban-rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LECS data, available every five years, could be used to calculate this.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% of households living below 50% of median income, urban/rural/ ethnicity/ province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LECS data, available every five years, could be used to calculate this. NCRDPE (which measures household incomes; where households are called "families") may be able to track this annually. The two methods, however, will not be comparable
10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-OHCHR needs to provide more information

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 10 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From national accounts data
10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI)	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available Core IMF Financial Soundness Indicators for Deposit Takers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank suggests this revised formulation for Lao PDR The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are providing FSI monitoring capacity building to Bank of Lao. BOL compiles most FSIs but currently does not publish them.
10.6. Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	I		
10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination	III		
	10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	III		
10.a. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Share of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries/developing countries with zero-tariff	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JICA notes that the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement allows special and differential treatment (S&D) provisions for developing countries “<i>which currently value goods on the basis of officially established minimum values to make a reservation to enable them to retain such values on a limited and transitional basis</i>” under terms and conditions agreed to by the Members. The total number of items that continue the use of officially established minimum prices could be an additional indicator.
10.b. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	I for ODA/ II for FDI		
10.c. By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that there is a well-established methodology for collecting costs of sending remittances. The migration team in the Bank monitors these globally.

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

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SDG 11 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and JICA
11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN notes that this SDG indicator is the proportion of people living in households, which lack one or more of the following: durable housing, sufficient living space, easy access to safe water, access to adequate sanitation, and security of tenure. The SDG indicator is, in principle, measurable through LECS or MICS. However, the government will need to agree on the definition of urban slum or inadequate housing, especially since bamboo and other non-durable housing materials are culturally acceptable.
11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While data on transport is normally available, the UN notes that UN-Habitat is working towards an international agreed standard on convenient access to public transport.
11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	II		
	11.3.2* Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in	III		

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 11 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and JICA
	urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically			
11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***Number of national cultural (& historical) heritage sites • ***Number of natural tourist attraction sites/natural heritage sites • Number of UNESCO World Heritage sites • State Budget support to above sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ amount ○ expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank suggests monitoring the amount of state budget provided and expenditure to these sites • The World Bank notes survey registration was completed of 1,807 tourist attraction sites throughout the country, of which 1,042 were natural tourist attraction sites, 501 were cultural sites, and 264 were historical sites.
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	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ***Number of deaths/ missing/ persons directly affected by natural disasters per 100,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly affected means death, homelessness/displacement, injury
	11.5.2. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN ECLAC Methodology for economic assessment of loss and damage, and its variants and extensions, namely the World Bank DaLA (Damage and Loss Assessment) and the PDNA (Post Disaster Needs Assessment), are used.
11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of waste collection services in cities • Municipal solid waste generation per capita (kg/capita/day) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank suggests that this SDG could be tracked in major urban areas. An additional indicator could be the cubic meters of solid waste deposited in urban landfills
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in Vientiane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is established and tested methodology and an international standard. • Data could be obtained from MONRE and Vientiane Urban Development Administration Authority (VUDAA) from their work on air pollution monitoring)
11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities	II		
	11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	III		

SDG 11 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and JICA
11.a. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	III		
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	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of district governments with local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reporting by countries on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, using an updated Sendai Monitor, will not begin until the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG) concludes its work. A baseline for all countries as of 2015 is expected to be created by 2017 as the basis for monitoring of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.
	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Lao PDR, relevant equivalent indicator is 13.1.1.
11.c. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	III		

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

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SDG 12 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and INN
12.1. Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	?		
12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP suggests to keep the SDG indicator as is. UNEP has an agreement to provide support to LSB and MONRE to calculate Domestic Material Consumption and Material Footprint. Initial dataset available here: http://uneplive.unep.org/media/docs/country/la/la_lao_data.xlsx The World Bank suggests the use of "electricity consumption per capita or unit of GDP" and adjusted net savings as % of GNI See also indicator 8.4.1 and 8.4.2.
12.3. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	III	This is a global level indicator, compiled from the aggregation of country-level data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO notes that the indicator is constructed by using model-based data. Therefore, its accuracy would be improved if Laos were able to collect official data on post-harvest losses. The FAO notes that the concepts of "loss" (from post harvest up to retail) and "waste" (retail, household and other public

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 12 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and INN
				<p>consumption) have to be clearly defined and with agreed methodologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the absence of any nationally collected data, the country can apply FAO's Food Balance Sheet (FBS) methodology and loss model for imputing post-harvest/post-slaughter losses for the commodities that are potentially consumed by humans.
<p>12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p>12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>	<p>I</p> <p>II</p>	<p>• Volume of hazardous waste generated from special economic zones</p> <p>• Rate of recycling: % of solid waste generated</p>	<p>• The World Bank suggests that the proposed indicator could be tracked, especially by the MONRE Pollution Control Department.</p>
<p>12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>	<p>III</p>	<p>• Rate of recycling: % of solid waste generated</p>	
<p>12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>	<p>12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p>	<p>III</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry & Commerce (MOIC) Department of Small and Medium Enterprises (DOSMEP) participates in "Asia-Pacific Clean Industry Initiative" The World Bank notes that two large mines already produce such reports. Lao PDR could, therefore, adopt requirements for certain high-risk sector to produce these reports. Eventually then, this indicator may be tracked.
<p>12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</p>	<p>12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans</p>	<p>III</p>		
<p>12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</p>	<p>12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>	<p>III</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which education for sustainable development is mainstreamed into primary/secondary curricula and teacher training Number of universities with sustainability campus plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO to further specify measurement of this indicator, which is still Tier III. INN (International NGOs Network) notes that this should be simplified to a focus on primary and secondary curricula development on relevant subjects (e.g.,

SDG 12 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and INN
				climate change), and then teacher training on those subjects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National University of Laos has a sustainability campus plan.
12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1: Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	III		
12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	III	Action Plan for Pakse Declaration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MOICT) had a 2005-2010 Ecotourism Strategy, and that the Government has committed to ASEAN's Pakse Declaration on Roadmap for Development of Ecotourism. This implementation of this Declaration should, therefore, be tracked
12.c. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

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SDG 13 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and INN
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of national disaster risk reduction strategy and plan, including local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans of action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP notes the need to include planning and plans of action. INN (International NGOs Network) notes the need to include technical capacity strengthening on climate change to reduce its impact.
	13.1.2. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Number of deaths/ missing/ persons directly affected by natural disasters per 100,000 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly affected means death, homelessness/displacement, injury
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1. Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances and technologies)	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on Lao PDR's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), policies and measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCDF suggests monitoring investments related to Lao PDR's climate NAPA. Investments in infrastructure, education, health and eco-system management will be needed to reduce vulnerability.
13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1* Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into Lao PDR's education curricula at primary, secondary and tertiary level 	
	13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	III		
13.a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020	III		

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 13 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and INN
Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment			
13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR (only for targets relevant to freshwater resources)

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SDG 14 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Indicator 14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	III		
14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	III		
14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	III		
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1* Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilometres of fish conservation zone (proxy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoNRE implements the fish conservation zones. (This belongs more under 14.5.1; however, 14.5.1 is for marine areas.) FAO notes that the SDG indicator requires stock assessment: examination of stock by stock to see if a stock is overfished. If stock assessment is not possible, data on changes in total catch or catch rates, or survey indices of a fishery may be used.
14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	I		
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies,	14.6.1: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and implementation of national plan of action (NPOA) to combat illegal, unreported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FAO notes that the preliminary methodology for this indicator is built based on three parameters (see

SDG 14 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation			and unregulated fishing in line with the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU)	http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-14.pdf). The first parameter is relevant to Lao PDR. It is based on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) which includes inland fisheries. FAO members can respond to the implementation through the FAO survey questionnaire.
14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	III		
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	III		
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of instruments that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries (SSF) sector • Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines • Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes 	Indicators are based on the FAO survey questionnaire on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) Implementation, which all FAO members can respond to. These three indicators apply equally to marine and inland small-scale fisheries. Laos is encouraged to report, as inland fisheries is a major activity and source of food.
14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation	III		

SDG 14 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
	and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources			

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

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SDG 13 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1* Forest area as a percentage of total land area	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Forest area as a percentage of total land area – disaggregated by (i) relatively undisturbed old growth natural forests, (ii) degraded or logged-over natural forests, (iii) plantations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao PDR's definition of forest cover is different from that defined by FAO. The World Bank notes the need to agree on forest definition. The World Bank suggests disaggregating the Lao PDR indicator as shown here
	15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type Suggested proxy: % of land area covered by National Protected Areas, provincial and district protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) notes that "sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity are identified by globally standard criteria applied at national levels." Has Lao PDR adopted this definition of important sites?
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See SDG 14 for fish conservation
15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Production forest area with certification (e.g., FSC,² FLEGT) Forest area with management plans Forests with second party accreditation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national indicators are only proxies and are inadequate for the global SDG indicator. FAO notes that this global SDG indicator is still a tier 3. When the global indicator is upgraded to tier 1, Lao PDR will need to revise the current formulation, according to the components of international definitions of "sustainable forest management." According to FAO, the component sub-indicators are forest area

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

² Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and EU Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade. (FLEGT).

SDG 13 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
				change, above ground biomass stock, area designated for biodiversity conservation, forest management plans and independent certification of forest management.
15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1* Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of rural villages reporting land degradation (light/moderate/severe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao PDR's agriculture census collects data on soil degradation around each village as assessed by village heads (none; light; moderate; severe). However, the current Lao PDR indicator should be adapted to international SDG definitions as soon as the global SDG indicator methodology is finalized.
15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of land area covered by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Forests Protection Forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for Protected Areas, see 15.1.2. The IUCN notes that "sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity are identified by globally standard criteria applied at national levels." Has Lao PDR adopted this definition of important sites?
	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO notes that the indicator is currently based on remote sensing satellite data that does not need to be individually reported by countries.
15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Number of species threatened with extinction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IUCN Red list is used. See http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Tables_5_6
15.6. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1* Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	III		
15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1* Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (total wildlife seizures to total wildlife traded/export permits issued) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC defines this as the proportion of total wildlife seizures to the total wildlife traded as evidenced by export permits issued. The weight and number of seizures cannot be used as an indicator of poaching, because it is meaningless to compare or add the different wildlife products. Since legal trade does occur among all species products, standard prices/values associated with each species are computed.

SDG 13 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and World Bank
15.8. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1* Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species	III		
15.9. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress towards biodiversity national targets, as reported by NSEDP 	
15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	I (ODA)/ III (Public expenditure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Net official development assistance provided for biodiversity/ ecosystems (US\$) Public expenditure on biodiversity/ ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OECD has developed standards on measuring aid to forestry and to biodiversity The World Bank suggests measuring the net value of biodiversity offsets per year. Some international NGOs do not agree with biodiversity offsets.
15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (repeat of 15.a.1)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Net official development assistance provided for forestry/forest development (US\$) Public expenditure on forestry/forest development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OECD has developed standards on measuring aid to forestry and to biodiversity
15.c. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (repeat of 15.7.1)		See above 15.7.1.	

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

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SDG 16 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is provided by the World Health Statistics report. Need to cross check with UNODC.
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause)	III/ III		
	16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	II	<p><i>See SDG 5 on violence against women and girls</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence by age 18 % of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced emotional violence by age 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent surveys/studies measure violence against children and young people and violence against women, not among the general population.
	16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	II		
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of children (1-17) who reported having been subject to physical violence over the past year, disaggregated by sex % of children who reported having been subject to emotional violence over the past year, disaggregated by sex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF notes that there is credible data from the Violence Against Children (VAC) survey for indicators on physical violence and psychological (emotional violence). The survey also collected data (by recall methods) on prevalence of violence in childhood (as opposed to last 12 months).
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Number of victims (detected/undetected) of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check with UNODC. This indicator is composed of two parts: detected and undetected victims of trafficking in persons. For the detected part there is a well-developed methodology and international standard (UNODC). Methodology to measure

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 16 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
				undetected victims of trafficking in persons is still under development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current data availability is limited to detected victims of trafficking.
	16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-29 who experienced sexual violence by age 18	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual abuse by age 18 (UNICEF/VAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available from the VAC survey. “Abuse” is the term used in the VAC survey
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1* Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of cases successfully enforced and monitored by Ministry of Justice to total cases submitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check with UNODC. Work is ongoing to develop international standards based on victimization surveys. Modified indicator suggested by UNDP.
	16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a percentage of overall prison population	I		
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1* Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases of criminal investigations/prosecutions related to combatting corruption, tax evasion, criminal networks and proceeds of crime Total value (US\$): freezing, confiscation/recovery and return of proceeds of crime (with details on key crimes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank is currently working on developing a methodology that will enable client countries to measure illicit financial flows in and out of the country. Moreover, Lao PDR is scheduled to carry out its national risk assessment on money laundering and terrorism financing. In this context, Lao PDR should be in a position to report the status and progress on the proposed indicators.
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	II		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check with UNODC.
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1* Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank proposes moving this indicator from Tier II to Tier III.
	16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Bribery Incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Surveys, World Bank Group.¹
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank suggests adding additional indicators to measure the target, and move this indicator from Tier I to Tier II. The

¹ www.enterprisesurveys.org

SDG 16 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
institutions at all levels			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of days after the start of financial year when public planned budget becomes publicly available (target: 30 days) • Number of months after the end of the financial year when annual budget execution report becomes publicly available (target: less than 12 months) • Number of months after the end of the financial year when audited budget execution report becomes publicly available (target: less than 12 months) 	<p>following three indicators should be used for both 16.6.1 and 16.10.2:</p> <p>(i) Timeliness of annual budget approval and publication: whether public planned budget is publicly available 1 month after the start of financial year.</p> <p>(ii) Timeliness of publication of annual budget execution report: whether executed budget is publicly available within less than 12 months after the end of the financial year.</p> <p>(iii) Timeliness of publication of audited budget execution report: whether audited budget execution report is publicly available within less than 12 months after the end of the financial year</p> <p>The World Bank suggests that the three indicators reflect public access to information on public spending.</p>
	16.6.2* Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	III		
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of women as a percentage of public institution employees • Public institution employees disaggregated by ethnic group 	
	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	III		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Governance Group and World Bank to provide further suggestions
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	I		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *** Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measured by UNICEF-UNFPA supported LSIS surveys and UNICEF supported MICS surveys
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental	16.10.1* Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists 	

SDG 16 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months		and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months • Number of judiciary cases involving media workers and journalists	• Additional indicator suggested by UNESCO
	16.10.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	II	See indicators for 16.6.1	• The World Bank notes that it is highly relevant to measure the target. However, Lao PDR does not have an “access to information” law yet. Instead, progress of access to information could be measured by the World Bank’s proposed three indicators for 16.2.1 to improve public access to information
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	I		
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	III		

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

^aTier classification as of 24 March 2016, Third meeting of the Interagency and Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), 30 Mar - 1 Apr 2016, Mexico City)

Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.

Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

SDG 17 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
Finance				
17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregate by source, e.g., domestic revenue, grants, loans, etc.
	17.1.2* Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% of expenditure financed by domestic revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification suggested by the World Bank
17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income	I		
17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1. Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	I	Amounts (US\$) and %: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *** FDI *** ODA South-South cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that an official estimation of foreign direct investment (FDI) will be required. FDI survey is currently planned for 2016 The Third meeting of the IAEG-SDGs notes that the SDG indicator may need further

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

SDG 17 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
				consideration as FDI is not part of government budgets.
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a percentage of total GDP	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)¹ (US\$) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank notes that this indicator should be monitored and that this is best done using surveys. FINTRUST survey could provide a baseline. This could be done relatively easily also with smaller scale surveys or through data from exchange offices and larger retailers.
17.4. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***Total debt service as % of exports of goods, services and primary income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Bank and IMF monitor this but government should be able to produce the data as well. This is an MDG indicator defined as: Exports of goods, services and net income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts from abroad excluding workers' remittances. http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx?IndicatorId=0&SeriesId=655 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.TDS.DEC.T.EX.ZS?locations=LA
17.5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries			
Technology				
17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1* Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation			
	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providers to produce data by type of connection.
17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms,	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	III		

¹ In the absence of further clarification in the metadata issued by the UN, World Bank formulation is used. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=LA>

SDG 17 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed				
17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***% of population registered as internet users through Landline & wireless ***% /number of mobile phone users with internet access. 	
Capacity-building				
17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Trade				
17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a global indicator but country data is available at WTO. JICA notes that the number of laws and regulations updated in "Lao Trade Portal" could be an additional indicator.
17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	I		
17.12. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	I		
17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard			
17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	III		

SDG 17 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	II		
Multi-stakeholder partnerships				
17.16. Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	II		
17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	III		
Data, monitoring and accountability				
17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of SDG indicators adopted by Lao PDR that are produced with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA notes that it is important for Lao PDR to set its own targets, in order to have a clear monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism in place and improvement plans for the statistics system (data collection, production, etc) so that disaggregated data is available for SDG monitoring and reporting. This is also the link to the NSEDP M&E framework For the Fundamental Principles, see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx
	17.18.2* Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 	
	17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment/ Implementation of Lao PDR national statistical plan 	
17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	I		
	17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years 	

SDG 17 targets	SDG indicators from Interagency & Expert Group, March 2016	Tier ^a	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN, World Bank and JICA
	years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % birth registration achieved • % death registration achieved 	

SDG 18: Remove the UXO obstacle to human development

Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR

*** indicates linkage with NSEDP indicator¹

Note: The indicators adopted by the Government of Lao PDR are to be disaggregated to the extent possible, including by residence, sex, ethnicity, disability status and wealth quintiles.

SDG 18 targets	Proposed SDG indicators for Lao PDR	Comments from the UN and JICA
18.1: By 2030, ensure that annual casualties from UXO ² accidents reach zero.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ***18.1.1 Number of reported UXO casualties (disaggregated by age group and sex) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JICA notes the need for a clear definition of a contaminated village. For current formulation: Denominator = total population. Numerator = all population living in villages that have reported Confirmed Hazardous Areas. The consultant has revised the original formulation by NRA,³ which was ambiguous and could have meant <i>The proportion of population in UXO-contaminated villages who have information on Confirmed Hazardous Areas</i>. This would require surveys of all persons in every contaminated village.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.1.2. Percentage of total population represented by villages that have reported Confirmed Hazardous Areas with UXO. (disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities) 	
18.2: By 2030, clear all known UXO contamination in high priority areas and all villages defined as 'poor'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.2.1. Percentage of high priority hazardous areas remaining to be cleared (disaggregated by village poverty levels). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.2.2. Number of villages defined as 'poor' with Confirmed Hazardous Areas remaining to be cleared. 	
18.3: By 2030, ensure that all identified UXO survivors have their needs met in health and livelihoods/ employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.3.1. Proportion of registered active age UXO survivors unable to earn sufficient income with access to basic income security; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator is measurable only if the denominator is the number of <i>registered</i> survivors and not all survivors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.3.2. Percentage of registered UXO survivors mainstreamed into health, education and employment services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indicator is measurable only if the denominator is the number of <i>registered</i> survivors and not all survivors...
18.4: By 2030, all residual UXO activities are fully implemented by the institutions of the Government of Lao PDR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.4.1. Percentage of UXO sector costs financed by domestic revenues 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.4.2. Percentage of UXO sector costs financed by Official Development Assistance. 	

¹ The data can be used to calculate both the NSEDP indicator and the SDG indicator.

² The term UXO is used generically for both unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO).

³ Original formulation from NRA: *Percentage of population in contaminated villages with information on Confirmed Hazardous Areas in their village*