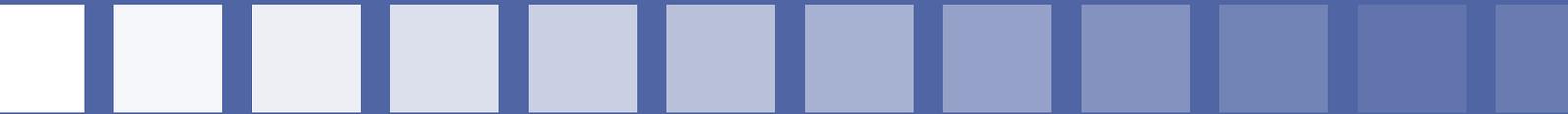




Discussion Paper: The Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the Lao People's Democratic Republic



The United Nations in Lao PDR

Vientiane, November 2015

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**The Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the
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**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

The United Nations in Lao PDR

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Introduction

This is an analysis to inform discussion between the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) and the United Nations (UN) on the adaptation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to Lao PDR. As a first step, this paper reviews the SDGs in the context of UN cooperation with the Lao PDR (i.e., not including national programmes or the cooperation programmes with other development partners). It maps out the links between the newly adopted international goals and *indicative* country level outcome and programmatic areas. The outcome and programmatic areas are therefore not prescriptive or definitive, but meant to serve as the basis for further discussion. The Conclusion section sketches out the next steps for using these tables. The Annex provides the complete list of SDGs as adopted by the United Nations in September 2015.^a

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



^a UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations



End poverty, reduce inequality

The SDGs expand the previous Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target on poverty into two goals most relevant to poor countries: SDG 1 on ending poverty and SDG 10 on reducing inequality. SDG 1 emphasizes social protection for the poor and vulnerable. The SDGs also recognize the importance of policies and laws in addressing inequalities. Not all the targets in the Annex are equally relevant to Lao PDR, while some targets fit under others.

Table 1.1. SDG 1 & SDG 10 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 1 and SDG 10	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	(i) Enhanced access of the poor to resources, services and markets	1.1, 1.2, 1.4 10.1, 10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty reduction interventions Equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other resources, technology and financial services, including microfinance
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within Lao PDR	(ii) Reduced inequalities achieved through targeted interventions, policies and laws	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 1.1, 1.2, 17.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income growth of bottom 40 percent of population. Social, economic and political inclusion of all groups (including migrant workers in the context of AEC) Laws, policies & practices ensuring equal opportunities for all, including fiscal, wage and social protection policies Availability of high-quality, timely data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in Lao PDR
	(iii) Substantial coverage of the poor by social protection systems and measures	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social protection systems and measures
	(iv) Increased resilience of vulnerable groups and reduced vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other disasters.	1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster preparedness, risk reduction and resilience building

The targets most relevant to Lao PDR may be clustered under four key outcome areas that may be derived from SDG 1 and SDG 10: (i) enhanced access of the poor to resources, services and markets, (ii) reduced inequalities achieved through targeted interventions, policies and laws, (iii) substantial coverage of the poor by social protection systems and measures, and (iv) increased resilience of vulnerable groups and reduced vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other disasters.



End hunger, improve food security and nutrition

SDG 2 and its associated targets are much broader than previous hunger-related MDG 1 targets. Nearly all SDG 2 targets can be grouped into four indicative outcomes: (i) sustainable food production systems, improved agricultural productivity and resilient agricultural practices, especially among small-scale food producers, (ii) access achieved for all to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, (iii) improved nutrition of vulnerable groups, and (iv) improved management of genetic diversity.

Table 2.1. SDG 2 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 2	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	(i) Sustainable food production, improved agricultural productivity and resilient agricultural practices	2.3, 2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers doubled • Secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment • Sustainable food production systems, increased agricultural productivity • Resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change and disasters (especially drought and flooding), progressively improve land and soil quality
	(ii) Access achieved for all to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for all to year round safe, nutritious and sufficient food
	(iii) Improved nutrition of vulnerable groups	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunting and wasting targets achieved among young children under five years of age. • Nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, older persons addressed
	(iv) Improved management of genetic diversity	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species • Soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks • Access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed



Ensure healthy lives, promote well-being

SDG 3 includes three previous MDGs (child health, maternal and reproductive health, and HIV, malaria and other diseases) in the form of targets. Additionally, SDG 3 includes many more targets on other infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), accidents, substance abuse and mental health. This reflects the rising share of deaths due to NCDs, injury and accidents in the overall mortality of many developing countries, with the fall in the relative share of infectious diseases. Universal health coverage is also a separate target, in order to highlight its importance, although it is actually a means to achieve other health targets.

Organizing country level reporting against SDG 3 will need to follow some principles. First, pre-existing national goals and targets need to be used. The Lao PDR health sector has already developed and adopted several targets (e.g., those in the National Strategic and Action Plan on HIV/AIDS/STI Control and Prevention 2016-2020, the GMS Malaria Elimination Strategy and other health programmes). Second, if indicators are well selected, effective SDG reporting can be made without necessarily developing multiple new targets. Third, some targets such as reducing the number of deaths and illnesses from “*hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination*” can be reported as “Not applicable,” until there is sufficient information to report.

The numerous health targets may be grouped under the following outcomes: (i) reduced maternal mortality and improved maternal, sexual and reproductive health; (ii) reduced neonatal, infant and under five mortality, (iii) improved control of HIV epidemic, (iv) improved control of tuberculosis, malaria, and other communicable diseases, (v) improved control of NCDs, (vi) improved control of substance abuse, including alcohol, tobacco and narcotic drugs, (vii) reduced injuries and deaths from accident and (viii) Health system strengthened and Universal Health Coverage achieved.

Table 3.1. SDG 3 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 3	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	(i) Reduced maternal mortality and improved maternal, sexual and reproductive health	3.1, 3.7, 5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal health & survival Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
	(ii) Reduced neonatal, infant and under five mortality	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child survival and health
	(iii) Improved control of HIV epidemic	3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV
	(iv) Improved control of tuberculosis, malaria, and other communicable diseases	3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TB Malaria Neglected tropical diseases, hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
	(v) Improved control of NCDs	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCDs
	(vi) Improved control of substance abuse, including alcohol, tobacco and narcotic drugs	3.5, 3.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and treatment of substance use/abuse Implementation of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
	(vii) Reduced injuries and deaths from accident	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention & reduction of injury and death from road traffic and other accidents
	(viii) Health system strengthened and Universal Health Coverage achieved	3.8, 3.c, 3.d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health reforms, including health financing and health workforce improvements Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



Ensure quality education, promote lifelong learning

The SDG 4 is much broader than the MDG 2 on education and includes all levels of education. The targets may be clustered into four suggested outcome areas. Each outcome area will require appropriate targets and indicators to be defined, or pre-existing ones to be adapted and/or integrated. The four outcome areas are (i) free, equitable and quality primary & secondary education, (ii) improved access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education, (iii) increased skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship, and (iv) universal literacy among youth.

Table 4.1. SDG 4 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 4	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	(i) Free, equitable and quality primary & secondary education	4.1, 4.5, 4.7 4.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal access to primary education, improved retention & graduation • Secondary education: improved access, retention and graduation • Improved quality of primary & secondary education, relevant and effective learning outcomes • Knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development (see target 4.7 for complete list, Table 4.2) • Gender equality in all of the above • Child, disability and gender sensitive quality education facilities
	(ii) Improved access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education	4.2, 4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to ECD and pre-primary education • Quality of ECD and pre-primary education services and facilities • Gender equality in all of the above
	(iii) Increased skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable and quality tertiary education • Affordable and quality TVET,* reform and modernisation of the TVET system • Knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development (see target 4.7) • Disability and gender sensitive quality education facilities • Gender equality in all of the above
	(iv) Universal literacy among youth	4.6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth literacy (15-24 years)^a • Adult literacy (age 15 and above)

* ECD = early childhood development, TVET = technical & vocational education and training

^a UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA definitions: Adolescent: 10-19 years, Young People: 10-24 years, Youth: 15-24 years, while the UN Convention on Rights of the Child and UNICEF define children as all those below the age of 18 years of age. Most of the terms are used loosely. <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-definition.pdf>



Achieve gender equality, empower women and girls

SDG 5 covers a range of areas much broader than those in MDG 3, including violence, harmful practices, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, economic resources and technologies. Care will be needed on targets such as those relating to violence and socially taboo behaviours. The nature of these issues, many of which are socially unacceptable and are therefore hidden, prevent quantitative measurement. For example, a fall in the number of reported abuse cases could mean (a) a real decrease, or (b) abuse cases are being hidden by both victim and perpetrator, or (c) reporting systems are inaccurate: there is no way to tell which is the real situation. Thus for Goal 5, indicators, baselines and targets have to be selected with care, and the interpretation of trends may be difficult compared to other goals.

The following outcome areas are suggested in the adaptation of SDG 5 to the Lao context: (i) discrimination reduced and equal opportunities achieved for girls and women (ii) violence against all women and girls eliminated in public and private spheres (iii) early marriages and adolescent pregnancies prevented (iv) unpaid care and domestic work recognized and valued.

Table 5.1. SDG 5 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 5	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	(i) Discrimination reduced and equal opportunities achieved for girls' and women's empowerment	5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound policies and enforceable legislation that promote gender equity • Women's leadership and effective participation at all levels of decision-making in political, economic & public life • Female employment • Female education • Women's equal access to economic resources, land ownership and control, financial & legal services, • Women's health and sexual and reproductive rights* • Information and communication technology to empower women
	(ii) Violence against all women and girls eliminated in public and private spheres	5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse • Violence in the workplace • Trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation
	(iii) Early marriages and adolescent pregnancies prevented	5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review/development of legal and policy frameworks • Enforcement of laws and policies
	(iv) Unpaid care and domestic work recognized and valued	5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public services & facilities for child care • Workplace policies and laws • Awareness raising programmes among communities/families

*Also included in Table 3.1



Ensure water and sanitation for all

The SDGs have heightened the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene by establishing SDG 6 separately for these, including a target on open defecation. The SDGs also recognize the growing importance of sustainable cities and consumption patterns in Goals 11 and 12. Together, these three SDGs cover and expand the issues addressed by MDG 7 targets on water, sanitation and urban dwellers. Beyond these issues, SDG recognizes the increasing importance of water use efficiency with declining freshwater resources per capita, the need to have integrated water resources management and the urgent need for protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems. All these are interconnected with SDGs 13 and 15 on climate change and terrestrial ecosystems.

Indicative outcome areas for SDG 6 in the Lao PDR context are as follows: (i) universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water achieved, (ii) adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene achieved for all, and open defecation eliminated, (iii) water use efficiency improved, and (iv) integrated water resources management applied and water-related ecosystems protected and restored.

Table 6.1. SDG 6 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 6	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	(i) Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water achieved	6.1, 6.3, 6.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe water access (distance, affordability) in communities* • Safe water access in schools and health facilities • Participation of local communities in improving water management, , with special attention to drought prone areas • Water safety and quality, including identification of arsenic contaminated areas • River pollution from various discharges • Urban planning (link with Goal 11)
	(ii) Adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene achieved for all, and open defecation eliminated	6.2, 6.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation and hygiene in communities • Participation of local communities in improving sanitation management • Sanitation and hygiene in schools and health facilities • Urban planning
	(iii) Water use efficiency improved	6.4, 6.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water use planning: efficiency and allocation by sector
	(iv) Integrated water resources management applied and water-related ecosystems protected and restored	6.5, 6.6, 6.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources management (see Goals 13, 15 and related areas) • Participation of local communities in improving water resources management, with special attention to rainwater harvesting and drought prone areas



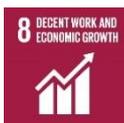
Ensure access to affordable, sustainable and modern energy

The UN in Lao PDR does not engage in cooperation programmes for the provision and management of energy. This requires large energy infrastructure projects, which are better managed by the multilateral development banks. Nonetheless, the Lao PDR-UN cooperation programmes relate to SDG 7 at the community and policy level, such as household energy for cooking and domestic work, the development benefits derived from hydropower projects and the impact of such projects on communities, and environmentally sound development of the energy sector.

Table 7.1. SDG 7 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 7	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household energy for cooking and other domestic work, The development benefits derived from hydropower projects and the impact of such projects on communities Environmentally sound development of the energy sector.





Promote full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG 8 emphasizes the close relation between employment and inclusive economic growth by linking the two in the same goal. SDG 8 has several targets, some of these overlapping with and linking to other goals. Indicative outcome areas relevant to Lao PDR are: (i) full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men achieved, with equal pay for work of equal value, (ii) inclusive and sustainable growth and economic productivity achieved through employment, (iii) youth unemployment substantially reduced, (iv) measures taken to address child labour and eradicate human trafficking and the worst forms of child labour, (v) labour rights protected, and safe and secure working environments promoted for all workers.

Table 8.1. SDG 8 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 8	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	(i) Full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men achieved, with equal pay for work of equal value	8.5, 8.9,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment/workplace policies: equal pay for equal value work, persons with disabilities, etc. • Migrant workers, especially women migrants and those in precarious employment or employment detrimental to health and well-being • Sustainable tourism and other jobs that promote decent work, local culture and products
	(ii) Inclusive and sustainable growth and economic productivity achieved through employment strategies	8.2, 8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment strategies for AEC membership • Links with Goal 1 (poverty) and Goal 4 (TVET) • Diversification, value addition, technological upgrading and innovation in employment, including a focus on labour-intensive sectors • Policies supporting productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, • Formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
	(iii) Youth unemployment substantially reduced ^a	8.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on youth employment^b (link with Goal 4 and TVET)
	(iv) Measures taken to address child labour and to eradicate human trafficking & worst forms of child labour	8.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links with Goal 5, Goal 8, Goal 16 • Programmes to combat child labour, human trafficking • Labour laws/policies enforcement and monitoring
	(v) Labour rights protected and safe and secure working environments promoted for all workers	8.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour laws/policies enforcement and monitoring • Occupational health, workplace safety

^a The SDG target 8.6 states “substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training”. The outcome statement here simply mentions *unemployment*, because the definition of unemployed already *excludes* those who are still in education or training and not seeking work. (ILO definition: the unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were: (a) without work, that is, were not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; (b) currently available for work, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and (c) seeking work, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment).

^b The SDG Target 8.5 states this as employment for young people. However, since the UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA definitions define young people as ages 10-24 years and youth as 15-24 years, it is more appropriate to use “youth employment” here. <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-definition.pdf>



Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

The UN in Lao PDR engages in technical and policy support for social services infrastructure and sustainable industrialization, although unlike the multilateral development banks, it does not engage in the provision or construction of infrastructure.

The targets under SDG 9 may be clustered into the following outcome areas, which are relevant to the cooperation between the Government and certain UN agencies: (i) inclusive and sustainable industrialization promoted, in line with greater resource-use efficiency and environmentally sound technologies and processes, (ii) increased access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services and their integration into value chains and markets, (iii) sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support human well-being, (iv) increased access to information and communications technology (ICT) and universal and affordable access to the Internet.

Table 9.1. SDG 9 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 9	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	(i) Inclusive and sustainable industrialization promoted, in line with greater resource-use efficiency and environmentally sound technologies and processes.	9.2, 9.4, 9.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies for public and private sector participation in Green Growth/Green Industrialization and Low Carbon Growth. • Policies to promote high value-added products for various industrial sectors, including agro-processing, wood manufacturing, manufacturing for construction, food processing, and textile and garment manufacture • Policies for greater efficiency in resource utilization, product quality and competitiveness, and work place environment. • Promotion of industrialization towards a non-natural resource base
	(ii) Increased access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Special and Specific Economic Zones (including industrial zones) in line with above policies. • Promotion of SME development, including their access to affordable credit
	(iv) Sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support human well-being	9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social services infrastructure, especially schools, health facilities, WASH facilities, with a focus on affordable and equitable access
	(iii) Increased access to information and communications technology (ICT), and universal and affordable access to the Internet	9.c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT in TVET and employment skills (Goal 4 and Goal 8) • ICT use in management information systems for health, education and other social services (SDG 3, SDG 4)



Reduce inequality

SDG 10 on reducing inequality within Lao PDR has been combined with SDG 1 in this analysis (Table 1.1). Policies and actions that reduce poverty or mitigate the impact of poverty have a beneficial impact on groups that are poorest and most excluded, which are also the target groups for SDG 10 (Annex).





Make cities and human settlements safe and sustainable

While Lao PDR is largely rural, the urban population is increasing steadily, having grown from about 27 percent of the total in 2005 to an estimated 38.6 percent in 2015, with Vientiane Capital alone contributing to an urban growth rate of 5.3 percent during the 2005-10 period. Such rapid growth is likely to strain urban infrastructure unless greater investments are made in transportation and other urban infrastructure.^a Making human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in the Lao PDR context will require the following outcomes, among others: (i) urban services improved, (ii) regional planning strengthened, and city planning and management made more participatory and integrated (iii) cultural and natural heritage sites expanded, protected and enhanced, and (iv) reduced numbers of people affected by flooding and other disasters.

Table 11.1. SDG 11 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 11	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 11. Make cities and other human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	(i) Urban services improved	11.1, 11.2, 11.7 12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated urbanization strategy for Vientiane and other large cities • Nutrition education • Social protection of disadvantaged urban women and female migrant workers • Urban sanitation and waste management promotion • Drinking water safety • Improved road safety, reduced death and injury from road traffic (SDG 3) • Access for people with disability to transport, recreation spaces and service facilities (SDG 10, SDG 17) • Universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces
	(ii) Regional planning strengthened, and city planning and management made more participatory and integrated	11.3, 11.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance programmes (SDG 16)
	(iii) Cultural and natural heritage sites expanded, protected and enhanced	11.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO World Heritage sites
	(iv) Reduced numbers of people affected by flooding and other disasters	11.5, 11.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1 and SDG 13 • Adoption and implementation of integrated policies and plans for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and holistic disaster risk management at all levels, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

^a Hayes, G., 2015. Country Population Assessment: Lao PDR. Vientiane: UNFPA



Ensure responsible consumption and production

SDG 12 contains a mix of targets, some of which are more suited to industrialized countries. Many targets, however, are equally relevant to developing countries. The SDG 12 targets need to be promoted in Lao PDR and could be integrated within programmes under other SDGs. Given limited UN resources, a separate programme for ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns is inappropriate for Lao PDR at the current time.

Table 12.1. SDG 12 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 12	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	(i) Sustainable management and use of natural resources achieved	12.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate into forest and terrestrial ecosystem protection programmes (SDG 15) and water resources management programmes (SDG 6)
	(ii) Food losses along production and supply chains reduced, including post-harvest losses	12.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate into programmes for food security and food production systems (SDG 2)
	(iii) Waste generation reduced through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate into urban programmes (SDG 11)
	(iv) Information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles	12.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate into education (SDG 4) and youth training programmes
	(v) Strengthened scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate into sustainable industrialization programmes (SDG 9)
	(vi) Tools to monitor sustainable development & impacts of sustainable tourism	12.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate into employment programmes (SDG 8)



Combat climate change^a

Every SDG incorporates environment and climate change issues, reflecting the urgent need for action on these issues. In addition, SDG 13 is a specific goal on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Table 13.1. SDG 13 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 13	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	(i) Strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	13.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction measures at community level Institutional strengthening for disaster risk reduction and disaster management
	(ii) Climate change measures integrated into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of climate change measures and implementation
	(iii) Improved education, awareness and capacities on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3, 13.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of climate change awareness into education programmes (SDG 4) Effective climate change-related planning and management, including a focus on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
	(iv) Resources mobilized for climate change mitigation	13.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application to the international “Green Climate Fund” for “meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation”

Indicative outcome areas for SDG 13 are: (i) strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, (ii) climate change measures integrated into national policies, strategies and planning, (iii) improved education, awareness and capacities on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning, and (iv) resources mobilized for climate change mitigation.



^a Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.



Protect and sustainably use marine resources

SDG 14 focuses on protection and sustainable management of marine resources and is not applicable to Lao PDR, a land-locked country.



Protect, restore and sustainably use forests and ecosystems

Lao PDR has many programmes to protect forests and ecosystems. In the medium term, these programmes are likely to be accelerated, with increased resource mobilization. The following are the indicative outcome areas: (i) significant progress in conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, (ii) progress in biodiversity protection (iii) progress in the control of invasive alien species in land and water ecosystems.

Table 15.1. SDG 15 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 15	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 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	(i) Significant progress in conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ inland freshwater ecosystems ○ forests ○ mountain ecosystems ○ biodiversity ○ degraded soils, post-flood and drought localities • Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources • Participatory management of forests & ecotourism • Mobilization of financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
	(ii) Progress in biodiversity protection	15.7 15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combatting organized crime, poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna • Ecosystem and biodiversity values integrated into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
	(iii) Progress in the control of invasive alien species in land and water ecosystems	15.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alien species control integration in agriculture and forest programmes



Promote peace, justice and strong institutions

SDG 16 includes two “new” areas, child protection and good governance. These were not in the MDGs and appeared only briefly in the Millennium Declaration. Good governance is essential to achieve all the other SDGs, while child protection systems are vital for vulnerable children to realize their full potential and become productive members of Lao society.

Table 16.1. SDG 16 and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 16	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
Goal 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	Systems and services to protect children against violence and discrimination established and maintained	16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.9, 16.b, 8.7, 10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection legislation and policies, systems and services that address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children ○ Juvenile justice ○ Child labour • Children with disability, children who are discriminated against for any reason (see SDG 10) • Birth registration • Child labour (see SDG 8)
	Good governance that ensures balanced and sustainable development of Lao society and administration, with a focus on (a) clean government, (b) effective, accountable and transparent institutions, and (c) responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16.1, 16.b, 16.a,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public services improvement • Citizens' participation • Security and rule of law • Sound financial management



Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17 covers a range of issues: (i) finance and Official Development Assistance, (ii) technology and knowledge sharing, (iii) capacity building to support SDG implementation, (iv) trade, (v) policy and institutional coherence, (vi) multi-stakeholder partnerships, (vii) data, monitoring and accountability. Many of the issues embodied by the targets are already incorporated in planned or ongoing cooperation with the Government of Lao PDR. These issues are best monitored by identifying and using selective indicators within each cooperation programme.

18. Reduce the impact of UXO

Lao PDR should continue to have its country-specific goal on unexploded ordnance (UXO) – this would then be SDG 18. There is no specific target in the SDGs focussing on the issue of mines and UXOs, or for that matter, on conflict and post-conflict issues. Goal 11 appears to be the best fit for Lao PDR’s UXO goal and targets, while Goal 16 is the only goal that mentions death from violence.

Table 18.1. SDG 18 on UXO and implications for development planning

SDG formulation for Lao PDR	Key outcomes extracted from SDG 18	Relevant SDG targets	Indicative programmatic areas for the further development of interventions and indicators:
<p>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>Goal 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</p>	<p>Safety and security of human settlements, fields and roads are ensured.</p> <p>Reduced death and injury from UXO incidents</p>	<p>11.1, 11.2, 11.7</p> <p>16.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete clearance of UXO from priority / high value agricultural land • Reduction in the number of casualties due to UXO incidents • Medical and rehabilitation needs of all UXO survivors are met in line with treaty obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions



Conclusion: next steps

Lao PDR, in being part of the international community adopting the SDGs, has committed to systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of the SDG Agenda over the next 15 years. The recommended next steps are as follows.

1. Set national targets and national indicators:

The outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda^a notes that:

(The SDG) targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.

This discussion paper represents the first step in the development of national targets and indicators. The paper shows that some consolidation and adaptation of the global SDG targets will be necessary in setting national targets, especially to avoid repetition. The second and fourth columns of the tables in this paper, together with the tables in the Annex for those targets not discussed in this paper, should inform the setting of national targets, indicators and baselines.

2. Review the national indicators in the light of the global indicator framework

The global indicator framework will be developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, agreed on by the Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The national indicators should not contradict the global indicators but should complement these. This step should result in a set of agreed indicators.

3. Develop the SDG Review Framework based on national targets, national and global indicators

The SDG Review Framework should be “*robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated*” to track progress.^b The Review Framework should also set out the reviewing schedule, with each UN agency responsible for agreed targets and indicators.

4. Consider a consolidated database to monitor the SDGs

Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs have a very large number of targets and are likely to have a large number of global indicators. It is not yet clear whether countries will have the liberty to adapt indicators according to country need and relevance. If past experience with the MDGs is any guide, then Lao PDR should be able to do such adaptation and tailoring of the targets. The large number of indicators, extensive baseline data required and the need for regular reviews all point to the need for a single consolidated database to which all Ministries and UN agencies can contribute.

^a UN General Assembly, 2015. ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.’ A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

^b *Ibid*

Annex: The Sustainable Development Goals and Targets

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Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1: Targets set by the UN	
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
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
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
1.4	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
1.5	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.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of 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
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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

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

SDG 2: Targets set by the UN	
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
2.2	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 adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
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
2.4	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
2.5	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.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.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.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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

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

SDG 3: Targets set by the UN	
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
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
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
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
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily 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.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.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

SDG 4: Targets set by the UN	
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
4.2	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
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
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
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve 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.a	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.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in 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
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

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

SDG 5: Targets set by the UN	
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
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
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
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
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.6	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.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.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

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

SDG 6: Targets set by the UN	
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
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
6.3	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
6.4	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 the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
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
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

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

SDG 7: Targets set by the UN	
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
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 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

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

SDG 8: Targets set by the UN	
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
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
8.3	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
8.4	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
8.5	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
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
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
8.8	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
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
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.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015.
New York: United Nations

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

SDG 9: Targets set by the UN	
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
9.2	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
9.3	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
9.4	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
9.5	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.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.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.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

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10: Targets set by the UN	
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
10.2.	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
10.3.	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
10.4.	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
10.5.	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
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
10.7.	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
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.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.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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015.
New York: United Nations

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

SDG 11: Targets set by the UN	
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
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
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
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
11.6	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
11.7	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.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
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.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12: Targets set by the UN	
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
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
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
12.4	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
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts^a

SDG 13: Targets set by the UN	
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework 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
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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

^a Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

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

SDG 14: Targets set by the UN	
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
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
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
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
14.5	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
14.6	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, 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
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.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.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
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"

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

Goal 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

SDG 15: Targets set by the UN	
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
15.2	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
15.3	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
15.4	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
15.5	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
15.6	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
15.7	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
15.8	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
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
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.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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

Goal 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

SDG 16: Targets set by the UN	
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
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
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
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.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG 17: Targets set by the UN	
Finance	
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
17.2	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
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
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
17.5	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
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, 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
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
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
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
17.12	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
Systemic issues	
Policy and institutional coherence	
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
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
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
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
17.19	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

UN General Assembly, 2015. 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' A/70/L.1, 18 September 2015. New York: United Nations



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