Mekong Region SDG dataset code book created by ODM

COUNTRY VARIABLES

country, iso2c, iso3c, year, income, lending, longitude, latitude

SDG-RELATED VARIABLES

SDG 6 – WATER AND SANITATION - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goals and Targets	*Indicator*	*Included in dataset (1, yes, 0 otherwise)*
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	0
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 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water*	*1*
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 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	0
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	0
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	0
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	0

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)	
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	0
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	0
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.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	1
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	0

Official SDG indicators

SH.STA.BASS.ZS - People using basic sanitation services (% of population)

- The percentage of people using at least basic sanitation services, that is, improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. This indicator encompasses both people using basic sanitation services as well as those using safely managed sanitation services. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, compositing toilets or pit latrines with slabs.
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (washdata.org)

SH.STA.BASS.UR.ZS - People using basic sanitation services, urban (% of urban population)

SH.STA.BASS.RU.ZS - People using basic sanitation services, rural (% of rural population)

DC_TOF_WASHL - Total official flows for water supply and sanitation, by recipient

- Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

Additional variables on the topic

SH.STA.ODFC.ZS - People practicing open defecation (% of population)
- People practicing open defecation refers to the percentage of the population defecating in the open, such as in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, on beaches, in other open spaces or disposed of with solid waste
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)

SH.STA.ODFC.UR.ZS - People practicing open defecation, urban (% of urban population)

SH.STA.ODFC.RU.ZS - People practicing open defecation, rural (% of rural population)

SH.STA.ACSN - Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

- Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/).

SH.STA.ACSN.UR - Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

SH.STA.ACSN.RU - Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)

SH.STA.STNT.ZS - Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5)

- Prevalence of stunting is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.
- World Health Organization, Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition. Country-level data are unadjusted data from national surveys, and thus may not be comparable across countries.
- Adjusted, comparable data are available at http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en. Aggregation is based on UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank harmonized dataset (adjusted, comparable data) and methodology.

SH_STA_WASH - Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene

SH_STA_STNT - Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted

SDG 7 – ENERGY - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goals and targets	Indicators	Included in dataset (1, yes, 0 otherwise)
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	1
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0
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	1
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 GDP	1
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.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	0
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 proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	0

Official SDG indicators

EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS - Access to electricity (% of population)

- Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.
- World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.

EG.ELC.ACCS.UR.ZS - Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

EG.ELC.ACCS.RU.ZS - Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS - Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

- Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.
- World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.

EG.EGY.PRIM.PP.KD - Energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/$2011 PPP GDP)

- Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.
- World Bank, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework led jointly by the World Bank, International Energy Agency, and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.

SDG 13 – CLIMATE CHANGE - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goals and targets	Indicators	Included in dataset (1, yes, 0 otherwise)
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related +B180+B181:C189+B181:C190+B181:C189+B181:C188	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	0
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	0

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	0
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	0
	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	0
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.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	0
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	0

Official SDG indicators

VC_DSR_AFFCT - Population affected by disaster

- **Source: United Nations Statistics Division**

VC_DSR_MORT - Deaths due to disaster

- **Source: United Nations Statistics Division**

SDG 15 – LIFE ON LAND - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goals and targets	Indicators	Included in dataset (1, yes, 0 otherwise)
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 proportion of total land area	1
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	1
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	0
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 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	0
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	1

enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Check again
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*	*1*
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	0
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	0
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 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	0
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	0
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*	*1*
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*	*1*
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	0

AG.LND.FRST.ZS - Forest area (% of land area)

- Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.
- Food and Agriculture Organization, electronic files and web site.

AG.LND.FRST.K2

- Forest area (sq. km)
- Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.
- Source: Food and Agriculture Organization, electronic files and web site.

ER_PTD_TERR - Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected

- Source: United Nations Statistics Division

ER_PTD_FRHWTR - Important sites for freshwater biodiversity protected

- Source: United Nations Statistics Division

ER_PTD_MTN - Important sites for mountain biodiversity protected

- Source: United Nations Statistics Division

DC_ODA_BDVL - Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient

- Source: United Nations Statistics Division

ER_RSK_LST - Red List Index

- Source: United Nations Statistics Division