

**Guideline for monitoring and reporting on implementation of the
Vientiane Declaration Country Action Plan (VDCAP 2016-2025
Monitoring Framework)**

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**Prepared by Department of International Cooperation/Ministry of Planning and
Investment in consultation with the National VDCAP Secretariat**

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I. About this document

This document explains the objectives, process and methodology for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the revised Vientiane Declaration Country Action Plan on Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (VDCAP 2016-2025) adopted at the Round Table Implementation Meeting (RTIM) organised on 27th November 2016. It is intended to provide country stakeholders with an understanding of what participation in the monitoring framework of VDCAP entails and how stakeholders collect, process and submit their data in practice, working closely with their relevant members as appropriate.

Please note that this guideline is a living document and it only provides basic information for consideration. Any recommendations and issues occur during the VDCAP implementation and monitoring process should be reported back to the VDCAP secretariat for further modification and adjustment as appropriate.

II. Purpose of the VDCAP Monitoring Framework

The purpose of the VDCAP monitoring framework is to support the national accountability for making progress in the implementation of commitments and actions agreed in the VDCAP (2016-2025). Indicators and targets are formed to ensure that all stakeholders work together to advance partnerships for effective development cooperation in Lao PDR. Its aim is not to monitor development outcomes, but it places emphasis on behaviour change in development cooperation efforts, which is in turn expected to contribute to the achievement of results as defined in the 8th NSEDP including Sustainable Development Goals and beyond.

Similar to the global monitoring framework on effective development cooperation, participation in the VDCAP monitoring efforts is important to provide evidence of progress and signal opportunities as well as obstacles for further progress.

III. VDCAP: National Actions, Indicators and Targets

The VDCAP endorsed by the Government of Lao PDR, DPs and other stakeholders during the 2016 RTIM consists of **14 action areas/indicators classified under eight principles** as per Table 1 below.

To understand more about construction of each indicator and relevant information on each action, target, source of verification and responsibilities, please refer to Annex 1 for more detailed information.

Table 1 – A summary of key action areas, indicators and targets of the VDCAP (2016-2025) as endorsed and adopted at the 2016 RTIM

Principles and action areas	Key Indicators	Targets
I. Ownership & II. Alignment		
1. Greater aligning and tailoring development finance to the national development agenda and context through results-based planning practices	(a) Extent of adaptation of results based planning practices by line ministries and provinces	By 2020, evaluation of the application of the result based practices through a review of the 8 th NSEDP implementation. By 2025, adoption of results based planning practices by all line ministries & provinces and villages including Sector Working Groups (SWGs)

Principles and action areas	Key Indicators	Targets
	(b) Extent of alignment and use of country results framework by providers of development cooperation	100% in all four dimensions by 2025
2. Strengthening linkages between national budget and national planning processes	Effective and practical application of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the achievement of 8 th NSEDP including SDGs	MTEF available by 2018 MTEF application (2019-2020) Review and adjustment of MTEF (2020)
3. Ensuring ODA and Other Official Flows are on budgets which are endorsed by the National Assembly	% of ODA and Other Official Flows scheduled for disbursement are recorded in the annual budgets approved and endorsed by the national and provincial Assembly	Not less than 59.5% by 2025 (Year on Year % increase by 4.05%)
4. Within the national regulatory framework, strengthening country systems which are used by providers of development cooperation to extent possible: budget execution, financial reporting, audit and Procurement	Percentage of development cooperation using the country Public Financial Management and procurement systems building on regular assessments of the systems within the national regulatory framework.	Not less than 48%
III. Harmonisation & Simplification		
5. Adopting Programme-Based Approaches (PBAs) and Sector Wide Approaches (SWAp) to support the implementation of the NSEDPs including SDGs	Extend of adoption of PBAs and SWAp in key development sectors as per NSEDP framework including SDGs: Education, Health, Agriculture, UXO, and others as appropriate	National PBAs and SWAp guidelines adopted by 2018 By 2019, TBA By 2022, TBA By 2025, TBA
6. Under Government leadership, providers of development cooperation coordinate their strategies and actions, simplify procedures vis-à-vis the Government and enhance collaboration to avoid duplication.	Joint programming of providers of development cooperation	Great use of joint programming within PBAs/SWAp
IV. Inclusive Partnership for Development Results		
7. Enhancing capacities of the National Assembly (NA) including the newly established Provincial People's Assembly (PPA) to approve and monitor national development plans and budget for greater development results	NA and PPA exercise more effectively oversight functions over development policies/strategies, regulations and budgets at national and provincial levels	By 2018, finalisation of capacity development plan By 2019 - 2021, operationalization of the capacity development plan By 2022, capacity assessment of NA and PPA
8. Advancement of the Round Table Process - moving towards greater partnership for effective development cooperation	Greater partnership for effective development cooperation with clear outcome indicators	From 2017-2020, transition toward effective partnership cooperation process From 2021-2025, greater participation of various stakeholders in the effective partnership cooperation process focusing on specific/thematic development issues.

Principles and action areas	Key Indicators	Targets
<p>9. Reviewing legal and regulatory frameworks for NPAs and INGOs as necessary and improving engagement of NPAs and INGOs in national and provincial development planning and coordination, including the implementation and reporting of development results in accordance to the national legal and regulatory framework</p>	<p>(a) Improved legal and regulatory frameworks for NPAs and INGOs and enhanced engagement of NPAs and INGOs in the formulation, consultation and implementation of national development policies and programmes</p> <p>(b) Extent to which development effectiveness principles implemented by NPAs and INGOs</p>	<p>Over time, increased in effectiveness of enforcement/implementation of improved legal and regulatory environment that enable effective registration and operation of different INGOs and NPAs</p> <p>Systematic process and publically available information on the involvement in development of both INGOs and NPAs</p> <p>All INGOs and NPAs are adhered to development effectiveness principles</p>
V. Transparency, Predictability, and Mutual Accountability		
<p>10. Ensuring a more predictable and accountable national budget that becomes the principle tool of effective development cooperation</p>	<p>More predictable and accountable national budget produced and annual report of budget execution systematic issued, including increasing amounts of 'ODA and Other Official Flows on budget'</p>	<p>By 2019, systematic release of the national budget and availability for public use</p>
<p>11. Ensuring availability and public accessibility of information on development cooperation and other development resources (commitments, actual disbursements and results)</p>	<p>On line availability of reports on development cooperation and other development resources (commitments, actual disbursements and results) via functionality of a national ODA database</p>	<p>By 2018, national ODA database established based on AMP experience</p> <p>By 2019, systematic process in place for high quality of data on development cooperation</p> <p>From 2020 onwards, public availability of high quality relevant information on development cooperation</p>
VI. Domestic Resource Mobilization		
<p>12. To the extent possible, ensuring adequate mobilization of government revenues which is required for leveraging development cooperation funds for investments in various development activities</p>	<p>To the extent possible, percentage of government contribution to development activities funded by providers of development cooperation</p>	<p>By 2025, to the extend possible, a mechanism is in place to quantify government contribution (percentage) for development activities funded by providers of development cooperation</p>
VII. South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation, and Knowledge Sharing		
<p>13. Improving understanding on the nature and modalities of south-south cooperation partners and their significant participation in development cooperation management through a clear coordination and reporting mechanism</p>	<p>Extent of engagement of south-south partners in national development policy and programme consultations, including extent of support for implementation through a clear coordination and reporting mechanism</p>	<p>Over time, the profile of the development partnership with south-south partners has clear coordination and reporting mechanism</p>
VIII. Business as a Partner in Development		

Principles and action areas	Key Indicators	Targets
14. Improving engagement of private sector in national and provincial development planning and coordination, including the implementation, reporting and oversight of development results and outcomes through a proper analytical framework/mechanism.	Extent of coordinated engagement of private sector in national and provincial development policy processes through a proper analytical framework/mechanism (linkage between RTP and Trade & Private Sector Working and Lao Business Forum)	Strong mechanisms and coordination process reflecting a effective partnership with private sector (Strong linkage between RTP and Trade & Private Sector Working and Lao Business Forum)

IV. Scope of monitoring and reporting on VDCAP implementation

4.1 Scope

The implementation of the VDCAP is the mutual responsibility of the Government of Lao PDR and their Partners in Development particularly the signatories. Thus, all signatories are mutually accountable for implementation of their respective planned actions as scheduled in the VDCAP.

4.2 Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and reporting on the VDCAP implementation progress is also a mutual responsibility of line ministries, their partners in development and in particular the focal points. At this stage, the VDCAP is monitored through:

- Meetings of chairs and co-chairs of Sector Working Groups
- VDCAP annual review meeting
- Round Table Meetings/Round Table Implementation Meetings

The Department of International Cooperation (DIC), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) is the overall coordinating agency for the Country Action Plan of the Vientiane Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Led by DIC, the VDCAP Secretariat has the role of monitoring and reporting on VDCAP progress. Members of the VDCAP Secretariat are:

Government

1. Department of International Cooperation, Department of Planning and Department of Investment Promotion (Ministry of Planning and Investment)
2. General Research Department – Prime Minister Office
3. Department of International Organization – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4. Department of External Finance and Debt Management – Ministry of Finance
5. Department of Planning and Cooperation – Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
6. Department of Planning – Ministry of Education and Sports
7. Department of Planning and Cooperation – Ministry of Public Works and Transport
8. Department of Planning and International Cooperation – Ministry of Health
9. Department of Planning and Cooperation – Ministry of Home Affairs
10. Department of Planning and Cooperation – Ministry of Industry and Commerce
11. Department of Planning and Cooperation – Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
12. National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR
13. The Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC)

Development Partners' representatives

1. EU
2. UNDP
3. WB and ADB
4. Republic of Korea

V. Methodology

5.1 Data collection

DIC/MPI as the head of the national VDCAP secretariat will lead and coordinate data collection and validation for country-sourced indicators, in close consultation with development stakeholders (providers of co-operation, civil society organisations, parliamentarians, the private sector, trade unions, subnational entities and other actors) in a multi-stakeholder partnership framework. This approach is in line with the Busan Partnership Agreement, which emphasised the importance of inclusive and country-led efforts to implement effective development cooperation principles.

In particular, monitoring and reporting on the VDCAP implementation will be reliance on surveys and/or interviews which has its own strengths and weaknesses. The research questions demand that the responses of government and donor officials be understood and explored. Most assessments and evaluations are themselves often based on expert assessments. From these perspectives, the reliance on perception surveys and interviews with expert informants is both essential and natural.

Please note that some key ODA figures will be extracted from the current Aid Management Platform and/or similar systems. Therefore, it is important that Data Focal Agents (DFAs) of each Donor regularly update their figures and information.

5.2 Data analysis and reporting

We must always be mindful, however, that survey responses and interviews cannot be taken at face value. Respondents have biases and interests. To respond to these potential problems, VDCAP monitoring report relies on triangulation with external data, including the historical record as much as possible.

For monitoring and reporting on the VDCAP implementation, it will be done every two year which is in similar timeframe of the global survey on effective development cooperation. The first VDCAP monitoring report is a baseline report covering 2017 data. Therefore, the monitoring and reporting exercise will be launched at the last quarter of 2017 where data analysis and report preparation will be done during the first quarter of 2018. Please refer to section VI for more detailed information about the process and timeframe for the VDCAP monitoring and reporting exercise.

5.3 Review and validation

Multi-stakeholder dialogue and validation is crucial to ensure the accuracy of data used to monitor the VDCAP indicators. DIC/MPI will convene, in the context of countries' own monitoring frameworks and coordination processes, such dialogues wherever possible to review key data and responses from those interviewed in case of qualitative aspects of the VDCAP indicators. Focal points from CSOs, parliamentarians, subnational entities, trade unions and the private sector will be included in such consultation processes. At this stage, there are two types of review and validation meeting as highlighted below:

5.3.1 VDCAP annual review meeting

The meeting will be at technical level to review a yearly progress of the VDCAP implementation. A draft VDCAP report prepared by the VDCAP Secretariat will be used as a basic document for the meeting. This meeting will also be a forum for all stakeholders (VDCAP Secretariat, DPs, LMs, and others such as private sectors and civil society organizations) to validate and ensure consistency of findings from VDCAP report. If an actual

meeting cannot be convened, a review process can be done virtually and comments to be forwarded to VDCAP Secretariat.

5.3.2 Meetings of Chairs and Co-Chairs of SWGs

Meetings of Chairs and Co-Chairs of SWGs will be a forum to periodically update on the progress, challenges and issues on the implementing and monitoring the VDCAP. When the draft report is reviewed and validated through the VDCAP annual review meeting (or virtual review), a revised version of the VDCAP progress report will be tabled at the last meeting of Chairs and Co-Chairs of SWGs before the RT(I)M for endorsement and approval.

5.4 VDCAP supporting team and data submission

The VDCAP supporting team is co-ordinated by DIC with a joint support team from VDCAP secretariat who were the driving force behind the revision process of the VDCAP. You can contact the VDCAP supporting team as per the detail information below for all related matters on the VDCAP.

Lead person within Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Investment – TBC

All email communication should also be sent to – rtpsecretariat@gmail.com

VI. Indicative timeline for monitoring and reporting on VDCAP implementation 2017 and beyond

Timeframe	Key activities for VDCAP monitoring	Key activities for monitoring the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
2017		
Jan – March		Preparation of roadmap for refining monitoring framework
April – December		Technical/stakeholder consultation to update indicator methodologies (online consultation, expert groups)
Feb – June	Dissemination of the VDCAP	
March – June	Preparation of the VDCAP monitoring framework	
June – December		Stakeholder consultations for the refined monitoring framework
July – August	Consultations with key stakeholders on the draft VDCAP monitoring framework	
End of August	Finalization of the VDCAP monitoring framework	
September and October	Dissemination and training sessions on the VDCAP monitoring framework	
October – December		Develop a proposal for a refined monitoring framework
November –December	Sharing final draft of the VDCAP monitoring framework	
2018		
Jan – March	Launch of the VDCAP monitoring exercise and annual VDCAP meeting	Official launch & outreach for participation in third monitoring round of the global partnership for effective development cooperation Guidance & reporting tools for the third monitoring round (including guidance to

		ground the GP monitoring exercise into existing national SDGs accountability and monitoring mechanisms)
Jan-June	Data collection – VDCAP monitoring exercise	the 3 rd global partnership survey
June – August	Data analysis Report writing, review and validation	
August – October	Finalization of the first VDCAP review report and country report for the 3 rd global partnership survey – possibility to launch it at the same time with the UN General Assembly and the representation of the 2018 SDG voluntary report and the LDC review.	Submission of the country report to the global team
November-December	Dissemination of the VDCAP review and report at the 2018 RTIM	
2019		
		Publish of the third global report on the global partnership for effective development cooperation
2020		
	2 rd VDCAP monitoring exercise	4 th global development cooperation monitoring exercise

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Annex 1 – Explanatory note – VDCAP Monitoring Framework

I. Ownership & II. Alignment

Action area 1 - Greater aligning and tailoring development finance to the national development agenda and context through results-based planning practices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1 (a) Extent of adaptation of results based planning practices by line ministries and provinces • Indicator 1 (b) Extent of alignment and use of country results framework by providers of development cooperation 		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
<p>Indicator 1 (a) The purpose of this indicator is to provide objective information on the extent to which, and the ways in which, existing country result framework applying result based planning practices are used by line ministries and provinces as a guiding tool to focus development cooperation on results that meeting country's national development priorities.</p>	Result based planning applied by MPI for the 8 th NSEDP	<p>By 2020, evaluation of the application of the result based practices through a review of the 8th NSEDP implementation.</p> <p>By 2025, adoption of results based planning practices by all line ministries & provinces and villages including Sector Working Groups (SWGs)</p>
<p>Indicator 1 (b) The purpose of this indicator is to measure the extent of use of existing country-owned results frameworks by development partners and other stakeholders in four dimensions as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dimension 1</i> - Alignment of the intervention's objectives/focus with existing government owned results frameworks and planning tools • <i>Dimension 2</i> - Use of results indicators drawn from existing government owned results frameworks and planning tools • <i>Dimension 3</i> - Use of ongoing government-sourced data to report on the intervention's results • <i>Dimension 4</i> - Reliance on final evaluation carried out with Government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% alignment in objectives • 63% alignment in results • 56% use of national M&E systems • 60% planned final evaluation with government contribution 	100% in all four dimensions by 2025
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<p>Indicator 1 (a) Number of line ministries, SWGs and provinces adopts result based planning practices</p>	Adoption of results based planning practices by line ministries, SWGs and provinces	

Action area 1 - Greater aligning and tailoring development finance to the national development agenda and context through results-based planning practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1 (a) Extent of adaptation of results based planning practices by line ministries and provinces • Indicator 1 (b) Extent of alignment and use of country results framework by providers of development cooperation 	
<p>Indicator 2 (b)</p> <p><i>Dimension 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator = Number of objectives of donors' interventions (new intervention with approved amount over \$1 million – global benchmark during year n) is drawn from Gov't results framework/s or other planning documents • Denominator = Total number of donors' interventions <p><i>Dimension 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator = Number of outcome indicators drawn from existing Gov't Results Frameworks and/or other planning documents • Denominator = Total number of outcome indicators included in the project/programme's results framework <p><i>Dimension 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator = Number of outcome indicators to be tracked using Gov't ongoing statistics, data sources or M&E systems • Denominator = Total number of outcome indicators included in the project/programme's results framework <p><i>Dimension 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator = Number of the projects/programmes plan a final evaluation • Denominator = Total number of projects/programmes 	<p>Alignment of the intervention's objectives/focus with existing government owned results frameworks and planning tools</p> <p>Use of results indicators drawn from existing government owned results frameworks and planning tools</p> <p>Use of ongoing government-sourced data to report on the intervention's results</p> <p>Reliance on final evaluation carried out with Government support</p>
Data source	Roles and responsibilities
<p>Indicator 1(a) Reports from line ministries, SWGs and provinces</p> <p>Indicator 2(b) Development Partners</p>	<p>DIC/MPI, DOP/MPI, line ministries, and provinces in consultation with UNDP, UNRC, 10 SWGs and other related partners</p>

Action area 2 - Strengthening linkages between national budget and national planning processes		
Indicator 2: Effective and practical application of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for the achievement of 8 th NSEDP including SDGs		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
This indicator is designed to make sure that Mid-Term Expenditure Framework is in place and used by relevant stakeholders in a strategic manner.	MTEF is being developed	MTEF available by 2018 MTEF application (2019-2020) Review and adjustment of MTEF (2020)
Indicator construction	Measurement	
Qualitative assessment can be made based on at least three criteria below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agreed upon MTEF by the Government • Guideline and framework for the MTEF application developed • MTEF review and evaluation 	Quality and application of the MTEF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agreed upon MTEF by the Government • Guideline and framework for the MTEF application developed • MTEF review and evaluation 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
MOF report on Public Financial Management Programme	MOF in consultation with WB, ADB and Macroeconomic Working Group and other related partners	

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Action area 3 - Ensuring ODA and Other Official Flows are on budgets which are endorsed by the National Assembly		
Indicator 3: % of ODA and Other Official Flows scheduled for disbursement are recorded in the annual budgets approved and endorsed by the national and provincial Assembly		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
The main purpose of this indicator is to provide a proxy of the Government's efforts in implementing greater transparency in budgetary process. This will help facilitate the use of country systems by the Partners.	19% (ODA only)	<p>Not less than 59.5% by 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Year on Year % increase by 4.05%) <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global target – Halve the gap - The gap for Laos is 81%. Therefore, target for Laos is = $19\% + 81\%/2 = 59.5\%$ - As a current percentage is 19%, to reach 59.5% an increased percentage needs to be 40.5%. Therefore, year by year, an increased percentage needs to be 4.05%.
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Development cooperation funding recorded in annual budget for year n. • Denominator: Development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement in year n by cooperation providers and communicated to the Government at the outset of year n. 	<p>% of development cooperation funding scheduled for disbursement that is recorded in the annual budget approved the NA</p> <p>Note that this indicator builds on the broad approach used in Paris Declaration indicator 3.</p>	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data taken from the MPI and MOFA report to the NA • Data – self-reporting by providers of development cooperation. 	<p>MOF working closely with DIC/MPI in consultation with line ministries, WB, ADB, Macroeconomic Working Group and other related partners</p>	

Action area 4 - Within the national regulatory framework, strengthening country systems which are used by providers of development cooperation to extent possible: budget execution, financial reporting, audit and Procurement		
<p>Indicator 4: Percentage of development cooperation using the country Public Financial Management and procurement systems building on regular assessments of the systems within the national regulatory framework.</p>		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
<p>This indicator aims to assess the use of country systems by providers of development cooperation as an effort to further enhance alignment. This will contribute to building and reinforcing the capacity of national systems, thereby gradually reducing the need for project implementation units (PIUs) within line ministries.</p>	<p>22% (Overall)</p> <p>27% (Budget) 22% (Finance) 19% (Auditing) 21% (Procurement)</p>	<p>Not less than 48%</p> <p><u>Note</u> Global target – reduce the gap by one-third where CPIA score between 3.5 and 4.5</p>
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerator: Development cooperation flows using country systems (average of a, b, c and d) • Denominator: Total development cooperation flows for the Government a) Development cooperation funding disbursed for the Government using national budget execution procedures b) Development cooperation funding disbursed for the Government using national financial reporting procedures c) Development cooperation funding disbursed for the Government using national auditing procedures d) Development cooperation funding disbursed for the Government using national procurement procedures 	<p>% of development cooperation disbursements for the Government using the country PFM and procurement systems (average across use of found components a to d)</p>	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
<p>Self-reporting by providers of development cooperation</p>	<p>MOF in consultation with line ministries including 10 SWGs, WB, ADB, and other related partners</p>	

III. Harmonisation & Simplification

Action area 5 - Adopting Programme-Based Approaches (PBAs) and Sector Wide Approaches (SWAp) to support the implementation of the NSEDPs including SDGs		
Indicator 5: Extend of adoption of PBAs and SWAp in key development sectors as per NSEDP framework including SDGs: Education, Health, Agriculture, UXO, and others as appropriate		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
This indicator is designed to make sure that a guideline for PBAs/SWAp application is in place. This will help the Government and the Partners to work closely to identify how each others' comparative advantages can contribute most to the partnership and to the delivery of development results at the national, sectoral and provincial levels.	No fully effective application of PBAs/SWAp in place	National PBAs and SWAp guidelines adopted by 2018 By 2019, TBA By 2022, TBA By 2025, TBA
Indicator construction	Measurement	
Qualitative assessment can be made based on availability of agreed upon PBAs/SWAp's guideline.	To be decided once the guideline is available.	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
A report from DIC/MPI on the status of the development of a guideline for the application of PBAs/SWAp in Lao PDR	DIC/MPI in consultation line ministries including 10 SWGs with UNDP, UNRC, EU, and other related partners	

Action area 6 - Under Government leadership, providers of development cooperation coordinate their strategies and actions, simplify procedures vis-à-vis the Government and enhance collaboration to avoid duplication.		
Indicator 6: Joint programming of providers of development cooperation		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
This indicator focuses on the proportion of joint programming activities of providers of development cooperation. In doing so, it recognises that the intention behind this indicator is not simply to have more joint programming activities but to reduce transaction costs.	Some joint programming activities existed e.g. within EU member states, and UN agencies	Great use of joint programming within PBAs/SWAp
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerator: number of joint programming activities reported by providers of development cooperation (new intervention with approved amount over \$1 million – global benchmark during year n) Denominator: Total number of programme interventions reported by provider of development cooperation (new intervention with approved amount over \$1 million – global benchmark during year n) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 25% - Low used of joint programming Between 25% - 50% - Some joint programming Between 50% - 75% - Medium use of joint programming Over 75% - Great use of joint programming 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
Self reporting by providers of development cooperation	DIC/MPI in consultation with UNDP, UNRC, EU, 10 SWGs and other related partners	

IV. Inclusive Partnership for Development Results

Action area 7 - Enhancing capacities of the National Assembly (NA) including the newly established Provincial People's Assembly (PPA) to approve and monitor national development plans and budget for greater development results		
Indicator 7: NA and PPA exercise more effectively oversight functions over development policies/strategies, regulations and budgets at national and provincial levels		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
This indicator is a proxy to highlight strengthened capacity and the role of the National Assembly in the oversight of development processes, representation and law making. It is designed to ensure that the role is supported by capacity development and backed by adequate resources and appropriate action plans.	Capacity development plan for NA and PPA is being developed	By 2018, finalisation of capacity development plan By 2019 - 2021, operationalization of the capacity development plan By 2022, capacity assessment of NA and PPA
Indicator construction	Measurement	
Qualitative assessment can be made based on at least three criterions below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of capacity development plan for NA and PPA • Operationalization and implementation of the capacity development plan • Capacity assessment of NA and PPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of the capacity development plan and its practice and effective implementation actions • Capacity of NA and PPA 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
Annual report by NA and PPA on their activities	NA and PPA in consultation MPI and MOF, Governance SWG and related partners	

Action area 8 - Advancement of the Round Table Process - moving towards greater partnership for effective development cooperation		
Indicator 8: Greater partnership for effective development cooperation with clear outcome indicators		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
This indicator is designed to assess greater partnership within the Round Table Process including Sector Working Group mechanism. In particular, the level of participation of south-south partners, civil society, private sectors and other stakeholders apart from traditional OECD DAC providers of development cooperation.	Fair participation of various stakeholders in the Round Table Process which focuses on broad development agenda	From 2017-2020, transition toward effective partnership cooperation process From 2021-2025, greater participation of various stakeholders in the effective partnership cooperation process focusing on specific/thematic development issues.
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of partners (south-south, private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders) actively participate in the RTP and SWG mechanism 	<p>The current fair level of the participation to be quantified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the participation increased by 30% - Medium improvement If the participation increased by (between 30% to 60%) – Great improvement If the participation increased by more than 60% - Greater improvement 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
Review and assessment of the Round Table Process Reports of Round Table Meetings and Round Table Implementations meetings	DIC/MPI in consultation with UNDP, UN RC, all 10 SWGs and other related partners	

Action area 9 - Reviewing legal and regulatory frameworks for NPAs and INGOs as necessary and improving engagement of NPAs and INGOs in national and provincial development planning and coordination, including the implementation and reporting of development results in accordance to the national legal and regulatory framework		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 9 (a): Improved legal and regulatory frameworks for NPAs and INGOs and enhanced engagement of NPAs and INGOs in the formulation, consultation and implementation of national development policies and programmes • Indicator 9(b): Extent to which development effectiveness principles implemented by NPAs and INGOs 		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
<p>These indicators seek to assess the extent to which the Government and providers of development cooperation contribute to an enabling environment for civil society and to which civil society organizations are implementing development effectiveness principles in their own operations.</p>	Legal and regulatory environment exist	Over time, increased in effectiveness of enforcement/implementation of improved legal and regulatory environment that enable effective registration and operation of different INGOs and NPAs
	Moderate engagement	Systematic process and publically available information on the involvement in development of both INGOs and NPAs
	There is a guideline to facilitate an application of the principles by NPAs and INGOs	All INGOs and NPAs are adhered to development effectiveness principles
Indicator construction	Measurement	

<p>These indicators are constructed around a three-module questionnaire covering the following dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved legal and regulatory frameworks for NPAs and INGOs • Enhanced engagement of NPAs and INGOs in the formulation, consultation and implementation of national development policies and programmes • CSO development effectiveness: accountability and transparency 	<p>The questionnaire responses off detailed qualitative information regarding the environment in which CSOs operate as well as the extent to which CSOs are engaged in development process and enabled to contribute in an effective way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1 – Has there been a mechanism in place to periodically enhance and improve legal and regulatory frameworks for CSOs? • Question 2 – Are CSOs consulted by the Government in the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies? Please provide narrative • Question 3 - In what ways are CSOs working to improve their practices in relation to particular areas of development effectiveness as set out in the Istanbul Principles? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respect and promote human rights and social justice 2. Embody gender equality and equity while promoting women and girls’ rights 3. Focus on people’s empowerment, democratic ownership and participation 4. Promote Environmental Sustainability 5. Practice transparency and accountability 6. Pursue equitable partnerships and solidarity 7. Create and share knowledge and commit to mutual learning 8. Commit to realizing positive sustainable change
<p>Data source</p>	<p>Roles and responsibilities</p>
<p>Reports by MoFA and MOHA</p>	<p>MOFA, MOHA in consultations with line ministries, Governance SWG INGOs, NPAs, and other related partners</p>

V. Transparency, Predictability, and Mutual Accountability

Action area 10 - Ensuring a more predictable and accountable national budget that becomes the principle tool of effective development cooperation		
Indicator 10: More predictable and accountable national budget produced and annual report of budget execution systematic issued, including increasing amounts of 'ODA and Other Official Flows on budget'.		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
The purpose of this indicator is to provide information on the state of implementation by the Government for systematic publication of timely, comprehensive, accurate and forward looking information on the national budget including resources provided through development cooperation.	There is a process in place which needs further improvements	By 2019, systematic release of the national budget and availability for public use
Indicator construction	Measurement	
The indicator will assess availability of information that is made available by the Government. The assessment focuses on four dimensions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Timeliness 2) Comprehensiveness 3) Data accuracy 4) Forward looking nature 	The availability of information will be assessed based on (condition – meeting all four dimensions) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Timeliness (yes or no) 2) Comprehensiveness (yes or no) 3) Data accuracy (yes or no) 4) Forward looking nature (yes or no) 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
MOF report on public financial management programme	MOF in consultation with line ministries, WB, ADB, Macroeconomic Working Group and other related partners	

Action area 11 - Ensuring availability and public accessibility of information on development cooperation and other development resources (commitments, actual disbursements and results)		
<p>Indicator 11: On-line availability of reports on development cooperation and other development resources (commitments, actual disbursements and results) via functionality of a national ODA database</p>		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
<p>This indicator is to provide qualitative information on the state of implementation by partnerships between the Government and providers of development cooperation for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive, accurate and forward looking information on resources provided through development cooperation.</p>	<p>National ODA database not operationalized</p> <p>Quality inputs for Aid Management Platform (AMP) are not timely entered</p>	<p>By 2018, national ODA database established based on AMP experience</p> <p>By 2019, systematic process in place for high quality of data on development cooperation</p> <p>From 2020 onwards, public availability of high quality relevant information on development cooperation</p>
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<p>The indicator will assess availability of information that is made available by a national ODA database. The assessment focuses on four dimensions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Timeliness 2) Comprehensiveness 3) Data accuracy 4) Forward looking nature 	<p>The availability of information will be assessed based on (condition – meeting all four dimensions)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Timeliness (yes or no) 2) Comprehensiveness (yes or no) 3) Data accuracy (yes or no) 4) Forward looking nature (yes or no) 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
<p>Foreign Aid Report and a report on overall development cooperation by DIC/MPI</p>	<p>MPI in consultation with line ministries including 10 SWGS and UN/UNDP and other relevant DPs as appropriate</p>	

VI. Domestic Resource Mobilization

Action area 12 - To the extent possible, ensuring adequate mobilization of government revenues which is required for leveraging development cooperation funds for investments in various development activities		
Indicator 12: To the extent possible, percentage of government contribution to development activities funded by providers of development cooperation		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
To the extent possible, this indicator is a proxy for assessing adequate mobilization of government revenues as contribution to development activities funded by providers of development cooperation.	Mostly in kind	By 2025, to the extent possible, a mechanism is in place to quantify government contribution (percentage) for development activities funded by providers of development cooperation
Indicator construction	Measurement	
The indicator construction relies on a combination of quantitative and qualitative aspects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitative aspect – To the extent possible, percentage of government contribution is stated. - Qualitative aspect – Discussion over the Government’s enabling environment and mechanism to facilitate the Government’s contribution. 	To the extent possible, identifying if there is a mechanism in place to quantify government contribution (percentage) for development activities funded by providers of development cooperation	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
MPI report to the NA	DIC/MPI in consultation with line ministries including SWGs and other related partners	

VII. South-South Cooperation, Triangular Cooperation, and Knowledge Sharing

Action area 13 - Improving understanding on the nature and modalities of south-south cooperation partners and their significant participation in development cooperation management through a clear coordination and reporting mechanism		
Indicator 13: Extent of engagement of south-south partners in national development policy and programme consultations, including extent of support for implementation through a clear coordination and reporting mechanism		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
The purpose of this indicator is to ensure that there is a clear coordination and reporting mechanism in place on south-south cooperation.	Engagement level of south-south partners including ASEAN and regional partners has been modest but growing	Over time, the profile of the development partnership with south-south partners has clear coordination and reporting mechanism
Indicator construction	Measurement	
The indicator construction relies on qualitative methodology. Four aspects will need to be looked at: 1) A coordination and reporting mechanism 2) Availability of information on south-south cooperation 3) Participation of south-south partners in the Round Table Process and Sector Working Groups 4) Coordinating body within the Government	The availability of information will be assessed based on (condition – meeting all dimensions) 1) A coordination and reporting mechanism (yes/no) 2) Availability of information on south-south cooperation (yes/no) 3) Participation of south-south partners in the Round Table Process and Sector Working Groups (yes/no) 4) Coordinating body within the Government	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
Reports from DIC/MPI about south-south cooperation.	DIC/MPI in consultations with line ministries including 10 SWGs, LNCC and International Chamber of Commerce and related partners	

VIII. Business as a Partner in Development

Action area 14 - Improving engagement of private sector in national and provincial development planning and coordination, including the implementation, reporting and oversight of development results and outcomes through a proper analytical framework/mechanism.		
<p>Indicator 14: Extent of coordinated engagement of private sector in national and provincial development policy processes through a proper analytical framework/mechanism (linkage between RTP and Trade & Private Sector Working and Lao Business Forum)</p>		
Explanatory note	Indicative baseline & targets	
	Baseline (2015)	Target
<p>This indicator focuses on the quality of public-private dialogue. In doing so, it recognizes the importance of inclusive dialogue with the private sector for building a policy environment conducive to growth and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Participation and engagement of private sector has been at moderate level with an effort to link RTP & Trade and Private Sector Working with Lao Business Forum)</p>	<p>Strong mechanisms and coordination process reflecting a effective partnership with private sector (Strong linkage between RTP and Trade & Private Sector Working and Lao Business Forum)</p>
Indicator construction	Measurement	
<p>The indicator is structured around the country's readiness to host, create or sustain a dialogue process</p>	<p>The country's readiness to host, create or sustain a quality Public Private Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the private sector ready and willing to engage and interact with the Government (score: from 0 (weak) to 10 (strong)) - Is the Government ready and willing to engage and interact with the private sector? (score: from 0 (weak) to 10 (strong)) - Is there a potential champion who can facilitate the dialogue process, activate political will and reduce the trust gap between public and private sector stakeholders? (score: from 0 (weak) to 10 (strong)) - Are logistical, financing and capacity building instruments available to support quality Public Private Partnership? (score: from 0 (weak) to 10 (strong)) 	
Data source	Roles and responsibilities	
<p>Responses from Ministry of Industry and Commerce in consultation with MPI, Trade and Private SWG, LNCC, International Chamber of Commerce, LBF Secretariat and other related stakeholders</p>	<p>MOIC and MPI in consultations with line ministries including 10 SWGs and related partners</p>	