

**SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION IN LAO PDR
AFTER THE VOLUNTARY
NATIONAL REVIEW**

Policy Options
for Effective
Implementation
and Monitoring



Diving Deep

Aligning the SDG 12 Regulatory Framework in Lao PDR

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What now?

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN LAO PDR AFTER THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

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What is SCP in the context of a

- Continental Southeast Asian Country
- Landlocked Country
- Least Developed Country
- FDI-dependent Economy

- **Constraints, constraints, constraints**



- SCP is more than SDG 12
- But: Every assessment has to start somewhere
- **What is the alignment of national and sectoral policy with regard to SDG 12?**

SDG 12 – Targets

- 11 targets overall
 - 1 target applicable to Lao PDR (12.A)
 - 4 targets not applicable (12.6, 12.7, 12.C – Reporting, Procurement, and Diesel Fuels)
 - 2 localized targets are Action Plans (12.1, 12.B)

What gets measured, gets managed



In Total: 5 substantial targets and indicators

Insights from the Indicator Framework

	Global Objectives	National indicator	Ministry	Assessment
12.2.	12.2. Sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	MoNRE, supported by UNEP	Potential to more fully align objectives and targets from sectoral documents with relevant indicators
12.3.	12.3. Food waste and food losses reduced	Food loss index	MAF, supported by FAO	Good alignment between indicator, responsible entity, and objectives and targets from sectoral documents
12.4.	12.4. Environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle	Volume of hazardous waste generated from Vientiane Capital	MoNRE	Potential to more fully align objectives and targets from sectoral documents with relevant indicators
12.5.	12.5. Prevention, reduction, recycling of waste	Rate of recycling: % of solid waste generated in Vientiane Capital	MoNRE	Good alignment between responsible ministry and overall objective. Potential to improve indicator based on existing targets and activities in MoNRE strategic documents
12.8.	12.8. Relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles	Mainstreaming of sustainable development into education Number of universities with sustainability campus plan	MoES	Potential to more fully align objectives and targets from sectoral documents with relevant indicators

How could targets and indicators be tailored?

- Some indicators could change to reflect policies of line ministries
 - 12.4 – Waste
 - 12.5 – Recycling
- Some indicators may be broadened to reflect objectives and targets of custodian ministry
 - 12.8 – Sustainable Education
- Some targets may yet be localized
 - 12.6 – Reporting
 - 12.7 – Procurement

Example 1: Sustainable Use of Resources (12.2)

- **Indicator: Material footprint per capita and per GDP (MoNRE)**
- Ministry of Agriculture: Strong focus on sustainable resource use
- Suggestion: Focus on rural agricultural sustainability (fertilizer, water use)

Example 2: Sustainable Education (12.8)

- **Indicator: Number of universities with sustainable campus plans (MoES)**
- Ministry of Education: Put emphasis on education in broader society
- Suggestion: Include agricultural education in indicator

Example 3: Sustainable Reporting and Investment (12.6)

- **No indicator**
- **Potential to tailor and implement new national target and indicator**
- Line Ministries: Ministry of Planning has mechanism for Environmental Impact Assessment
- Suggestion: Streamline and Enforce

General Insights

- Global targets need strong localization in SCP
 - Countries' economic context is different
 - Need to consider socio-economic reality
- Not all targets can be prioritized
 - Decision needs to be taken on priority targets
- Need to be realistic about constraints

Annex

What role for donor governments

- Japan has significant aid operations
 - Quality Infrastructure Initiative
- Could scale up additional investment
 - Agricultural production (small-scale, sustainable)
 - Hydropower
- Goal: Diversify sources of investment, reduce leverage of current investors (Thailand, China)

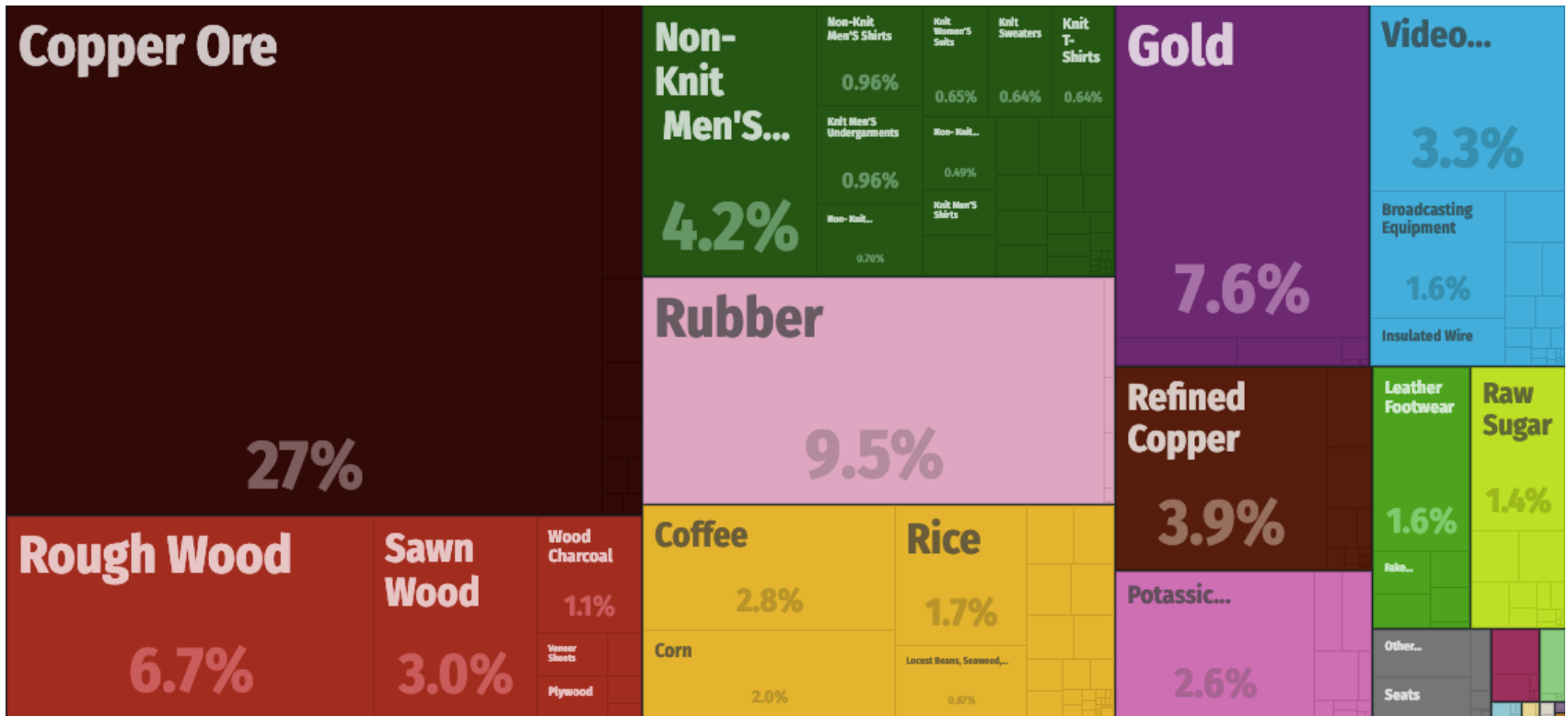
What role for private sector

- Logging major source of unsustainable production
 - New regulations banning export of unrefined timber
 - Difficulties to source sufficient resources
 - Scale up rural education to improve quality and sustainability of timber sourcing
- Goal: Not just market access, but market preparation

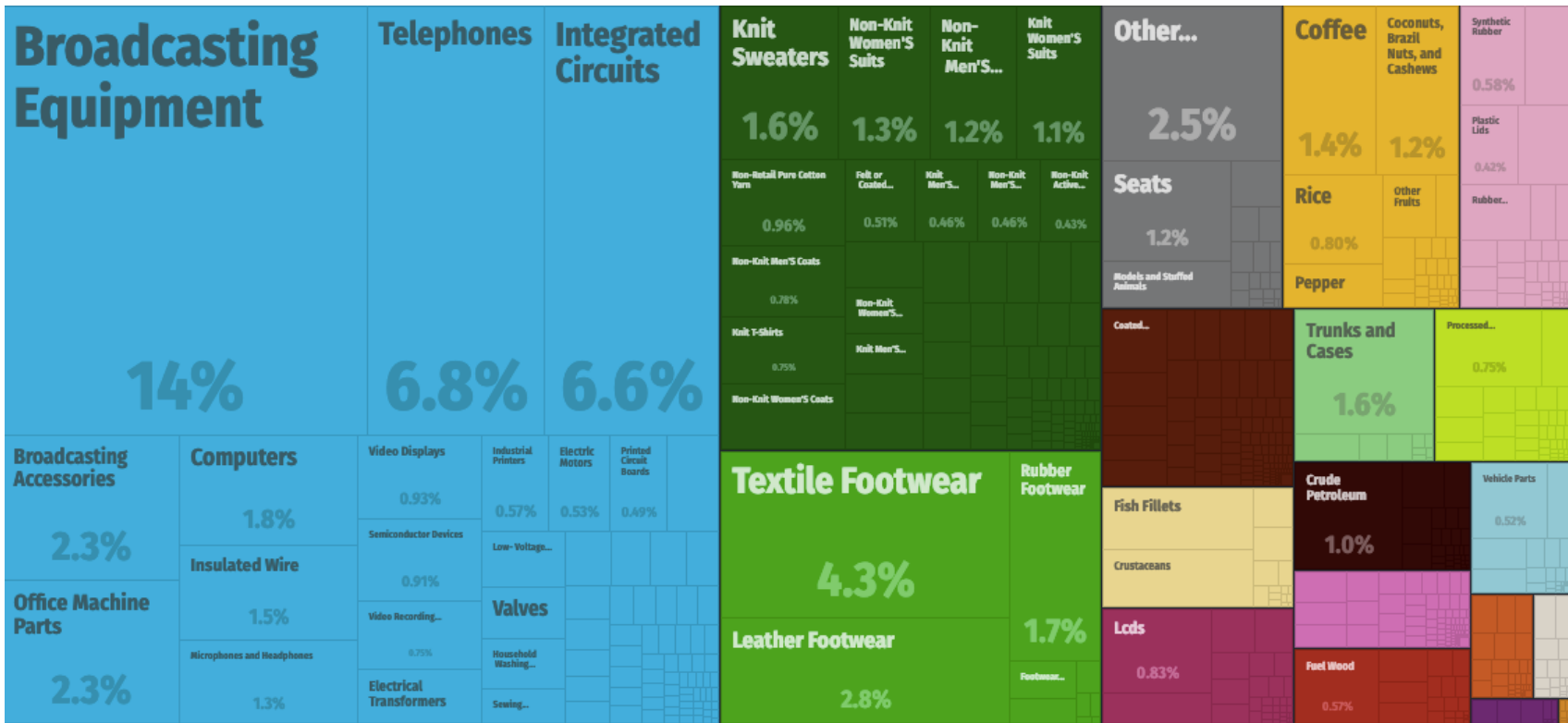
What is the potential for transfer to other CLMV countries?

- All countries face different challenges in production
 - Vietnam: Machinery, Textiles
 - Cambodia: Textiles
 - Lao PDR: Raw commodities
 - Myanmar: Raw commodities

Lao PDR Exports 2017



Vietnam Exports 2017



Cambodia Exports 2017



Myanmar Exports 2017

