



ກອງປະຊຸມອານຸພາກພື້ນກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດເປົ້າໝາຍການພັດທະນາແບບຍືນຍົງ (SDGs)

SDG12: ການບໍລິໂພກ ແລະ ການຜະລິດແບບມີຄວາມຜິດຊອບ

ສໍາລັບພະນັກງານລັດຖະກອນຈາກ ກໍາປູເຈຍ, ສປປ ລາວ, ມຽນມາ, ຝີລິບປິນ ແລະ ສສ. ຫວຽດນາມ

5th Regional Conference on SDGs Implementation

SDG12: Ensuring Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

for officials from

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam

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Closing the loop: ASEM's transition towards achieving a circular economy

Implementation experience in ASEM member countries with the Sustainable Development Goal 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Research Framework - Scope

- 51 ASEM countries data collection to understand how they approach the **implementation issues related to SCP**, including natural resources use, waste management, and circular or zero waste economic development
- Desk research of Voluntary National Reviews, national strategy documents, and relevant implementation reviews or research papers in the English language
- Information presented is limited to government voluntary reporting and/or English availability of SCP related strategies / reports

TARGETS

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, 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

INDICATORS

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

12.3.1 Global food loss index

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

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

1. Need for a strong policy and legislative framework

- A comprehensive policy and legislative framework could consist of:
 - (1) the inclusion of SCP objectives in high-level, long-term national development strategies or plans; and
 - (2) sectoral strategies/plans and legislation to ensure the actual implementation of relevant strategic goals
- A circular economy strategy/action plan could serve as a starting point for identifying all relevant policy areas which should take SCP objectives and activities into consideration

Integration of circular economy/SCP objectives in national development strategies

	Name of the relevant document	Year	
Cambodia	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018	2014	http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/cdc/documents/NSDP_2014-2018.pdf
Lao PDR	8th Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) (2016-2020)	2016	http://www.la.one.un.org/images/publications/8th_NSEDP_2016-2020.pdf
Myanmar	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan	2018	
Philippines	Philippines Development Plan 2017-2022	2017	http://pdp.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/PDP-2017-2022-07-20-2017.pdf
Viet Nam	National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2011-2020)	2011	http://www.economica.vn/Portals/0/Documents/Vietnam%20sustainable%20development%20strategy%20for%202011.pdf
	The 5-year Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP)	2016	http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/839361477533488479/Vietnam-SEDP-2016-2020.pdf

Sectoral strategies with relevant elements to SDG 12

	Waste	Nature/ Environment	Climate/ Energy	Chemicals	Eco-innovation	Green economy	Resource efficiency	Agriculture	Procurement
Cambodia		X			X	X		X	
Lao PDR						X			
Myanmar	X	X	X						
Philippines	X	X	X	X					X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X	X			

2. Business as a key player

- By moving away from unsustainable production patterns, businesses can improve the resources efficiency and decrease their environmental pollution load and waste generated
- Governments can support this transition by **establishing strategic cooperation with businesses**, providing necessary funding or access to the best available green technologies as well as **introducing green financial incentives or taxes** and requiring companies to regularly report on the sustainability aspects of their operations
- CSR should not stop at national borders, and governments need to consider measures that ensure large international companies to track the global footprint of their operations

3. Green procurement practices

- **Green or circular procurement practices** adopted by governments can be an efficient way to motivate suppliers to adopt more sustainable practices as well as to set an example for private companies to establish green purchasing practices themselves
- Evidence for regular monitoring activities measuring the progress towards green public procurement targets was more limited

4. SCP education

- There are various means that governments can utilise, from **formal education via environmental labelling practices to information campaigns**
- While this review identified several examples of good practice, the linkages between education and SCP objectives could be further strengthened

5. Strategic monitoring

- Establishing a set of indicators for measuring progress towards SDG 12 is crucial
- Countries should also take careful consideration when selecting the existing indicators or developing new ones.
- The global indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) can serve as the starting point for selecting SDG 12 indicators, but they need to be tailored or modified to national monitoring needs

Identified indicators introduced in connection with SDG 12

	12.1	12.2.	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8
Cambodia	X	X		X		X		X
Lao PDR		X			X		X	
Myanmar								
Philippines		X		X	X			
Viet Nam								

Conclusions

- 43 ASEM countries adopted a waste management strategy or plan which often included recycling programmes
- 2/3 ASEM countries have strategies targeting the promotion of green economy development/ green growth or more specifically eco-innovation and environmental technology deployment

Conclusions

- In almost half of the ASEM countries, SCP objectives appeared quite frequently in policy documents focusing on **nature protection/biodiversity or environmental protection** in general, and **climate change and energy strategies** (23 and 25 countries respectively)
- In 12 ASEM member countries – particularly in Asia – sectoral policies targeting a toxic-free environment and the management of chemicals and hazardous substances plays an important role

Conclusions

- In addition to overarching strategy documents and relevant sectoral policies and plans, 1/2 ASEM countries have **specific SCP or circular economy strategies**.
- 18 European and 7 Asian ASEM countries adopted such policies

Conclusions – specific targets

- Most of the ASEM MS defined strategic objectives and/or action areas related to SDG 12 targets on **resource and waste management** (SDG 12.2, 12.4 and 12.5), **business involvement in SCP activities** (SDG 12.6) and **public procurement** (SDG 12.7).
- More than 30 considered **sustainable food production and consumption** (SDG 12.3), and aimed at establishing **SCP-related awareness-raising or educational activities** (SDG 12.8).
- Promoting the implementation of the **10-year framework programme for SCP** – was identified in only 15 ASEM member countries

ASEM Comparison: Asia-Europe Dimension

- While Asian ASEM MS focused more on objectives and targets related to:
 - sustainable resource use and sound management of waste and chemicals (SDG 12.2 and 12.4)
 - SCP-related awareness-raising and educational activities (SDG 12.8)
- European ASEM MS more often addressed the issue of:
 - waste recycling and prevention (SDG 12.5)
 - aimed to support companies in SCP activities (SDG 12.6)
 - considered green public procurement (SDG 12.7)
- Green economy plans were more common in Asian MS, while innovation-focused strategies were more frequently identified in European ASEM