

SDG 12 Policy Alignment in Lao PDR

What it means for Laos and CLMV

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Overview



- Why this study?
- Study Outcomes
- What it means for CLMV

- 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?**

- Stakeholder meetings in Vientiane, including ministries and private sector
- Desk research involving international and Laotian researchers
- Thorough analysis of 30 distinct sectoral documents across ministries
 - MoNRE, MAF, MoIC, MoST, MPI, MICT, MoPH

SDG 12 – Indicators and targets investigated



- 11 indicators overall
 - 1 target not applicable to Lao PDR (12.A)
 - 4 target without localized indicators (12.6, 12.7, 12.B, 12.C – Reporting, Procurement, Ecotourism, Fossil Fuels)
 - 1 localized target consist of Action Plans (12.1)



In Total: 5 Indicators localized

Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) - Insights



	Global goal	National target	Comment
12.2.	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	Potential to more fully align objectives and targets from sectoral documents with relevant indicators
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	Food loss index	Good alignment between indicator, responsible entity, and objectives and targets from sectoral documents
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	Volume of hazardous waste generated from Vientiane Capital	Potential to more fully align objectives and targets from sectoral documents with relevant indicators
12.5.	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Rate of recycling: % of solid waste generated in Vientiane Capital	Good alignment between responsible ministry and overall objective. Potential to improve
12.8.	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Mainstreaming of sustainable development into education: - Primary and secondary curricula development on sustainable development; - Teacher Education Programmes, primary/secondary related to new curricula Number of universities with sustainability campus plan	Potential to more fully align objectives and targets from sectoral documents with relevant indicators

Insights from the baseline assessment



- Some targets have issues with the alignment of responsibility
 - 12.2 – Natural Resources
- Some indicators lack breadth and may be adjusted to better fit sectoral policies across ministries
 - 12.4, 12.5 – Waste and Recycling
- Some indicators are less broad than the sectoral policies they are based on within one ministry
 - 12.8 – Sustainable Education

How can targets and indicators be tailored?



- Some indicators may be broadened to reflect involvement of line ministries
 - 12.4 and 12.5 – Waste and Recycling
- Some indicators may be broadened to reflect objectives and targets of **one** line ministry
 - 12.8 – Sustainable Education
- Some targets may yet be localized (but don't need to be)
 - 12.6 and 12.7 – Reporting and Procurement

Example: Sustainable Use of Resources (12.2)



- **Material footprint per capita and per GDP**
- **Potential to tailor target to cover existing sectoral targets and activities**
- Current focus: Material footprint, under custody of MoNRE
- Line ministries: Strong focus on sustainable resource use in MAF sectoral policies
- Suggestion: Focus on rural agricultural sustainability (fertilizer, water use)

Example 2: Sustainable Reporting and Investment (12.6)



- **No indicator**
- **Potential to tailor and implement new national target and indicator**
- Current focus: No target or indicator localized
- Line Ministries: MIP has process for Environmental Impact Assessment
- Suggestion: Streamline and Enforce



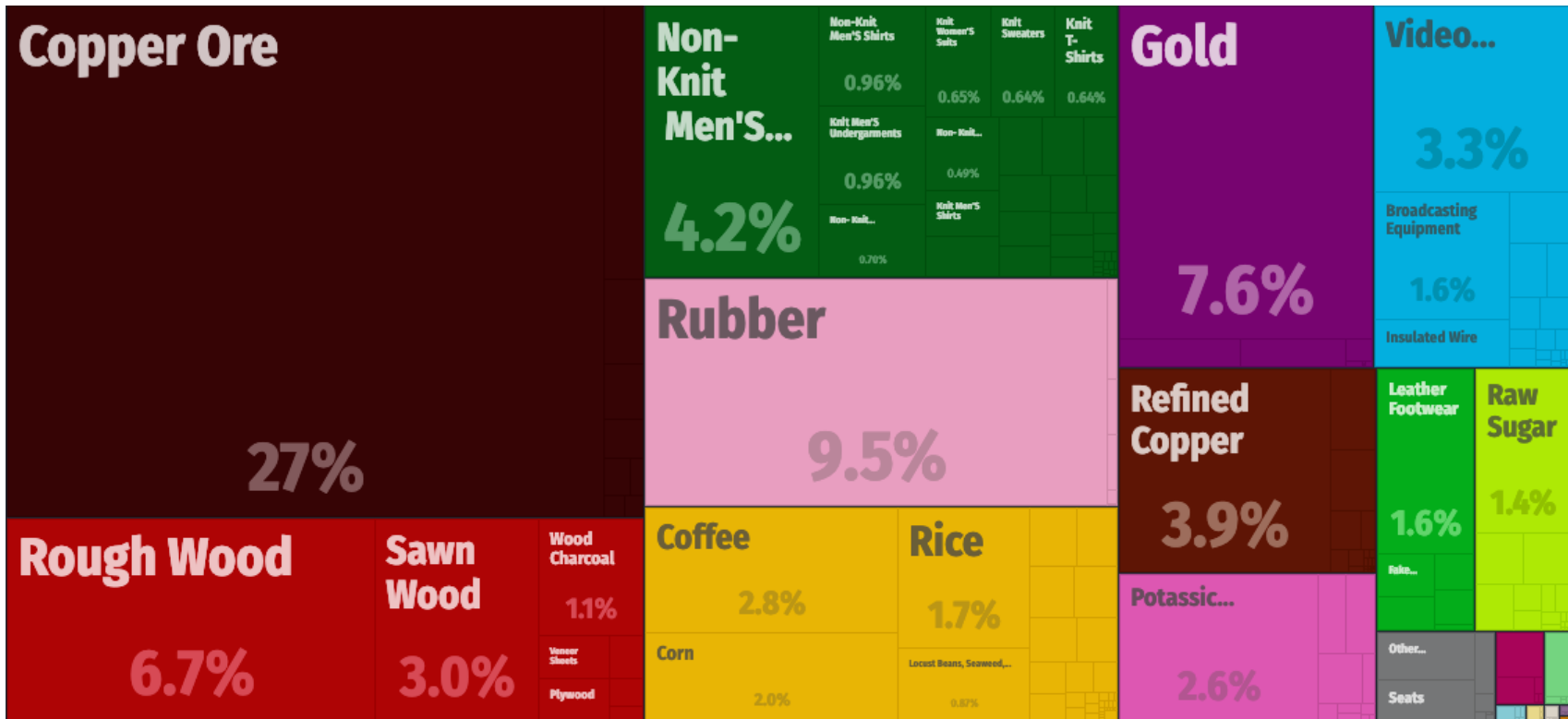
- Global targets need strong localization in SCP
 - Countries' economic context is different
 - Need to consider socio-economic reality
- Not all targets can be prioritized
 - Decision needs to be taken on priority targets

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



Myanmar Exports 2017

