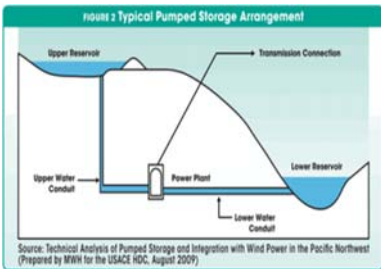


**Sustainable Procurement Policy and Regulatory Framework
for Public Procurement in Pakistan
(In Line with UN AGENDA 2030¹ & SDG #12.1 12.7²)
AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PAKISTAN'S POLICY MAKERS**



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¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

² <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal12>

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- ii. Paper No. 259* - Need for Updating of Procurement and Contract Administration in Pakistan, presented at mid-term symposium on procurement and Contract Administration dated March 29, 2008, organized by Pakistan Engineering Congress. PP-73-92.
- iii. “Hydro Energy & Water Vision in Pakistan*” in a seminar arranged by Pakistan Engineering Congress & WAPDA on March 22-2006 celebrating World Water Day, PP 75-108.
- iv. Enhancement of Effective Utilization of Hydro-plants in Pakistan Through Pumped Storage Technology (Presentation to Chairman including all high-ups of WAPDA on May 23, 2009).
- v. Enhancement of Effective Utilization of Hydro-plants/Improvement of Environment in Pakistan* Through Pumped Storage Technology. (Presentation in 1st International Conference on Energy & Environment 26-28 February, 2009 organized by Energy & Environment Engineering Department of QUEST Nawabshah Sind Pakistan
- vi. Second National Conference on Energy & Environment Issues, Concerns and Options* 27-29 March 2008 organized by Energy & Environment Engineering Department of QUEST in collaboration with HEC – Paper “Uprating Pakistan through Updating the Conjunctive Operation of Reservoir & Proposed Solution of Energy/Water Crises in Pakistan pp 41-50
- vii. Structural Engineering and Construction published in the proceedings of Second East Asia pacific Conference on ---Structural Engineering and Construction held on 11-13 November 1989 in Thailand.
- viii. Structural Behaviour of Light Weight Concrete at the Annual Convention of American Concrete Institute in 1989 at Atlanta (USA) 18-21 February 1989.
- ix. Climate Change, Scarcity of Water/Energy in Pakistan and Solutions through Education, Renewable Energy, Floodplains / Sewerage Regulations / Management*--- presented at 75th Annual Session of Pakistan Engineering Congress on Water Scarcity- Strategic Approach held on February 22-2019. Paper No. 340
- x. Need of Proper National-Action-Plan under Appropriate Legislation/ Regulations/ Technologies/ Funding to Achieve Pakistan’s Sustainable Development Goals Specifically Goal 6 and Its Target 6.3* presented at World Water Day celebrated by Pakistan Engineering Congress dated March 30-2019.
- xi. Sustainable Procurement Policy and Regulatory Framework for Public Procurement in Pakistan (in Line with UN AGENDA 2030⁴ & SDG #12.1 12.7⁵) AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO PAKISTAN’S POLICY MAKERS*” to be presented at a Symposium on the topic of “Regulatory Framework for Procurement in Pakistan”, to be managed by PEC very soon.

B. Attended, inter alia, the following UN SDG webinars:

- i. Strengthening Sustainable Forest and Ocean Management to Mitigate Climate Change (Managed by UN DESA Global Policy Dialogue Series) on May 26, 2021(Related to SDG 12).
- ii. Asia Pacific GPP Network’s 1st webinar on “GPP implementation in the Philippines and in the People’s Republic of China” on May 27, 2021(Related to Target 12.7 and its indicator 12.7.1).

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Important Note: the publications marked*, after some improvement/review, can be submitted to UN DESA as the “**Initiatives**”.

⁴ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

⁵ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal12>

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1) SYNOPSIS

Over 20 years after the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, consequent upon recognizing the fatal effects of climate change, advancing-sustainable-development from the local/regional level to the global level remained a major challenge and responsibility, both on UN and the governments all over the world. Accordingly, through the **United Nations Millennium Declaration, signed in September 2000**, the world leaders committed to combat **poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women by 2015**. Meanwhile, at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in June 2012, all the countries of the globe through their Heads of States, adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programmes(10YFP⁷) and then reaffirmation that “fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development” (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002).

To move further, at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders (High Level Political Forum- HLPF-**fig 1**) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a set of 17 ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. Each UN SDG, to achieve/measure the comprehensive, effective and efficient management/implementation, has its targets/indicators (a total of 169 Targets and 234 indicators). Among these UN 17 SDGs, **SDG 12** is, ‘**ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION(SCP) PATTERNS**, flow chart is shown (**Fig.2**)’ and the UN defined its targets 12.1 and **12.7** as, “Implement the UN 10-year framework of programmes (**UN 10YFP**) and “**Promote Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) practices, in accordance with national policies and priorities respectively.**” The progress on its indicators 12.1.1 & 12.7.1, by different countries, in collaboration with UN DESA/UN HLPF-MGoS, is to be assessed/ measured⁸ by whether countries:

- (i) have developed SCP and SPP policies, regulations and actions plans in accordance with Targets 12.1 and 12.7 and:
- (ii) are implementing Indicators (12.1.1 and 12.7.1).

The UN SDGs, in general to achieve the required objectives are universal, meaning they apply to every country in the world. Local and regional governments, including Pakistan and its local governments and other stake holders⁹, have to play an important role in influencing the definition of the SDGs. Successful campaigning, on- stand-alone basis on urgent basis, for all SDGs including their targets, therefore, is crucial. It, also, is prudent to mention that UN through its relevant platform of High-Level-Political-Forum-Major Groups & other Stake Holders ((HLPF)-MGoS¹⁰ -system) is always ready to provide every reasonable (whatsoever including finance) assistance/technique(s)/capacity building to the member country/stake holders.

Despite the above facilities, offered by UN, and obligations committed by Pakistan on its part, due to non-compliance of UN Agenda 2030, Pakistan's ranking¹¹, regarding UN 2030 Agenda, has been dropped on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) index from 115 in 2016 to 134 in 2020. It simply means that poverty, hunger, inequalities disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and violence etc. have been increased during this period, whereas peace and justices etc. have been decreased during this period in Pakistan. Similarly, as per Transparency International¹², the ranking of Pakistan in corruption has been dropped from 116 in 2016 to 124 in 2020. In regional context also Pakistan is the worst performer and at the bottom of the South Asian countries in the overall performance of SDGs.

⁷ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1444HLPF_10YFP2.pdf

⁸ <https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>

⁹ UN Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordination Mechanism (MGOS-CM)-2020

¹⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/unsurvey/index.html>

¹¹ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings>

¹² <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/pakistan>

Therefore, Government of Pakistan, through this forum of PEC, via this paper (already registered/listed by UN-DESA as an initiative) is reminded of its firm commitment towards UN Agenda 2030, specifically to SDG 12, its targets 12.1, 12.7 and indicators 12.1.1 & 12.7.1, and to design/implement, as envisaged in the One Planet SPP strategic Programme for the next 3 to 4 years period (2018/2019-2022), by formulating/developing policy and procurement regulations including comprehensive action plans vetted/owned by Parliament of Pakistan through due legislation, required by the Constitution of Pakistan as well as by the UN, on priority basis and which, as a minimum, should include:

- i. Design, formulate and develop a competitive Legal Frameworks supporting SCP and SPP.
- ii. The Framework should be inclusive of fair implementation
- iii. The Framework should also be inclusive of equitable monitoring and evaluation and recommendation system
- iv. Necessary guidance/assistance may be sought from the endnotes of this paper in general and specifically from:
 - a. UNEP Sustainable Consumption & Production A Hand Book for Policy Makers¹³
 - b. UNEP Global Review of Sustainable Procurement-2017¹⁴
 - c. UN One Plan for One Planet 5 Year Strategy 2018-2022¹⁵
 - d. Sustainable Public Procurement Initiatives¹⁶ (SPPI) may be promoted, developed and implemented.

GDP of Pakistan is almost USD **300 billion**, and out of it, 30%¹⁷ (**90 billion USD**) is spent on Public Procurement but due to inappropriate (absence of requisite policy, regulations and action plans, Employers' in-house incompetence, use of outdated and at sometimes irrelevant documents, unfitting procurement procedures, misrepresentations etc.) procurement practices, 30%¹⁸ (**almost 27 billion USD per year and this amount may go on swelling**) of this public money is wasted every year. **This public money besides protecting environment and reducing ecological footprint in Pakistan, by adapting sustainable procurement, in line with UN SDG 12(SCP) in general and specifically its targets 12.1(10YFP SCP) &12.7(10 YFP SPP) may be saved to cause real prosperity, decency and dignity in Pakistan.**

¹³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1951&menu=35>

¹⁴ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20919/GlobalReview_Sust_Procurement.pdf

¹⁵ https://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/strategy_one_planet.pdf

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/13-14_03_2013/UNEP_SPPI_initiative.pdf

¹⁷ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20919/GlobalReview_Sust_Procurement.pdf?sequence=1 &isAllowed=y this percentage may be 47% (reference 9 above)

¹⁸ "Minutes (paragraph 7) of National Consultative Dialogue on Streamlining Procurement", held on Dec. 17, 2020, conveyed inter alia to PEC, via letter No. F. No. (1(261)/G/PC/2019 dated Dec. 24, 2020(Gov. Pakistan Planning Commission)

2) ACRONYM, DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a) List of Acronyms;

10YFP	10 Year Framework Programmes
10YFP(SCP)	10 Year Framework Programmes (SCP)
10YFP(SPP)	10 Year Framework Programmes (SPP)
3R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEEAP	ASEAN Environmental Education Action Plan
AfDB	African Development Bank
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
APFED	Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BOO	Build, Own & Operate
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)
BOOT	Build, Own, Operate and Transfer
CD	Competitive Dialogue
CDP	The Committee for Development Policy
CP	Cleaner Production
CP4BP	Cleaner Production for Better Products
CPN	Competitive Procedure with Negotiations
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
D4S	Design for Sustainability
DE	Domestic Extraction
DMC	Domestic Material Consumption
EBTR	Ecological Budget and Tax Reform
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
GSDR	Global Sustainable Development Report
GSTC	Global Sustainable Tourism Council
HLPF	HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPEEC	International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LP	Labour Productivity
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MAC	The Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee is composed of 22 members and oversees the implementation of the 10YFP SPP Programme.
MGOS-CM	Major Groups and Other Stakeholders' Coordination Mechanism
MP	Marrakesh Process
MTF	Marrakesh Task Force
NRDC	Natural Resource Defense Council
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Congress
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSM	Process Safety Management
PTB	Physical Trade Balance
RE	Resource Efficiency
RECP	Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SP	Sustainable Procurement
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement

SPPI	Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative
SPIN	Sustainable Product Innovation
TOR	Terms of Reference
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
VfM	Value for Money
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TPES	Total Primary Energy Supply
UN	United Nations
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework (2019-2023)
UN-SE4A	United Nations Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A) Agenda
UN-ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-SDGs	UN- Sustainable Development Goals
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU/IAS	United Nations University/Institute of Advanced Studies
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

b) Definitions and Interpretations©

i. HLPF: High-Level Political Forum¹⁹

The High-Level-Political-Forum (HLPF) is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development. It has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level. The role of sustainable procurement in sustainable development is extremely crucial (UN SDG 12, its targets and indicators). The HLPF provides for the full and effective participation of all Member States of the United Nations through Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, as well as civil society through the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders²⁰ (**HLPF MGoS**)' Coordination Mechanism. The Office for Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs serves as the Secretariat of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) acts as the Secretariat for the SDGs.

ii. GSDR

The Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) is a United Nations publication aiming to strengthen the science-policy interface at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, which replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development after Rio+20 as the main United Nations platform providing political leadership and guidance on sustainable development issues at the international level.

iii. The European Green Deal²¹.

The European Green Deal comprises legislation and guidelines for 2030 and beyond. It guides as how will Europe change its energy, transportation, waste management of food production systems, and what are the risks not actively reflecting on the European lifestyle. Some of these sustainability-related strategies have been in place for many years or even decades – like the **Common Agricultural Act**. Being basically an agricultural country, Pakistan's policy makers should harmonize and make this document including the '**European Green Deal**' specific for Pakistan.

¹⁹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>

²⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/mgos>

²¹ <https://youmatter.world/en/european-green-deal-strenghts-weaknesses-lifestyle/>

iv. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²².

The UN Agenda adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

v. Resource Efficiency²³.

Resource efficiency refers to creating more goods and services and more wealth and human wellbeing with less natural resources and emissions. It is critical for the sustainable management of natural resources, which is a necessary condition to achieve sustainable development. The link between resource efficiency and sustainable development has policy implications for national economies. A thorough study of this link will reveal opportunities to achieve improvements in all three pillars of sustainable development—the economy, society and environment. Recent research and other published work, including reports from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, provide empirical evidence on the strong links between resource efficiency gains and the creation of jobs, progress in the Human Development Index, access to water and sanitation, and energy management. Pakistan's Policy makers are specifically requested to harmonize this requirement in their policies, regulations and action plans.

vi. Natural resources²⁴.

Natural resources are naturally occurring materials that are useful to man or could be useful under conceivable technological, economic or social circumstances or supplies drawn from the earth, supplies such as food, building and clothing materials, fertilizers, metals, water and geothermal power.

vii. Types of Natural Resources

Based on the availability, there are two types of natural resources:

- a. **Renewable:** resources that are available in infinite quantity and can be used repeatedly are called renewable resources. Example: Sun's energy, Forest, wind, water, etc. these can be renewed as these are available in infinite quantity, sustainable in nature, low cost and environment-friendly and replenish quickly.
- b. **Non-Renewable:** resources that are limited in abundance due to their non-renewable nature and whose availability may run out in the future are called non-renewable resources. Examples include fossil fuels, minerals, etc. Once completely consumed, being exhaustible in nature cannot be renewed due to limited stock, high cost and less environment-friendly, replenish slowly or do not replenish naturally at all.

viii. Resource depletion

Resource Depletion occurs when the renewable and non-renewable natural resources become scarce because they are consumed faster than they can recover. The term resource depletion is commonly associated with water usage, fossil fuel consumption, trees and fishing. All of these resources have been depleted primarily because of human activities.

ix. Sustainable Development²⁵.

The first ever definition of sustainable development in 1987, by the United Nations World Commission for Environment and Development (UN WCED) is:

²² <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

²³ https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/publications/Analysing%20Resource%20Efficiency%20Transitions_arunjacob_13_3_2018.pdf

²⁴ <https://byjus.com/chemistry/natural-resources-pdf/>

²⁵ https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-70223-0_1

“A social and productive development that takes place within the limits set by the “nature” and meets the needs of the present without compromising those of the future generation within a worldwide equitable redistribution of resources”.

x. United Nations Sustainability Energy for All (SE4A)²⁶ Agenda

The UN General Assembly designated the year 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4A) and unanimously declared 2014–2024 as the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. The Sustainable Energy for All initiative is a multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, the private sector, and civil society. Launched by the UN Secretary-General in 2011, it has three interlinked objectives to be achieved by 2030:

1. Ensure universal access to modern energy services.
2. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
3. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. These objectives are complementary. Progress in achieving one can help with progress toward the others. The Sustainable Energy for All initiative also acts in support of the 2014-2024 Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, as declared by the UN General Assembly.

xi. (IPEEC)²⁷

The **International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation** is a high-level international forum which includes developed and developing countries. Its purpose is to enhance global cooperation in the field of energy efficiency and to facilitate policies that yield energy efficiency gains across all sectors globally. IPEEC provides information to decision-makers in major economies, facilitating candid discussions for exchanging ideas and experiences and helping countries undertake joint projects to develop and implement energy efficiency policies and measures at a global scale

Since its creation, Argentina, Australia, India and South Africa have also become members. IPEEC works directly with governmental ministries, departments and agencies responsible for energy efficiency. IPEEC welcomes membership by other national governmental entities and intergovernmental organizations, subject to approval by the Policy Committee.

xii. CDP.

The Committee for Development Policy (CDP), a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), advises the Council on a wide range of issues that are relevant for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

xiii. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the final value of the goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, normally a year. GDP growth rate is an important indicator of the economic performance of a country.

xiv. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (**OECD**) is an international organization that works to build better policies for better lives. 37 countries are members of this organization.

xv. UN-ECOSOC.

The UN Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits.

²⁶ <https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/SEFA.pdf>

²⁷ <https://www.iea.org/areas-of-work/promoting-energy-efficiency/international-partnership-on-energy-efficiency-cooperation>

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

xvi. Agenda 21

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally, committed by 178 countries of the globe, and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, committed by 178 countries, including Pakistan, of the globe, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment. It is a product of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

xvii. Rio + 20

The United Nations Conference²⁸ on Sustainable Development - or **Rio+20** - took place in **Rio** de Janeiro, Brazil on **20-22** June 2012. It resulted in a highest focused political outcome document which contains clear and practical measures for implementing sustainable development.

xviii. UN 10YFP(SCP)

The UN 10 Year Framework Program (at Rio+20) is a global framework for action to enhance international cooperation and accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns in both developed and developing countries. The framework supports capacity building, and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries for this shift. The 10YFP aims at developing, replicating and scaling up SCP and resource efficiency initiatives, at national and regional levels, decoupling environmental degradation and resource use from economic growth, and thus increasing the net contribution of economic activities to resource efficiency and productivity, poverty eradication, social development and environmental sustainability. The framework is deemed to encourage innovation and cooperation on a wider scale among all stakeholders (local/regional organizations within a country, country to country covering the whole globe) to achieve greater collective impact for the shift to Sustainable Consumption and Productions (SCP) patterns.

xix. UN 10YFP(SPP)

Established in 2014(2014-2024), UN 10YFP(SPP), is the Sustainable Public Procurement programme of the One Planet Network (thereafter SPP Programme), is a **global umbrella multi-stakeholder programme of organizations that meet, share and work together to implement sustainable public procurement** to drive a transition to sustainable production and consumption.

xx. Sustainability and Sustainable Development.

Sustainability and sustainable development are often used interchangeably. Both speak to the danger of consuming resources faster than they can be replenished. However, a close look at sustainability vs. sustainable development reveals distinctions that differentiate them.

Sustainability is a broad term that describes managing resources without depleting them for future generations. This concept goes beyond environmental sustainability, which concerns earth's natural resources, to include economic and social sustainability, which relate to meeting people's current economic and social needs without compromising future generations (i.e., it is related/based qualitatively on three pillars named as economics, environment and society exclusively)

Sustainable development describes the processes for improving long-term economic well-being and quality of life without compromising future generations' ability to meet their needs.

xxi. SCP -Sustainable Consumption and Production

As per commitment by all the countries including Pakistan, on the glob, towards UN and their own people, all the countries, have to frame/formulate national policies on sustainable consumption and production patterns which lead to holistic approach to minimizing the

²⁸ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1444HLPF_10YFP2.pdf

negative environmental impacts from consumption and production systems while promoting quality of life for all" (UNEP 2011).

xxii. Sustainable Public Procurement Action Plan

A Sustainable Public Procurement (**SPP**) action plan is a policy document articulating the priorities and actions a public authority will adopt to support the implementation of **SPP**, i.e., a process whereby public organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life cycle basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, whilst significantly reducing negative impacts on the environment.

xxiii. Greenhouse Effect²⁹:

it is the natural process that warms the Earth's surface.

The process is called the greenhouse effect because the exchange of incoming and outgoing radiation that warms the planet works in a similar way to a greenhouse.

xxiv. UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system. UNEP uses its expertise to strengthen environmental standards and practices while helping implement environmental obligations at the country, regional and global levels. UNEP's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

xxv. UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body, UNCTAD is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with trade, investment and development issues. It is also the United Nations focal point for the least developed countries.

xxvi. UN-MDGs (UN- Millennium Development Goals)

The **UN-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** were eight international development goals for the year 2015 that had been established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

xxvii. UN-SDGs³⁰(UN- Sustainable Development Goals)

The **UN- Sustainable Development Goals** are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs were set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved, by all nations of the world, by the year 2030. They are included in a UN Resolution called the **2030 Agenda** or what is colloquially known as **Agenda 2030**.

The 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life On Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals.

xxviii. ISSD- International Supply & Services Division (UNICEF)

UNICEF global supply hub is based in Copenhagen, Denmark, with regional supply hubs in Dubai, Brindisi and Panama.

²⁹ <https://www.google.com/search?q=greenhouse+effect+meaning&rlz>

³⁰ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

xxix. Legal Framework³¹:

Legal frameworks of a country comprise a set of documents that include the constitution, legislation, regulations, policies and contracts, i.e., the rules, rights and obligations of companies, governments, and citizens are set forth in a system of legal documents called a legal framework. How these documents relate to one another, which has more force than the other, is often referred to as a legal hierarchy, as illustrated in the pyramid Moving from the bottom of the pyramid to the top (**fig 3**), each instrument becomes increasingly detailed or specific.

A key objective of the principles-based framework is to establish a strong performance reporting system to demonstrate to the Parliament and the public that resources are being used efficiently and effectively by the government and its entities. Implementation of the framework is expected to improve both financial and non-financial performance information by placing obligations on officials for the quality and reliability of performance information.

xxx. Regulation:

A rule of order having the force of law/constitution of a country, prescribed by a superior or competent authority, relating to the actions of those under the authority's control.

Regulations are issued by various federal government departments and agencies to carry out the intent of legislation enacted by lawmakers/parliament. Regulations also function to ensure uniform application of the law.

xxxi. Framework Contract:

framework contract means a promise between a procuring entity (the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative and a selected supplier (or suppliers) or contractor (or contractors) identified for a definite term to supply goods works or service whose quantities and deliveries are not definable or determinable at the beginning, with a commitment to order a minimum quantity of the required goods, works, or services.

xxxii. Framework Agreement (F A):

A framework Agreement is an agreement, usually, between suppliers (Contractors) and the purchases (Employers), to establish terms governing contracts that may be awarded during the life of the framework contract. In other words, it is a general term for agreements that set out terms and conditions for making specific purchases (call-offs) during a specific **time**.

xxxiii. Procurement

Procurement is the acquisition of Goods, Services or Works from an outside external source. Companies and public agencies often develop and follow defined procurement processes which are intended to promote fair and open competition for their business while **minimizing exposure to fraud and collusion**.

xxxiv. Public Procurement Framework

Public Procurement Framework: The document prepared/owned by the government, through legislation, and which comprises all laws, regulations, policies and guidelines that govern the management and practice of public procurement i.e. the purchasing of Goods, Services (Consulting as well as non-consulting) and Works with public funds to support government operations and/or provide public Goods and Services, meeting the principles and practices of sustainable procurement³².

³¹ <https://socialprotection-humanrights.org/key-issues/governance-accountability-and-democracy/legal-and-institutional-frameworks/>

³² https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/sustainable_public_procurement_implementation_guidelines.pdf

xxxv. Sustainable Public Procurement³³:

Sustainable public procurement pertains to a process where the public authorities endeavor to purchase Goods, Services and Works with a reduced negative environmental and social impact through their lifecycle by comparison with Goods, Services and Works which fulfil the same primary function as Goods, Services or Works purchased elsewhere. Here, due account is taken of the three pillars for sustainable development, more specifically:

1. To protect the quality of economic growth, the competitiveness of companies and conditions of competition through the creation of a level playing field that enables sufficient companies to tender for public procurement contracts;
2. To protect the environment and reduce the ecological footprint of public consumption;
3. To encourage dignified work, working conditions and green jobs.

xxxvi. Commonwealth Resource Management Framework³⁴

The use and management of public resources within the Commonwealth public sector is governed by the Commonwealth Resource Management Framework (the framework). The framework is underpinned by the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act), PGPA Rule and supporting directions and guidance- 2019.

A key objective of the principles-based framework is to establish a strong performance reporting system to demonstrate to the Parliament and the public that resources are being used efficiently and effectively by Commonwealth entities. Implementation of the framework was expected to improve both financial and non-financial performance information by placing obligations on officials for the quality and reliability of performance information.

xxxvii. UN ESCAP- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) serves as the United Nations' regional hub promoting cooperation among countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The largest regional intergovernmental platform with 53 Member States and 9 associate members, ESCAP has emerged as a strong regional think-tank offering countries sound analytical products that shed insight into the evolving economic, social and environmental dynamics of the region. The Commission's strategic focus is to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is reinforced and deepened by promoting regional cooperation and integration to advance responses to shared vulnerabilities, connectivity, financial cooperation and market integration. ESCAP's research and analysis coupled with its policy advisory services, capacity building and technical assistance to governments aims to support countries' sustainable and inclusive development ambitions.

xxxviii. UN DESA- Department of Economics and Social Affairs.

UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs assists in translating policy frameworks developed in UN conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, supports Member States in building national capacities. HLPF-MGoS

xxxix. Major Groups and Other Stakeholders' Coordination Mechanism (MGOS-CM).

The MGOS-CM is an autonomous and self-organizing space for coordination among social groups and societal constituencies interested and committed to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its follow-up and review process, with special but non-exclusive reference to the all-year round preparations for the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

³³ <https://guidededesachatsdurables.be/en/definition-sustainable-public-procurement>

³⁴ <http://apo.org.au/sites/default/files/resource-files/2019-11/apo-nid269521.pdf>

xi. ICLEI-International Council for Local Environmental Initiative

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (or simply ICLEI) is an international organization of local governments and national and regional local government organizations that have made a commitment to sustainable development. Founded in 1990 as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, the international association was established when more than 200 local governments from 43 countries convened at its inaugural conference, the World Congress of Local Governments for a Sustainable Future, at the United Nations in New York in September 1990. Today, more than 1,750 cities, towns, counties, and their associations in 84 countries comprise ICLEI's growing network. ICLEI works with these and hundreds of other local governments through international performance-based, results-oriented campaigns and programs. It provides technical consulting, training, and information services to build capacity, share knowledge, and support local government in the implementation of sustainable development at the local level. **ICLEI's basic premise is that locally designed initiatives can provide an effective and cost-efficient way to achieve local, national, and global sustainability objectives.** he Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the

xii. A BOO Project.

BOO (build, own, operate) is a public-private partnership (PPP) project model in which a private organization builds, owns and operates some facility or structure with some degree of encouragement from the government. Although the government doesn't provide direct funding in this model, it may offer other financial incentives such as tax-exempt status. The developer owns and operates the facility independently.

A build-operate-transfer (BOT) contract is a model used to finance large projects, typically infrastructure projects developed through public-private partnerships.

xlii. BOT Project.

A build-operate-transfer (BOT) contract is a model used to finance large projects, typically infrastructure projects developed through public-private partnerships.

The BOT scheme refers to the initial concession by a public entity such as a local government to a private firm to both build and operate the project in question. After a set time frame, typically two or three decades, control over the project is returned to the public entity.

xliii. BOOT(build, own, operate and transfer) contract is a project delivery model that can be used for large projects developed through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). The term 'Public Private Partnerships' refers to a very broad range of partnerships in which the public and private sectors collaborate for some mutual benefit.

Under a BOOT contract, a private organization undertakes to complete a large project, such as a complex infrastructure project, which they are granted a concession to finance and build by a public sector partner, typically a government department. The public partner may provide limited funding or other benefits (such as tax exemptions) but the private organization accepts most of the risks. The private organization is then granted the right to own, maintain and operate the project for a set period of time, during which they can draw fees from users of the asset. Once the time period has elapsed, the control of the project transfers to the public sector partner, either freely or for a fee that is stipulated in the original contract. It is common for the time period to be several decades in the case of big infrastructure projects that carry a lot of construction and operational risk.

xliv. Business Day.

Any day that is an official working day of the Borrower. It excludes the Borrower's official public holidays.

xlv. CDD

Community-driven development. Community-driven development is an approach to development that emphasizes community control over planning decisions and investment resources. Over the past decade, it has become a key operational strategy for many national governments, as well as for international aid agencies, with the World Bank alone currently supporting more than 190 active community-driven development projects in 78 countries.

xlvi. Competitive Dialogue

A selection method for Goods, Works or Non-consulting Services described in Paragraphs 6.39 to 6.41 Annex XIII of WB's Procurement Regulations, revised Nov. 2017, for IPF Borrowers. In general: competitive dialogue³⁵ is a public-sector tendering option (If client's public-sector scheme needs bidder's input during procurement, then competitive dialogue is likely to be the best option) that allows for bidders to develop alternative proposals in response to a client's outline requirements. Tenderers are invited, only when their proposals are developed to sufficient detail, to submit competitive bids. The aims are to increase value by encouraging innovation and to maintain competitive pressure in bidding for complex contracts.

Competitive dialogue was designed to facilitate all manner of complex purchases.

For the client, competitive dialogue makes it easier to confirm that "all necessary elements" are in place before bids are submitted, resulting in more robust tenders. For bidders, the process provides better information flow, together with the opportunity to test the client's requirements through a progressive development of their proposal.

xlvii. Consultant

A variety of private and public entities, joint ventures, or individuals that provide services of an advisory or professional nature. Where the Consultant is an individual, they are not engaged by the Borrower as an employee.

xlviii. Consulting Services

Covers a range of services that are of an advisory or professional nature and are provided by consultants.

These Services typically involve providing expert or strategic advice e.g., management consultants, policy consultants or communications consultants. Advisory and project related Consulting Services include, for example: feasibility studies, project management, engineering services, finance and accounting services, training and development.

xlix. Energy intensity

It is the measure that is often used to assess the **energy** efficiency of a particular economy. The numerical value is traditionally calculated by taking the ratio of **energy** use (or **energy** supply) to gross domestic product (GDP), **indicating** how well the economy converts **energy** into monetary output. **High energy intensities** indicate a **high** price or cost of converting **energy** into GDP. Low **energy intensity** indicates a lower price or cost of converting **energy** into GDP. From 1990 and 2017, the EU's energy intensity — i.e., the ratio between its gross inland energy consumption and its gross domestic product, (GDP) — decreased by 37%.

I. Goods

A category of procurement that includes: commodities, raw material, machinery, equipment, vehicles, Plant, and related services such as transportation, insurance, installation, commissioning, training, and initial maintenance.

³⁵ <https://www.building.co.uk/procurement-competitive-dialogue/3114153.article#>

ii. Investment Project Financing (IPF)

The Banks' (WB, ADB and KfW etc.) financing of investment projects that aims to promote poverty reduction and sustainable development. IPF supports projects with defined development objectives, activities, and results, and disburses the proceeds of Banks financing against specific eligible expenditures.

iii. KPI

Key Performance Indicator. These are the four, categories under which a project should be checked in project management, KPIs. These, with simple definition, are listed as below:

- **Timeliness:** This is making sure your project is done on time—and if it's not, tracking where it's off-target is important so you can always have an estimated completion date.
- **Budget:** Are you going to stay under the budget you've allocated, or is the project exceeding costs?
- **Quality:** How well has the project progressed? Are those working on it or benefitting from it satisfied?
- **Effectiveness:** Are you spending your time and money appropriately, or could you be managing the project more effectively?

liii. Non-consulting Services:

Services which are not Consulting Services. Non-consulting Services are normally bid and contracted on the basis of performance of measurable outputs, and for which performance standards can be clearly identified and consistently applied. Examples include: drilling, aerial photography, satellite imagery, mapping, and similar operations.

liv. Procurement Documents

A generic term used in Procurement Regulations to cover all Procurement Documents issued by the Borrower. It includes: GPN, SPN, REOI, prequalification document, initial selection document, request for bids document, request for proposal documents, forms of contracts and any addenda.

lv. SCP

Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, covered by the National Policy of a country.

lvi. SPP

A Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) action plan is a policy document articulating the priorities and actions a public authority will adopt to support the implementation of **SPP**.

lvii. Voluntary National Review

VNR is an obligatory process, on the countries, which adopted UN Agenda 2030, through which countries assess and present progress made in achieving the global goals and the pledge to leave no one behind, and no human right ignored'. The purpose of VNRs is to present a snapshot of where the country stands in SDG implementation, with a view to help accelerate progress through experience sharing, peer-learning, identifying gaps and good practices, and mobilizing partnerships.

3) GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

i. Introduction

The last few decades have been a time of dynamic changes across the world, with millions of people lifted out of poverty and a number of countries reaching middle income status. However, these achievements and changes have come at a significant cost to the environment. Increasing demand for energy, food, water and other resources has resulted in resource depletion, pollution, environmental degradation and climate change, pushing the earth towards its environmental limits. With humans now consuming more resources than ever before, the current patterns of development across the world are not sustainable.

One of the key elements for achieving sustainable development is the transition towards Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP). This need was first highlighted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and was reiterated in the outcomes of the Rio +20 summit, with the adoption of the 10 Year Framework Programmes. SCP is about fulfilling the needs of all while using fewer resources, including energy and water, and producing less waste and pollution. It can contribute to poverty alleviation and the transition towards a low carbon, green economy and is essential for improving the lives of the world's poorest people, who depend so closely on the natural resources provided by their environment. SCP can lead to an improved quality of life and greater employment opportunities, complementing poverty reduction strategies. In particular the continuing infrastructure developments required across the region provide immense opportunities for SCP.

As SCP cuts across all different sectors, it requires a holistic approach and the engagement of numerous stakeholders. Collaboration between multiple areas and levels within government is necessary to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate successful SCP policies. It requires policy to not just improve production, but also to support consumers to move towards sustainable consumption choices. *Therefore, everyone* in society has a role to play in this transition including governments, educators, the private sector and each and every consumer. **This paper/initiative is designed to assist Pakistan' policymakers in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies that support the transition towards sustainable SCP/SPP.**

ii. Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordination Mechanism (MGOS-CM)- Terms of Reference (Approved MAC by consensus on 18 December 2020)

Stakeholders from different sectors and at all levels are called on to play different roles in contributing to the 2030 Agenda and one of the most prominent aspects of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) **is the significant role it assigns to stakeholders in implementation, follow-up and review. The engagement and TOR of MGOS-CM³⁶.**

'**ARTICLE I: PRINCIPLES FOR ENGAGEMENT**', is reproduced as follows:

The Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordination Mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the "MGOS-CM") comprises representatives of autonomous social groups and societal constituencies referred to as the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGOS), as listed in Article IV . **Article 1, the fundamental principles for engagement are:**

- Centrality of human rights for all as the critical cornerstone of the sustainable development agenda and democratic governance at all levels;
- Utmost commitment to gender equality; to social, economic, ecological, climate, gender, racial and intergenerational justice, as well as to the eradication of all forms of discrimination and violence;

³⁶ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/27114MGoS_TOR18_Dec_2020.pdf

- Recognition that the inherent interconnectedness of all domains of life requires systemic and holistic responses in both policy-making and programme development and implementation;
- Centrality of inclusive and democratic multilateralism, centered on the United Nations and based upon human rights, people-centeredness, equity and justice, solidarity, cooperation and common but differentiated responsibilities, to ensure the democratic management of our commons and the advancement of the sustainable development agenda.

While governments have the main responsibility for implementing the 2030 Agenda, stakeholders from different sectors and at all levels are called on to play different roles in contributing to the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Agenda highlights two roles that stakeholders can play in particular: holding governments accountable for their actions or lack thereof (e.g., by tracking implementation or engaging in advocacy activities) and making their 'own contributions' to implement the SDGs (e.g., by aligning their own actions or by providing services). The latter sometimes happens in close collaboration or even on behalf of governments. In practice, there are additional roles that stakeholders can play, such as providing inputs to policymaking. Some stakeholders will focus on one or the other role and some will play overlapping roles through (MGOS-CM) on priority basis.

The MGOS-CM, inter alia, include: i. Women; ii. Children and Youth; iii. Indigenous Peoples; iv. NGOs; v. Local Authorities; vi. Workers and Trade Unions; vii. Business and Industry; viii. Scientific and Technological Community; ix. Farmers. Older persons; x. Local communities; xi. Migrants'; xii. Private philanthropic organizations, foundations; xiii. Educational and academic entities; xiv. Persons with disabilities; xv. Volunteer groups etc., collectively called as MGOS-CM.

The COVID-19 pandemic has added to the challenges of engaging stakeholders in implementation efforts. Now, it is more important than ever to ensure that there is dialogue to guide government action and maintain social cohesion.

Against the above backdrop, UN DESA and UNDP have developed an analytical framework to enable governments, stakeholders, and development partners alike to examine and strengthen the quality of their stakeholder engagement practices at different stages of the 2030 Agenda cycle, including considering the impact of COVID-19. This framework is a helpful tool to help improve stakeholder engagement practices, foster dialogue, and support the sharing of lessons learned and good practices.

iii. Key principles of SCP

1. Improving the quality of life without increasing environmental degradation and without compromising the resource needs of future generations.
2. Decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation by:
 - Reducing material/energy intensity of current economic activities and reducing emissions and waste from extraction, production, consumption and disposal.
 - Promoting a shift of consumption patterns towards groups of goods and services with lower energy and material intensity without compromising quality of life.
3. Applying life-cycle thinking which considers the impacts from all life-cycle stages of the production and consumption process.
4. Guarding against the re-bound effect, where efficiency gains are cancelled out by resulting increases in consumption (UNEP 2011).

iv. One Plan for One Planet: UN 10YFP

The way societies use, manage and protect natural resources fundamentally shapes the well-being of humanity, the environment and the economy. Natural resources are the basic inputs for the goods, services and infrastructure we all use, from the local to the global scale. Decoupling

economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is more than an imperative, it is an opportunity for a wise use of the limited planetary resources, innovation and sustainable development.

The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2012, and as affirmed by target 12.1 of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries. It generates collective impact through six multi-stakeholder programmes: Public Procurement, Buildings & Construction, Tourism, Food Systems, Consumer Information, Lifestyles & Education. The Mid-term Review of the Framework identified the commitment made in 2012 and the multi-stakeholder network that has formed to support its implementation (hereafter referred to as the One Planet network) as key elements that have the potential to be transformational. The Review also highlighted the inclusion of goal 12 on “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns” in the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development as a **key opportunity to leverage**, and the slow and fragmented action on sustainable consumption and production as a **key challenge to address. Progress perception (Asia & Pacific), made on SDG 12, based on a multi-stakeholder ESCAP survey, is shown in Fig.4**

One Plan for One Planet: 2018-2022 defines a common vision and outlines common objectives, strategic principles and approaches across the One Planet network³⁷. It is the One Planet network’s strategy to support the shift to sustainable consumption and production in response to the commitment made (the 10YFP) in 2012. It builds on the progress of the previous five years and the comprehensive stocktaking at mid-term, to deliver the long-term vision and enable strategic use of the diverse strengths of the network, at a greater scale.

v. **Main Objectives of UN 10YFP:**

- Support regional and national policies and initiatives to accelerate the shift towards SCP, contributing to resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource use, while creating new job/market opportunities and contributing to poverty eradication and social development.
- Mainstream SCP into sustainable development policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, including into poverty reduction strategies.
- Provide financial and technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, supporting the implementation of SCP initiatives/activities at the regional and national levels.
- Enable all stakeholders to share information and knowledge on SCP tools, initiatives and best practices, raising awareness and enhancing cooperation and development of new partnerships including public-private partnerships.

vi. **Global SCP Clearinghouse**³⁸

The Global SCP Clearinghouse is the first and foremost place for making connections- between organizations and individuals who want to scale up their work across regions and sectors - towards the shift to more sustainable modes of consumption and production. It provides the platform to Learn, Share and Action. it will serve as the one-stop hub bringing together the SCP community worldwide through a harmonized and dynamic information and knowledge platform aimed at triggering more innovation and cooperation on SCP.

vii. **Pakistan National Action Plan on SDG 12**³⁹

Pakistan National Action Plan (NAP) on Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG12), which is Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), was developed after extensive input and

³⁷ https://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/strategy_one_planet.pdf

³⁸ <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/about/clearinghouse-glance>

³⁹ https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/final_nap_report_aug_2017.pdf

deliberations of all stakeholders. It marks the culmination of national and provincial level multi-stakeholder's consultation process launched by the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Climate Change in collaboration with the EU SWITCH-Asia Policy Support Programme as well as UN Environment serving as the 10YFP Secretariat, with support from the UN Development Account. Adoption of the unanimous resolution by National Assembly on 19th February 2016 registered a history and made Pakistan first country in the World that adopted Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as its own national development agenda. This epochal decision, attaches special significance to the NAP-SCP as it lays foundation of the roadmap for achieving sustainable development goals.

But unfortunately, inter alia, due to disregard of requisite ambitious commitment/ dismissal of local governments and unfollowing of UN Agenda 2030, Pakistan's ranking⁴⁰, regarding UN 2030 Agenda, has been dropped on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) index from 115 in 2016 to 134 in 2020, during 2017 to 2020.

viii. The Way Forward

To ensure its effective and coordinated implementation, each Programme, region and group of actors, including Pakistan (National, provincial & local level) should build the pillars of One Plan for One Planet's strategy in its action plan. The specific objectives, strategic principles and framework for action, mentioned as above, are designed to enable the One Planet network to meet its five-year overall objective, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in 2030, and to deliver its longer-term vision on consumption and production patterns that are resource efficient, generating economic growth and environmental benefits while improving human wellbeing. The Programmes will use their own context, experience and network to further define relevant actions and plans to implement the four specific objectives of this strategy, including by leveraging links (fig. 5) between Programmes. The implementation of this Strategy is an iterative process, progress will be reviewed in a coordinated effort of the Board and Programme Leads, allowing also for a revision after two or three years so as to reflect future developments in the international and regional contexts and the emergence of other critical factors that require adjustments in the specific objectives and/or approaches pursued. The network will use the diverse strengths of its partner base that embraces government, civil society, businesses, scientific institutions and international organizations. **Chief among these strengths is the commitment of each member of the One Planet network to take tangible and substantial action on sustainable consumption and production, as well as to encourage and enable others to do so.** Availability of, and access to, financial resources to support actions that are transformational and at scale is a key factor in successful implementation. The private sector, public sector, and financial institution are encouraged to support implementation of the strategy also through the important role they play in unlocking financial flows to enable action.

This paper, (an initiative, already registered by UN DESA/One Plan One Planet Partnerships for SDGs - initiative registered #38787 dated May 02, 2021) on the request of PEC, keeping in view the importance of UN SDGs in general and specifically of SDG 12 and its targets 12.1/12.7 and indicators 12.1.1/12.7.1, is written to awake the government of Pakistan, and become an ambitious partner of UN 2030 Agenda, inter alia, through UN One Plan One Planet Programme.

4) SDG TARGET 12.7: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT (SPP) PRACTICES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES AND PRIORITIES.

i. Introduction

Sustainable procurement aims to reduce the adverse environmental, social and economic impacts of purchased products and services throughout their life. Examples of environmental, social and economic impacts are:

- inputs of natural resources, energy and water in the manufacture, use and disposal of goods

⁴⁰ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings>

- pollution produced from the manufacture, use and disposal of goods
- costs of operation and maintenance over the life of the goods
- labour conditions in the manufacture, use and disposal of goods or delivery of services
- loss of flora and fauna resulting from the removal or alteration of natural resources.

Public procurement wields enormous purchasing power, accounting for an average of 12 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in OECD countries, and 30 percent (up to 47⁴¹%) of GDP in many developing countries. Leveraging this purchasing power by buying more sustainable goods and services can help drive markets in the direction of sustainability, reduce the negative impacts of an organization, and even produce positive benefits for the environment and society.

ii. Defining Sustainable Public Procurement

Sustainable public procurement is a “**process whereby public organizations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life-cycle basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, whilst significantly reducing negative impacts on the environment.**”⁴²

In some regions, SPP is also known as green purchasing, environmentally preferable purchasing, or socially responsible procurement.

“Public procurement” is used in this paper (Initiative) as an umbrella term to describe procurement, purchasing, and acquisition made by governmental (Pakistan’s) organizations. “Procurement” includes any professionally managed purchasing or procurement activities.

iii. The 10YFP on Sustainable Public Procurement Programme (10YFP Programme SPP) Background

The SPP Programme of the 10YFP was launched on 1st April 2014. It brings together a number of governments, local authorities, business sector and civil society from around the world that are interested in collectively promoting the supply and demand of sustainable products through SPP. It builds upon the previous work of the Marrakech Process Task Force on SPP (2005-2011) and the Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative (SPPI) (2012-2013). The SPP Programme’s specific objectives are to:

- Build the case for SPP by improving the knowledge on SPP and its effectiveness as a tool to promote sustainable consumption and production, to support greener economies and sustainable development.
- Support the implementation of SPP on the ground through increased collaboration and better access to capacity building tools and support through SPP experts.

iv. 10YFP SPP governance structure

The Coordination Desk is in charge of supporting the overall coordination, implementation, monitoring and fundraising of activities of the programme. It consists of UN Environment, ICLEI and KEITI. The Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) is composed of 22 members and oversees the implementation of the 10YFP SPP Programme (**Fig. 6**).

v. 10YFP SPP Programme work areas

The 10YFP SPP Programme’s work plan and the activities of the working groups revolve around four main pillars i.e., a; environment, b; society & economic and for this purpose:

- Implementing SPP on the ground
- Assessing implementation and impacts of SPP
- Identifying obstacles and promoting innovative solutions
- Collaborating with the private sector

⁴¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1951&menu=35>

⁴² https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20919/GlobalReview_Sust_Procurement.pdf

vi. Core activities

The 10YFP(SPP) Programme engages in various communication and outreach activities:

- The Global Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearinghouse⁴³ is the online platform dedicated to advancing SCP worldwide through information, knowledge sharing and cooperation. It serves as a one-stop hub on SCP as well as the knowledge-sharing and cooperation platform of the 10YFP.
- The 10YFP SPP Programme is engaged in an ambitious research project to track the development of SPP worldwide. The results of this effort are presented in the 2017⁴⁴ Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement, three years after the first edition of the Global Review⁴⁵ was published in 2013. The report examines the state of SPP policies and practices undertaken by national governments and other public sector organizations and stakeholders involved in SPP.
- The 10YFP SPP Programme organizes a series of information webinars in order to present the work of working groups, upcoming events, disseminate new tools for practitioners and showcase successful initiatives in partner countries. The webinars are then made available on the SCP Clearinghouse YouTube channel⁴⁶.
- The SPP Programme regularly publishes a newsletter to keep partners and SPP stakeholders updated about its activities.
- Revised UN 10YFP SPP Programme Biennial Work Plan 2016-2017(SDG Target 12.7(Fig. 7)

vii. Sustainable Public Procurement Initiative⁴⁷ (SPPI)

• Goal

Promote worldwide implementation of SPP through increased cooperation between key stakeholders and a better understanding of its potential benefits and impacts.

• Objectives

- (i) Build the case for SPP: improve the knowledge on SPP and its effectiveness as a tool to promote greener economies and sustainable development;
- (ii) Support the implementation of SPP on the ground through increased collaboration and improved coordination between SPP stakeholders.

viii. Trust fund projects

The 10YFP Trust Fund supports projects that aim to shift towards SCP patterns in developing countries and economies in transition. The first call for proposals was launched in December 2014, offering a sum of 500 000 USD for SPP activities. It resulted in the selection of the following three projects:

- a. In South Africa: “Mainstreaming Sustainable Public Procurement through the introduction of Product Service Systems in the Western Cape”, with the Western Cape Government together with the International Institute for Sustainable Development as executing agencies;
- b. In Uruguay: “Towards a Sustainable Public Procurement System in Uruguay (TSPPU1)” with UNOPS as the executing agency;
- c. In the Philippines: “Establishment and Implementation of GPP in Quezon City for the Promotion of SCP in the Philippines”, with Quezon City and the Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department (EPWMD) of Quezon City as executing agencies.

For more information on the 10YFP SPP Programme, visit⁴⁸

⁴³ <http://www.scpclearinghouse.org>

⁴⁴ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20919/GlobalReview_Sust_Procurement.pdf

⁴⁵ : <http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/resource/sustainable-public-procurement-global-review-2013>

⁴⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/user/SCPClearinghouse>

⁴⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/13-14_03_2013/UNEP_SPPI_initiative.pdf

⁴⁸ <http://web.unep.org/10yfp/programmes/sustainable-public-procurement>

ix. Sustainable public procurement in national governments

The policy, established at constitution level, foresees national and regional interventions addressing four specific areas:

- a. **Institutional**, to ensure that relevant information and methodologies are adapted to the specific context of the countries;
- b. **Legal**, ensuring that SPP is included in a coherent way in member country legislation and that their approaches are harmonized;
- c. **Technical**, providing support to the providers of goods and services in the shift towards more sustainable production practices;
- d. **Information and capacity building**, to develop the essential technical skills for implementing SPP in both the public and the private sector.

x. Good Practices and Success Stories all over the World:

a. Good Practices;

The 2017 Global Review shows that in each of the studied regions the use of procurement to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a growing trend. European countries are working to embed sustainable procurement (SP) within environmental, social, innovation and public procurement policies. Europe provides some of the best examples of good sustainable public procurement (SPP) practices. North American countries continue to effectively blend the themes of green procurement, ethical procurement, for example to avoid labour abuses in the supply chain, and social impact procurement aiming to provide economic opportunities for local businesses and targeted employee populations. In Asia, countries such as China, Thailand and Malaysia are following the steps of the regional leaders, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and are progressively adopting SPP. In Latin America, an increasing number of countries are also developing, adopting and implementing SPP policies, **and further:**

b. Success stories⁴⁹:

- Africa (Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe; Asia (Bangladesh, India) **is performing on** Protecting sight and fighting for disability rights
Entity name: Sightsavers (www.sightsavers.org).
Key stakeholders and partnerships: National - Local Civil Society Organizations, Governments.
- **Relevant SDGs:** All the 17 SDGs
- Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal):
- Asia (India, Myanmar, Indonesia, Timor-Leste) and the Carribean (Haiti)
Entity name: World Vision Australia (www.worldvision.com.au)
Entity type: Civil Society Organization
Implementation period: Ongoing
- Key stakeholders and partnerships: Global Evergreening Alliance, World Agroforestry Centre, World Resources Institute, other NGOs, local governments, forest and agriculture agents, merchants, traditional chiefs, religious leaders, farmers, nomadic herders and other members of the community.
- **Relevant SDGs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17)**

Note: The matter of concern is that no good practice and/or any success story is attributed to Pakistan. Pakistan's policy makers should be worried about the reasons and

⁴⁹ <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/SDG%20Good%20Practices%20Publication%202020.pdf>

should think positively to move forward. Indeed, no Policy Framework on SPP is formulated/shared with UN DESA and/or approved by UN DESA⁵⁰

xi. Policy Frameworks Supporting Spp

The use of public procurement as a tool to advance national priorities can be traced back to the 19th century when procurement was used to tackle social justice issues such as fair labour conditions and wages or improved opportunities for disabled people⁵¹.

The use of public procurement to effect changes in environmental impacts originated more recently; it was not until the end of the 20th century that a **strong relationship between environmental protection and public procurement** was developed. At the international level, this relationship was formally established by the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992, which included a call for national governments to review their procurement policies to encourage more sustainable consumption patterns. This process culminated with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, with one target (SDG 12.7) focusing on the promotion of “public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities”.

To see how national governments have adapted and reviewed their policies and regulations to use their purchasing power as a tool for sustainable development, UN DESA, devised a questionnaire, and asked national governments, all over the world about the policy framework they have in place to support SPP implementation. Specifically, it was inquired about overarching policies, thematic policies, and procurement regulations that include SPP provisions, as well as their dedicated SPP policies defined in the questionnaire as: “...any type of document (law, act, executive order, strategy, policy, programme, action plan, etc.), dedicated to the promotion and implementation of sustainable public procurement in any of its environmental and/or socio-economic dimensions”.

The Questionnaire, supports the policy makers of Pakistan, so that the Pakistan’s policy is founded on solid and requisite foundation.

xii. Questionnaire to National government on SPP & Factsheets

As stated above, copy of the questionnaire was submitted to the focal points for each national government. It includes a short introduction providing some contextual information, and is followed by some key definitions and explanatory tables.

- **Purpose**

The Coordination Desk of the 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme has committed to periodically survey and assess the progress of SPP at a global level and to publish the results in a report. One of the elements is to monitor progress in SPP implementation by national governments worldwide. This is especially important since the adoption, in 2015, of the Sustainable Development Goals (especially target 12.7). This questionnaire was designed to gather that information be able to present how national governments are integrating sustainable public procurement (SPP) in national policies and regulations, supporting its implementation, and monitoring results so that the governments, including Pakistan’s policy makers know the basics of SPP policies.

- **Development and approval of SPP policies**

National governments reported a broad range of SPP policies, from single-aspect regulations – often characterizing early efforts, such as focusing on procurement from army veterans, or buying recycled-content products – to comprehensive action plans. In addition, many national governments have adopted more than one SPP policy, covering different sets of sustainability aspects and issues.

⁵⁰ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20919/GlobalReview_Sust_Procurement.pdf

⁵¹ McCrudden, C. (2004). Using public procurement to achieve social outcomes. *Natural Resources Forum*, 28, Issue 4, pp. 257–267.

Nearly all European and Asian national governments participating in the survey adopted their first SPP policies between 2001 and 2009. Most of the countries in Europe approved their National Green Public Procurement Action Plans after 2006, following policy recommendations from the European Commission. Since 2012, many European countries have revised and renewed their National Green Public Procurement Action Plans.

- **Factsheets⁵²**

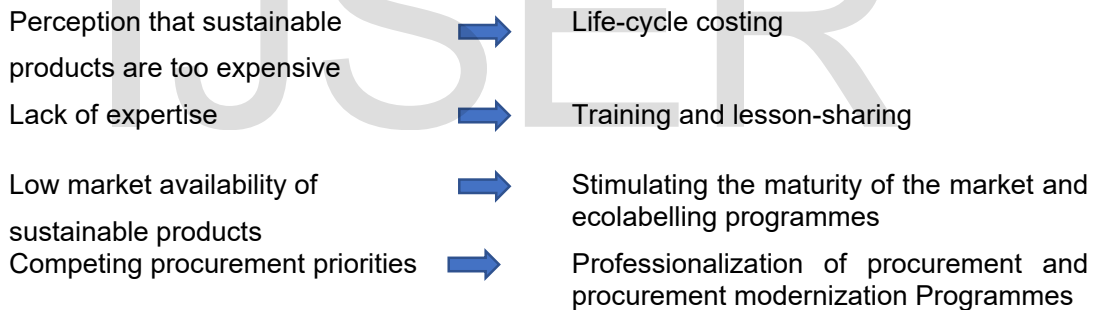
The review, consequent upon the response on questionnaire from national governments, who submitted the response, in the form of Factsheets on Sustainable Public Procurement in National Governments was also published and also Supplement to the Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement-2017. These factsheets can be a very useful tool to develop, implement, monitor and review Pakistan's relevant policies, frameworks and action plans, to be formulated in Pakistan. Pakistan is not included in Factsheets.

Inter alia, European countries and Canada were the countries in which SPP policies are part of sustainable development strategies. Countries from Latin America and the Caribbean tend to include SPP in sustainable consumption and production policies

Other types of policies that include SPP provisions are corporate responsibility policies; public authorities' reform and efficiency policies, and similar policies focusing on the leadership role of public authorities; circular economy policies; innovation policies and specific sectoral policies in the field of agriculture or technology. These emerging policy vehicles for SPP demonstrate a change in the perception of SPP. In other words, SPP is being integrated into existing policies and is being increasingly used as a key tool in implementing strategic policy objectives.

xiii. Main findings of the 2017 Global Review of Sustainable Public Procurement⁵³

- **Challenges vs. possible solutions**



xiv. 2017 Global Review conclusions

- The 2017 Global Review highlights how SPP is becoming a widespread practice.
- SP activities are on the rise in all types of organizations, including local governments, non-profits and private sector companies, both large and small
- Successful SPP requires a solid policy foundation, top-level leadership support and excellence in implementation.
- Still considerable work to be done before sustainability considerations become regular criteria within bid specifications and contracts.
- SPP is a key driver for more innovation and change as organizations respond to pressing climate, resource and social challenges
- The 2017 Global Review highlights how SPP is becoming a widespread practice.
- SP activities are on the rise in all types of organizations, including local governments, non-profits and private sector companies, both large and small

⁵² <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/factsheets2017.pdf>

⁵³ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Tallinn%202017/20171027-181504_Update%20UN%20Environment_EU%20GPP%20AG_October%202017_final.pdf

xv. Area of Concern for Pakistan's Policy Makers

Pakistan National Action Plan (NAP⁵⁴) on Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG12), was developed after extensive input and deliberations of the then stakeholders. This document does not address the requirement of SPP at all. No follow-up is made at government level. The requirements for engagement of Pakistan, as per TOR of UN **MGOS-CM are not fulfilled in Pakistan and hence** Pakistan's ranking⁵⁵, regarding UN 2030 Agenda, has been dropped on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) index from 115 in 2016 to 134 in 2020.

5) CONCLUSION

UN 2030 Agenda, launched in 2015, is a set of 17 (i; No Poverty ii; Zero Hunger iii; Good Health and Well-being iv; Quality Education v; Gender Equality vi; Clean Water and Sanitation vii; Affordable and Clean Energy viii; Decent Work and Economic Growth ix; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure x; Reducing Inequality xi; Sustainable Cities and Communities xii; Responsible Consumption and Production xiii; Climate Action xiv; Life Below Water xv; Life On Land xvi; Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions xvii; Partnerships for the Goals) ambitious Sustainable Development Goals. These 17 Goals, to achieve/measure the comprehensive, effective and efficient management/implementation have 169 targets and 234 indicators

Among these UN 17 SDGs, **SDG 12** is, 'ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS(SCP)' and the UN defined its targets 12.1 and 12.7 as, "Implement the UN 10-year framework of programmes (UN 10YFP) and "Promote Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) practices, in accordance with national policies and priorities respectively." The progress on its indicators 12.1.1 & 12.7.1, by different countries, in collaboration with UN DESA/UN HLPF-MGoS, is to be assessed/ measured⁵⁶ by whether countries:

- i. have developed SCP and SPP policies, regulations and actions plans in accordance with Targets 12.1 and 12.7 and:
- ii. are implementing Indicators (12.1.1 and 12.7.1).

Most of the world's countries even almost more than one quarter of the Asia Pacific region's countries have developed SCP and SPP-friendly policies (Target/Indicator 12.1/12.1.1 and Target/indicator 12.1.1/12.7.1) Frameworks and national action plans. Policy instruments for SCPIs and SPPIs need to work together, from local to national to regional to global government level, towards achieving strategic objectives

Unfortunately, due to non-compliance of UN Agenda 2030, Pakistan's ranking⁵⁷, regarding UN 2030 Agenda, has dropped on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) index from 115 in 2016 to 134 in 2020. In regional context also Pakistan is the worst performer and at the bottom of the South Asian countries in the overall performance of SDGs. Further UN has published SDG Good Practices⁵⁸(A compilation of success stories and lessons learned in SDG implementation) from all over the world, in December 2020. It is observed that not even a single good practice is attributed to Pakistan (so much so the word 'Pakistan' does not exist in the publication).

It simply means that issues like poverty, hunger, good health, quality education, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy Growth, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Reducing Inequality, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life On Land, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, Partnerships for the UN Agenda 2030 Goals etc. have worsened during 2016 to 2020 in Pakistan.

⁵⁴ https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/final_nap_report_aug_2017.pdf

⁵⁵ <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/rankings>

⁵⁶ <https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>

⁵⁷ <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/rankings>

⁵⁸ <https://sdgs.un.org/publications/sdg-good-practices-2020>

6) RECOMMENDATIONS

i. MGOS-CM

“Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordination Mechanism’s (MGOS-CM’s) Terms of Reference, approved by consensus by MAC, on 18 December 2020⁵⁹” and its ARTICLE I is: PRINCIPLES FOR ENGAGEMENT. To make the policies, framework and action plans on SCP and SPP on solid foundations, **it is recommended that whole MGOS-CM in general and ARITICLE I specifically may be apprehended comprehensively by the policy makers of Pakistan and also be shared with relevant institutions, if any in Pakistan and/or new institutions may also be established.**

ii. VNR⁶⁰

Since 2016 submission to UN DESA of, under the aim of ‘No one should be left behind, and no human right ignored’ factual Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) on SCP & SPP policies, regulations and action plans and the status of their implementation is mandatory on all countries. **Pakistan needs to focus on it.**

iii. Basics of Framework

As stated above the questionnaire was submitted to the focal points for each national government, including Pakistan. It includes a short introduction providing some contextual information, and is followed by some key definitions and explanatory tables. This questionnaire has been designed to gather the information, deemed to be included in an integrated way in national policies and regulations by governments. The Strategy, designed by UN, to initiate/achieve/implement SPP is, for the period 2018-2022 in brief. **Policy makers of Pakistan are recommended to comprehend these documents, before starting actual work of policy making, framework formulation and action plans for the development, implementation, monitoring and review of SCP and SPP.**

iv. Green House Gases and Sustainable Public Procurement

Achieving sustainable consumption and production (SCP) will deliver not only Sustainable Development Goal 12, but simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, directly or indirectly. It also contributes to address key environmental and social challenges, as for example, resource efficiency is indispensable for meeting climate change targets, potentially boosting economic activity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 63% by 2050⁶¹. Further if target 12.7 is implemented successfully in Pakistan, then, inter alia, almost 25 to 30 billion USD per year can be saved, which otherwise is being wasted due to inappropriate procurement practices, every year in Pakistan. This public money besides protecting environment and reducing ecological footprint in Pakistan, by adapting sustainable procurement, in line targets 12.1(10YFP SCP) & 12.7(10 YFP SPP) can be saved to cause real prosperity, decency and dignity in Pakistan.

Above in view, Gov. of Pakistan is recommended to hold, stand-alone seminars on every target of SDG 12, through the platform of Pakistan Engineering Congress, so that the real dissemination of the requisite knowledge/information is reached to all stakeholders in Pakistan.

v. Target 12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature and KPI, **Indicator 12.8.1 describes its extent as**

⁵⁹ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/27114MGoS_TOR18_Dec_2020.pdf

⁶⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20262>

⁶¹ International Resource Panel, 2016. Resource efficiency: Potential and economic implications-
https://www.resourcepanel.org/sites/default/files/documents/document/media/resource_efficiency_report_march_2017_web_res.pdf

Extent to which;

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

Above in view the government of Pakistan in its policies, regulations and action plan, through parliament should manage the requisite education, information and awareness in whole the territory and people of Pakistan on priority and practical basis, by including it, inter alia, in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TPES).

vi. Green Fiscal Policy⁶²

In order to support reform on green fiscal policy, UN Environment has established the Green Fiscal Policy Network in partnership with the International Monetary Fund and Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit. The Network facilitates/collaborates knowledge-sharing and dialogue on green fiscal policy reforms, working with a number of associated partners/private sector in partnerships promoting innovation, technological solutions and financing to tackle the most pressing global environmental challenges. As part of its public and private sector engagement work, it also promotes and builds capacity in public/ corporate sustainability reporting. Policy makers of Pakistan, inter alia, may explore this opportunity.

vii. Capacity Building

UN environment also supports In-house Arrangements for Capacity-Building and Technology Transfer, inter alia, leading to improvements in efficiency, delivery, sustainability and value for Money. UNDP defines development as, "Capacity Development: the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time"

Target 17.9 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the dedicated target to capacity- building and aims to "Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation". Within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, capacity-building is also mentioned by target 17.8 in the context of ensuring full operationalization of the "technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017".

Necessary guidance, technical and financial assistance of UN (Please refer to UN Targets 12.1, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c and their indicators including UN 10YFP⁶³ as detailed in this paper also) can be sought.

viii. Procurement Reforms:

The government of Pakistan, to materialize the above recommendations through the parliament of Pakistan should introduce the Procurement Reform (Pakistan) Bill (due to be enacted at the earliest possible, say in **December** 2021) and which will also require public sector procurers to have a Corporate Procurement Strategy and there will be a Sustainable Procurement Duty to consider relevant environmental and socio-economic criteria. The revised EU Procurement Directive and/or other similar guide lines⁶⁴ will also reinforce the need to consider such issues

⁶² <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/green-economy/what-we-do/economic-and-fiscal-policy/green-fiscal-policy>

⁶³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=26434>

⁶⁴ https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/sustainable_public_procurement_implementation_guidelines.pdf

and encourage innovation through a partnership approach with the market. Public sector procurers will need to be clear how their procurement of construction products and services will contribute to National Outcomes, as set out in the National Performance Framework. There is also a range of legislation that supports the above policy aims, some of which is highlighted in the modules⁶⁵.

7) BENEFITS

As stated above, achieving sustainable consumption and production (SCP) will deliver not only Sustainable Development Goal 12, but simultaneously contribute significantly to the achievement of almost all of the Sustainable Development Goals, directly or indirectly. It also contributes to address key environmental and social challenges, as for example, resource efficiency is indispensable for meeting climate change targets, potentially boosting economic activity while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 63% by 2050⁶⁶. Further if target 12.7 is implemented successfully in Pakistan, then, inter alia, almost 25 to 30 billion USD per year can be saved, which otherwise is being wasted due to inappropriate procurement practices, every year in Pakistan. This public money besides protecting environment and reducing ecological footprint in Pakistan, by adapting sustainable procurement, in line targets 12.1(10YFP SCP) & 12.7(10 YFP SPP) can be saved to cause real prosperity, decency and dignity in Pakistan.

8) END NOTES⁶⁷ TO SUPPORT POLICY MAKERS OF PAKISTAN:

- i. UNEP Sustainable Consumption & Production A Hand Book for Policy Makers (Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1951&menu=35>).
- ii. UN Major Groups and Other Stakeholders Coordination Mechanism (MGOS-CM) Terms of Reference- https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/27114MGoS_TOR18_Dec_2020.pdf.
- iii. UN GLOBAL REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT 2017 https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/20919/GlobalReview_Sust_Public_Procurement.pdf
- iv. One Planet Sustainable Public Procurement Programme Strategic Plan 2019-2022 https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/one_planet_sustainable_public_procurement_programme_strategy_dec19.pdf
- v. UNEP Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation Guidelines (https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/sustainable_public_procurement_implementation_guidelines.pdf)
- vi. Factsheets on sustainable public procurement in national governments (<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/factsheets-sustainable-public-procurement-national-governments>)
- vii. FACTSHEETS ON SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBAL REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT (<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/factsheets2017.pdf>)
- viii. International Resource Panel, 2016. Resource efficiency: Potential and economic implications-

⁶⁵<https://energy.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/RES%20Construction%20Procurement%20Guidance.pdf>

⁶⁶ International Resource Panel, 2016. Resource efficiency: Potential and economic implications- https://www.resourcepanel.org/sites/default/files/documents/document/media/resource_efficiency_report_march_2017_web_res.pdf

⁶⁷ Links of different documents, mentioned in the Endnotes, are provided at different places of the paper (Initiative)..

- https://www.resourcepanel.org/sites/default/files/documents/document/media/resource_efficiency_report_march_2017_web_res.pdf
- ix.** SDG 12(Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns) its Targets and Indicators
 - x.** UN PROFILE/PROGRESS (Asia and the Pacific Region) ON SGD-12 UPTO 2017
 - xi.** UN Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns UN 10YFP (Interim progress report prepared-<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/944brochure10yfp.pdf>)
 - xii.** UNEP the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes (10YFP SPP Programme) Principles of Sustainable Public Procurement 2015.
 - xiii.** 2018 HLPF Review of SDGs implementation: SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (World Wide Status of Progress on SDG 12 UPTO 2017).
 - xiv.** Sustainable Public Procurement An update of SPP work conducted by the United Nations Environmentprogramme(https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/Tallinn%202017/20171027-181504_Update%20UN%20Environment_EU%20GPP%20AG_October%202017_final.pdf)
 - xv.** Australian Government., Department of Sustainability Environment, Water, Population and Communities-Sustainable Procurement Guide.
 - xvi.** Sustainable Energy for All, an Initiative launched by UN Secretary-General in 2011: An Overview by UN.
 - xvii.** Guideline to sustainable procurement in construction (CIRIA C695 London, 2011)
 - xviii.** One Plan for One Planet 5 Year Strategy 2018-2022 (https://spaces.oneplanetnetwork.org/system/files/strategy_one_planet.pdf)
 - xix.** UN SDG Good Practices Publication, Dec.,2020. A Compilation of Success Stories and Lessons Learned (<https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/SDG%20Good%20Practices%20Publication%202020.pdf>).
 - xx.** The Nordic Swan Ecolabel and UN Sustainable Development Goals.
 - xxi.** Resource Efficient Scotland-Construction Sustainable Procurement Guidance- Guide for Policymakers.
 - xxii.** Competitive Dialogue and Competitive Procedure with Negotiation Guidance Note June 2020.
 - xxiii.** Overview of UNDP's Approach to Supporting Capacity Development
 - xxiv.** Roadmap for Localizing The SDGS. Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level.
 - xxv.** WHAT IS A 'GOOD PRACTICE'? A framework to analyze the Quality of Stakeholder Engagement in implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda, by UNDP (<https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/UNDP-UNDESA%2C%20Stakeholder%20Engagement%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>).
 - xxvi.** Pakistan National Action Plan on SDG 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production (2017 available at https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/final_nap_report_aug_2017.pdf)

Fig. 1

UN High Level Political Forum (UN-HLPF) of 193 countries' Head of States, who, adopted and then reaffirmed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Fig. 2

Flow Chart of Sustainable Consumption & Production (SDG-12)



Fig. 3

Legal frameworks comprise a set of documents that include the constitution, legislation, regulations, and contracts. How these documents relate to one another, which has more force than the other, is often referred to as a legal hierarchy, as illustrated in the pyramid below.

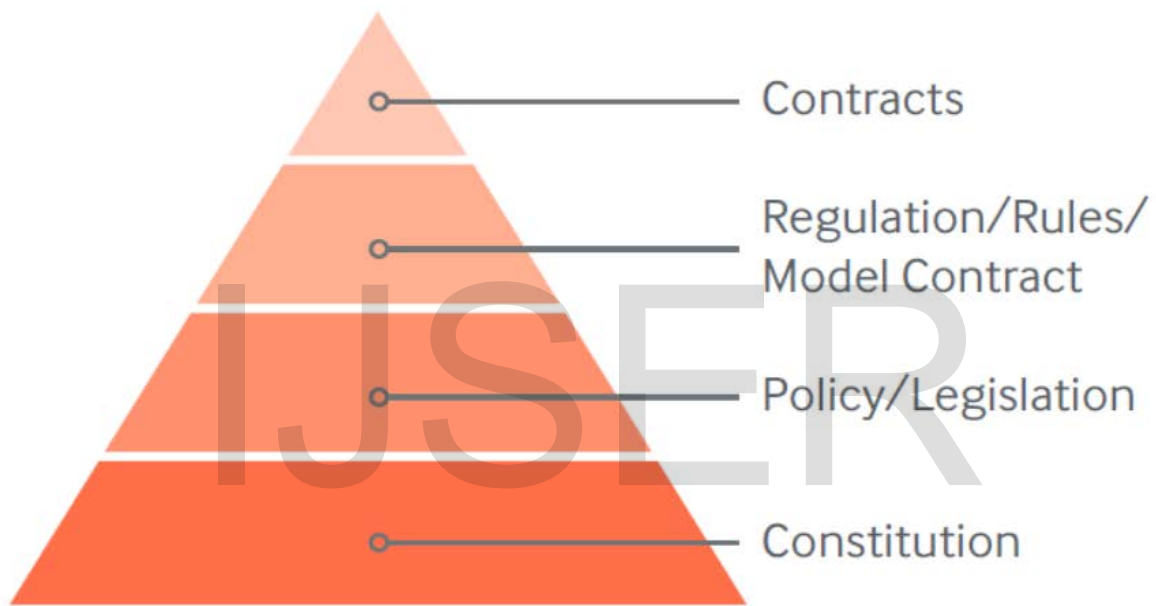
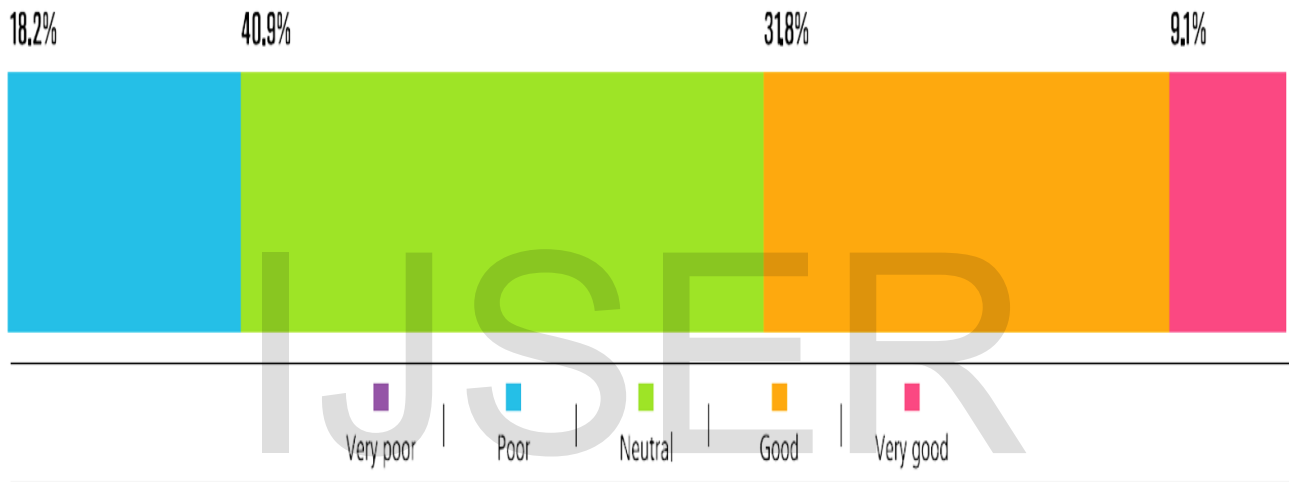


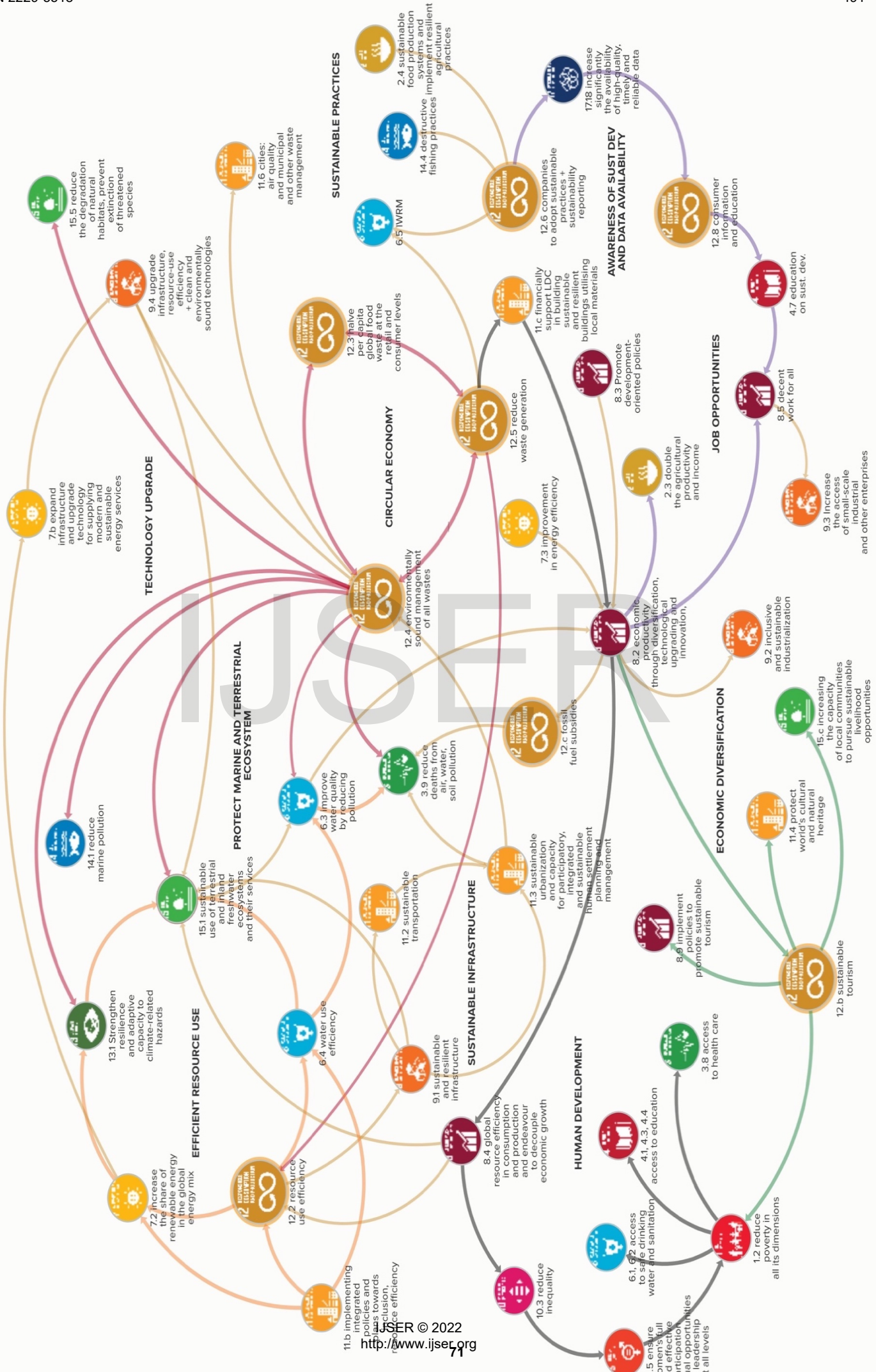
Fig. 4

Worldwide perception on Progress made on SDG 12, based on a multi-stakeholder ESCAP survey



interlinkages between SDG 12 and the other SDGs

Figure -5



*This visualisation map is to stimulate discussion and does not provide a comprehensive overview of all interlinkages

Figure -6
The One Planet Network:
implementation mechanism for Goal 12 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda

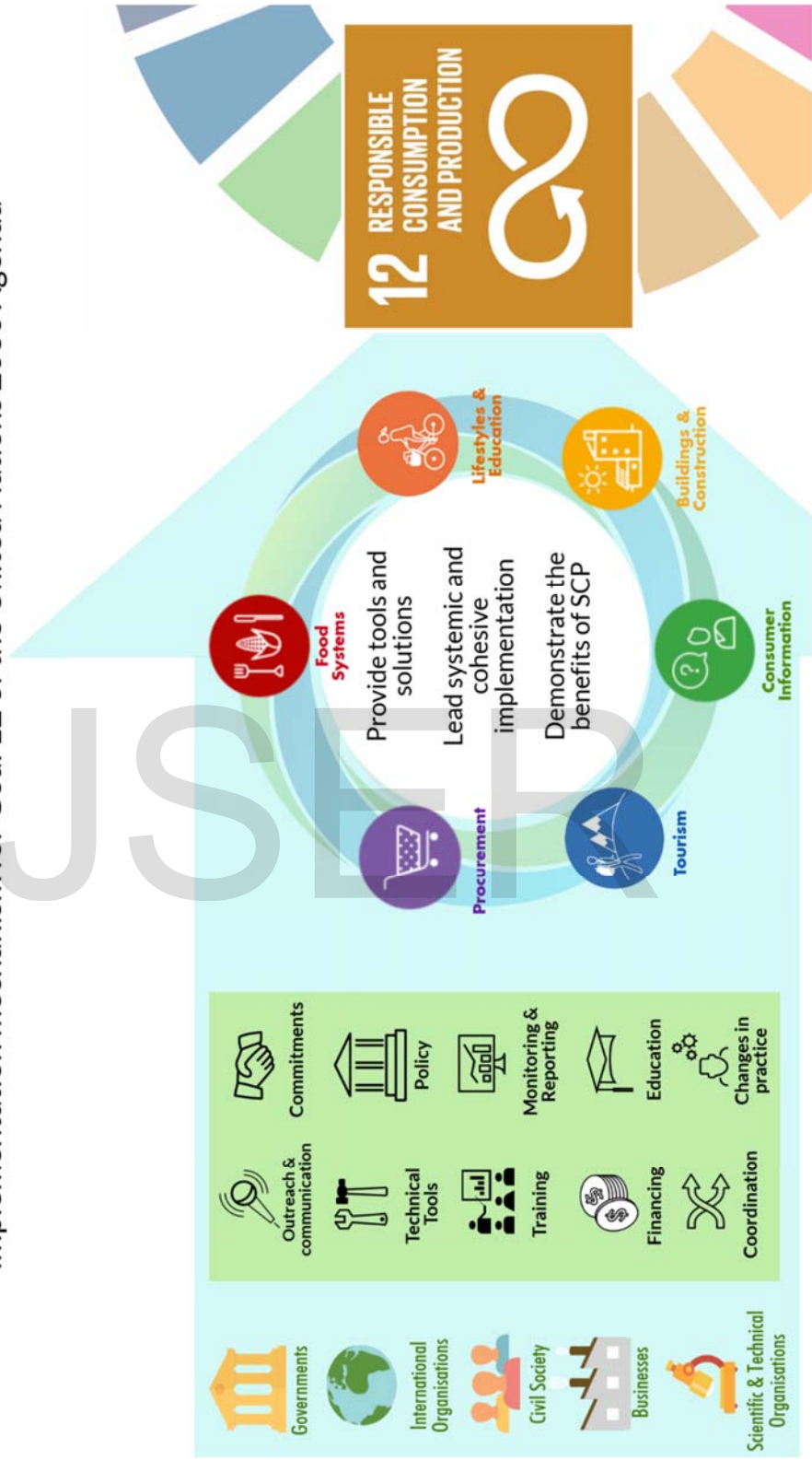


Figure 7

Revised UN 10YFP SPP Programme Biennial Work Plan 2016-2017(SDG Target 12.7)

