

Main takeaways of the 2022 Sustainable Public Procurement Global Review

Knowledge Sharing Webinar
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Farid Yaker
Independent Expert,
Former SPP Global Lead of UNEP

SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT



2022 GLOBAL REVIEW

Part I. Current state of sustainable procurement and
progress in national governments



Global Review 2022: Key Takeaways

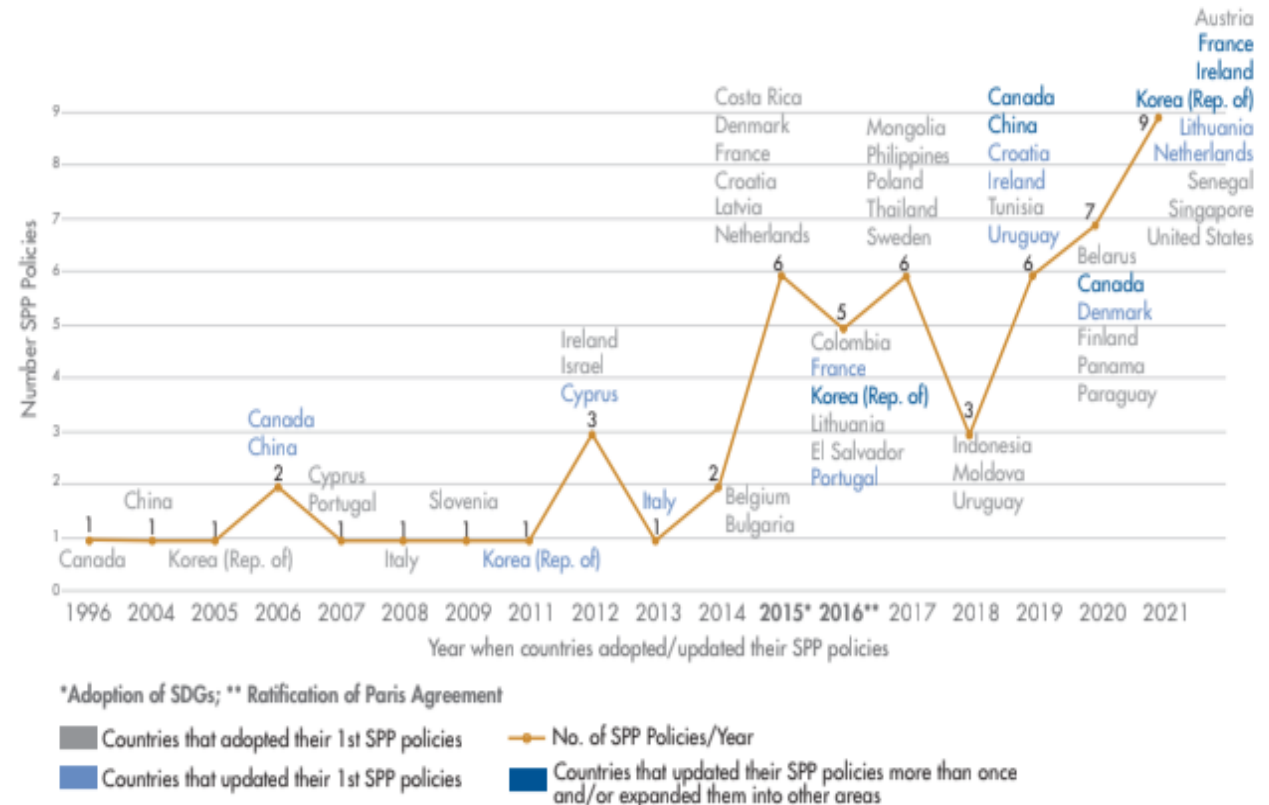
1. Sustainable procurement is building momentum – Policy framework

Since 2015, there has been a significant increase in the development of policies and legal instruments supporting SP around the world.

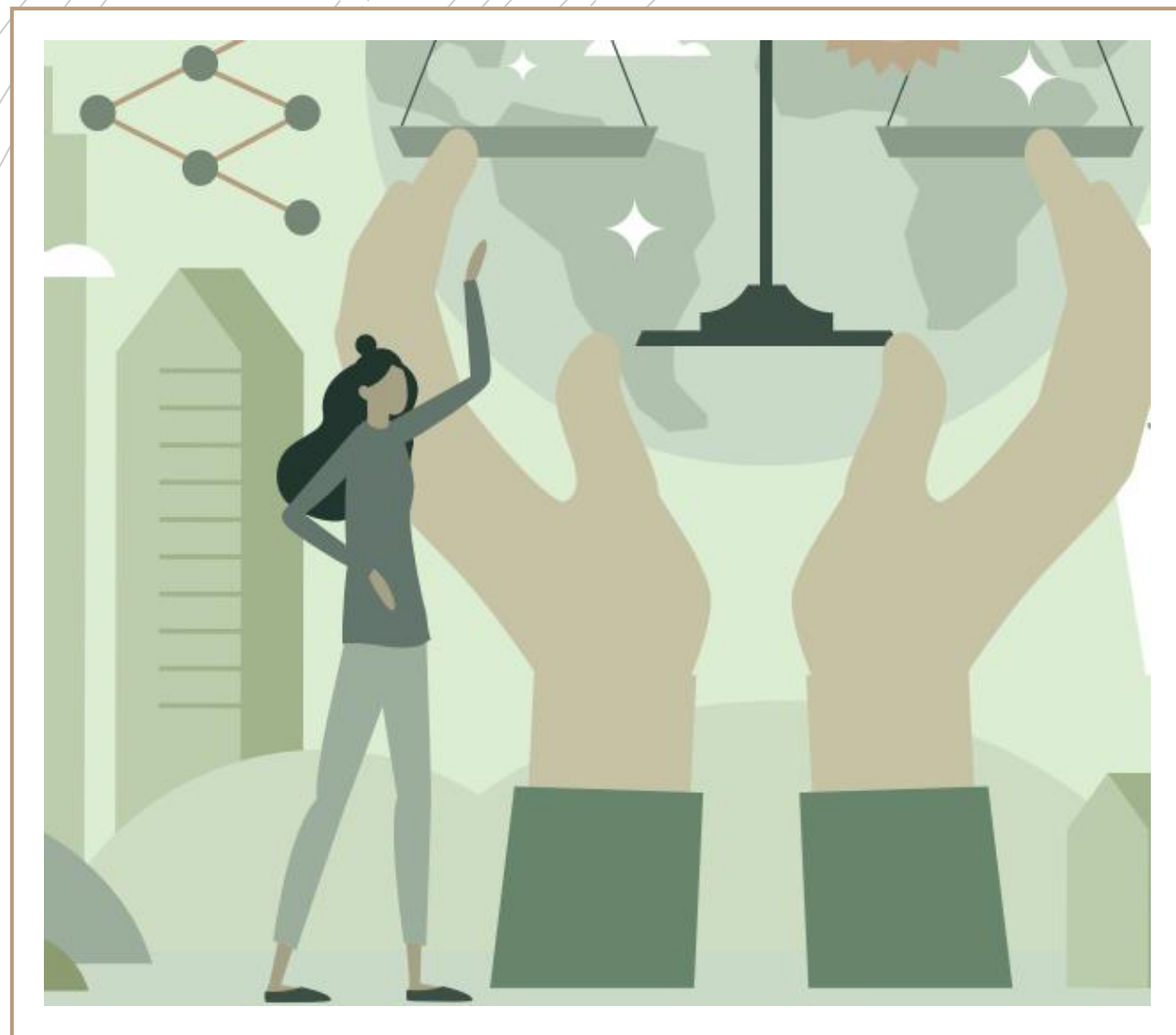
Growth in policy frameworks supporting SPP worldwide, 1990-2021¹¹



Figure i. Adoption of SP policies among participating national governments



Source: 2017 SPP Global Review and 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.




2. Sustainable procurement can hit multiple targets

Diversity of policies addressed by SPP: of the 112 policies that were reported by national governments, a total of **18 thematic areas** were identified.

The **socio-economic dimension** is gaining prominence, with a focus on the promotion of SMEs, groups at risk and technology development.

Policies and strategies that relate to the **environment** were still the most frequent.



3. Sustainable procurement practices are now more deeply embedded

- **Product prioritization** and the development of tools, such as **sustainability criteria or guidelines**, continue to be **critical activities** and have been highlighted by national governments as **key drivers** for SP implementation.
- Most national governments (**62%**) reported **having developed criteria or guidelines** for at least one or more prioritized products/service categories. However **only half** indicated **mandatory application** of these criteria/guidelines.
- Prioritized product and service categories for SP are beginning to **extend beyond the 'low-hanging fruit'** of common-use categories.

4. Monitoring SPP and measuring the impact of sustainable procurement remains a challenge

Despite advances in formalizing and implementing SPP, **only a small increase (5%)** was observed in the proportion of national **governments monitoring SPP** from 2017 to 2021.

Outcomes continue to remain difficult to measure - with only 33% of monitoring national governments claiming to measure SPP benefits– with results rarely communicated

In private organizations evidence suggests that SP efforts have largely focused on formalizing and implementing SP rather than on tracking progress and results.

5. International organizations and networks are stepping up their support for sustainable procurement

The OECD for example, developed guiding principles on the strategic and holistic use of public procurement released an SPP supplementary module (2021) as part of its Methodology for Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS)

MDBs are now including sustainability considerations in their revised public procurement laws and regulations

Several **universities** are contributing to the professionalization of sustainable procurement, now offering courses and degrees in SP, as well as leading research in various disciplines relevant to the topic.

International networks are playing an essential role in the exchange of SP knowledge and experience across cities, countries and local and international businesses. These include Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the International Green Purchasing Network (IGPN), the Inter-American Network on Government Procurement (IGPN), the Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council, and the One Planet Network SPP Programme.



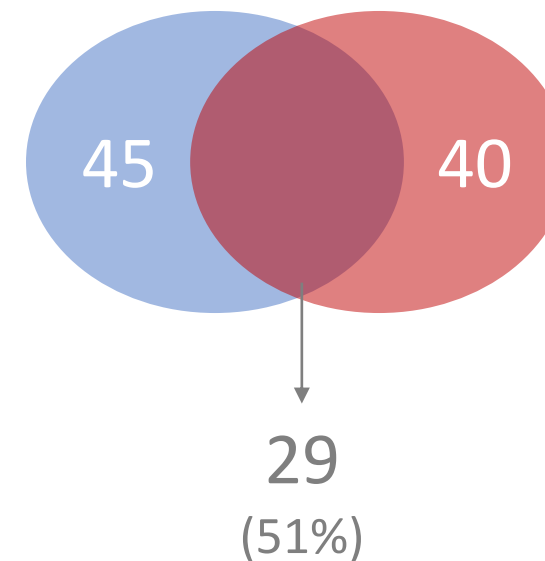
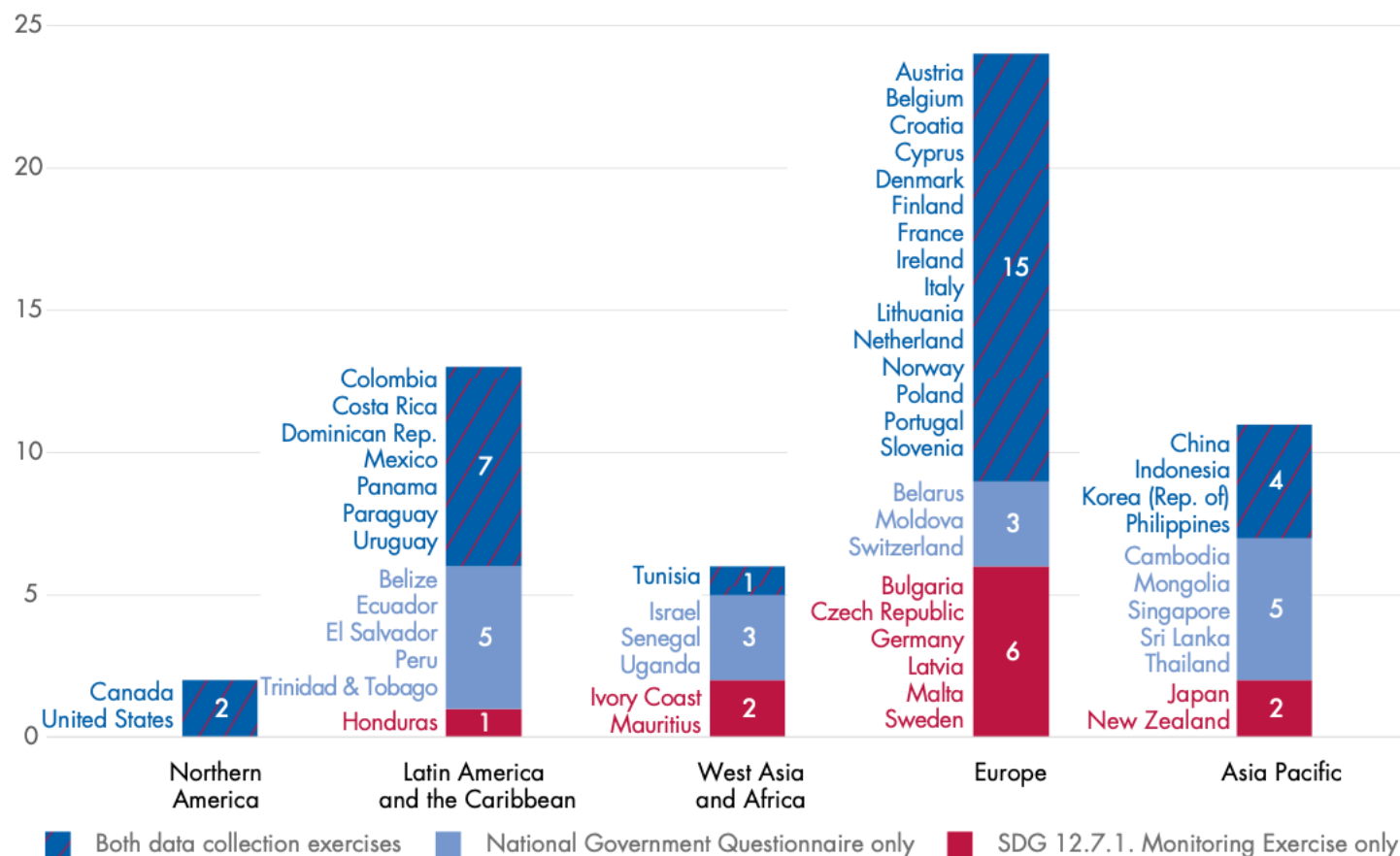
Progress in sustainable procurement in national governments: Key findings

3. Sustainable procurement in national governments



I. There is an increasing N. of participating governments

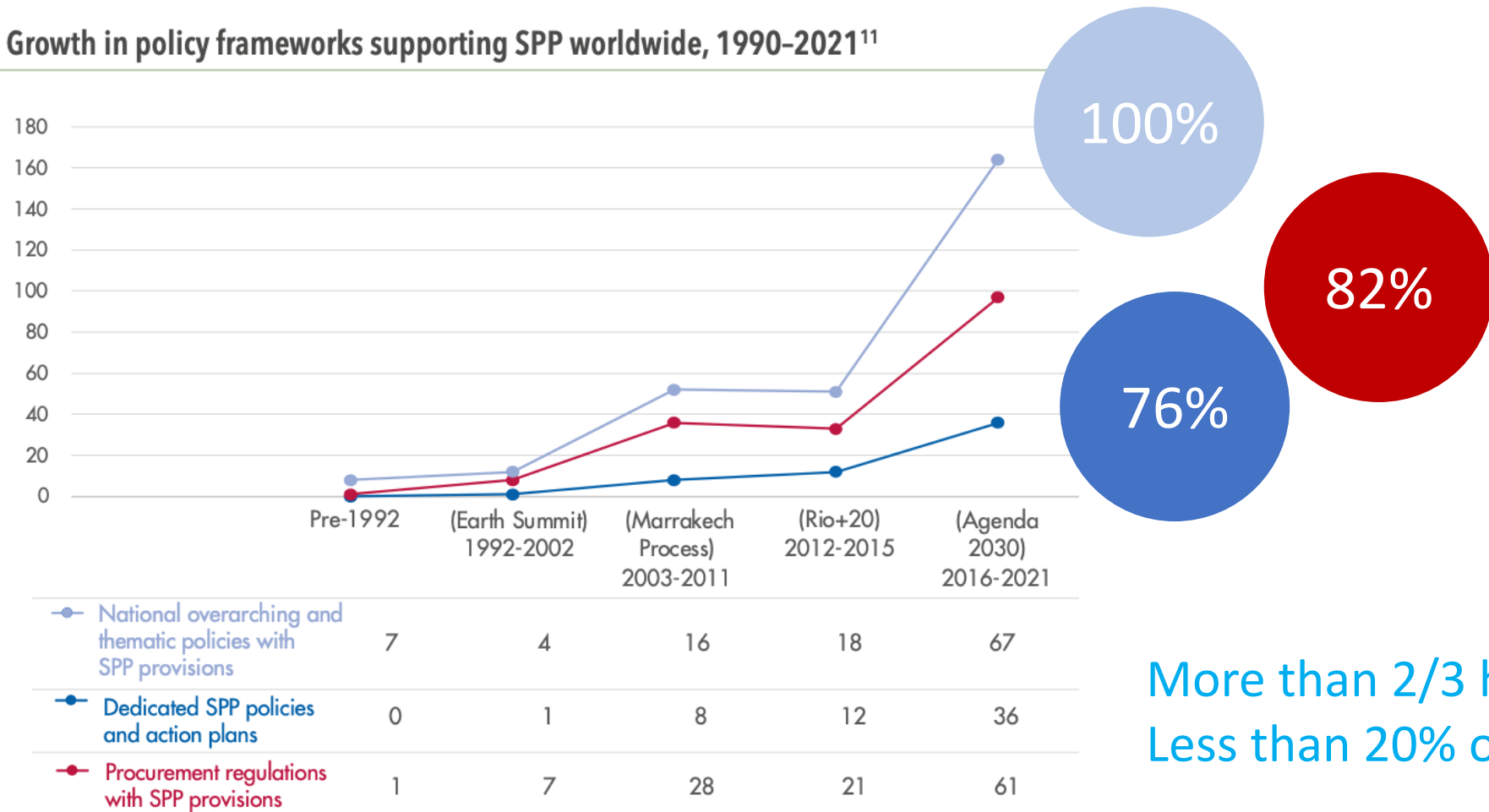
Figure 3.1. Participating national governments in the 2021 data collection exercises³



Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire and SDG 12.7.1 Monitoring Exercise.

2. The role of SPP as a policy instrument is growing

Figure 3.3. Growth in policy frameworks supporting SPP worldwide, 1990-2021¹¹

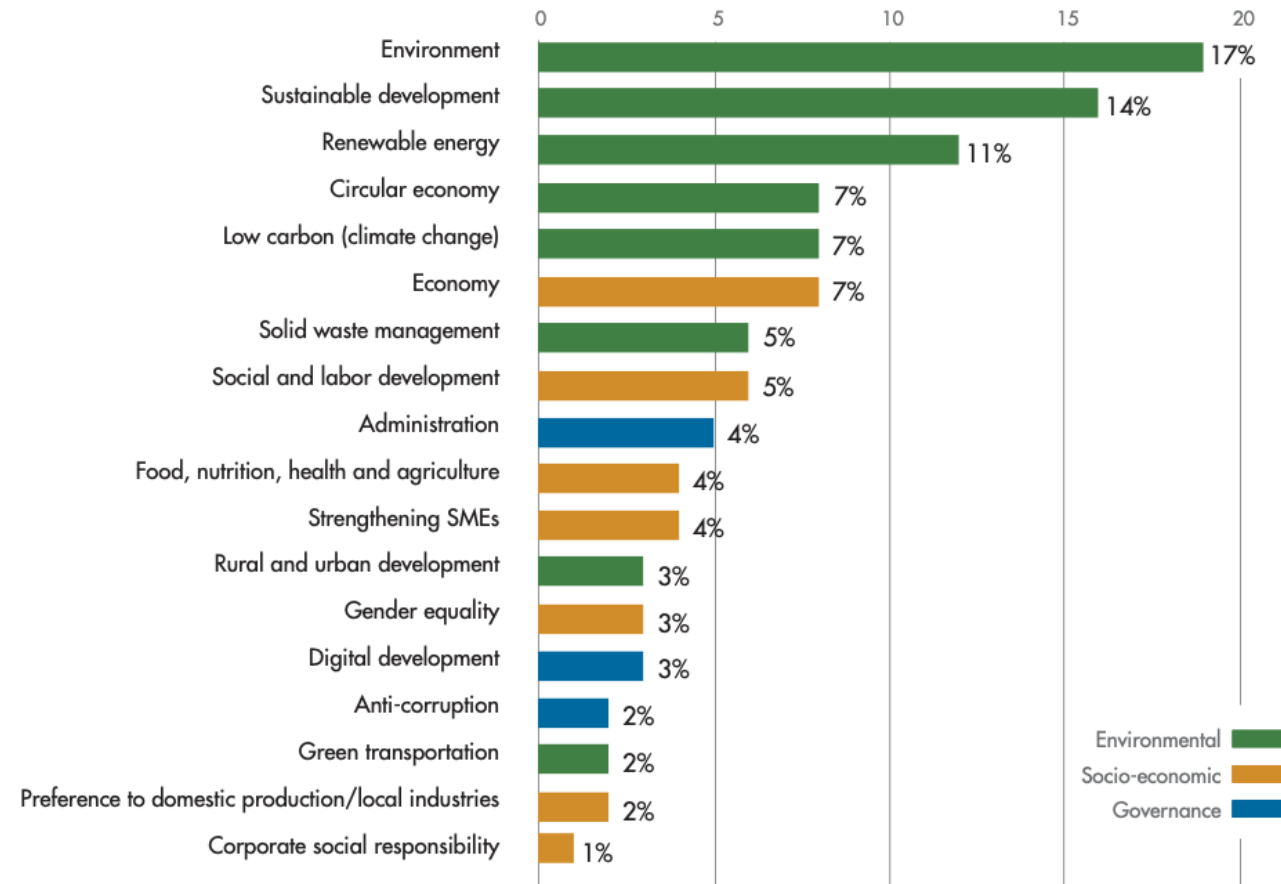


More than 2/3 have the three
Less than 20% only at policy level

Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire and 2021 SDG 12.7.1 Monitoring Exercise.

3. SPP is integrated in a diversity of strategic policies

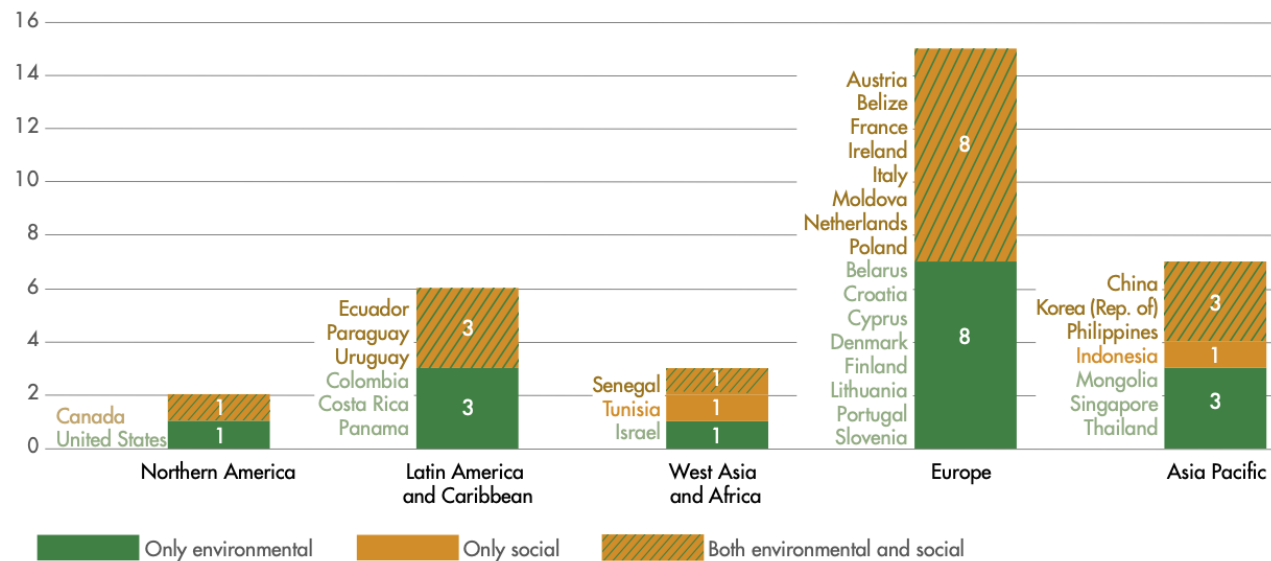
Figure 3.6. Types of overarching and thematic national policies with SPP provisions



Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

4. In dedicated SPP policies, social objectives are becoming more prominent

Figure 3.13. Sustainability objectives in SPP policies of participating national governments by region



56% resource efficiency
 36% energy conservation
 36% climate change mitigation
 31% waste minimization
 22% clean technology and eco-innovation

53% promotion of SMEs
 36% transparent, accountable anti-corruption
 31% protection & promotion of groups at risk
 24% human rights
 22% compliance with ISO labor conventions

Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

5. Fewer countries reported having set SPP targets

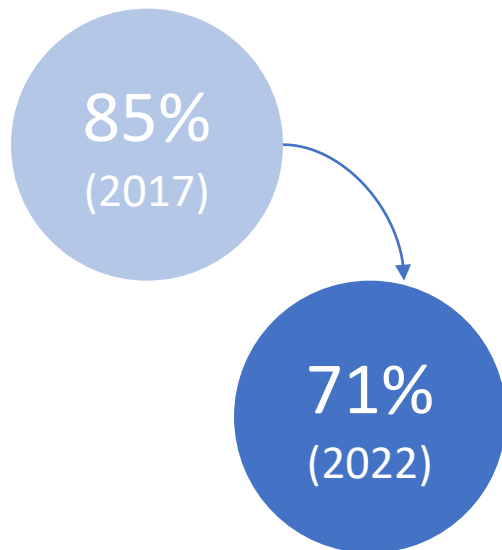
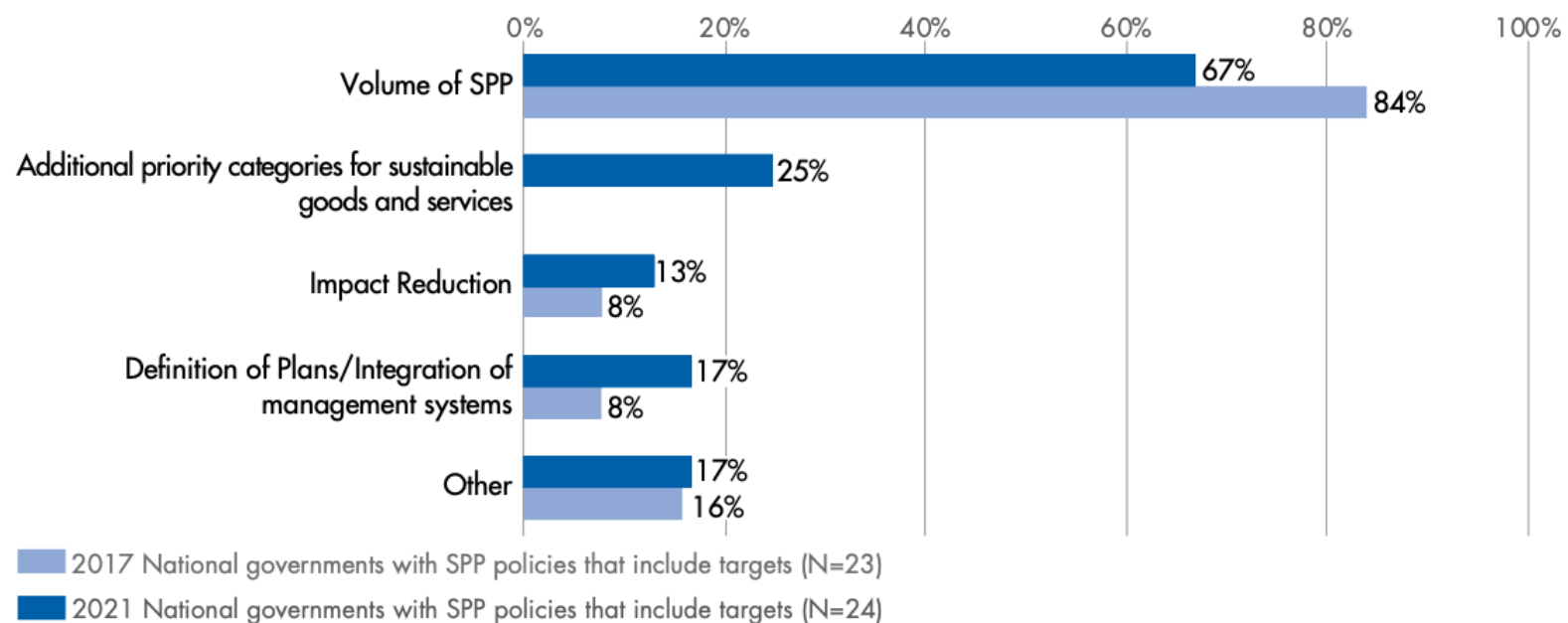


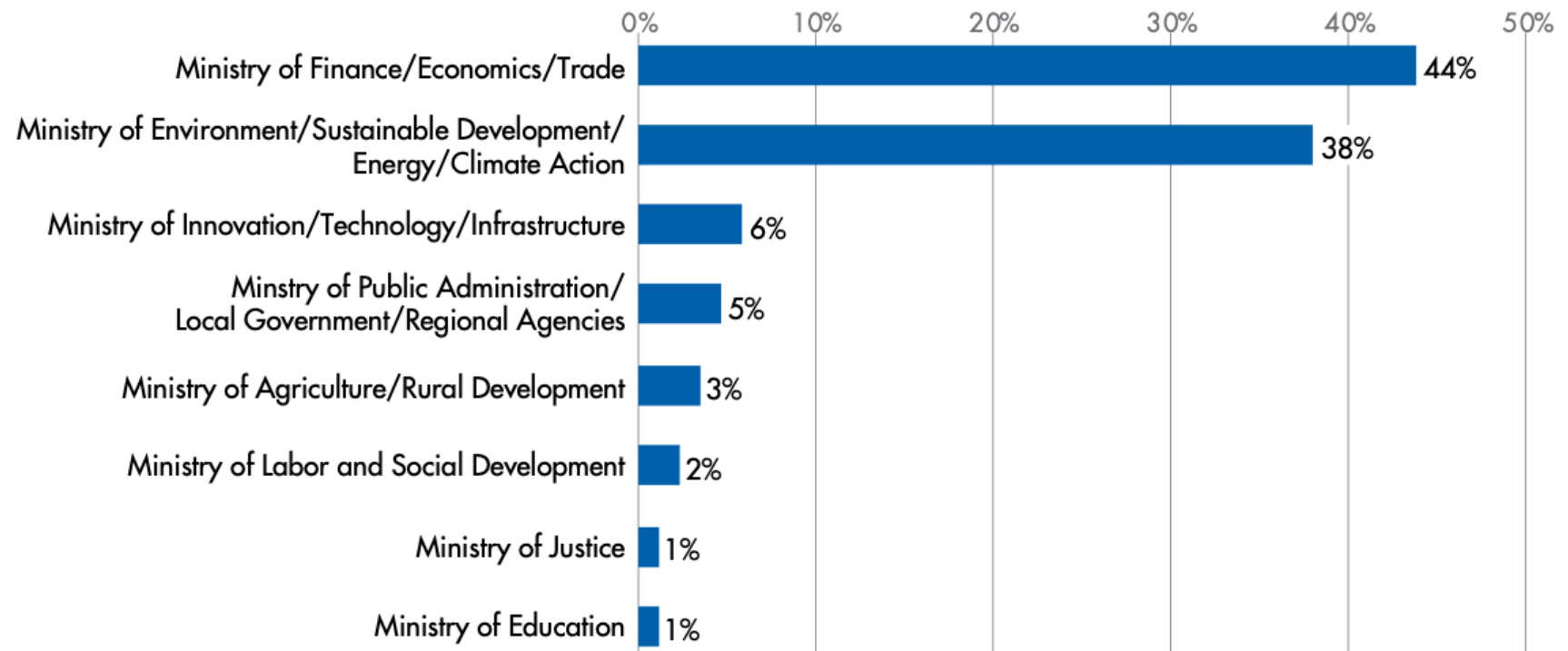
Figure 3.15. Specific targets in SPP policies, 2017 and 2021



Source: 2017 SPP Global Review and 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

6. Environment & Finance lead SPP policy development...

Figure 3.17. Public authorities leading the development of the most recent SPP policy

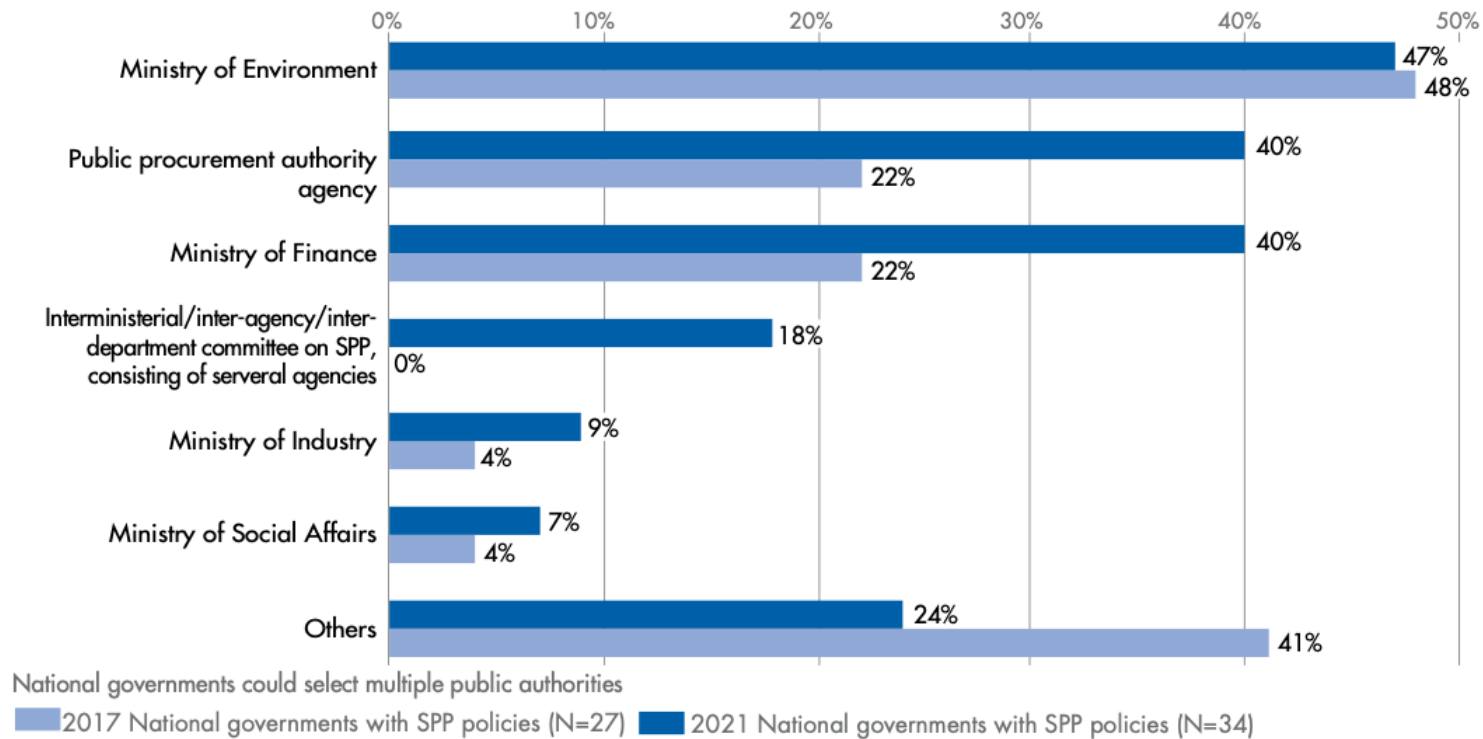


National governments with SPP policies (N=34)

Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

7. As well as SPP policy administration

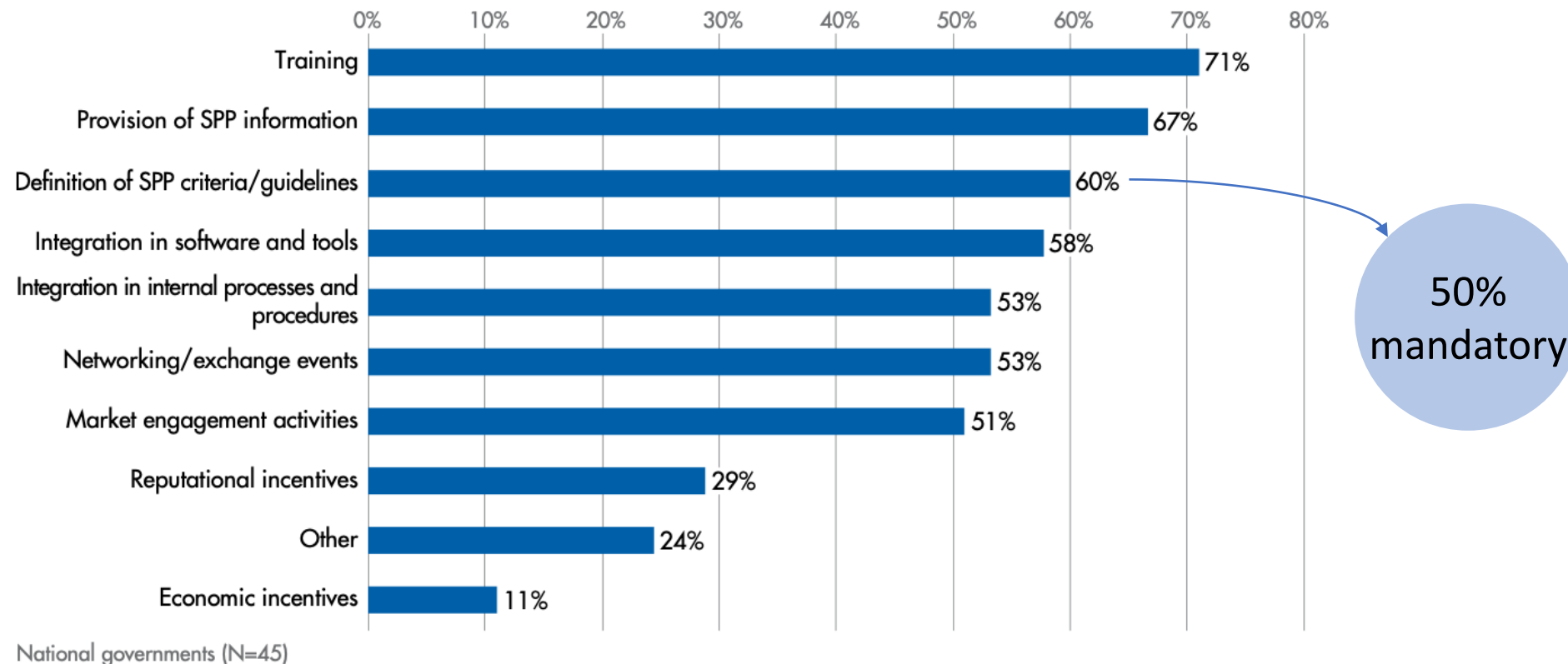
Figure 3.19. Public authorities leading or co-leading the administration of SPP policies, 2017 and 2021



Source: 2017 SPP Global Review and 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

8. Governments provide a range of support measures

Figure 3.20. Common activities and measures to support SPP implementation



Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

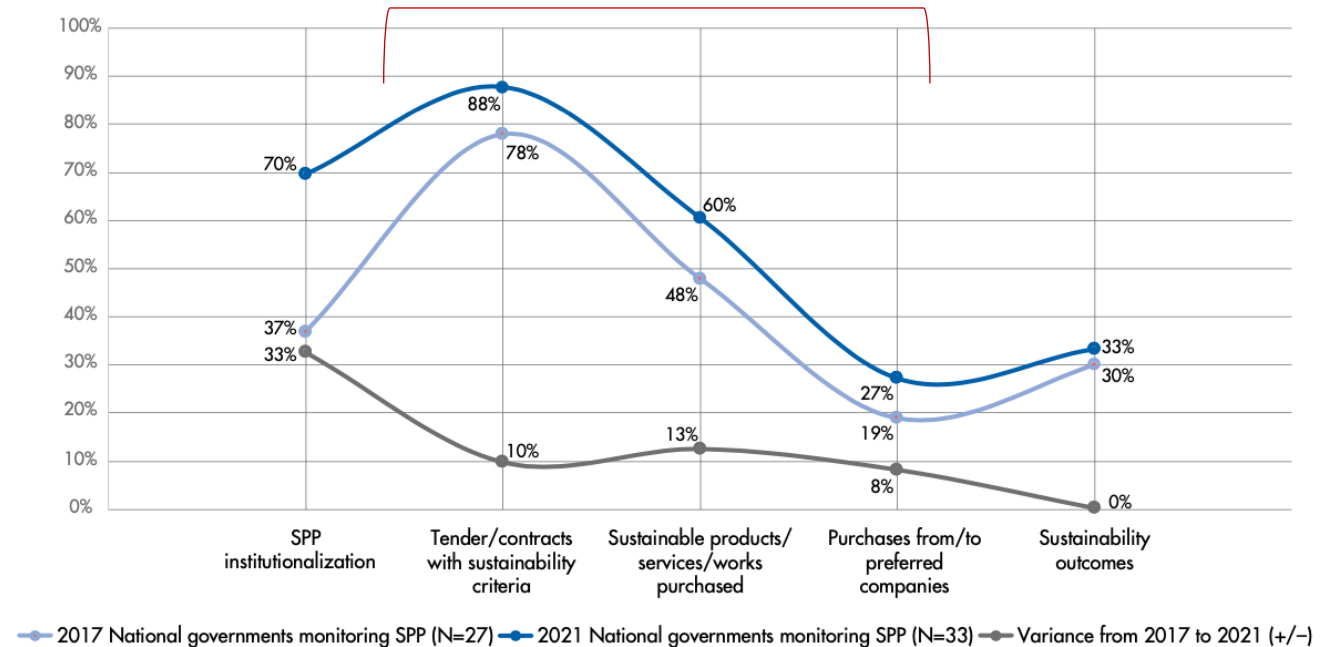
9. SPP monitoring has continued to progress

3/4
countries

3 aspects:

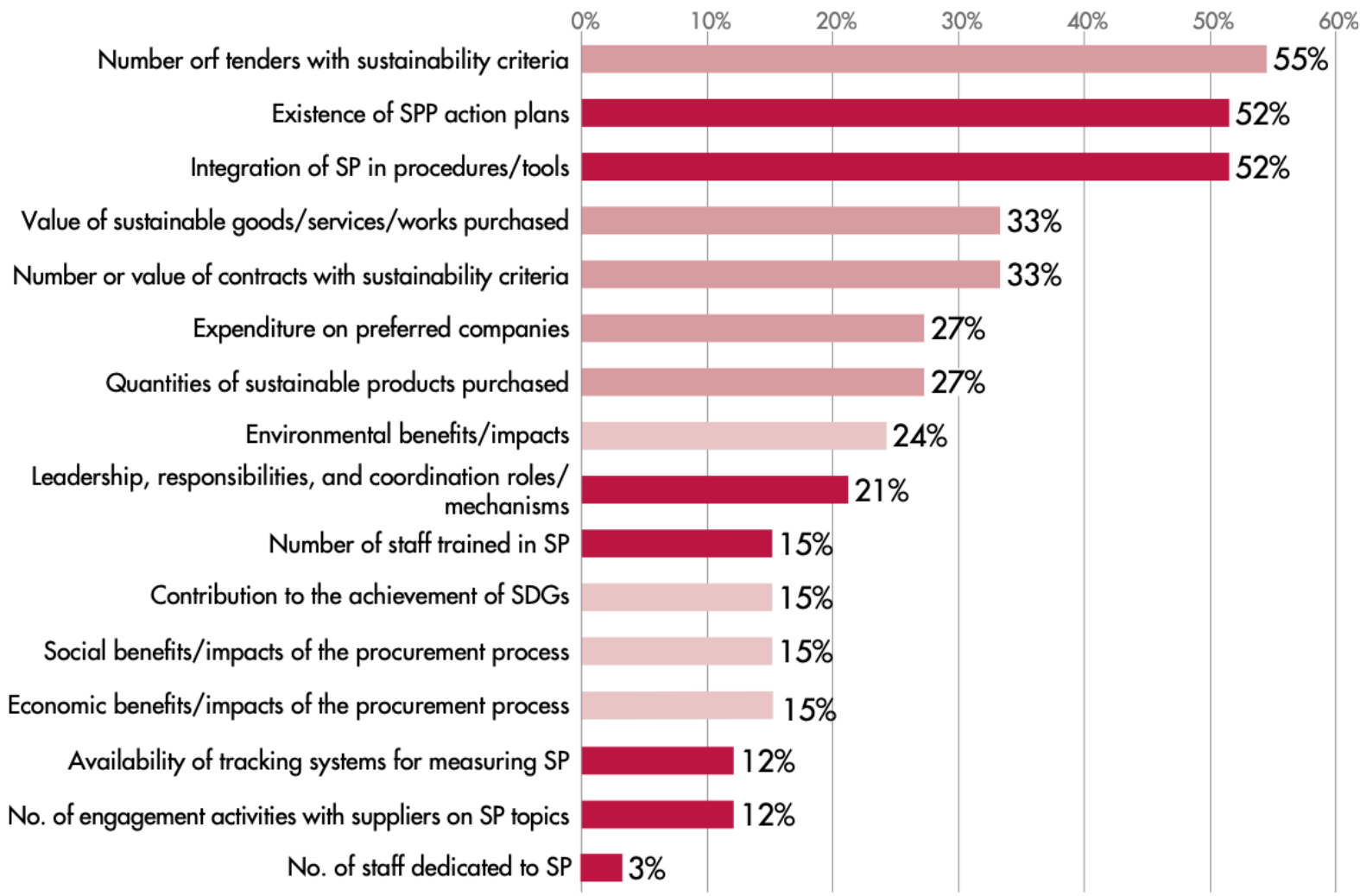
- Institutionalization (70%)
- Outputs (91%)
- Outcomes (33%)

Figure 3.28. SPP aspects monitored by participating national governments, 2017 and 2021



Source: 2017 SPP Global Review and 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.

Figure 3.27. Key SPP indicators monitored by participating national governments



■ SPP institutionalization ■ SPP outputs ■ SPP outcomes

National governments monitoring SP (N=33)

Data collection through:
 - Standard questionnaires
 - E-proc. platforms

Source: 2021 SPP Global Review National Government Questionnaire.



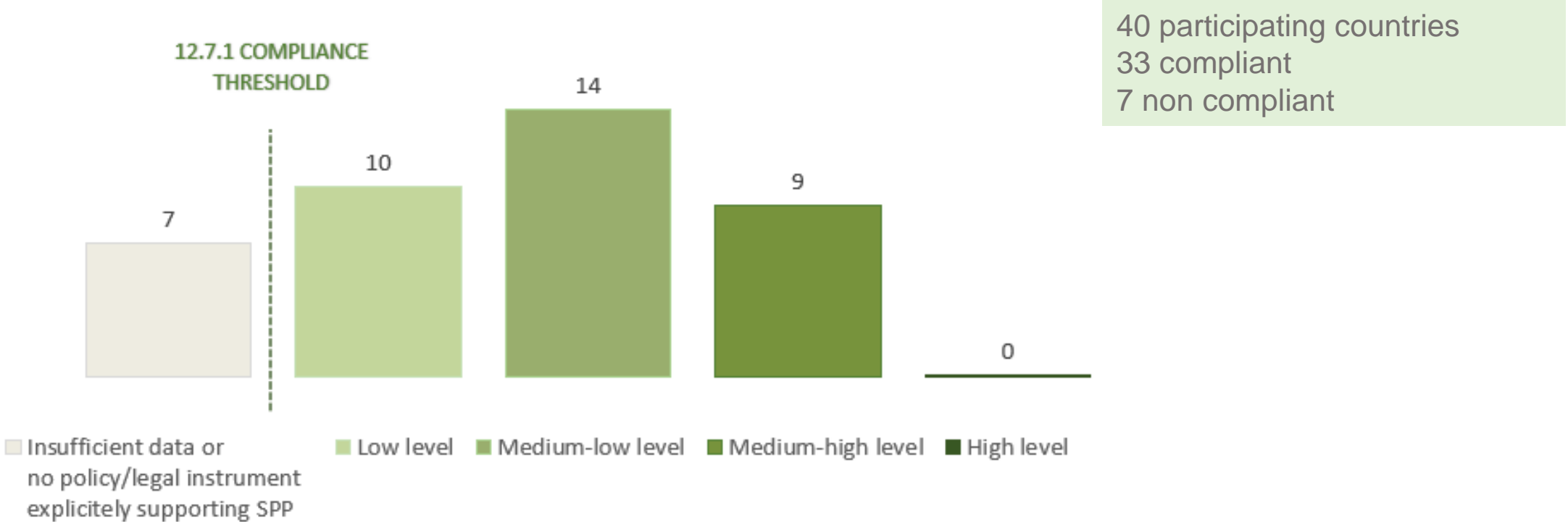
To sum up

- The global SPP landscape has evolved since the last SPP Global Review in 2017: new governments are adhering to SPP and frontrunners' systems are maturing.
- There is an increase in the development of policies and regulations in support of SPP at all levels.
- The type of sustainability issues addressed in SPP policies is evolving too, with the socio-economic dimension increasing its presence.
- Public authorities with economic/financial responsibility are taking a leading role, thereby underscoring the strategic importance of SPP to national governments.
- In addition, many countries are making SPP criteria and guidelines mandatory.
- SPP monitoring is also increasing, thanks to centralised e-platforms.

2020 and 2022 SDG 12.7.1. Data collection outcomes



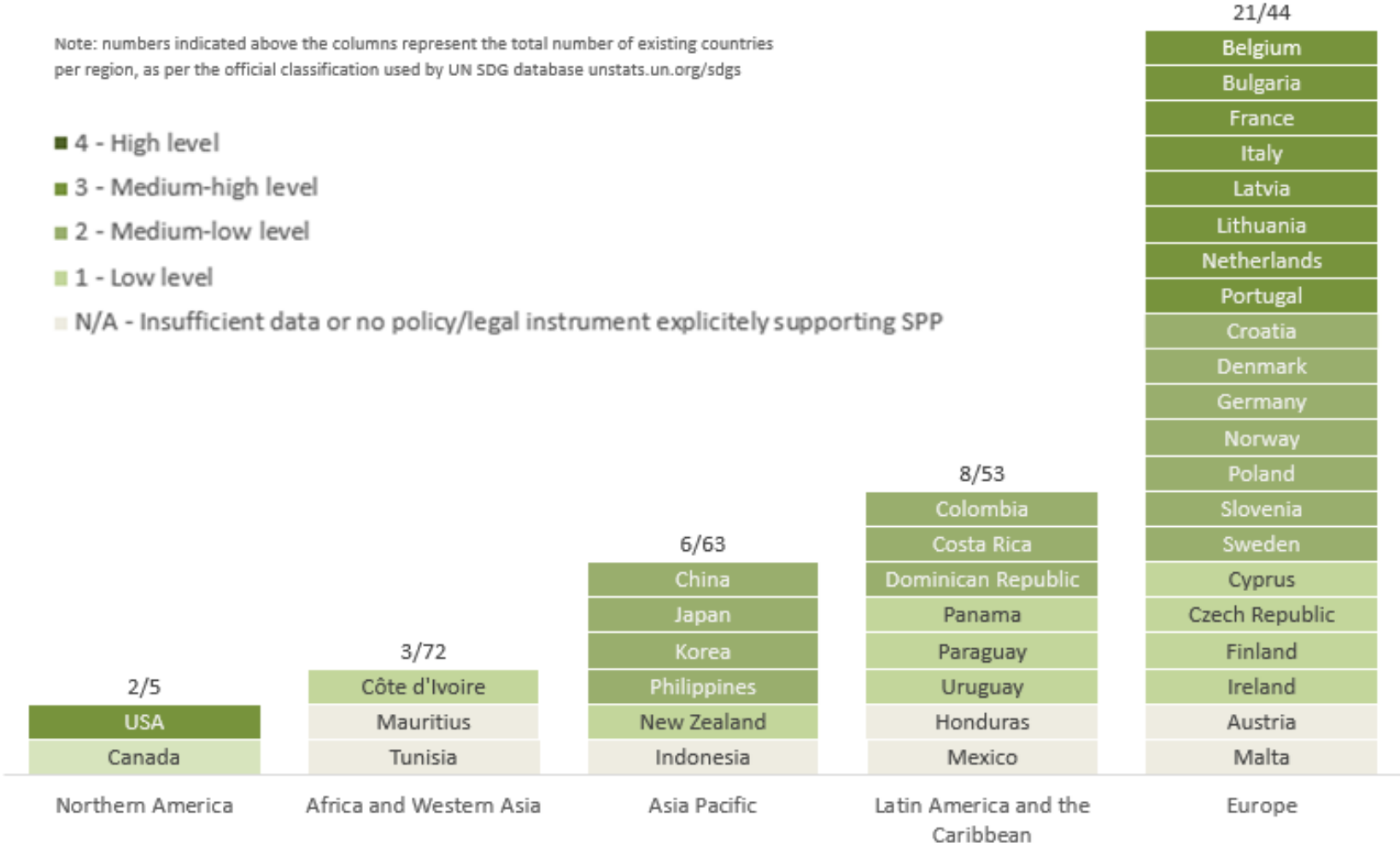
Level of SPP implementation: national and federal government (2020)



Regional distribution and classification of submissions (2020)

Note: numbers indicated above the columns represent the total number of existing countries per region, as per the official classification used by UN SDG database unstats.un.org/sdgs

- 4 - High level
- 3 - Medium-high level
- 2 - Medium-low level
- 1 - Low level
- N/A - Insufficient data or no policy/legal instrument explicitly supporting SPP

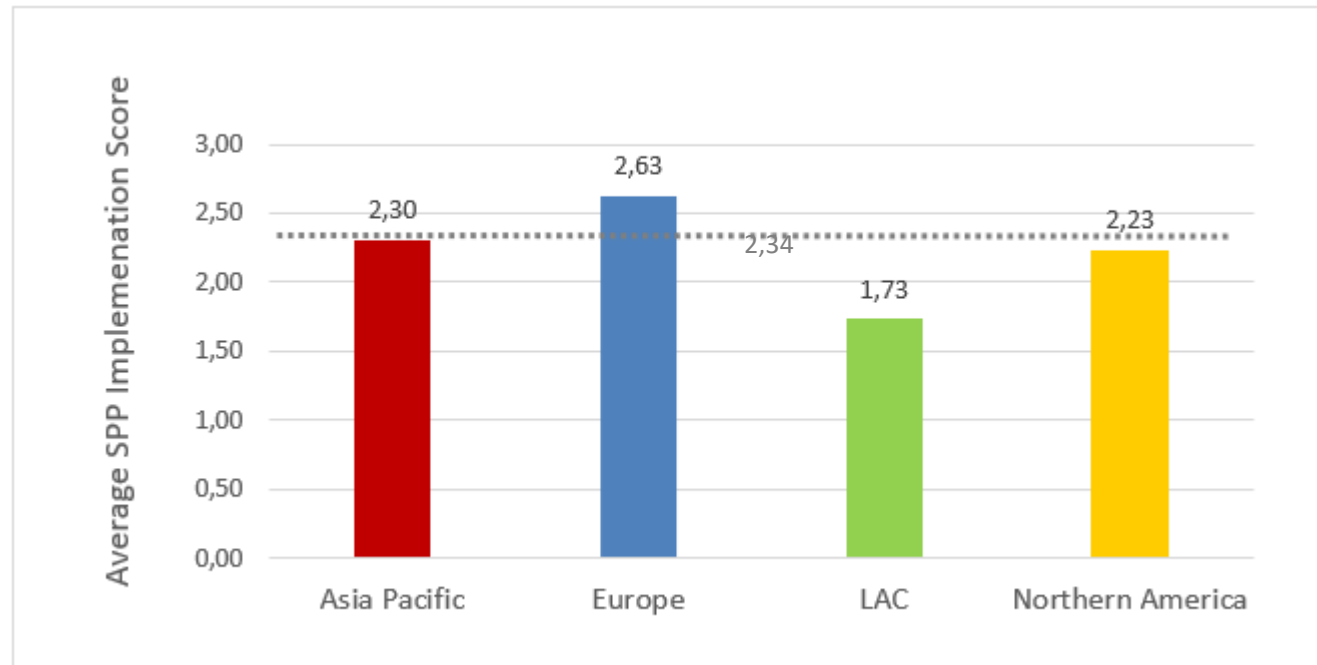


2020/2021 Data collection for SDG 12.7.1

Level of SPP implementation



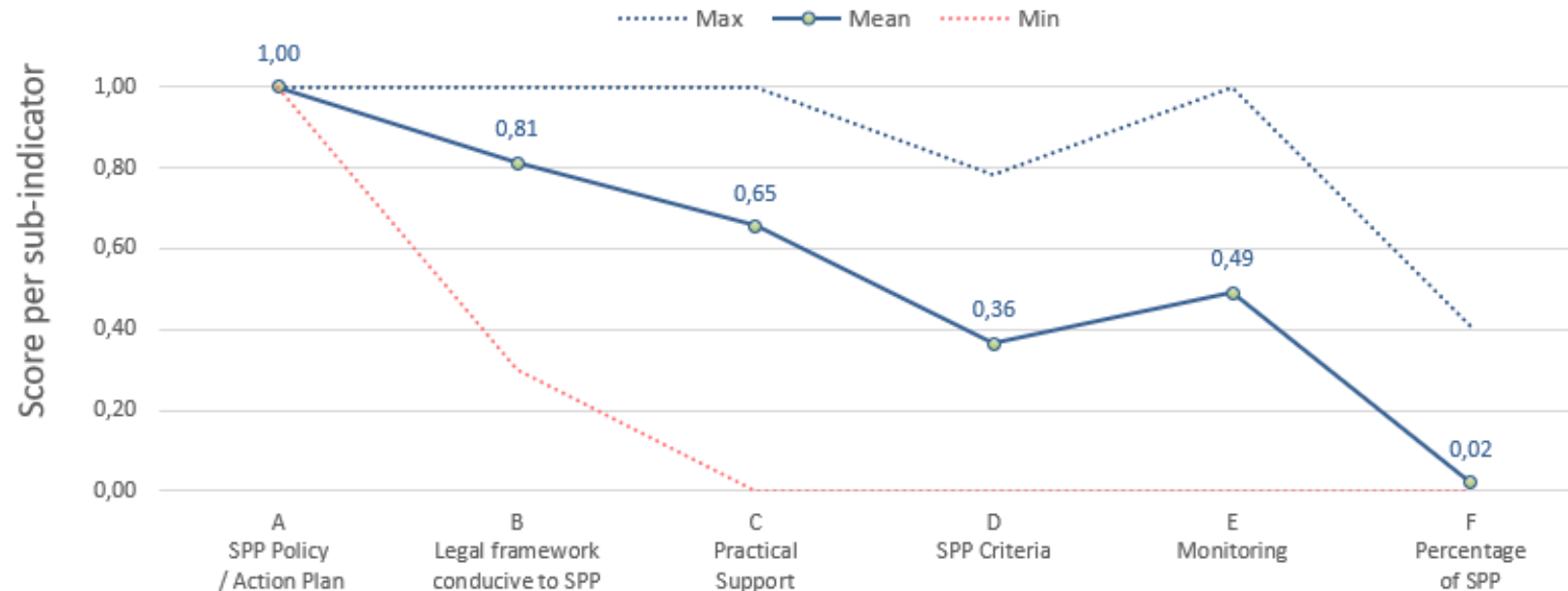
Average SPP Implementation score per region*



* Please note that due to the participation of only one country in Africa and Western Asia (Côte d'Ivoire) out of 75 countries in the region, this part of the world is not represented in the regional charts as data of one country cannot be considered as representative of regional trends.

Overview of governments' performance in each section of the questionnaire (2020)

12.7.1. Compliant countries
Overview of results



- **Good performance** in terms of reaching an **enabling public procurement legal framework** (sub-indicator B) as it is a necessary first step in the implementation of SPP.
- **Medium performance** in terms of **practical support** provided to SPP practitioners (sub-indicator C) and the general **monitoring of SPP** (sub-indicator E).
- **Lower performance:** development of **sustainable procurement criteria** and conduction of a **risk assessment analysis** before the development of those criteria (sub-indicator D), or in the actual **measurement of SPP outcomes/outputs** (sub-indicator F).

TARGET 12-7

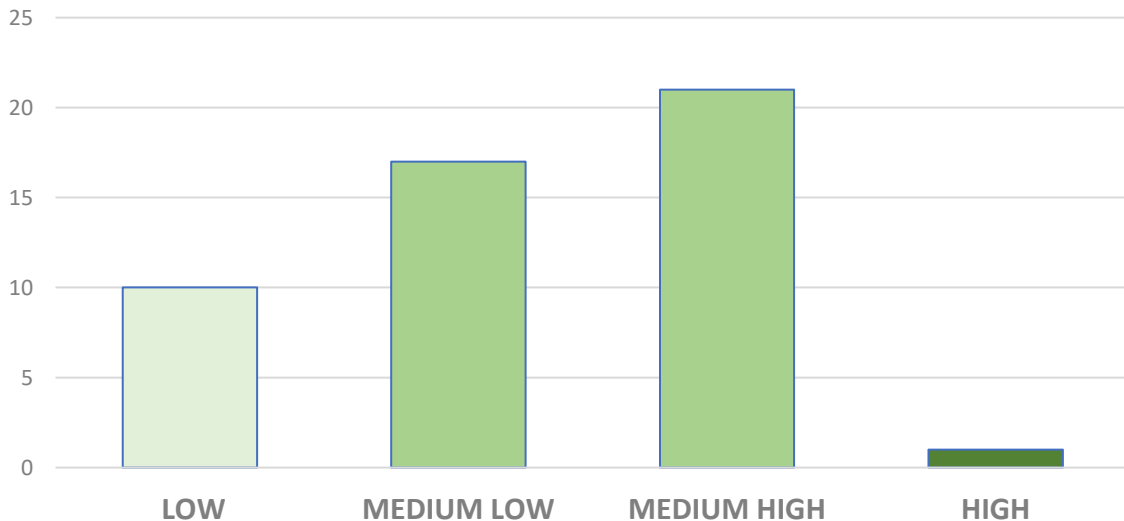


PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

2022 Data Collection Exercise

67 participating countries
48 compliant
19 non compliant

Distribution of compliant countries



Level	Number of Countries	Country List
LOW	10	Czechia, El Salvador, Kenya, Morocco, Panama, Singapore, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda
MEDIUM LOW	17	Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Estonia, Germany, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, UK, Uruguay
MEDIUM HIGH	21	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland
HIGH	1	USA

Thank you!

Farid Yaker
Farid.yaker@gmail.com
