



ICLEI World congress Cape Town 2006



Sustainable Procurement Strategies and programmes

1. Why sustainable procurement

The value of public procurement

Procurement in **Europe**
Over 14% EU GDP
Over 1000 Billion Euro/year

Developed and
developing countries
average spending 15%
of GDP.

2003 **UN** procurement of goods
and professional services:
over US\$7 billion for almost
all types of goods and
services.

“Huge potential for leading by ACTION”

SP as a powerful tool for promoting change

- Has a potential to improve the procurement process resulting in improved resources utilization that leads to additional economic and social benefits to communities in the developing world.
- Recognition of need for sustainable policies across all policy areas as a way to achieve sustainable development
- Consumers are expressing their will through ethical / environmentally conscious purchasing – how their taxes are spent needs to reflect this change
- Vital for putting corporate social responsibility in place and support sustainability in the market
- Supports innovation in business and competitiveness at international level

The benefits of sustainable procurement

Environmental benefits:

- Reduction in harmful emissions and waste generation - improved air and water quality
- Reduced use of natural resources

Social benefits

- Improvements in working conditions - labour standards, health and safety
- Assist disadvantaged groups in society

Economic benefits:

- Contribution to the modernisation and international competitiveness of local industry - encourages foreign investment, employment generation
- Improved efficiency in the public sector - more money to invest in social and economic development

Signs for change

- European network of fair trade cities: UK, France, Germany, Spain all give signs of local authorities including environmental and social criteria in purchasing
- UK Environment agency's sustainable procurement strategy
- World bank is working with ILO and FIDIC on sustainable procurement in construction projects
- European's NGOs coalition for environmentally and socially responsible procurement (oxfam, WWF, solidar, etc.)
- South Africa uses procurement to foster woman and disadvantages people's enterprises, Sao Paulo Brazil: working on adoption of proper social-environmentally practices with Green seal, etc.
- Public procurement reforms being promoted as one element of reforms by a number of governments in the developing world.

2. The Marrakech process on sustainable production and consumption

- The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD):
 - Identified the need to promote a fundamental shift in production and consumption patterns as an indispensable step to achieve global sustainability.
 - Called for the development of 10-year framework programmes on sustainable consumption and production by all countries.
 - Identify specific activities, tools, policies, and measures and promote their implementation.

The 10YFP Process

- **Jointly spearheaded by UNEP and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)**
- **The First International Expert meeting held in Marrakech, Morocco in 2003.**
- **Series of Regional process undertaken in all of the Regions leading to the development of Regional Frameworks.**
- **The Second international forum was held in September 2005 in Costa Rica.**

Key outcomes from Costa Rica

- Review of the progress made on developing regional framework programmes and identifying the focus for the follow-up;
- Launching of five global Task Forces to facilitate the further development and implementation of the 10YFP;
- One of the task forces focusing on sustainable procurement;

The Task force on sustainable procurement

- The Task force on sustainable procurement launched under the Marrakech process being led by Switzerland.
- The task force has about 20 participants of different natures: Switzerland, United Kingdom, UNEP, UN DESA, ICLEI, ILO, Ghana, Brazil, Argentina, China .
- The specific focus for the work of the Task force to be defined soon through a consultative process.
- The activities under the task force expected to lead to a series of training sessions for national and local authorities.

The African Process on the 10YFP

- First African Expert Meeting held in May 2004, Casablanca, Morocco.
- Second African Expert Meeting held in February 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Regional priorities for the Africa Region Identified.
- Ministerial endorsement through the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN).

The Focus of the African 10YFP

Linking SCP with the challenges of meeting basic needs.

- The priority areas:
 - Provision of affordable and sustainable energy for productive use;
 - Provision of clean and safe drinking water;
 - Urban development and sanitation;
 - Improvement of the competitiveness of African Industries in the global market.
- The African 10YFP cited Sustainable procurement as a key tool in developing SCP in cities.

3. UNEP's partnership activities on sustainable procurement

1. UNEP IAPSO database on product selection criteria, 2002
2. www.sustainableprocurement.net (UNEP text of web-site + IAPSO design and maintenance) 2002
3. UNEP / UNDP/IAPSO /World Bank Sustainable Procurement Training Modules. Final draft tested in Ghana in June 2004. Two more testing sessions foreseen (Morocco and Argentina) and then final publication in 2005.

UNEP/IAPSO Procurement Database

- Contains over 200 sites providing information on environmentally responsible procurement and in particular on product selection criteria
- International, regional and local information sources
- Section on eco-labels contains 106 entries
- More research is needed to enrich database with more information from various countries.
- Hosted by www.uneptie.org/sustain

UNEP UNDP/IAPSO WB
SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT MODULES

- An introduction to the key ingredients of sustainable procurement (SP)
- An understanding of the benefits of SP
- Some guidance on how SP implementation works in practice
- Ideas on how to apply SP in your own institution or organisation
- Ways and means to give SP a start!



UNEP UNDP/IAPSO WB SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT MODULES

Experiences

- English: Accra Ghana June 2004. World bank (founder) UNEP UNDP/IAPSO. Delivered by ICLEI (and ILO). Trainees: roads construction procurers, public hospital procurers etc. Results: government is now more open to consider SP as a policy strategy to support market sustainability.
- French: Rabat Morocco May 2006. UNEP with Ministry of Environment (MoE) and of Public Works, UNDP Morocco and World Bank staff, ILO to be invited. Delivered by ENDA Tiers Monde. Trainees: public procurement officers. Founder French MoE
- Spanish: Buenos Aires Argentina, November 2005 Argentinian MoE trained officials on SP with a training based on UNEP materials. Founder Sweden and Argentinean MoE.

It is crucial that the training sessions are considered one by one and are tailored to the legal and economic situation of the country.

UNEP UNDP/IAPSO WB SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT TRAINING

Three possible scenarios

- Awareness raising for policy makers on SP : a two / three hours training to enable policy makers to understand the issue and include SP in local Procurement frameworks
- Training for procurement officials: it is an awareness training for operational and high level officials with a goal of making them more aware and encouraging them to include SP wherever they can
- Piloting: training and follow up of officers and authorities in concretely implementing SP measures. Measurement of results to scale up in second phase



What can UNEP do to help you introduce SP in your country?

- Provide training to procurement officers on the concepts and principles of SP
- Carry out with national/local authorities and other partners (ICLEI) pilot SP projects to demonstrate feasibility and effectiveness of SP
- Provide support and advice for the creation of a task force on SP that facilitates international experiences exchange
- Help mutual understanding and development of a common language (developed countries need "how" ; developing countries often need "why" and first steps advice)

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