



Outcome of 2020/2021 data collection exercise for SDG Indicator 12.7.1

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TARGET 12.7

SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

TARGET 12.7



PROMOTE
SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC
PROCUREMENT
PRACTICES

Webinar agenda

- **1pm CET: Welcome** by Sophie Loueyraud, Consultant, Economic and Trade Policy Unit, UNEP Economy Division.
- **1.02pm: Opening words** by Mr. Dany Ghafari, Programme Management Officer, SDG and Environment Statistics Unit, UNEP Science Division.
- **1.05pm: Introduction to the SDG 12 Hub**, Ms. Sofie Terp Clausen, Data Management and Advisory Specialist, One Planet Network (10YFP) Secretariat, UNEP Economy Division.
- **1.15pm: Presentation on the results and main findings from the first reporting exercise for Indicator 12.7.1**, Sophie Loueyraud, Consultant, and Farid Yaker, Programme Officer, Economic and Trade Policy Unit, UNEP Economy Division.
- **1.45pm: Q&A session** (via chat box)
- **2pm CET: Webinar closing**

Outcome of 2020/2021 data collection exercise for SDG Indicator 12.7.1

- I. SDG Indicator 12.7.1. data collection process and tools
- II. SDG Indicator 12.7.1 data collection outcome
 1. Participating governments
 2. Main findings from the reports submitted by federal and national governments
 3. Lessons learned and general conclusions

I.SDG Indicator 12.7.1. data collection process and tools

Sustainable Development Goal 12



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

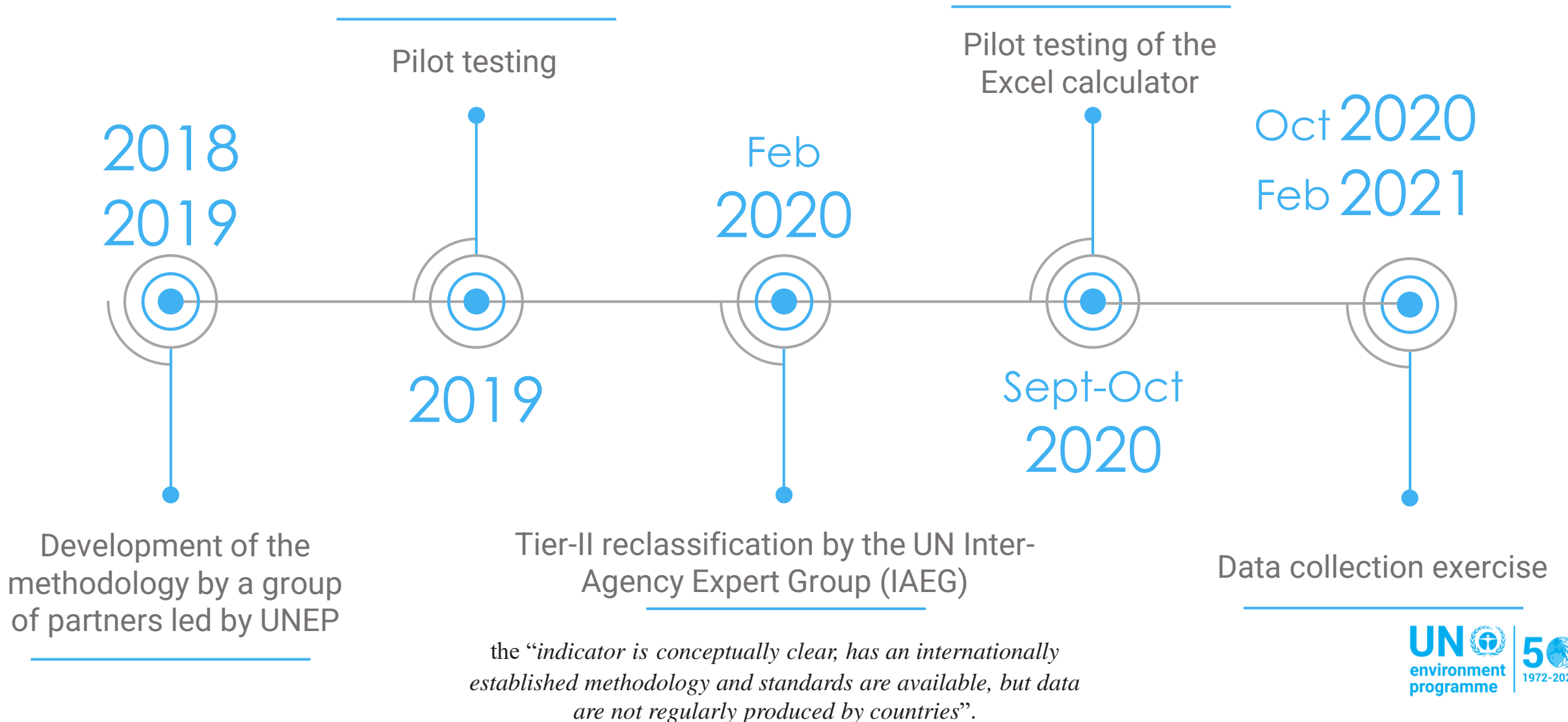
- **Target 12.7:**

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

- **Indicator 12.7.1:**

Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

SDG 12.7.1. Assessment methodology development and pilot testing (2018-2020)



Tier II Re-classification

In February 2020 by UN Inter-Agency Expert Group

Tier Classification Criteria/Definitions:

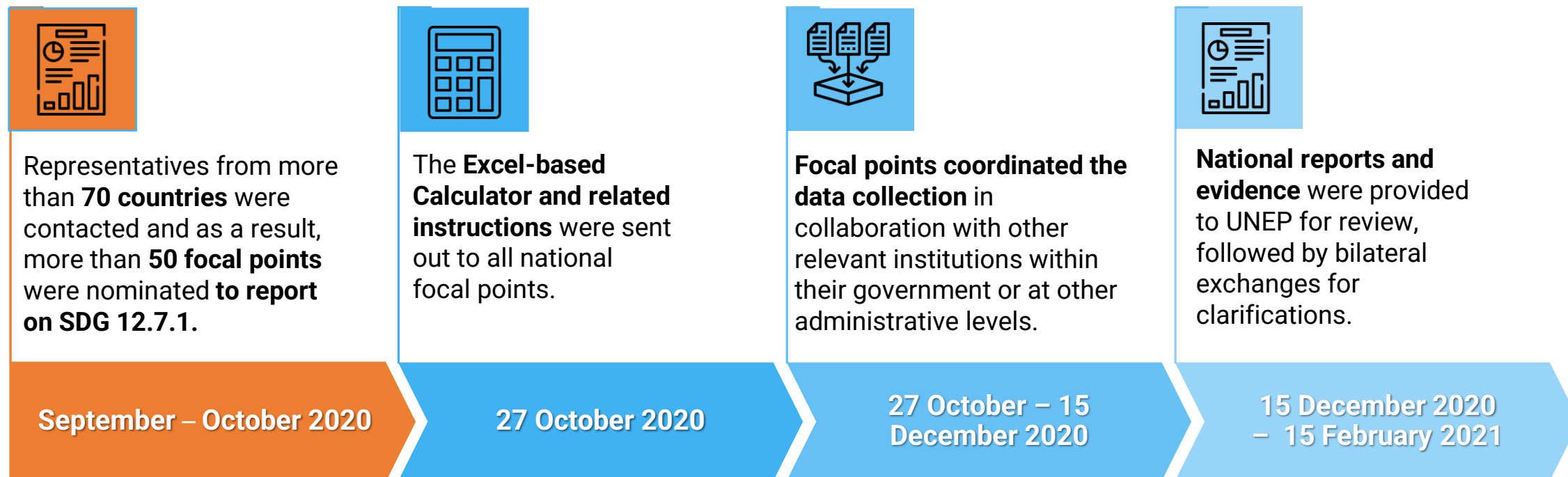
Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested. *(As of the 51st session of the UN Statistical Commission, the global indicator framework does not contain any Tier III indicators)*

2020 SDG 12.7.1. Data collection process

Data collection process



Countries have to provide evidence for their data and claims. Data will be further collected in **2022**.

How is SPP implementation evaluated?

SDG 12.7.1. Measurement methodology in detail

- The developed methodology aims at measuring a government's SPP implementation.
- It focuses on **policy and practical implementation aspects** of SPP, assessed via 3 main aspects and 6 sub-indicators A to F:

1 - What are the **measures taken** at **political and legal** levels to mandate/facilitate the implementation of SPP

- A: SPP policies, action plans and/or SPP regulatory requirements
- B: Public procurement legal framework

2 - What are the **practical outputs** of SPP policy implementation, and the **support given to public procurement practitioners**?

- C: Practical support and guidance
- D: Environmental criteria and social considerations in public procurement, risk assessment

3 - Are the actual results and outcomes of SPP implementation **monitored**?

- E: Monitoring system
- F: Percentage of sustainable public procurement

Scoring system

Denoted as:	Parameter and sub-indicators	Scoring
A	0 means no SPP policy in place, 1 means existence of SPP policy, action plan and/or equivalent SPP regulatory requirements	0 or 1
B	SPP regulatory framework is conducive to sustainable public procurement	0 to 1
C	Practical support delivered to public procurement practitioners for the implementation of SPP	0 to 1
D	SPP purchasing criteria/ buying standards / requirements developed	0 to 1
E	Existence of an SPP monitoring system	0 to 1
F	Percentage of sustainable purchase of priority products/services	0-100%

How is SPP implementation evaluated?

SPP implementation score calculation

SPP implementation at government level is evaluated based on the calculation of the following score:

$$\text{Score} = A \times (B + C + D + E + F)$$



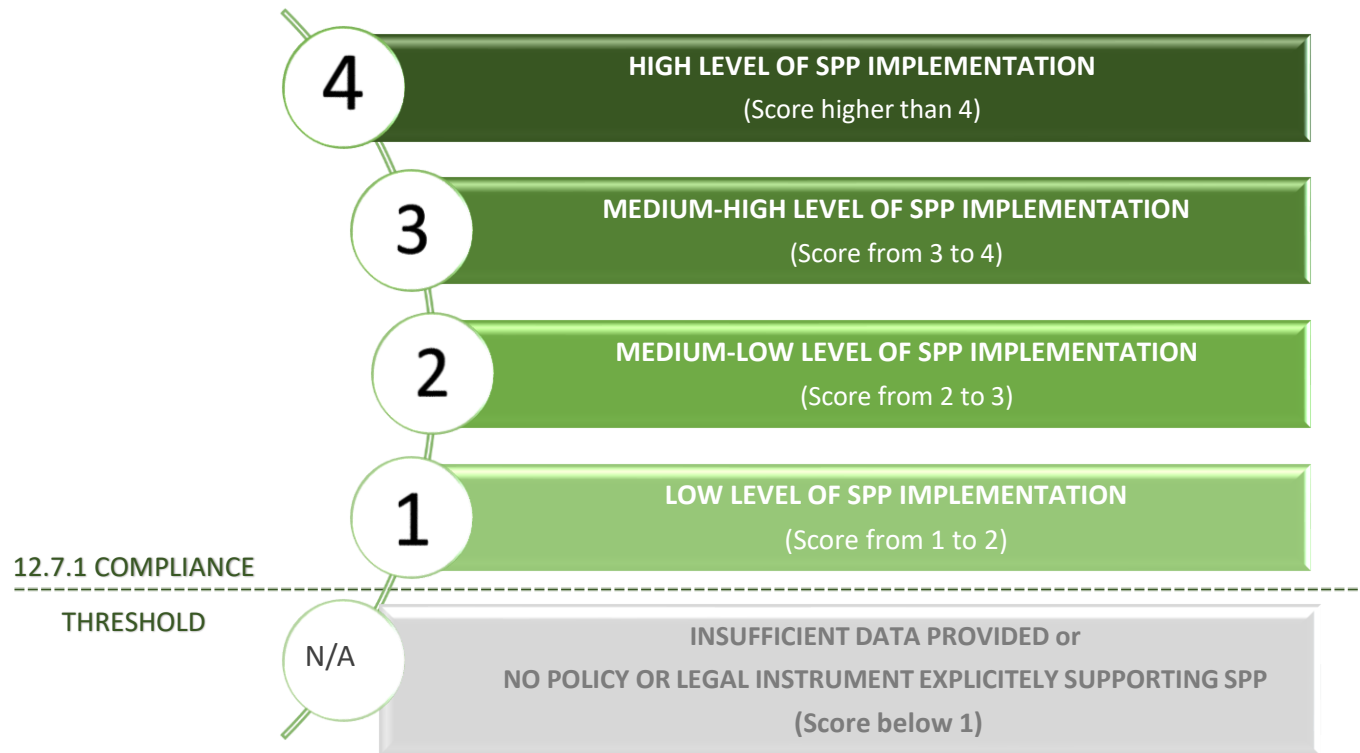
Where each letter represents the score obtained in each section of the evaluation system: 1 point per section (for each sub-indicator A, B, C, D, E, F)

[Methodology and Metadata:](https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/see-progress-on-sdg-12-by-target/127-public-procurement)

<https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/see-progress-on-sdg-12-by-target/127-public-procurement>

How is SPP implementation evaluated?

Classification of governments into 5 different groups:



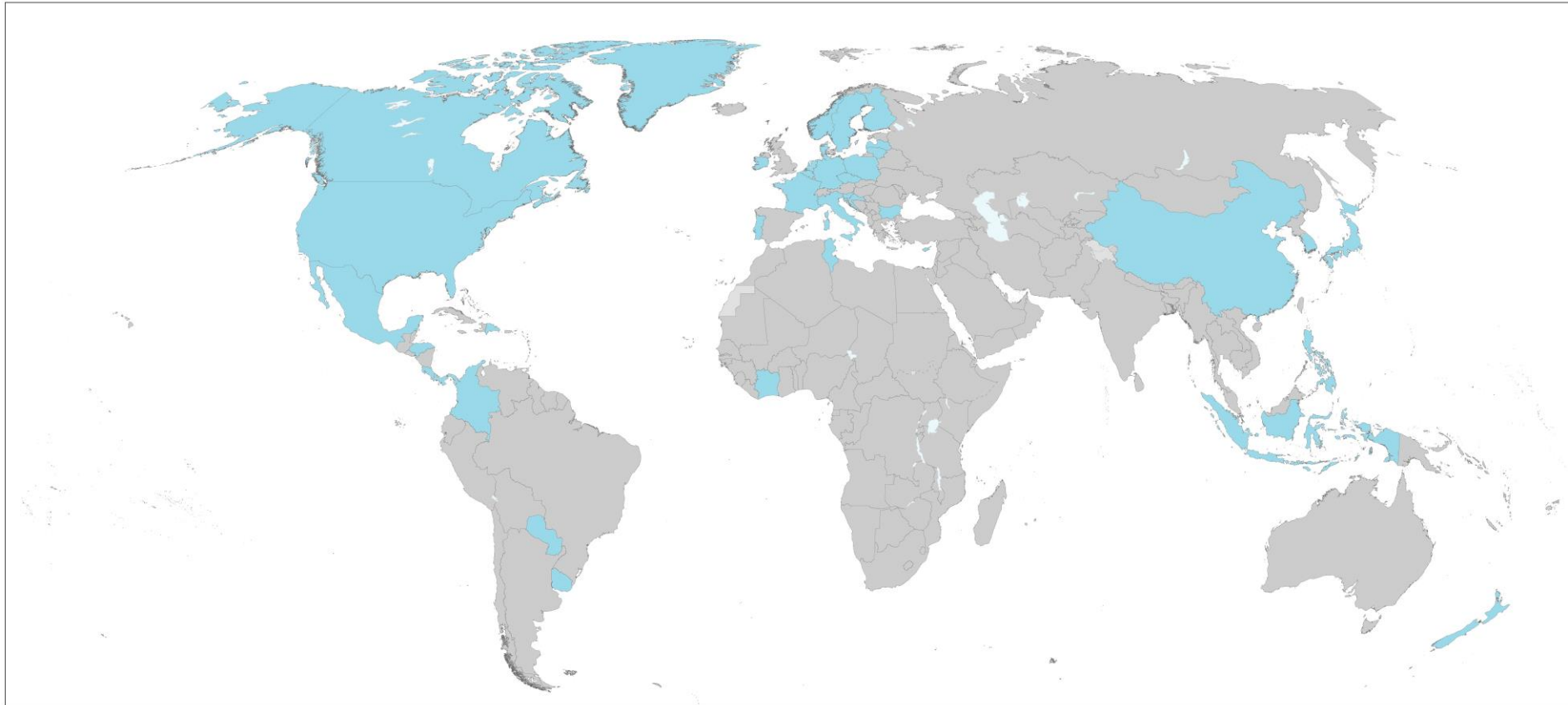
II. SDG Indicator 12.7.1 data collection outcome

II. SDG 12.7.1 data collection outcome

1. Participating governments
2. Main findings from the reports submitted by federal and national governments
3. Lessons learned and general conclusions

40 submissions received from **national** governments
(representing 72% of Global GDP)

39 submissions received from **subnational** governments



Participating subnational governments :

Belgium : Flanders and Walloon Region

Norway: 2 cities of Trondheim and Stavanger

Poland: 10 Voivodeships and 3 major cities (Warsaw, Poznan, Wroclaw)

Spain : Barcelona city and Basque Country

United States: State of Minnesota, King County, City of Portland, City of San Francisco

Uruguay: 16 regions

40 participating national/federal governments in 12.7.1 reporting exercise

Europe



Latin America and the Caribbean



Africa and Western Asia



Asia and the Pacific



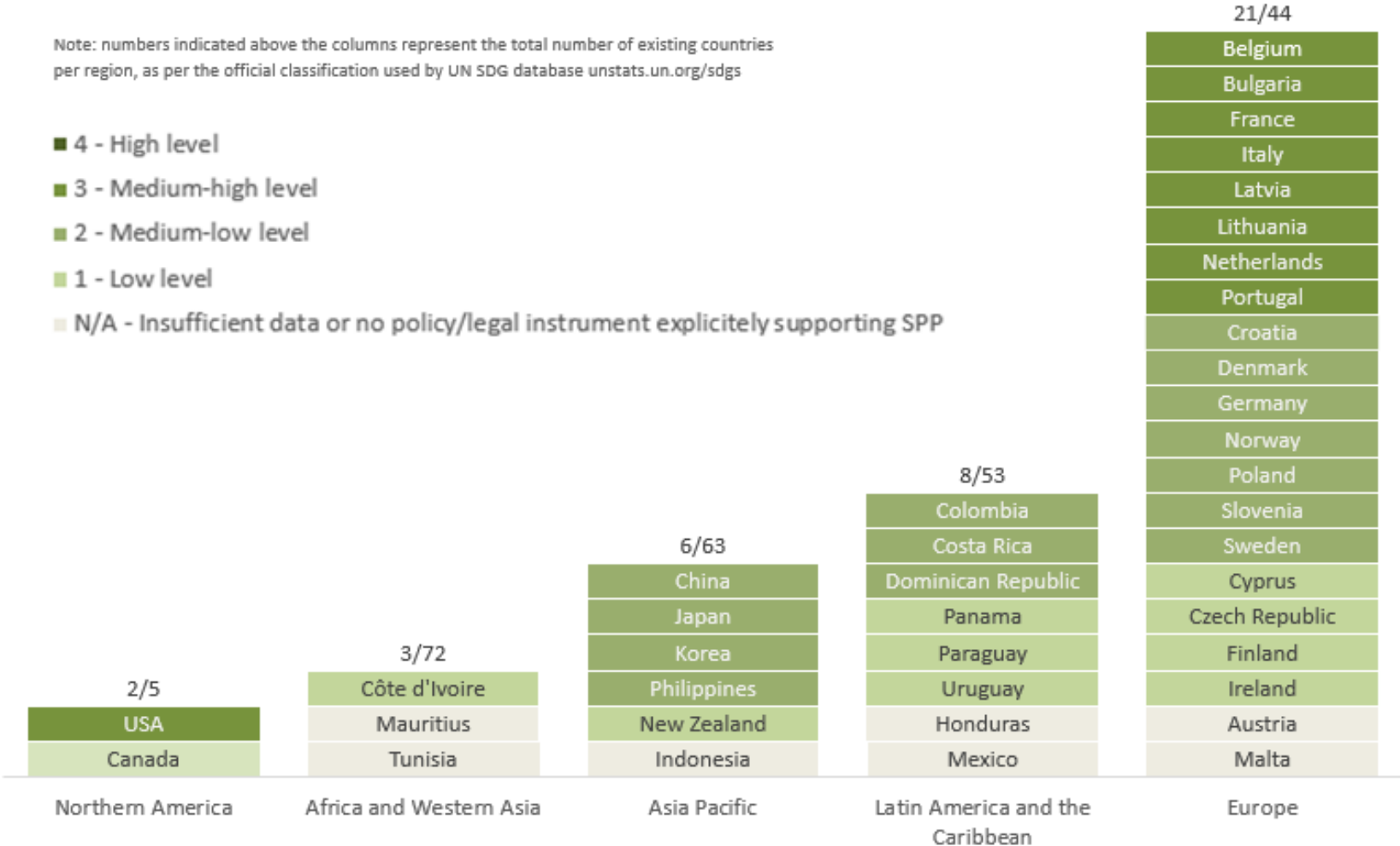
Northern America



20/21 SDG 12.7.1. Data collection outcome

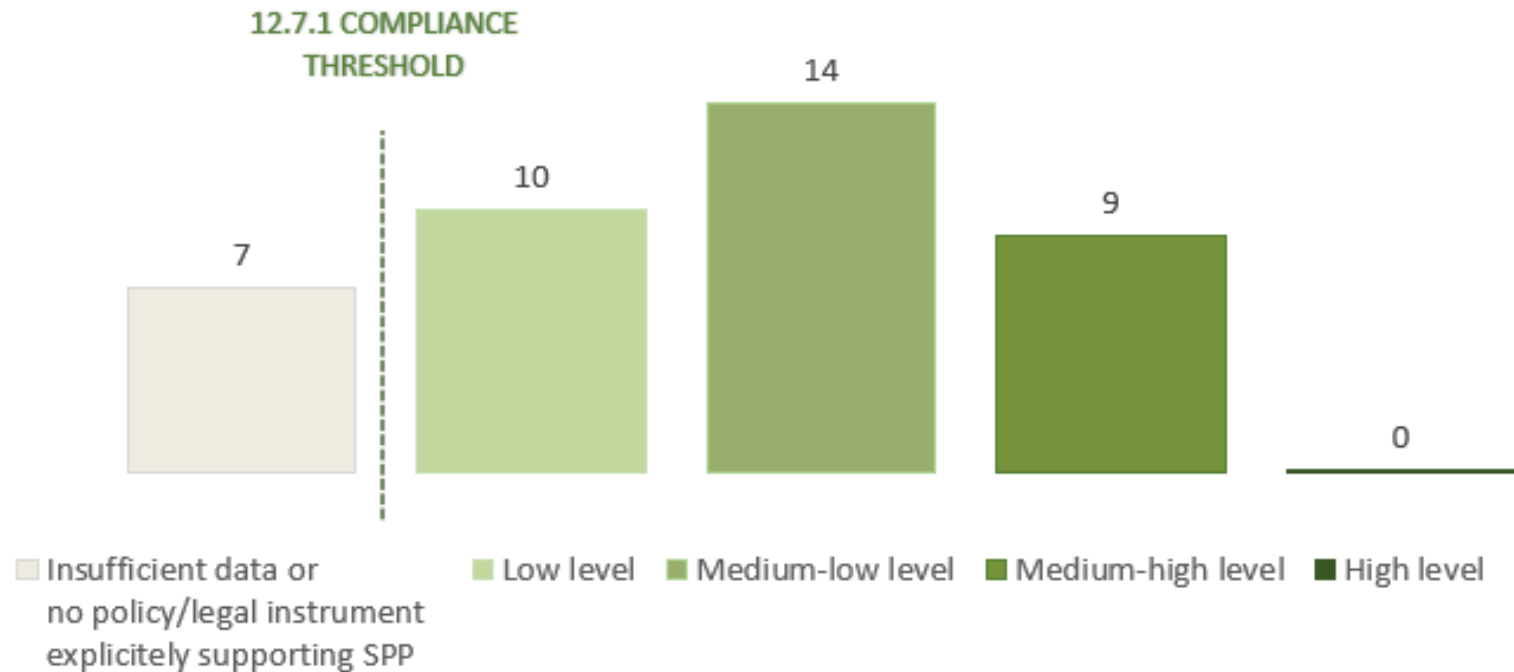
Regional distribution and classification of submissions

based on the information and evidence provided, as of December 2020



2020 SDG 12.7.1. Data collection outcome

Level of SPP implementation (national/federal government)

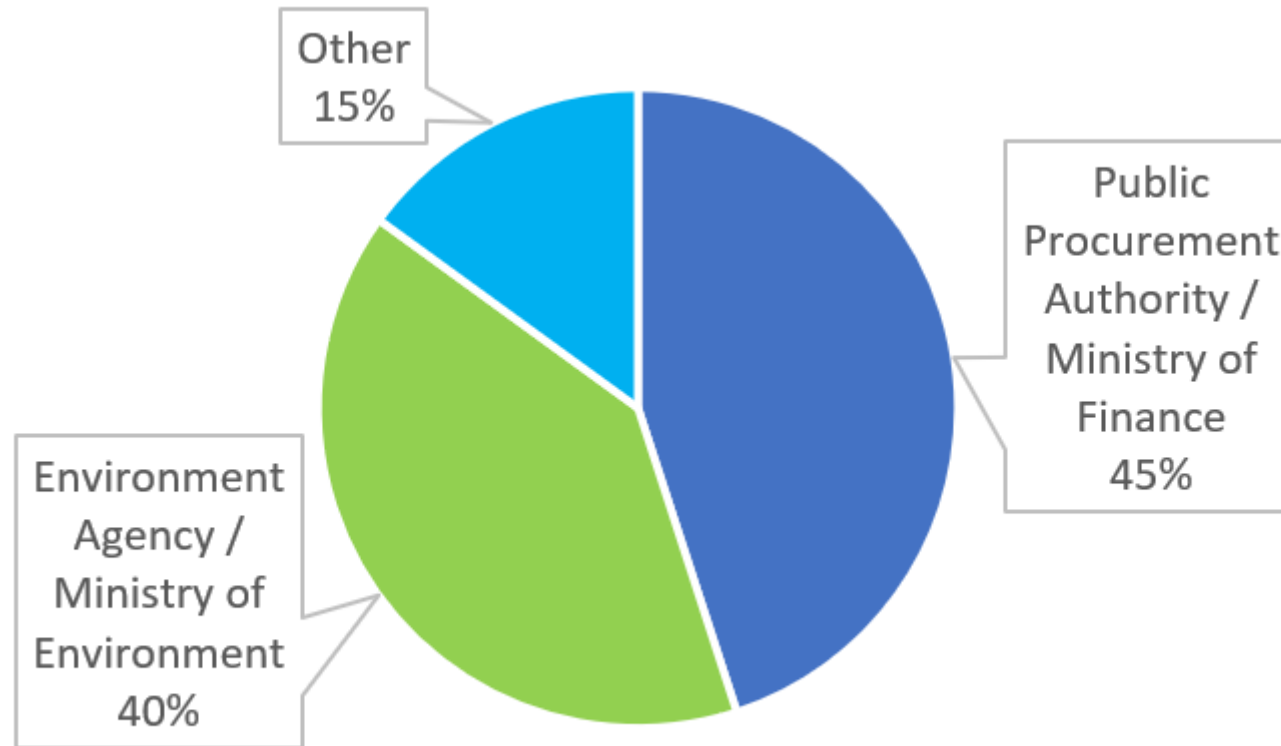


II. SDG 12.7.1 data collection outcome

2. Main findings from the reports submitted by federal and national governments

2020/2021 Data collection for SDG 12.7.1

Reporting entities (national /federal governments)

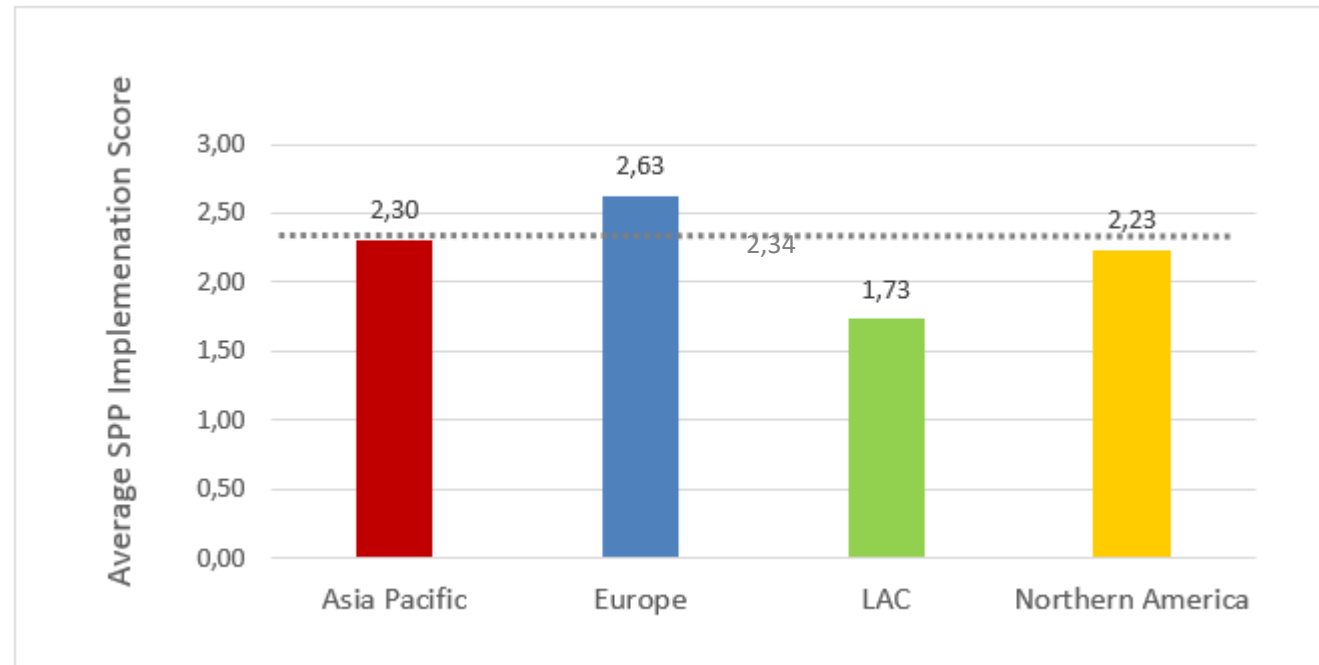


2020/2021 Data collection for SDG 12.7.1

Level of SPP implementation



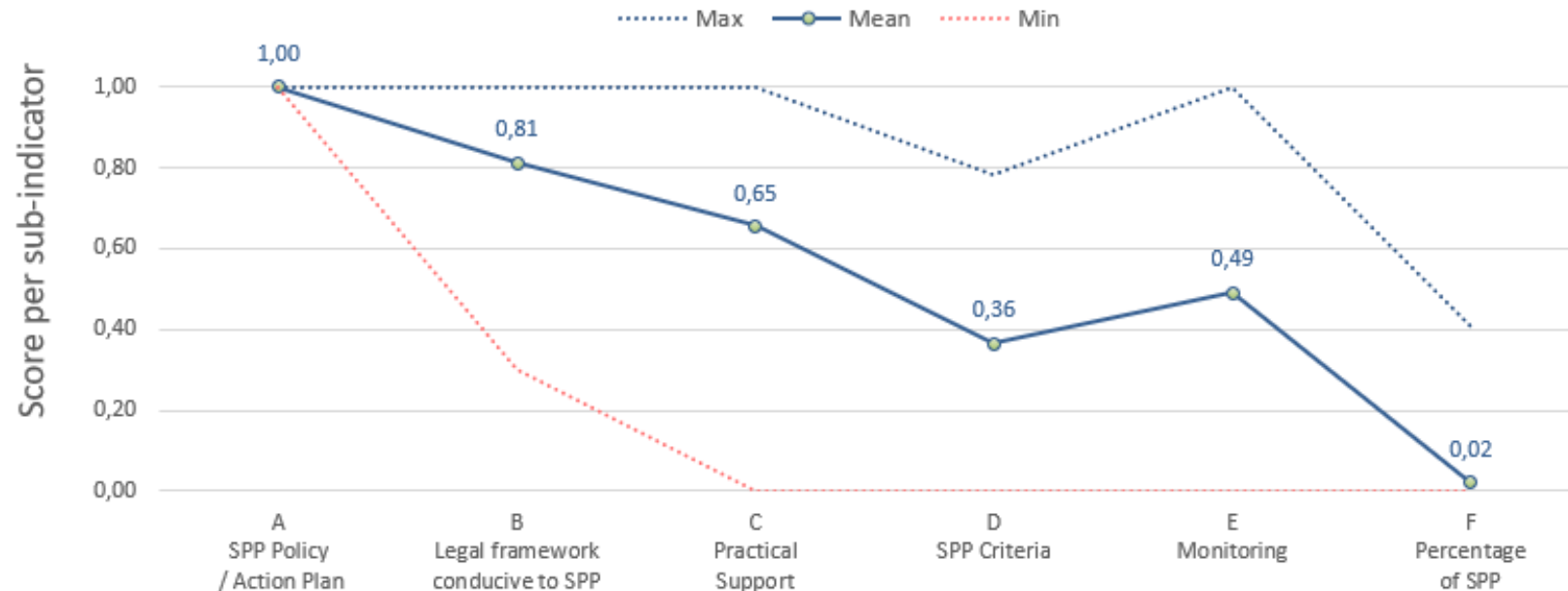
Average SPP Implementation score per region*



* 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

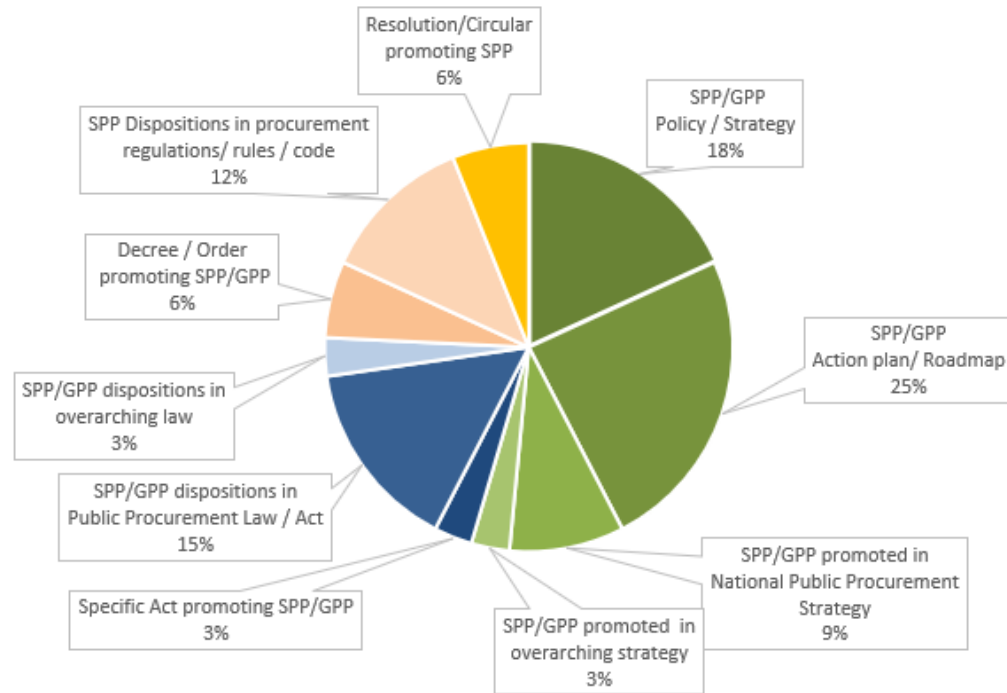
12.7.1. Compliant countries
Overview of results



- **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).

Sub-indicator A: SPP policies, action plans or other equivalent legal requirements

Types of policy documents and legal instruments supporting the implementation of SPP

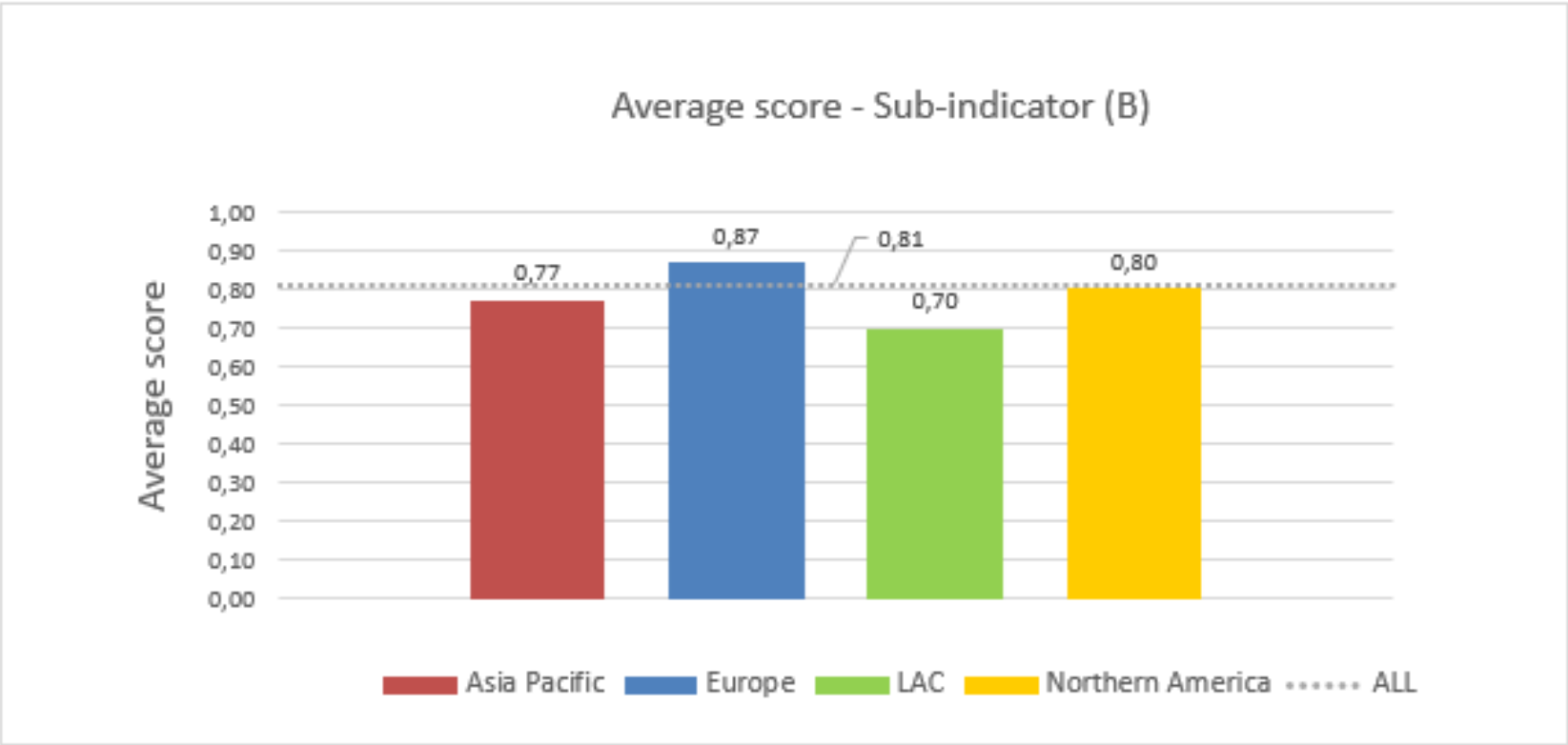


Among the documents provided as evidence:

- **Policy documents** are represented in shades of green (55% in total);
- **Legislative acts or laws** are represented in shades of blue (21% in total);
- Documents issued by the **executive function** are represented in shades of pink (18% in total);
- **Resolutions or circulars issued by ministries or agencies** are displayed in yellow (6% -- i.e., 2 countries).

Sub-indicator B: Legal Framework

Overall performance for Sub-indicator B: Legal Framework

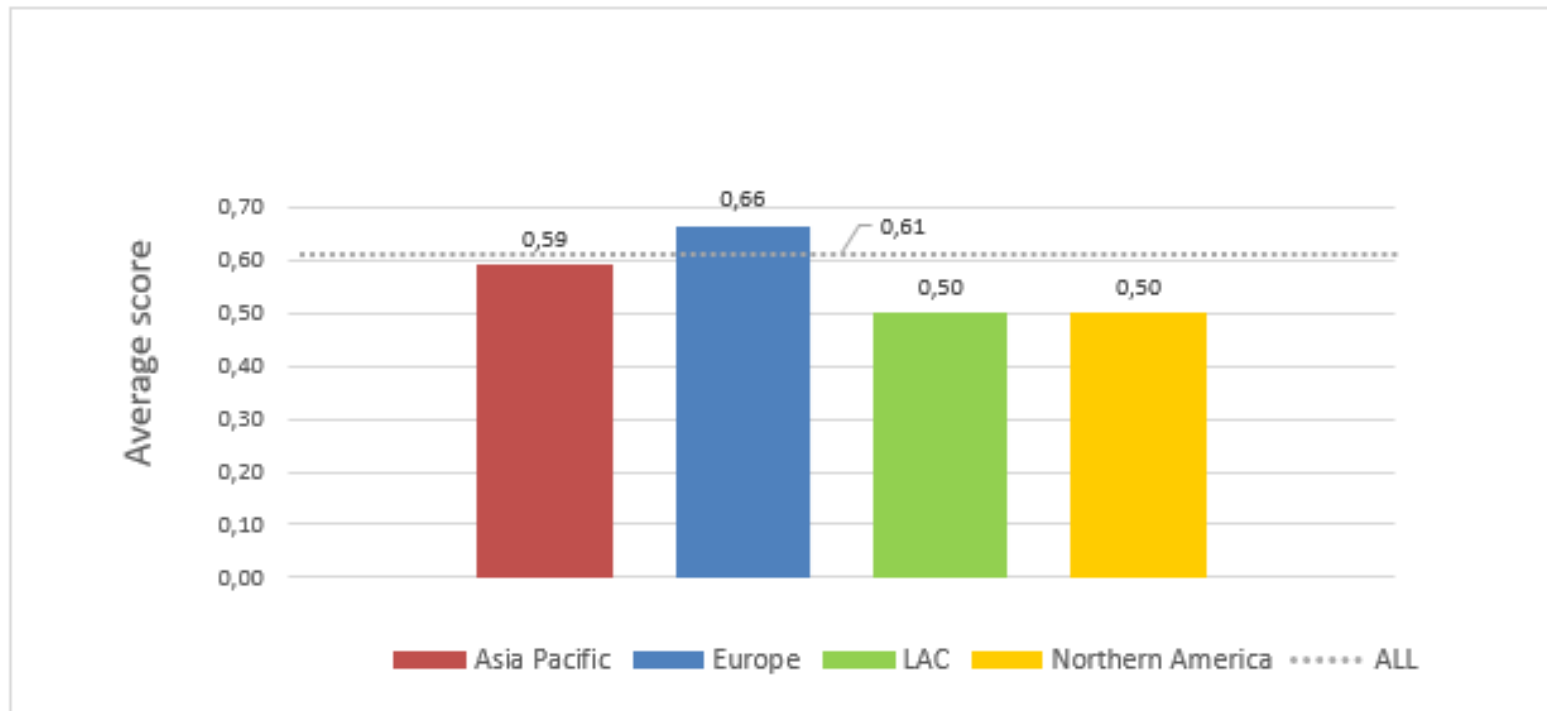


Sub-indicator B: Legal Framework

B(a) Provisions in the legal and regulatory framework allow for sustainability considerations (environmental / social) to be incorporated at the following stages of the procurement process

Overview of performance in B(a) (Average score)

The legal framework allows for the inclusion of sustainability requirements at different stages of the procurement cycle

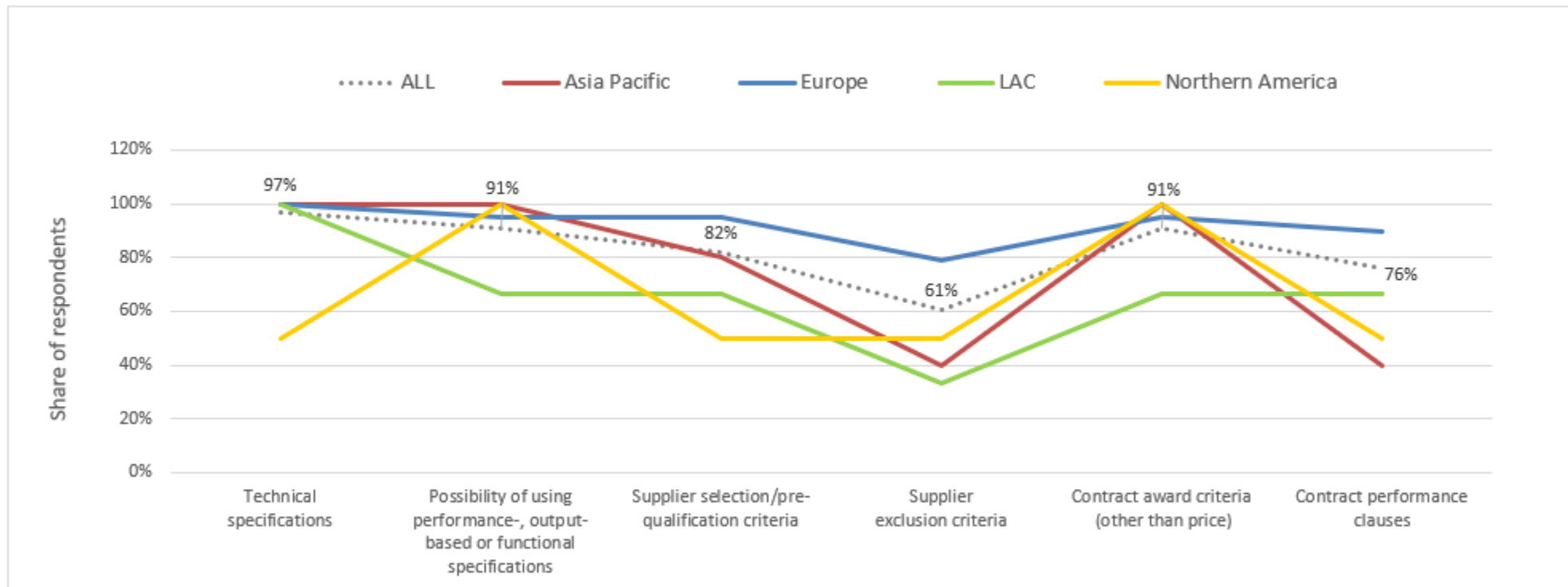


Sub-indicator B: Legal Framework

B(a) Provisions in the legal and regulatory framework allow for sustainability considerations (environmental / social) to be incorporated at different stages of the procurement process

Detailed results per question in B(a)

Stages of the procurement process where the inclusion of sustainability requirements is allowed

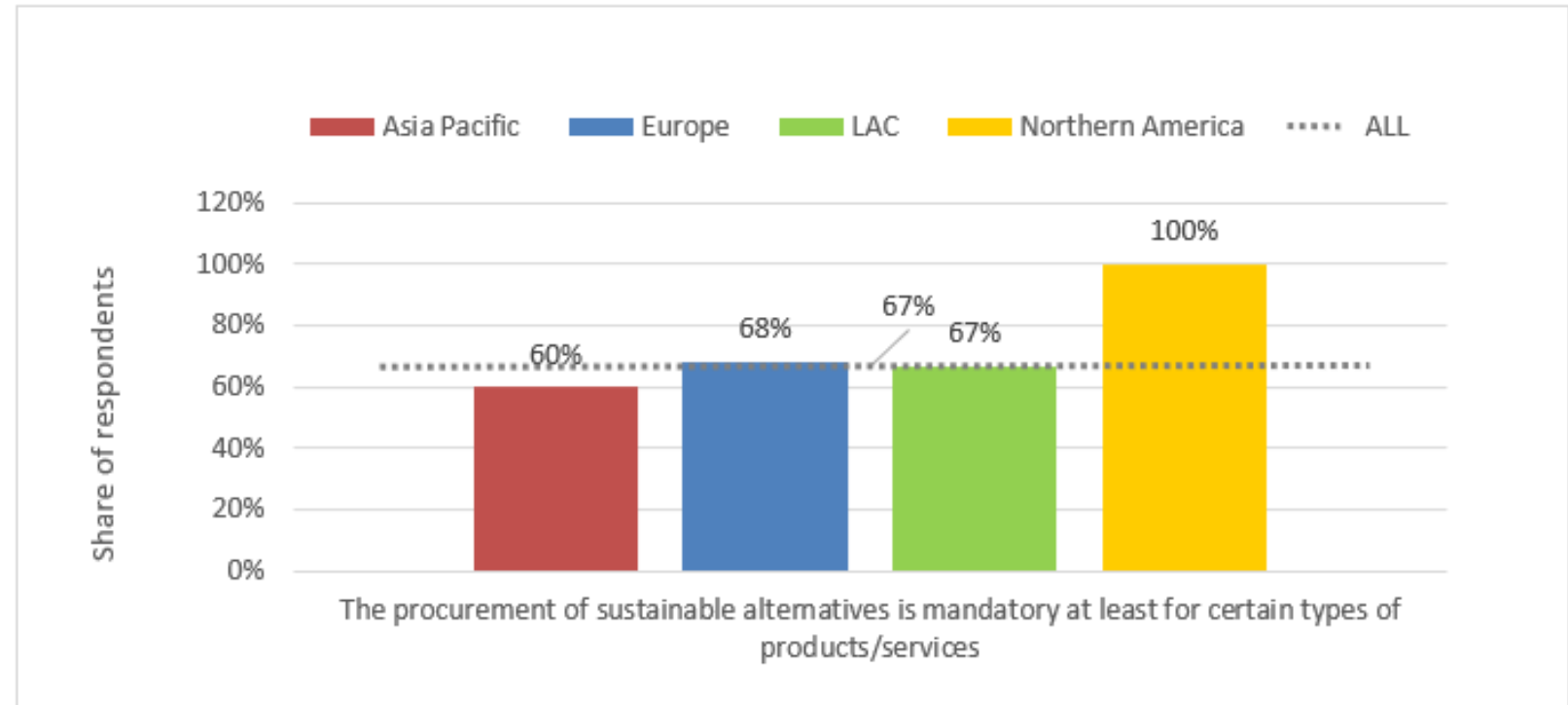


Sub-indicator B: Legal Framework

B(b) Provisions in the legal and regulatory framework mandate the procurement of sustainable alternatives

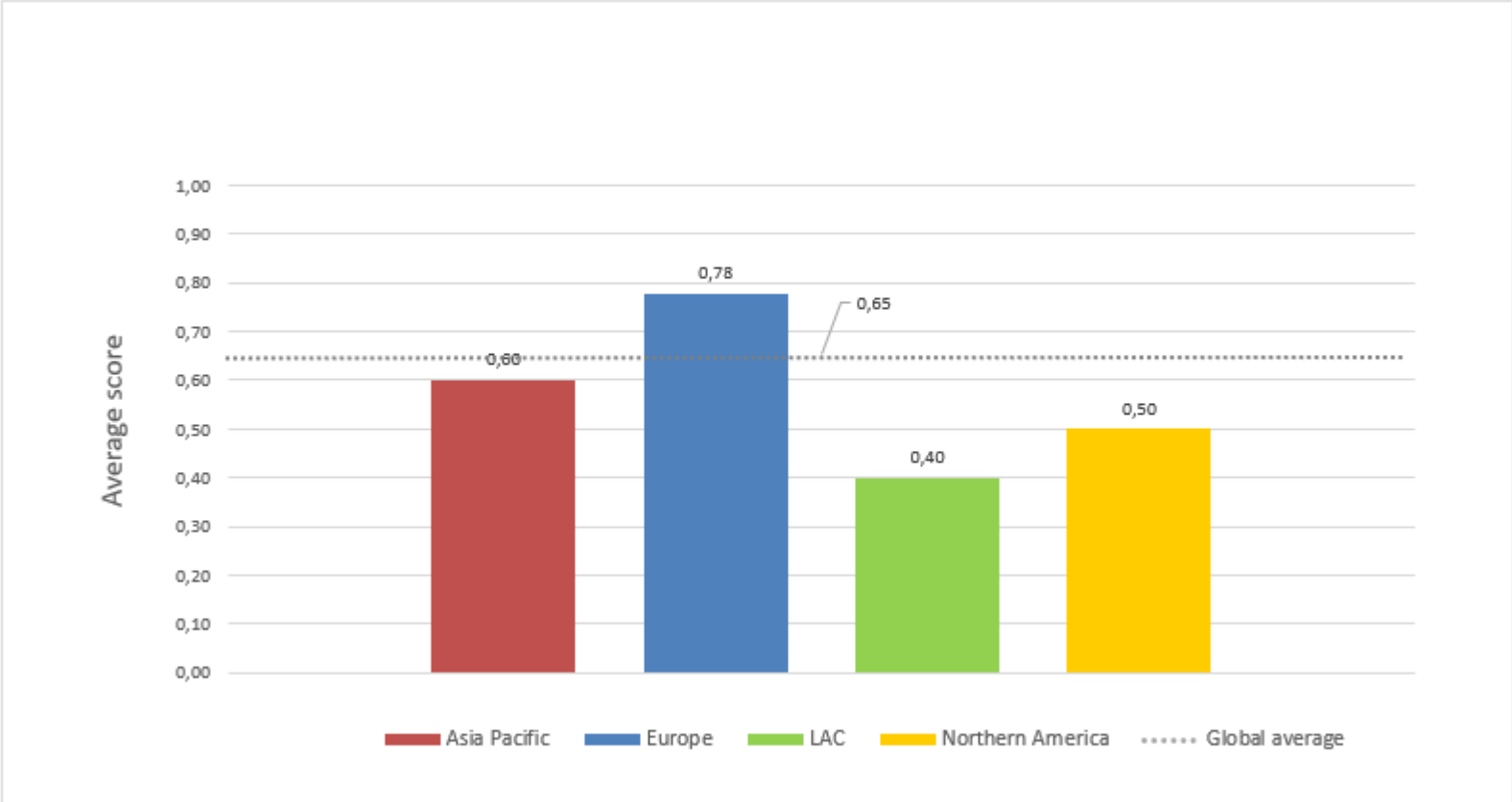
- 67% of the 33 respondents indicated that the procurement of more sustainable goods/services is mandatory, at least for some categories of products.
- This trend is however strongly influenced by the proportion of EU countries which participated in the reporting effort, as the EU requires the transposition of the EU Clean Vehicles Directive in member states' legal frameworks.

Detailed results in B(b) Mandatory sustainable procurement



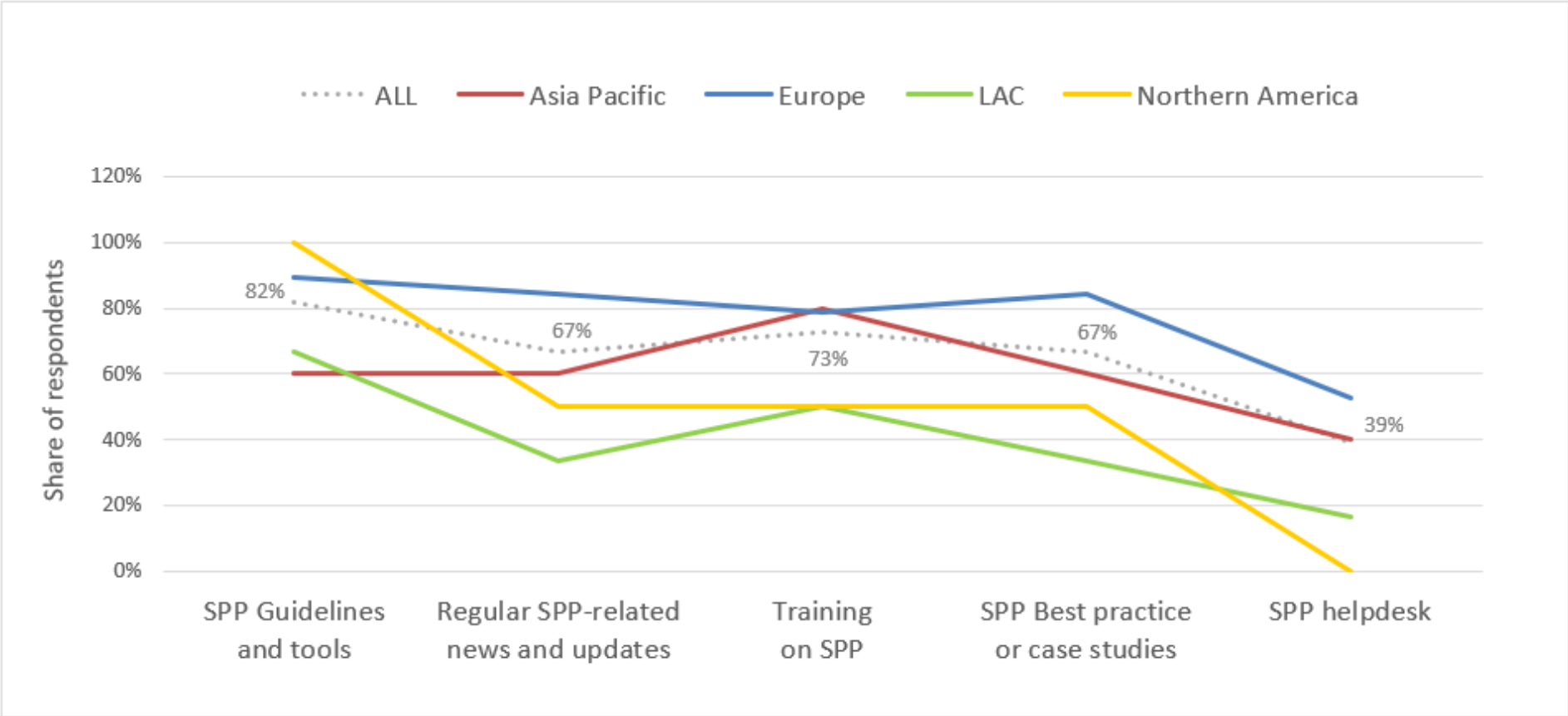
Sub-indicator C: Practical Support provided to procurement practitioners

Overall performance for Sub-indicator C: Practical support
Average score



Sub-indicator C: Practical Support provided to procurement practitioners

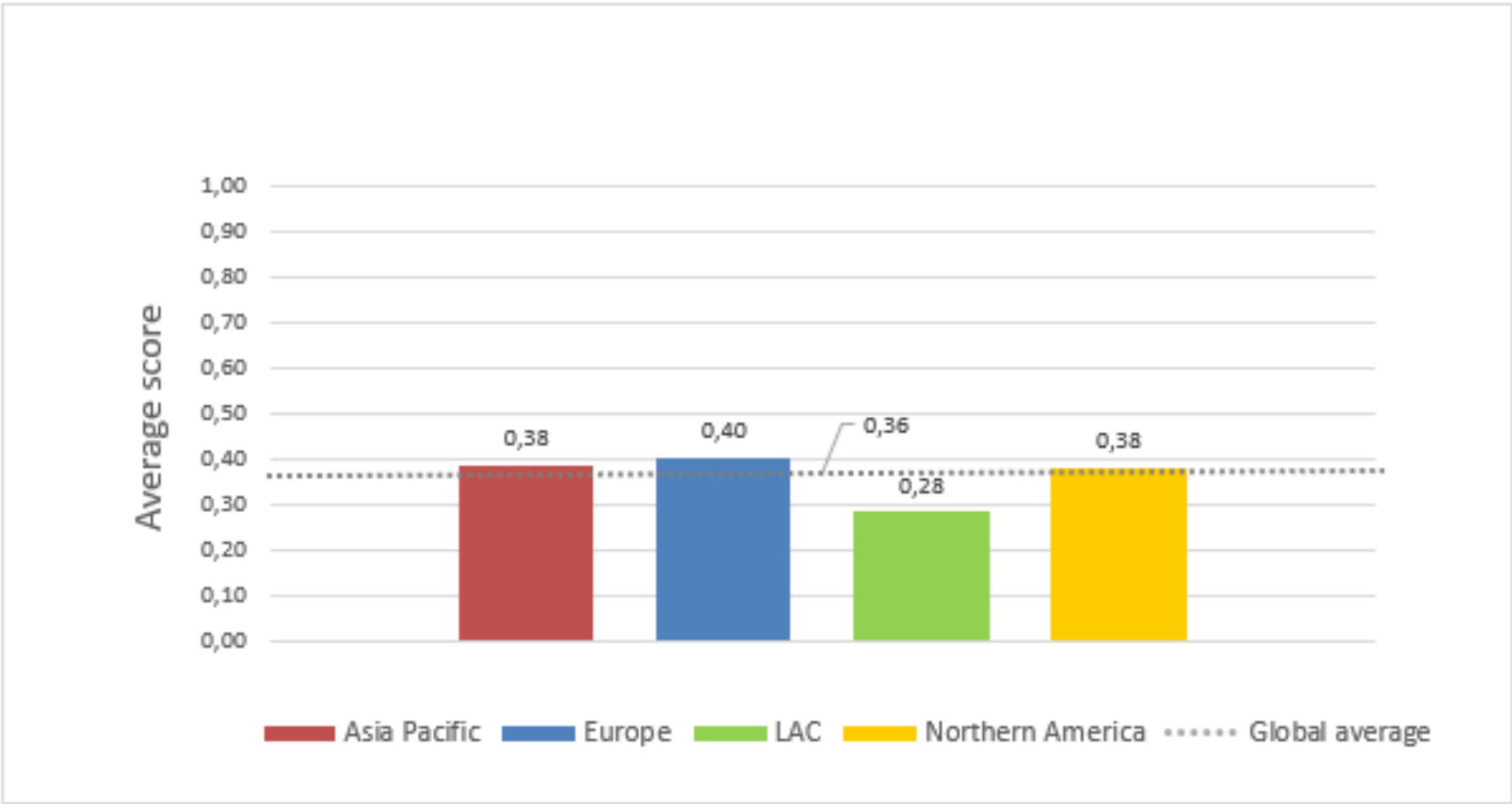
Detailed results per question in C: Practical support



Sub-indicator D: SPP criteria

Overall performance for Sub-indicator D: SPP Criteria

Average score



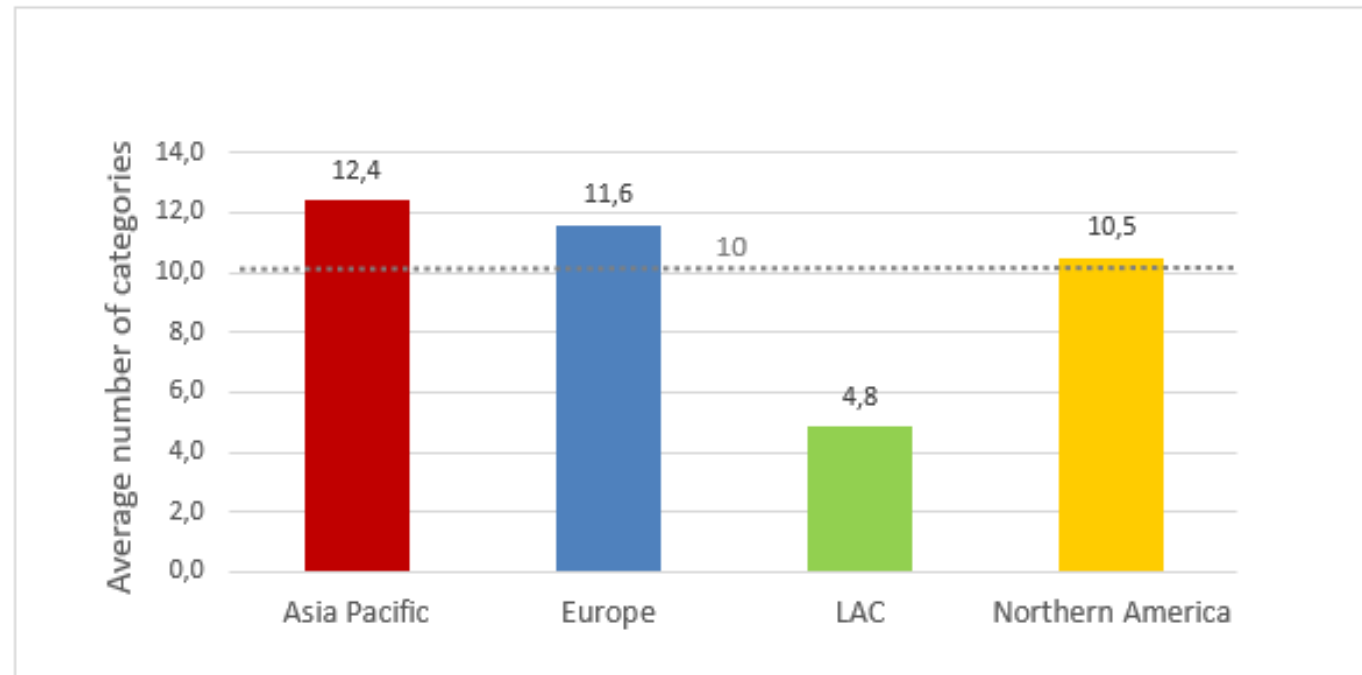
Sub-indicator D: SPP criteria

D.a. Environmental criteria

Average Number of product categories for which green procurement criteria have been developed

The results show that respondents have defined green procurement criteria for **an average of 10 large types of product /service categories**.

Among respondents:
27% have developed criteria for **less than 5** categories,
while **48%** have developed criteria for more than 10 categories and **30%** for **more than 15**.

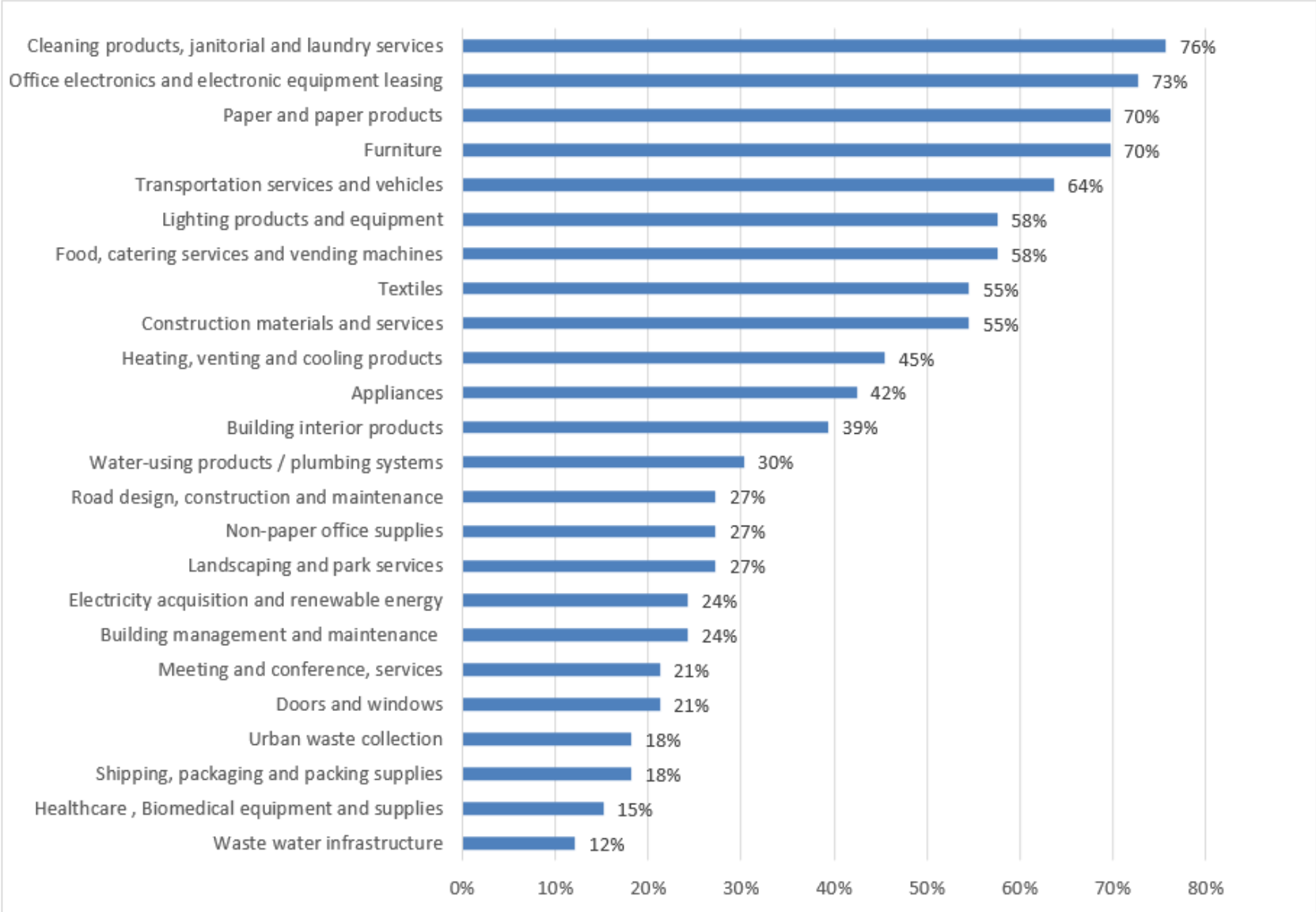


Sub-indicator D: SPP criteria

D.a. Environmental criteria

Most common product categories for which **environmental criteria** have been developed

(at least one type of product/service had to be mentioned per category)



Sub-indicator D: SPP criteria

D.a. Environmental criteria

In the **LAC region**, the categories below stand out:

- Heating, venting and cooling products (67%)
- Lighting products; Cleaning products, janitorial and laundry services; Office electronics and electronic equipment leasing; Paper and paper products (50%)

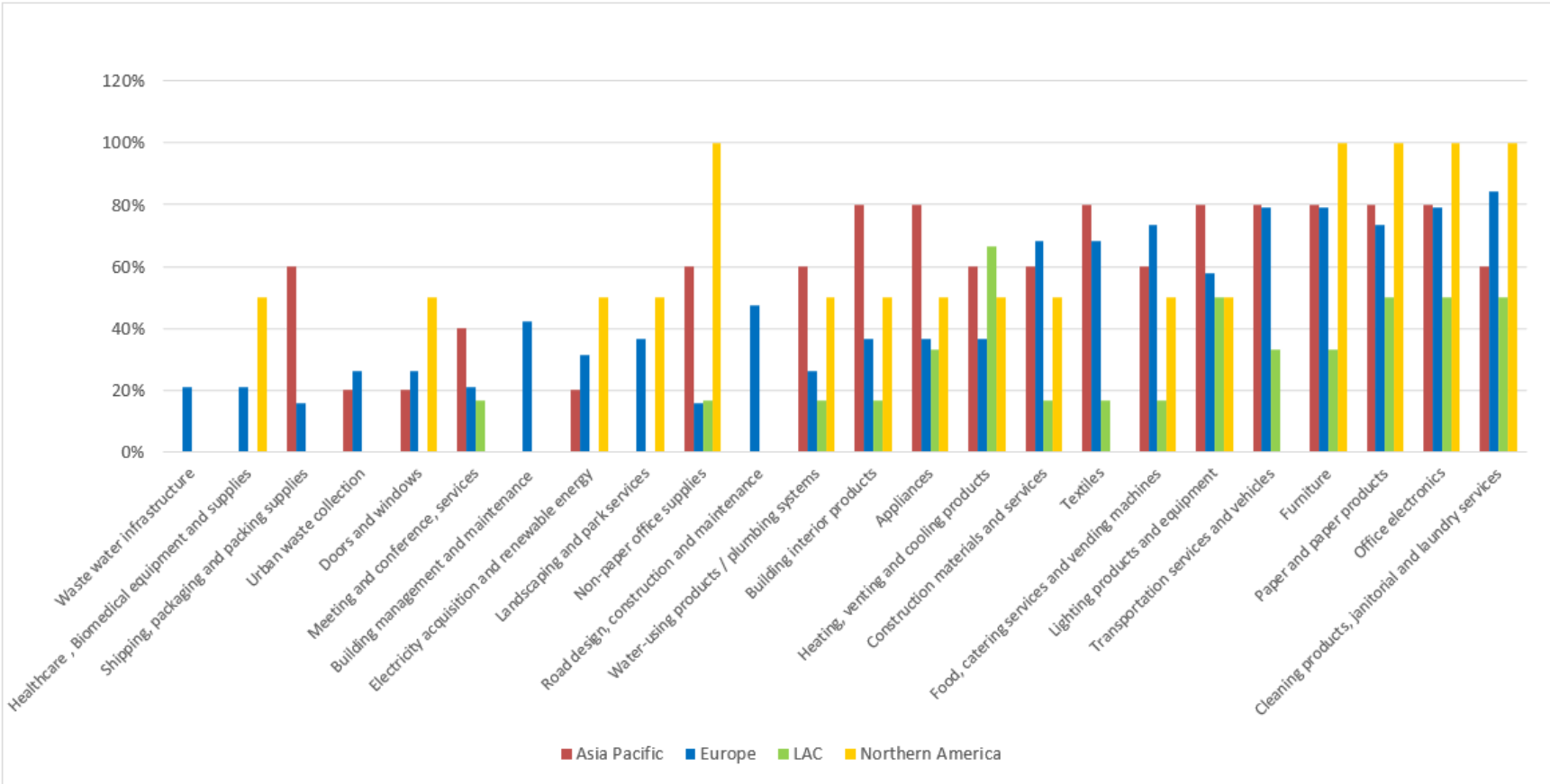
In **Europe**:

- Cleaning products, janitorial and laundry services (84%);
- Office electronics and electronic equipment leasing; Furniture; Transportation services and vehicles; (79%)
- Paper and Paper products; Food, catering services and vending machines (74%)
- Construction materials and services; Textiles (68%).

In **Asia and the Pacific**:

- **8 categories found among 80% of respondents:** Appliances; Building interior products; Furniture; Heating, venting and cooling products; Lighting products and equipment; Office electronics and electronic equipment leasing; Paper and paper products; Textiles; Transportation services.
- **7 categories found among 60% of respondents:** Cleaning products, janitorial and laundry services; Construction materials and Services; Food, catering services and vending machines; Shipping, Packaging and Packing Supplies; Non-paper office supplies; Water-using products.

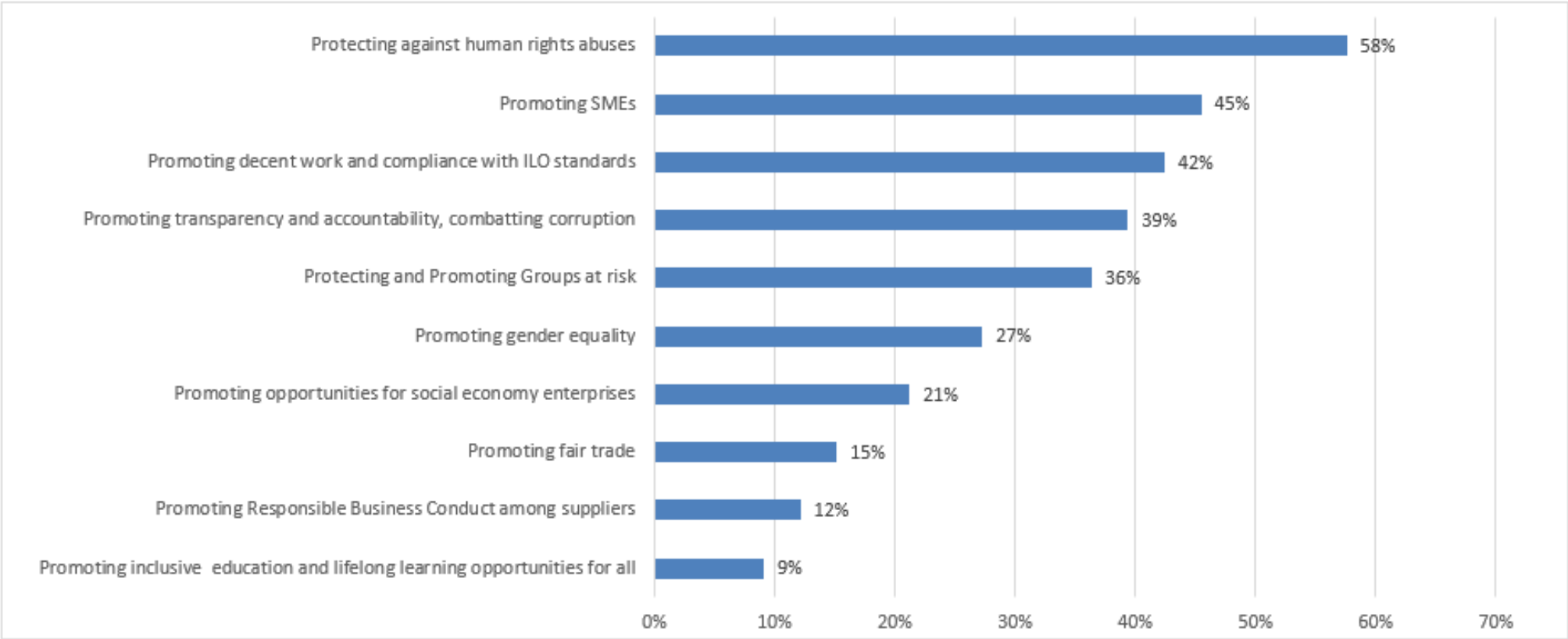
Most common product categories for which **environmental criteria** have been developed



Sub-indicator D: SPP criteria

D.b. Social, economic, and governance-related concerns

Most common social, economic, and governance-related concerns addressed in SPP implementation



Sub-indicator D: SPP criteria

D.b. Social, economic, and governance-related concerns

Most common social, economic, and governance-related concerns addressed in SPP implementation

Focus areas most commonly addressed:

In Asia and the Pacific:

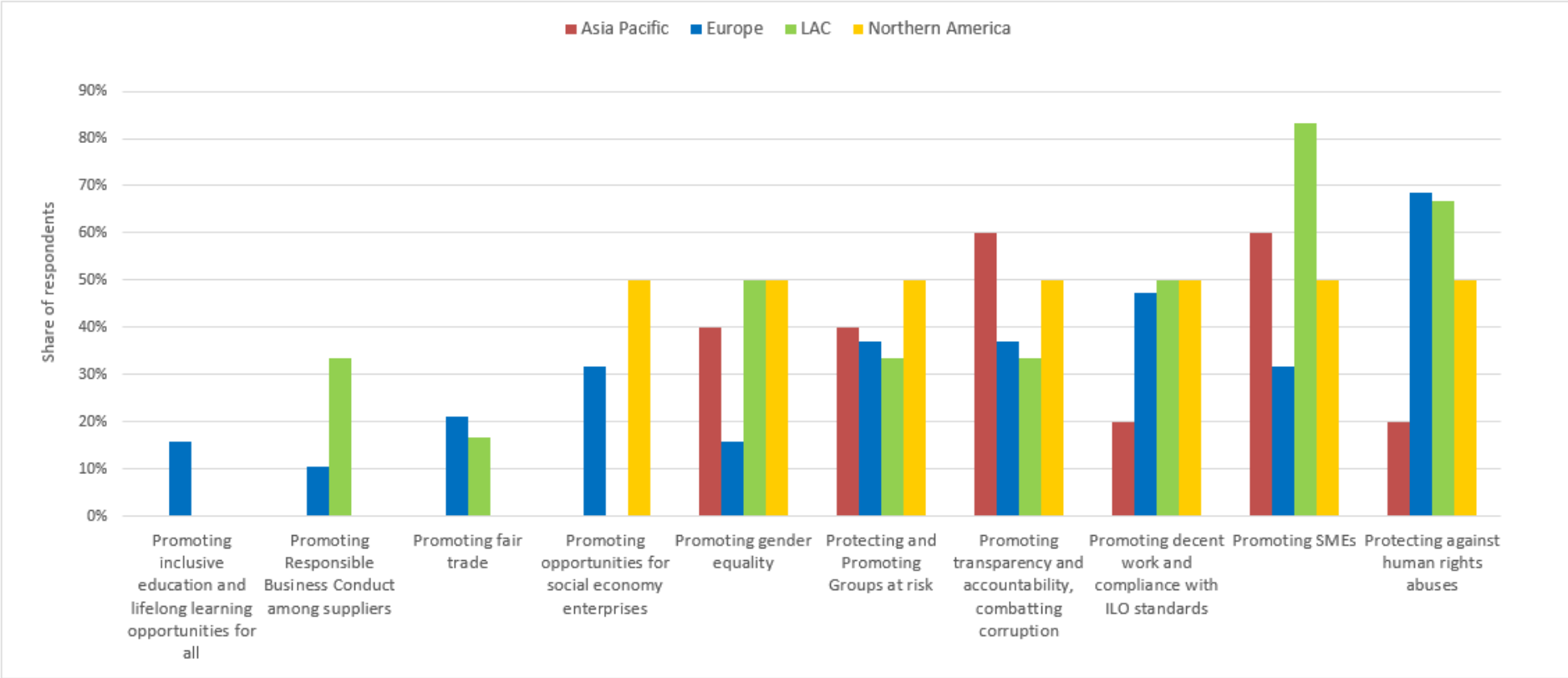
- Promoting SMEs (60%);
- Promoting transparency and accountability and combatting corruption (60%);

In LAC:

- Promoting SMEs (83%);
- Protecting against human rights abuses (67%);

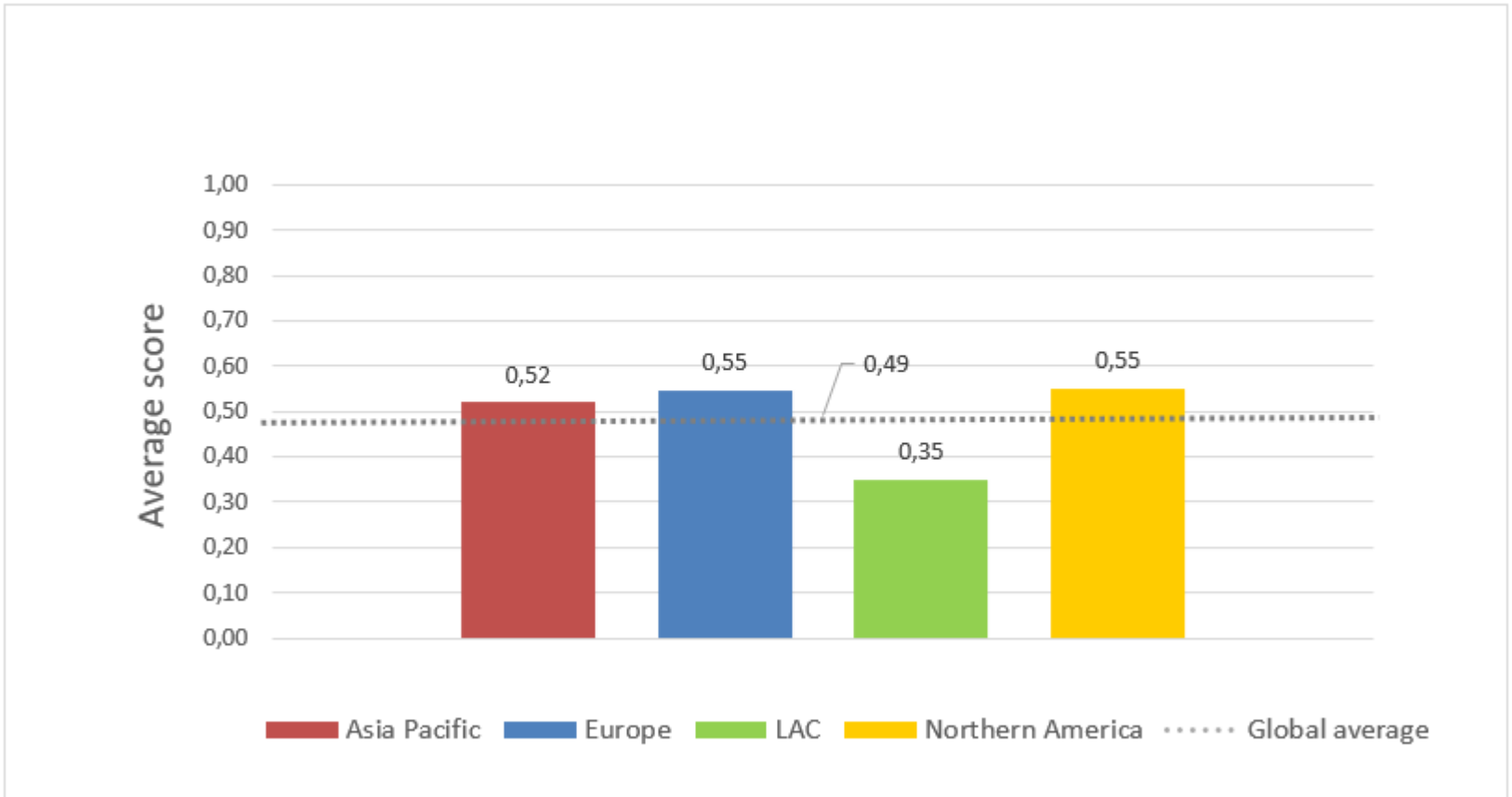
In Europe:

- Protecting against human rights abuses (68%);
- Promoting decent work and compliance with ILO standards (47%).



Sub-indicator E: Monitoring of SPP

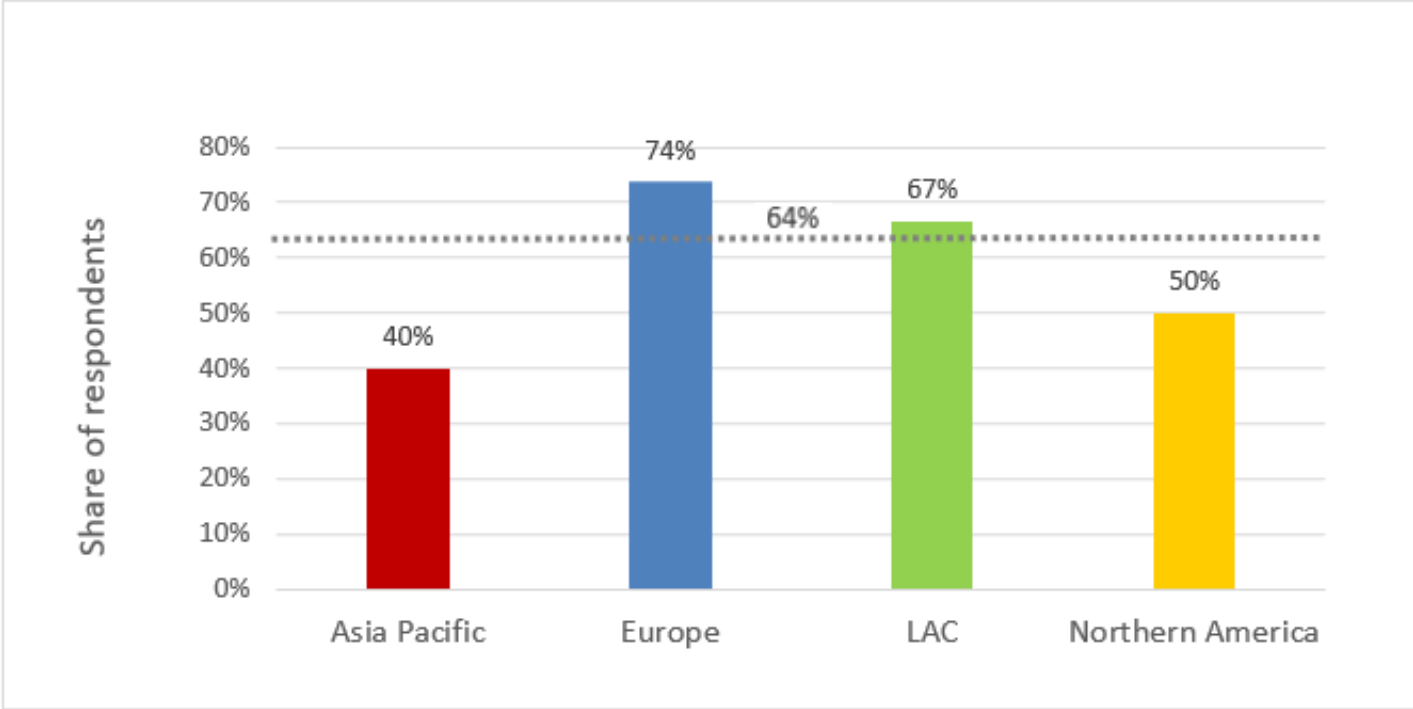
Overall performance for Sub-indicator E: Monitoring



Sub-indicator E: Monitoring of SPP

E(a). 1. Monitoring of the SPP policy/action plan implementation

Countries monitoring the implementation of their SPP policy or action plan



64% of respondents indicated that they do monitor one or more aspects of their SPP (policy, action plan or strategy) implementation.

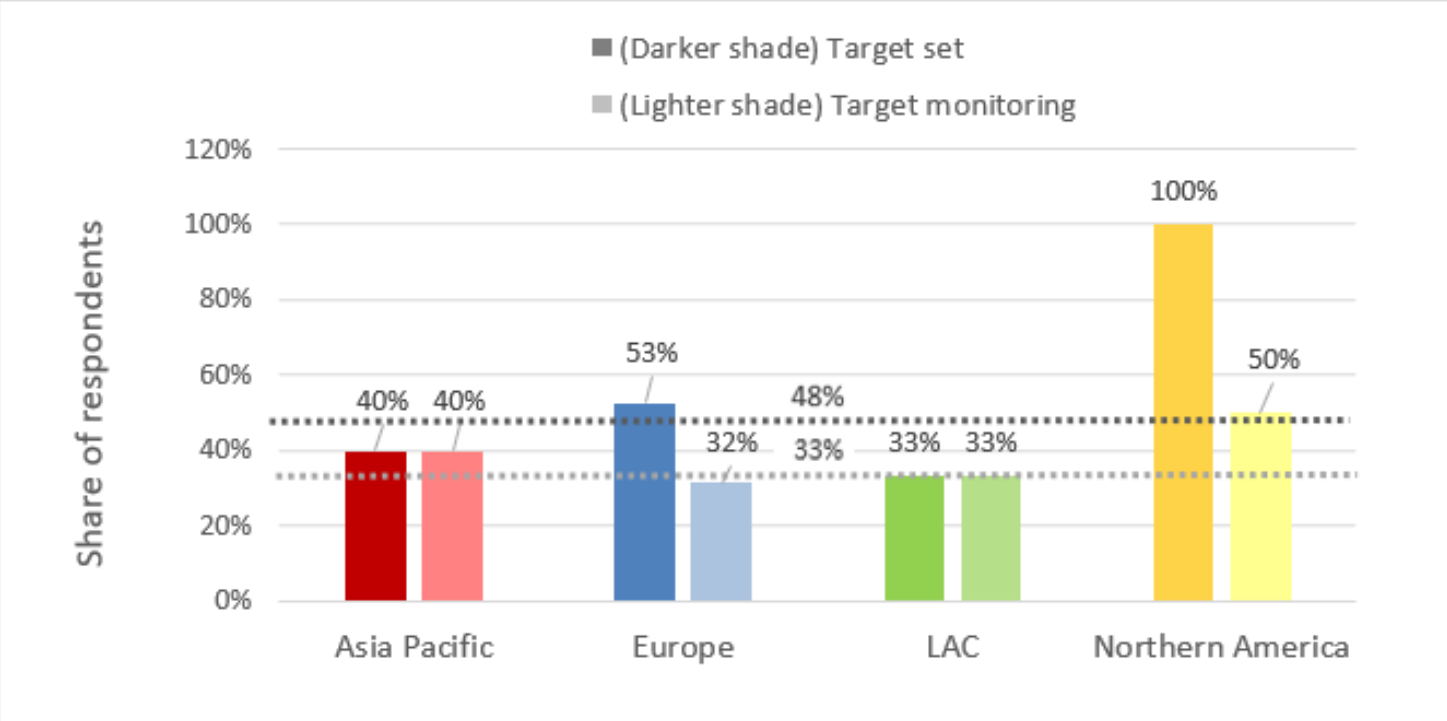
The rate of such monitoring is especially **high among European respondents (74%), and LAC respondents (67%).**

Furthermore, 48% of respondents have set one or more SPP-related targets and 33% monitor the progress towards this target.

Sub-indicator E: Monitoring of SPP

E(a). 2. SPP target setting and monitoring

Sustainable procurement target setting and monitoring

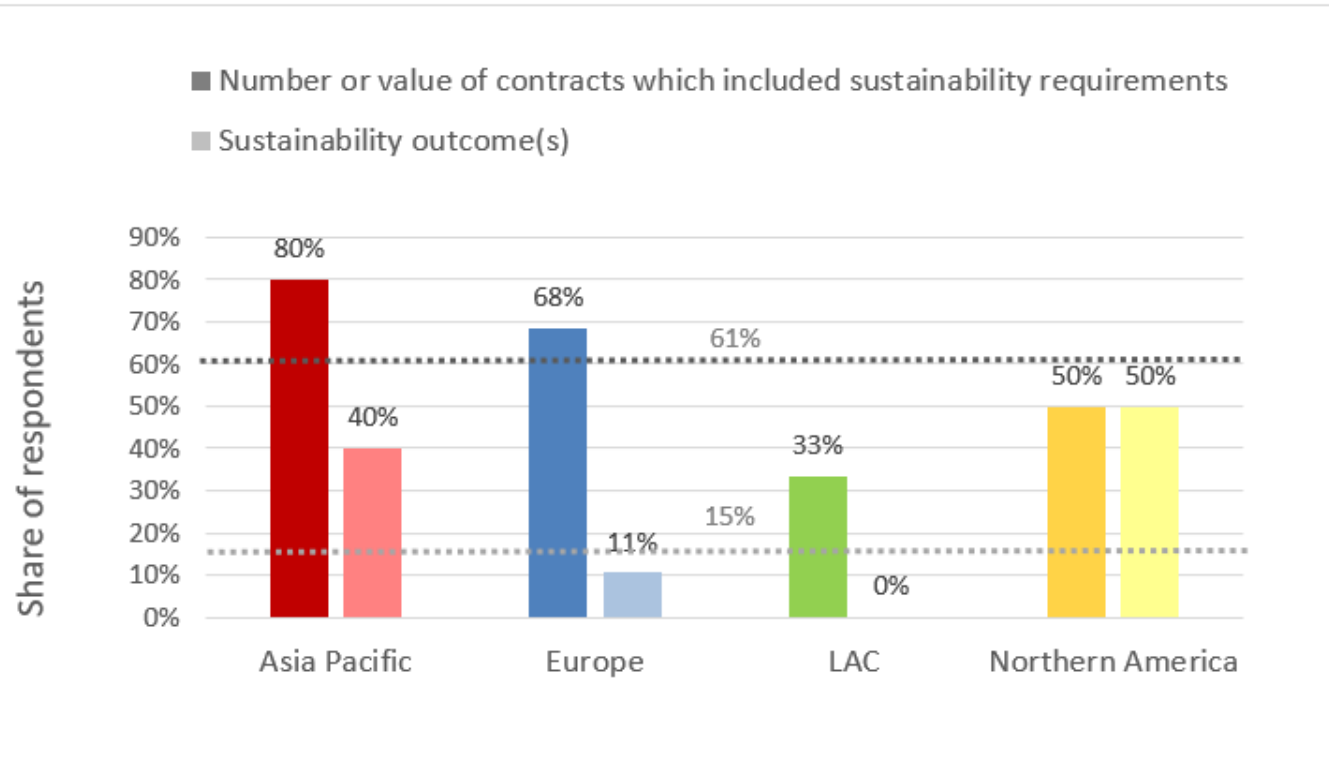


- **48%** of respondents have set **one or more SPP-related targets** and
- **33%** monitor the progress towards this target.

Sub-indicator E: Monitoring of SPP

E(b). 1 and 2: Monitoring of SPP contracts and sustainability outcomes

Percentage of Countries monitoring contracts including sustainability requirements, and sustainability outcomes

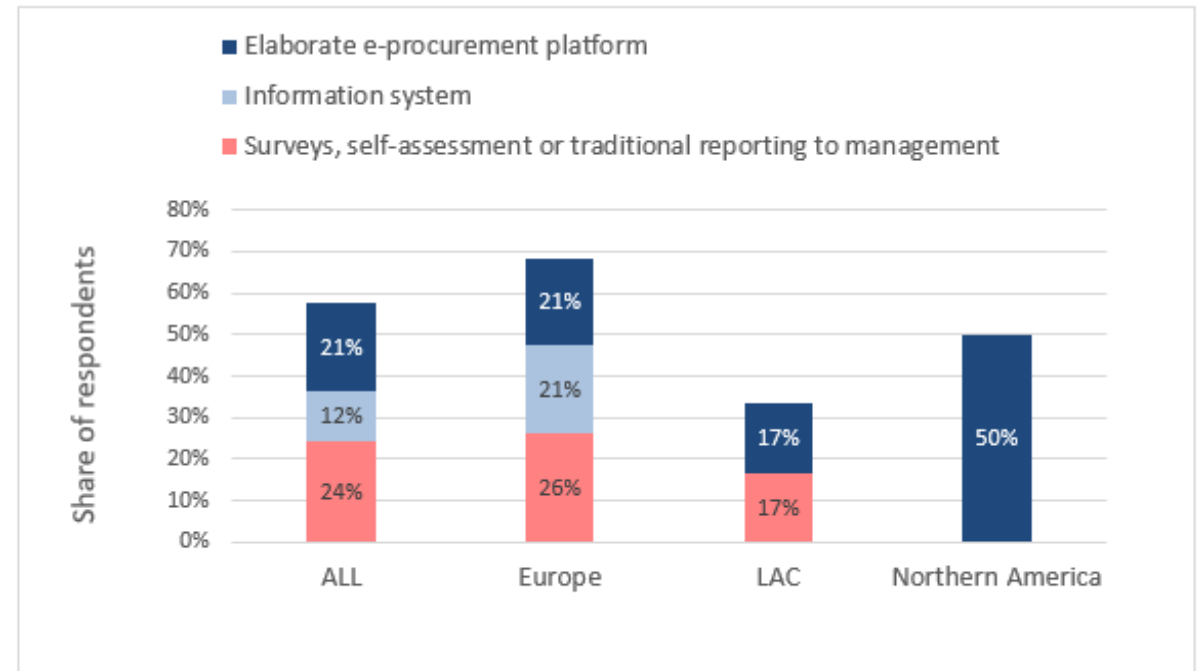
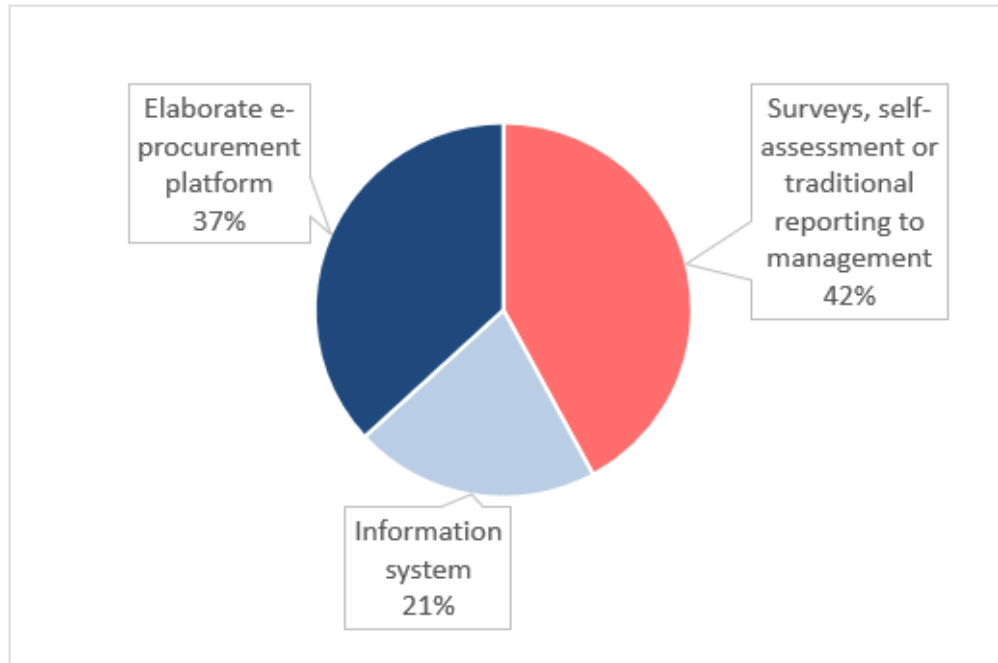


61% of respondents monitor the number or value of contracts which included sustainability requirements, a rate especially high Asia-Pacific respondents (67%) and European respondents.

15% also monitor one or more sustainability outcome(s) resulting from the implementation of SPP (Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea; the Netherlands; USA).

Sub-indicator E: Monitoring of SPP

E(b). 3. Type of means used to collect SPP-related data



42% of respondents still resort to **surveys, self-assessment, or traditional reporting**.

21% indicated that they resort to **an information system** (for example, such as an online reporting system)

and **37%** to **an elaborate e-procurement platform**

Sub-indicator F: Share of sustainable public procurement

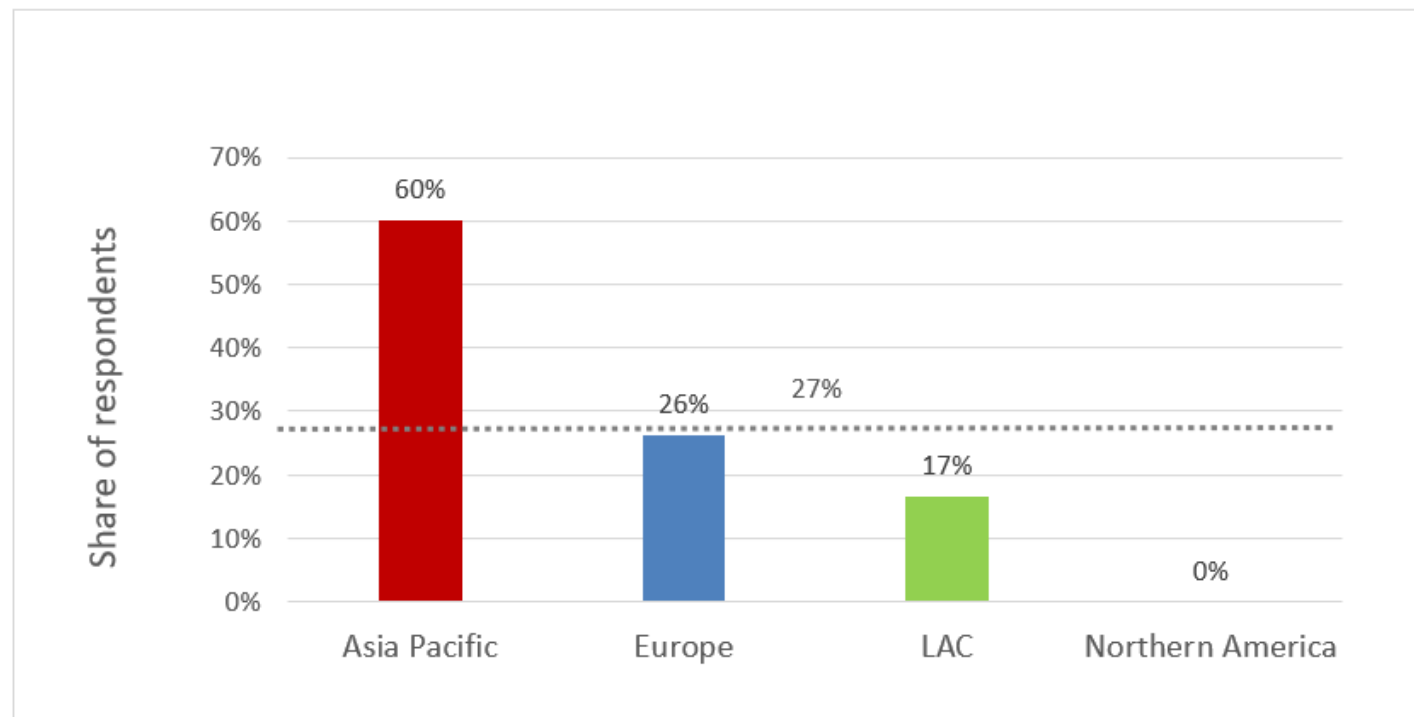
Only **27%** of respondents were able to provide data regarding the actual percentage of 'sustainable' contracts awarded (contracts which included sustainability criteria)

Among those, sustainable procurement represented **an average of 8 % of procurement.**

The highest percentage reaching 40% of procurement, the others ranging from 0.01% to 12%.

The share of governments able to provide such detailed data is **especially high in the Asia-Pacific region (60%)** due probably to the existence of advanced e-procurement platforms in the leading Asian countries.

Share of respondents who provided the actual share of sustainable procurement



II. SDG 12.7.1 data collection outcome

3. Lessons learned and general conclusions

Lessons learned from 2020/2021 data collection

Data collection process

- The reporting effort and nomination of focal points have outlined the **role of different entities** in the implementation of SPP, and in particular which entity is **responsible for the practical implementation and monitoring of the SPP policy** (most often Public Procurement Agency/ Ministry of Finance – 45%, or Ministry of Environment/Environment Agency – 40%).
- The **development and translation of reporting tools, as well as the hosting of webinars**, facilitated participation and proved useful in the filling of the Excel-based questionnaire.
- **Reporting timeframe:**
 - The set period for data collection (November-December) and for further exchanges (January-February 2021) however appeared as a busy reporting time for departments, making it difficult in some cases for reporting entities to collect the relevant documents in time.
 - Data collection also took more time than expected to due necessary bilateral exchanges for clarifications (the 1st reporting exercise also requires more time).



Lessons learned from 2020/2021 data collection (II)



Robustness of the evaluation framework

- The methodology was **originally designed to take account of SPP efforts at country-level** (3 different levels of government) via the calculation of a composite index, however, as the public procurement value at country level on which the calculation relied appeared to not be available in some countries, only the federal/national SPP implementation score could be considered in the measurement of 12.7.1.
- The **wide range of aspects** covered in the evaluation framework allow to provide a good overview of a national government's scope and depth of SPP implementation.
- **Some aspects** will however have to be refined, such as the assessment of the scope and depth of **socially responsible procurement** policies, as these are applied or promoted through different means (legislation, % of reserved contracts supporting specific types of businesses, supply chain requirements for suppliers, guides or recommendations for socially-responsible procurement, etc.)

General conclusions

Conclusions with regard to SPP implementation at global level

- Sustainable Public Procurement remains mostly **voluntary**. It is mandatory only for specific and very few categories of products/services.
- Although there are some very comprehensive and helpful webportals developed by PPAs or MoEs, the number of **case studies** or **best practice** shared is generally low and only few governments provide **SPP-specific helpdesk services** to assist and guide procurement practitioners in the daily implementation of SPP.
- **In-person capacity-building efforts tend to transform into online training or self-learning modules spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic**, which however offers the advantage of reaching a larger audience.



General conclusions (II)

Conclusions with regard to SPP implementation at global level

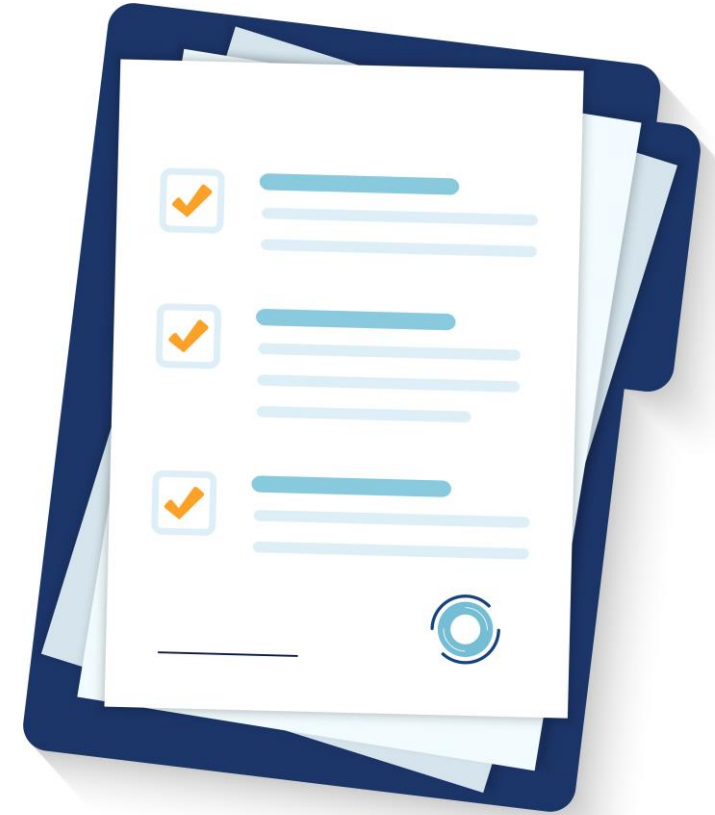
- While a (surprisingly) significant share of respondents (61%) was able to provide evidence of their **monitoring of contracts which included sustainability requirements**, only few provided the **actual share** of sustainable procurement.
- As SPP outcomes are measured differently across governments, the issuance of **recommendations for a harmonized monitoring framework** would seem highly useful for governments to set and measure similar indicators.
- A few governments also take steps towards **sustainability outcome monitoring** (15%), showing a nascent interest in linking broader environmental or social outcomes to sustainable public procurement, to outline its contribution to the achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or SDGs;



What's next?

- A detailed report on the outcome of the data collection will be released in the coming days and available on the SPP section of the UNEP website, at: <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement>
- The next data collection for Indicator 12.7.1 will be conducted in the fall of 2022 and focal points will be contacted in June 2022 to prepare for the next data collection.

For further information please do not hesitate to contact us at unep-spp@un.org



Thank you!



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