Interest group 2
Build the case for sustainable procurement by monitoring its implementation and demonstrating its impacts and links to high-level commitments

One Planet SPP Programme Strategy Workshop
19-20 February, Paris, France
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1. WHAT WORK IS ALREADY BEING DONE AND WHAT INITIATIVES/PROJECTS EXIST RELEVANT TO THE SCOPE OF THE INTEREST GROUP?
63 RESOURCES BY 47 ORGANIZATIONS & INITIATIVES

- On Monitoring and Measurement: 28
- On Human Rights: 20
- On Demonstrating benefits: 4
- On Awareness raising: 1
- On other topics: 10
2. GAPS IDENTIFIED (what hasn’t/isn’t being addressed on the topic, what is additionally needed, etc.) and proposed activities to address the gaps identified
Objectives

- Pursue the work undertaken by the One Planet Programme in previous years and build on the achievements of expert organizations in the area of SPP monitoring and metrics.
- Bring together expert organizations working on SPP monitoring and metrics to address the gaps identified by the group and undertake collective work.
- Identify, collect and exchange resources and tools pertaining to SPP monitoring and metrics.
- Progress towards harmonized and generic models for SPP monitoring and metrics.
Establish a **working group** on the monitoring of SPP implementation and measurement of impacts.

**Composition**: current members of Interest Group 2 and suggested relevant organizations would be contacted to join the Working Group.

The Group would **oversee and contribute** to the delivery of the proposed outputs.

**Sub-groups** would contribute to the monitoring and metrics aspects as well as the development of the SDG 12.7.1 methodology led by UN Environment.
Gap analysis: building the case for SPP

- **Awareness raising and advocacy**: The current efforts to build the case for SPP through training workshop and publication of newsletter, guidelines, best practices, webinar etc. appear to be insufficient considering the amounts of resources needed.

- **Activities**: pursue and amplify efforts of the partners. Improve links to SCP and Green Economy platforms (One Planet and Green Growth Knowledge Platform).

- **Insufficient political willingness** and perception of risk attached to SPP: need for clear statements by governments and organizations that sustainable procurement is important to them. Enough resources should be dedicated to the implementation and monitoring of SPP policies
  - SDG 12.7.1
  - UNEA 4 SCP resolution includes paragraphs highlighting the potential of SPP and requesting additional support to SPP policies
Gap analysis: monitoring / measurement of impacts

- SPP implementation and impacts are **insufficiently measured**
- Monitoring approaches are heterogeneous and do not allow comparisons
- Existing measurement of impacts **methodologies are scarce and heterogeneous**
- More work should be done to identify **successful cases** of monitoring and measurement of impacts
  - Identifying best practices for monitoring compliance by contractors with sustainable procurement requirements during contract administration
  - It’s important to analyze the existing data tracking tools and reporting mechanisms
- Lack of information on **uptake** of green products
- There is a need for systematic monitoring embedded in **e-procurement platforms**.
- **Challenges**: costs, data collection, data consolidation at varying levels (city, municipality, state, country, region) lack of agreed upon baselines, sustainability criteria, data definitions, measurement units, etc.
The link and impacts of SPP policies to high level commitments such as SDGs are not clearly established. We need to better understand what tools are available and which SPP activities are most effective in reaching SDG targets. Identifying common metrics / criteria that purchasers can adopt will drive larger shifts toward SDGs. Many purchasing organizations designing their own criteria, making it more difficult to measure a wider effect outside the own organization. Diverse criteria also make it more difficult for industry to respond in an effective way.

Deliverables:
Updating the 10YFP SPP studies on monitoring and measurement of benefits

- Updating of the 2016 study on the Measurement of SPP benefits.
  Funding not secured
  Leads: SPLC, Eco-Institut, etc.
  Timeline: 2019-2020

- Updating the 2016 study on the monitoring of SPP.
  Lead: Ecoinstitut.
  Funding: not secured.
  Timeline: 2019-2020
Deliverable:
Third edition of the 10YFP SPP Global Review

Lead:
UN Environment
Fundraising: ongoing
Timeline: 2019-2020
There is a need for **harmonized approaches** that could be adopted by a larger number of governments and organizations

- Define a standardized reporting form or template for SPP results and progress
- Identify common indicators for areas currently lacking such indicators

SPP would need to be better integrated in existing assessment approaches for **Public Procurement** (from UN, OECD...). Ex: MAPS
Development of a harmonized generic monitoring and measurement model

Objective: establish a harmonized framework for consistently reporting and assessing impacts

Participants: SPLC, Ecoinstitut, ECPAR, TCO, GEC, UN Environment, etc.

Funding: To be secured
Needs: Linking SPP policies to SDGs

- The link and impacts of SPP policies to high level commitments such as SDGs are not clearly established.
- We need to better understand what tools are available and which SPP activities are most effective in reaching SDG targets.
- Identifying common metrics / criteria that purchasers can adopt will drive larger shifts toward SDGs. Many purchasing organizations designing their own criteria, making it more difficult to measure a wider effect outside the own organization. Diverse criteria also make it more difficult for industry to respond in an effective way.
• Development of a Guide and a Reporting tool that can be provided to purchasers. They would be action-based resources to implement SPP and therefore show how SDG12 can be implemented.

• Develop a set of certified partners who will be able to work with purchasers to implement the Guide and Reporting tool

Lead: Microsoft – Funding: Microsoft – Timeline: 2019-2020
3. WHY WOULD THE TOPIC OF THE INTEREST GROUP BENEFIT FROM THE SPP PROGRAMME NETWORK COLLABORATION?
• SPP programme is **uniquely situated** to bring applicable stakeholders together to **address current gaps**

• **Exchange of know-how and best practices.** Too many instances of purchasers needlessly recreating the wheel and/or not learning from others successes and mistakes.

  “The SPP Programme can not only host peer-to-peer learning opportunities, it could also cull some of the best practices and broadly disseminate them.” **GEC**

• **Peer to peer learning**

• There are a wide variety of approaches being taken around the world and SPP programme could facilitate **more uniform and harmonized approaches**

• **Bring purchaser needs** and existing metrics to the discussion

• Opportunity through the UN and other partners to bring **key regulations** e.g. UK Modern Slavery Act to the UN as a **global requirement** rather than simply national.
4 & 5. CAPACITY WITHIN THE SPP PROGRAMME GROUP TO ADDRESS THE TOPIC, IDENTIFIED GAPS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS, ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS THAT WOULD BRING ADDED-VALUE TO THE INTEREST GROUP
Needs: Reach out to other key players

• Despite their commitment to sustainable development and SDGs, the World Bank and other Multilateral Development Banks are not yet sufficiently supporting SPP
• The linkage of the One Planet SPP programme with academia is insufficient.
• Towards greater involvement of the private sector:
  • Increase participation of private sector purchasers to harmonize approaches/criteria/benefits calculations (since brands sell the same products to both public and private sector purchasers). This will maximize the impact of sustainable procurement globally.
  • In an ideal scenario the programme would need to consider both private and public procurement (institutional purchasing)
• Partnership with all kinds of media.
Existing capacity & gaps

- **Capacity** within the Group and Programme should be **sufficient** to address the needs and carry out successfully the planned activities. Good mix of organizations: governments, expert consultancies, private sector representatives, intergovernmental organizations. Previous work on the subject.

- We should however try to **broaden the composition** of the group and reach out to important players identified in the gap analysis.
Governmental: States of Massachusetts and California, US EPA, USAID, Rijkswaterstaat, representatives from procurement associations: US examples include: National Association of State Procurement Officers (NASPO), National Institute of Governmental Purchasings (NIGP), actual public procurers and public procurement agencies involved (whether central, local government, or procurers within other public ministries or bodies like universities or hospitals), Federation of Canadian Municipalities, City of Barcelona, Countries identified in the 2017 SPP Review, Basque Government, US Department of State, DOS and US Agencies Combatting Trafficking in Persons, Dutch Government, Ministry of the Environment Germany, Swedish municipal councils, Crown Commercial Services and ETI, Japanese Government, Council of Europe, National human rights institutions such as Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, Kammarkollegiet Sweden, Swedish National Agency for Public Procurement, Swedish EPA, KEITI
Other stakeholders, organizations and networks to involve

**Inter-governmental:** OECD, UNOPS, European Commission, World Bank, New Development Banks and MDBs, OSCE, Inter-American Network on Government Procurement, European Network of National Human Rights Institutions, European Working Group on Procurement, SEAD initiative

**NGOs:** SPLC, ICLEI, Electronics Watch and ETI

**Research and educational institutions:** University of Greenwich Business, Human Rights and the Environment Research Group, University of Nottingham, London Universities Purchasing Consortium, Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply, RISE Sweden

**Private sector:** EcoMark Japan, Ecovadis, more purchaser engagement and potentially set aside some meetings where only documented purchasers can participate, Tokyo Olympics and Commonwealth Games Federation, Law firms such as Vinge (Sweden), Responsible Business Alliance

**Networks:** International Learning Lab on Public Procurement, ECPAR, Swedish Lifecycle Center
• **Ecoinstitut, ECPAR and Swedish Environmental Agency** can contribute 1 person-day per month to the 10YFP

• **UN Environment** can contribute staff time and intern time

• **Microsoft**: Resources are focused on a broad set of social and environmental topics but have a key focus on climate change and inclusion and impact sourcing. Engagements are typically financial. They only provide in-kind on a community focused philanthropy program with suppliers.

• **Indian Railway** continuously commits resources to creating awareness and capacity building of stakeholders, e.g. in the form of workshops. Funding for a soon-to-be-held conference on Sustainable Infrastructure with focus on sustainable procurement of works has been secured from DFCCIL, Ministry of Railway.

• **Danish Institute for Human Rights** are interested in supporting the development of indicator 12.7.1. through a working group and can commit staff time and capacity to this end.

• **Bax & Company** are in the process of requesting funding but can only participate to a limited extent until then.

• **Linda Stivaletti-Petty** volunteers to lead workgroups on listing sustainable procurement trainings, sustainable procurement policy from organizations and all electronic systems that track procurement of environmentally friendly products and services.
Thanks!