Monitoring SPP Implementation: key elements and recommendations

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Why monitor SPP implementation?

- Track policy progress → Show the results and impact of policies
- Legitimize actions → Demonstrate political commitment
- Raise compliance → Keep each agency accountable
- Target support → Identify areas for improvement
What to monitor and evaluate?

- Institutionalisation (process)
- Outputs (procurements)
- Outcomes (benefits)

Useful qualitative information
Quantitative information on actual SPP
Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

- **At policy level** (enabling frameworks)
- **At management/implementation level** (for setting up SPP monitoring systems)
Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

1. Establishing the foundation
2. Key (Performance) Indicators
3. Definition of “sustainable”
4. Data tracking and reporting
5. Piloting and deployment
6. Communication of results
Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

Establishing the foundation

- Form a team with all relevant stakeholders
- Define the goals and monitoring requirements
- Monitor both SPP institutionalisation and SPP outputs
Establishing the foundation

Key (Performance) Indicators

- Should measure policy objectives and show progress
- Their calculation is appropriate, reliable and representative
- Establish performance levels to encourage gradual implementation and progress
Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

Establishing the foundation

Key (Performance) Indicators

Definition of “sustainable”

- Use clear definitions for qualifying as “sustainable”
- Balance btw easy tracking – promote improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspects or areas</th>
<th>Definition of “sustainable”</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Procurement with sustainability</td>
<td>Based on single attributes (e.g. recycled, bio-based, energy efficient), single or multi-attribute sustainability norms, standards and certification schemes (ISO, Type I or II labels), International Labour Organization conventions, fair trade, “Design for All”, etc.; or other SFP criteria developed at the national, regional or international level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Sustainable products, services or</td>
<td>Same as item 2 above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>works purchased</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Contract or purchase with/from</td>
<td>Based on policy priorities and complementary legislation. It might include: micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), social, sheltered or special enterprises (e.g. those that involve employment or ownership by indigenous groups, the handicapped, veterans, as well as women or other groups at risk of social exclusion); and companies with environmental management systems and/or corporate social responsibility reporting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Direct generation of employment</td>
<td>“Vulnerable groups” as defined by national legislation, which might include social minorities, the handicapped, women, youth and others.</td>
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<td>opportunities</td>
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Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

- Conduct a preliminary analysis of existing systems and software
- Prioritise integration in existing electronic tools and platforms and compulsory and automatic gathering of data
Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

Establishing the foundation

Key (Performance) Indicators

Definition of “sustainable”

Data tracking and reporting

Piloting and deployment

- Test the monitoring system in advance
- Provide clear instructions, guidance and training
- Integrate in management systems and minimise changes
Recommendations to set up a monitoring system

- Establishing the foundation
- Key (Performance) Indicators
- Definition of “sustainable”
- Data tracking and reporting
- Piloting and deployment
- Communication of results

- Progress tiers
- Don’t report on results alone
• No perfect / universal system
• Depends on your policy, objectives of the monitoring system and existing tools
• Monitor both institutionalisation and outputs
• Integrate in existing systems (even if it requires to modify them)
• Involve relevant staff / managers
Resources

• **SEAD Guide for Monitoring and Evaluating Green Public Procurement Programs** (2013)
  - Chile, France, South Korea, UK, US DoE
  

• **Monitoring Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation. Recommendations and Case Studies** (2016)
  - Ottawa, South Australia, Japan, Thailand, Estonia, Switzerland, USA, India
  
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