



worm

Waste in humanitarian Operations:
Reduction and Minimisation

Development of a Sustainability Procurement Framework: Towards Humanitarian Procurement for Long-Term Impact

Workshop hosted by Waste in Humanitarian Operations consortium (Horizon Europe funded) and co-hosted by DG ECHO

Karolina Kalinowska (DG ECHO), Claire Barnhoorn & Yumiko Abe (Solvoz) & Sarah Joseph (KLU)



**Funded by
the European Union**

Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them



Welcome

Towards a common understanding of the sustainable procurement framework



Karolina Kalinowski
DG ECHO
Policy Officer &
Environmental
Sustainability Lead



Claire Barnhoorn
Solvoz
Managing Director



Yumiko Abe
Solvoz
Technical
Sustainability lead



Sarah Joseph
**Kuhne Logistics
University**
Postdoctoral
Researcher



Funded by
the European Union



Opening by Karolina Kalinowski (DG ECHO)

DG ECHO and Sustainable Procurement



European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



Funded by
the European Union



Introduction WORM

www.wormproject.eu



ABOUT US OUTPUTS RESOURCES NEWS & EVENTS CONTACT

Catalogue coming soon!



WORM is a Horizon Europe project aiming to reduce the environmental impact of humanitarian operations.

The project will tackle the waste management challenges in the humanitarian sector by designing guidelines and support actions for circular economy.

FIELD HOSPITAL DEPLOYMENTS

HUMANITARIAN LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES WITH A WASTE PICKING COMPONENT



Funded by
the European Union



Agenda

1. Introducing WORM consortium and project (2 min - Claire Barnhoorn)
2. Purpose and objectives of the workshop today (1 min)
3. Status quo of the practice of sustainable procurement (5 min - Sarah Joseph)
4. Working towards the proposed sustainability criteria framework (15 min – Yumiko Abe)
5. Workshop 1: Priority framework dimensions selection (25 min)
6. Workshop 2: What is done, where are opportunities,
in stakeholder group breakouts (25 min)
7. Discussion and closing (20 min)



Funded by
the European Union



The importance of procurement

Procurement as key lever for change



Funded by
the European Union



Objectives Workshop today

- To increase awareness and inform on the importance of sustainable procurement practices in the humanitarian sector.
- To understand the sustainability objectives of different stakeholder groups, in addition to main challenges and areas for opportunity.
- To evaluate and identify key categories of sustainability criteria that can be adopted across the humanitarian sector.



Funded by
the European Union

Status quo of sustainable procurement in the humanitarian sector

Sarah Joseph

worm



Funded by
the European Union

Status quo of sustainable procurement

How is sustainability integrated into procurement in the humanitarian sector?

- Sustainable procurement includes **environmental, social, and economic** considerations
- There is often **uncertainty about the significance of sustainability criteria** in comparison to traditional criteria such as quality and price
- **Mandatory social** (e.g., no child labour) and **economic** (e.g., no bribery) **criteria are more systematically embedded** into procurement procedures and policies, while **environmental criteria** (e.g., use recycled materials) **remains limited and faces several constraints**
- Embedding sustainability systematically into procurement practices plays a **crucial role in reducing the sectors impact on social, economic, and especially environmental dimensions**, particularly in during **emergency response when swift action is essential**, and sustainability may appear to “clash” with humanitarian priorities
- Transition requires unified efforts from **donors, organisations, and suppliers**

Common dimensions of sustainable procurement in the humanitarian sector

Resource use and environmental impacts

Waste management

Quality and durability

Localisation

Social responsibility

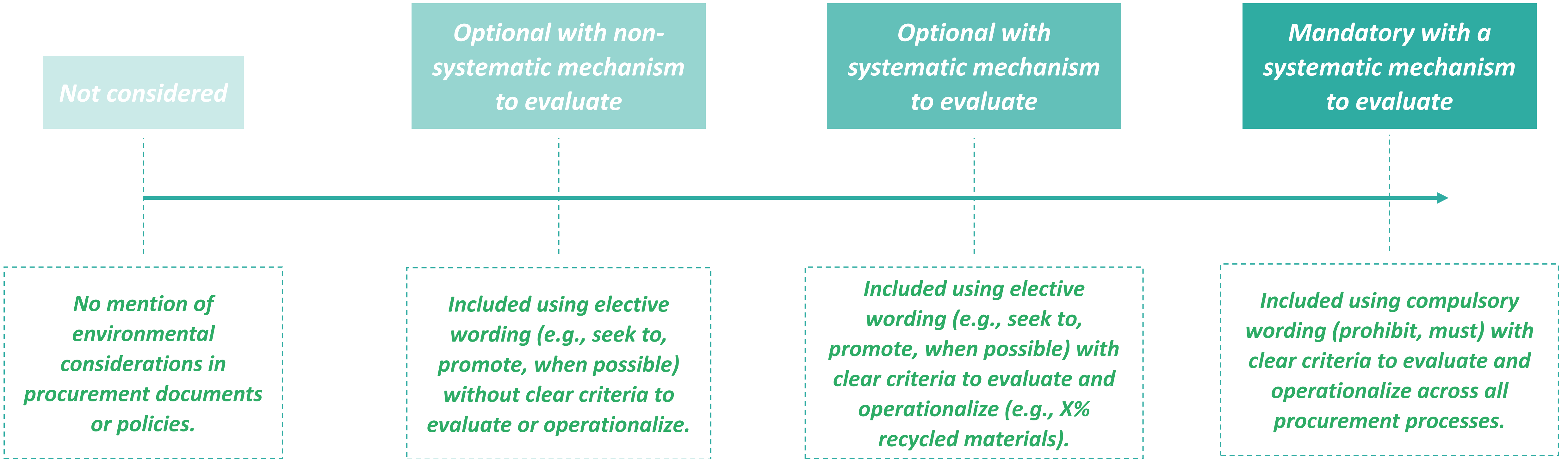
Economic viability and development

Transparency and accountability



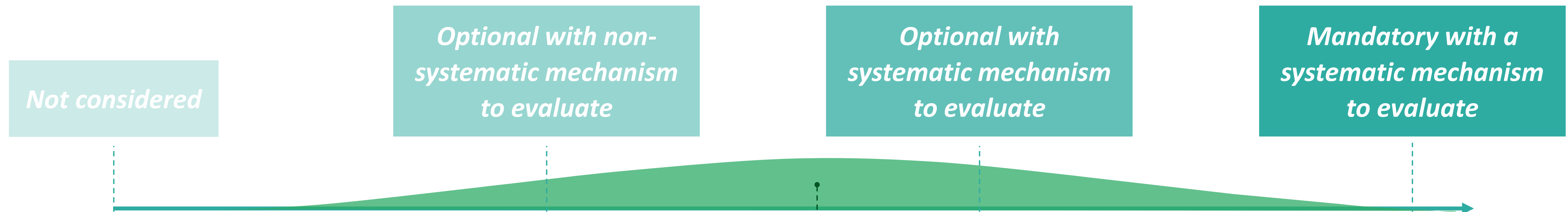
How is environmental sustainability included in procurement decisions?

Integration of environmental considerations varies greatly across organisations and is dependent on several factors.



How is environmental sustainability included in procurement decisions?

Integration of environmental considerations varies greatly across organisations and is dependent on several factors.



Most organizations include some element(s) of environmental sustainability in procurement practices, but the level of implementation may also vary dependent on the product/category. It is typically not applied universally throughout the organisation and may be less likely to be included in certain contexts like local procurement or emergency (fast-track) situations.

Collaborative efforts in practice

What are some examples of existing collaborative efforts to tackle sustainable procurement in the humanitarian sector?



Scaling up sustainable procurement

Synergize learnings and establish standardized, flexible guidelines for sustainable humanitarian procurement that can be scaled up across the sector



Moving forward

How is sustainability integrated into procurement in the humanitarian sector?

- Sustainable procurement includes **environmental, social, and economic** considerations
- There is often **uncertainty about the significance of sustainability criteria** in comparison to traditional criteria such as quality and price
- **Mandatory social** (e.g., no child labour) and **economic** (e.g., no bribery) **criteria are more systematically embedded** into procurement procedures and policies, while **environmental criteria** (e.g., use recycled materials) **remains limited and faces several constraints**
- Embedding sustainability systematically into procurement practices plays a **crucial role in reducing the sectors impact on social, economic, and especially environmental dimensions**, particularly in during **emergency response when swift action is essential**, and sustainability may appear to “clash” with humanitarian priorities
- Transition requires unified efforts from **donors, organisations, and suppliers**

Common dimensions of sustainable procurement in the humanitarian sector

Resource use and environmental impacts

Waste management

Quality and durability

Localisation

Social responsibility

Economic viability and development

Transparency and accountability



Sustainability and Humanitarian Procurement

Yumiko Abe



Funded by
the European Union

worm

SDGs

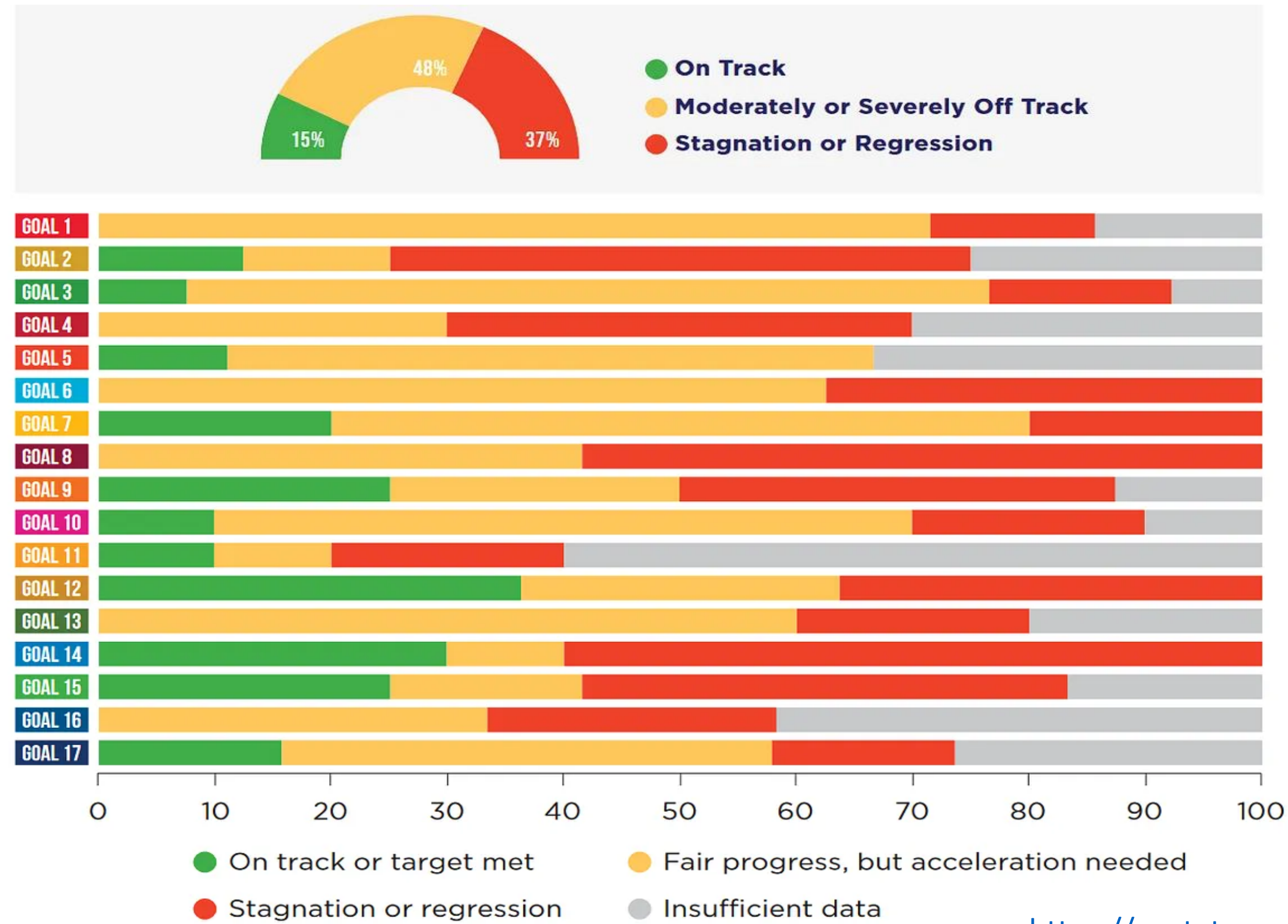


Global Sustainable Development Report 2023 <https://sdgs.un.org/gsdrr>



Funded by
the European Union

Global status quo of SDGs as of 2023



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/progress-midpoint/>

Funded by
the European Union



Statu quo of SDGs performance by countries



Funded by
the European Union

<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

SDG 13 indicator: GHG emissions embodied in imports

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT Chapters Rankings Interactive Map Country Profiles Data Explorer Downloads & Materials

SDG 13 · INDICATOR
GHG emissions embodied in imports
tCO₂/capita

Displaying Ratings
Ratings provide a visual representation of a country's performance on the indicator.

Legend
Click on a country to see its performance.
● SDG achieved
● Challenges remain
● Significant challenges remain
● Major challenges remain
● Information unavailable

Description
CO₂ emissions embodied in imported goods and services.

Long-Term Objective
Technical Optimum
The long-term objective for this indicator is a

Select one of the SDGs to see it on the map or [display the overall scores](#)



Funded by
the European Union

SDG 12 indicator: Exports of plastic waste



Funded by
the European Union

Sustainable Public Procurement

Public procurement accounts for:

12% of GDP in OECD countries (14% for the EU, 10-12% for the USA)

Up to 30% of GDP in many developing countries

Figure 4. Comparing costs of two products



Second Edition of UNEP's Sustainable Public Procurement Guidelines

UNEP 2021

<https://www.unep.org/resources/publication/second-edition-uneps-sustainable-public-procurement-guidelines>



Funded by
the European Union

SPP practices: Country Profiles

Sustainable Public Procurement Global Review 2022

<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/factsheets-sustainable-public-procurement-national-governments-1>

Country assessed

OECD member countries (24 countries):

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenia, Switzerland, USA

Non-OECD countries (21 countries):

Belarus, Belize, Cambodia, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay



Sustainable Public Procurement Factsheet (2022)

Switzerland



Level of SPP implementation

Participation in the SDG Indicator 12.7.1 monitoring exercise¹

2020	<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No
2022	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

Procurement in the national government

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ² (2021)	812.87 billion USD
General government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP ³ (2021)	11.2%
Estimated total procurement expenditure of the national/federal government ⁴ (2021)	7.73 billion USD ⁵
Level of centralization of the procurement function in the national/federal government	Moderately centralized

1. The monitoring exercise on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 12.7.1 measures the number of countries implementing SPP policies and action plans. It is carried out by UNEP's SPP team on a biennial basis. For further information, please see: www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/sustainable-public-procurement/sdg-127-target-and

2. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2021&locations=CH&start=1960&view=chart>

3. World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. See: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.CON.GOV.ZS?locations=LK>

4. Data provided by the Swiss Government: https://www.bkb.admin.ch/dam/bkb/de/dokumente/Oeffentliches_Beschaffungswesen/beschaffungscontrolling/Reporting_Set_BC_2021_DE.pdf/download.pdf/Reporting_Set_BC_2021_DE.pdf

5. 7.04 billion CHF, calculated based on the change rate in 2021 provided by the World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF?locations=CH>

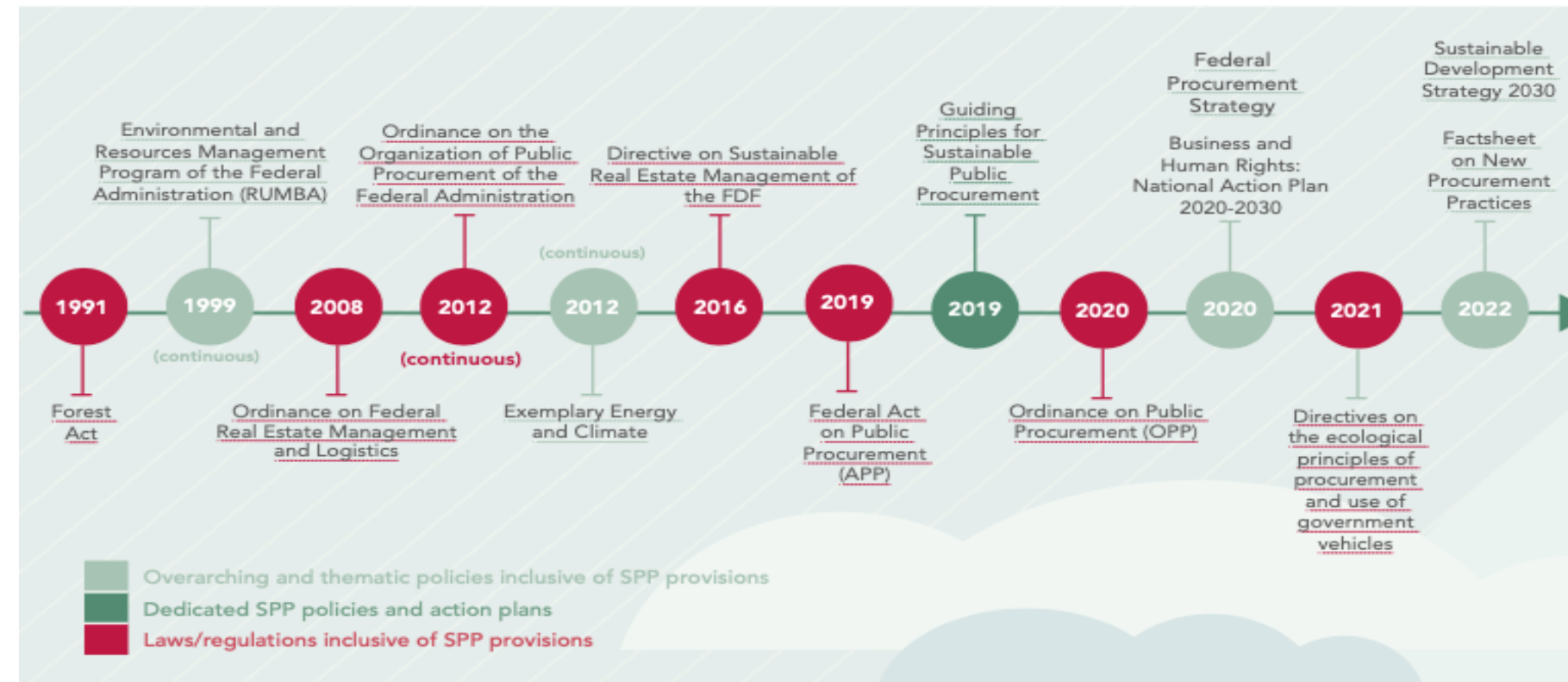


Policy and institutional framework supporting SPP

Policy framework

Overall, the general public procurement framework is defined in the Federal Act on Public Procurement (2019) and the overarching policies. With the new legislation, a procurement strategy (2020) has been adopted in which sustainability is defined as part of the mission and as a strategic axis. The Guiding Principles for SPP (2019) are concretising this key strategic axis.

As strategic bodies of the public procurement system, the Federal Procurement Conference (BKB) and the Coordination Conference for Public Sector Construction and Property Services (KBOB) support the procurement and demand units of the Confederation in the implementation of the directions and strategic procurement goals set by the Federal Council by concretising the requirements of the Federal Council with recommendations and other instruments. The procurement and requirement units derive their own operational goals from the Federal Procurement Strategy and on the basis of the recommendations and instruments provided by the BKB and the KBOB. They are responsible for implementing and achieving the Federal Council's objectives in the area of public procurement. The BKB and the KBOB ensure that the implementation of the objectives of the procurement strategy is reviewed annually by the strategic procurement controlling. They regularly inform the public about public procurement in the Confederation.



Institutional framework

Latest SPP policy approved by	Federal Council
Ministries or agencies involved in its design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Procurement Conference (BKB) - Koordinationskonferenz der Bau- und Liegenschaftsorgane der öffentlichen Bauherren KBOB (Coordination Conference for Public Sector Construction and Property Services) - Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) - State Secretary for Economic Affairs (SECO)
Ministries or agencies leading SPP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Procurement Conference - Federal Office for the Environment - State Secretary for Economic Affairs





Sustainability objectives of SPP policy

SDG alignment⁶



Environmental and socio-economic objectives

Environmental objectives	Socio-economic objectives
Air pollution	✓ Promoting compliance with ILO standards and decent work
Biodiversity preservation	Promoting fair trade
Clean technology and eco-innovation	✓ Promoting gender equality
✓ Climate change mitigation	✓ Promoting inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all
✓ Energy conservation	Promoting opportunities for social economy enterprises
Hazardous substances	✓ Promoting SMEs
Health quality	✓ Promoting transparency and accountability and combating corruption
Local environmental conditions	Protecting against human rights abuses
Ozone depletion	Protecting and promoting groups at risk
Protection of natural resources	
✓ Resource efficiency	
Soil protection	
Waste minimization	
Water conservation	
Water pollution	

⁶ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 objectives designed to address the key challenges that society currently faces, including poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. Over 150 world leaders adopted the SDGs in September 2015 and committed to implementing them by 2030. Sustainable public procurement can contribute to their achievement. For further information, please see: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Prioritized product and service categories for SPP



Product/service categories prioritized for SPP implementation

✓ Appliances	Meeting & conference services
✓ Building interior products	✓ Office electronics
✓ Building management and maintenance	Office supplies
✓ Cleaning products	✓ Paper and paper products
✓ Construction materials	✓ Road design, construction & maintenance
Doors and windows	Shipping, packaging & packaging supplies
✓ Electricity acquisition & renewable energy	✓ Textiles
✓ Food, catering services & vending machines	✓ Transportation services & vehicles
✓ Furniture	Urban waste collection
Healthcare, biomedical equipment & supplies	Wastewater infrastructure
Heating, venting & cooling products	Water using products/plumbing systems
✓ Landscaping & park services	
✓ Lighting products & equipment	

Factors taken into consideration in prioritization

✓ Existence of ecolabels and sustainability standards for those categories	Market readiness and response capacity in the country
✓ Existence of other policy commitments and instruments which may support the "green" procurement of those categories	✓ National/federal government expenditure analysis (economic relevance)
✓ Existence of previous experiences by public authorities	Price difference between the alternative sustainable product and conventional product (price premium)
✓ Impact magnitude: prioritizing those categories with higher sustainability impact	Prioritization by neighboring countries or supra-national organizations

Existence of SPP criteria or product procurement guideline's Yes No

Guidelines and criteria for SPP

SPP criteria have been developed for a number of product/service categories, including food and catering services, paper products, among others. These are based on the EU GPP Criteria and on criteria used by Ecolabels. The Relevance Matrix was established based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and expert knowledge. Criteria are mandatory for timber, cars and electronic devices such as laptops, screens and printers.

SPP implementation activities

Activity/measure	Description
✓ Integration of SPP in management and procurement-related procedures and processes	
✓ Integration in management and procurement-related software and tools	
✓ Provision of SPP criteria and guidelines	
✓ Provision of SPP training	
Reputational incentives	
Economic incentives	
✓ Networking and socializing events	
✓ Provision of SPP-related information	

⁷ www.woeb.swiss/toolbox

SPP monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring system in place	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Frequency	Annually
Public authorities subject to national/federal SPP monitoring	Federal Office for Defence Procurement, the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics, and the Federal Roads Office

Aspects monitored	Indicators
Institutionalization	Existence of sustainable procurement action plans at organization or department level
	Integration of sustainable procurement in procedures and tools
	Leadership, responsibilities, and coordination roles/ mechanisms established or assigned for sustainable procurement
	Availability of tracking systems for measuring sustainable procurement
Outputs	Number of staff trained in sustainable procurement
	Number of engagement activities with suppliers on sustainable procurement topics
	Number of staff dedicated to sustainable procurement
	✓ Number of calls for tenders including sustainability criteria
Sustainability outcomes	✓ Number or value of contracts including sustainability criteria
	Quantities of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	✓ Financial value of sustainable goods, services or works purchased
	Expenditure on preferred companies (SMEs, women-owned businesses, local companies, etc.)
	Environmental benefits/ impacts of the procurement (e.g. CO ₂ saved)
	Economic benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. greener supply chains)
	Social benefits/impacts of the procurement process (e.g. direct generation of employment opportunities, including the promotion of labor standards for workers in the global supply chain)
	Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs

CREDITS

This Factsheet was produced thanks to the information provided by Ruth Freiermuth Knuchel from the Federal Office for the Environment; Nicole Zurbriggen Bucher and Paul Mueller from the Federal Office for Buildings and Logistics; and Céline Brugger from the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.



National government SPP contact

Ruth Freiermuth Knuchel
Federal Office for the Environment

oeekologische-beschaffung@bafu.admin.ch

<https://www.bkb.admin.ch/bkb/de/home/themen/nachhaltige-beschaffung.html>

<https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/de/home/themen/wirtschaft-konsum/fachinformationen/oeekologische-oeffentliche-beschaffung.html>

Environmental, social and economic objectives in national guidelines: Normalised average weight

OECD member countries (24 countries):

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Slovenia, Switzerland, USA

Non-OECD countries (21 countries):

Belarus, Belize, Cambodia, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay

	OECD countries	Non-OECD countries
Environmental weight	35 %	19 %
Social weight	30 %	37 %
Economic weight	35 %	45 %

WORM preliminary survey results (preliminary!)

<https://survey.zohopublic.eu/zs/ysBupE>

Humanitarian practitioner from OECD countries:

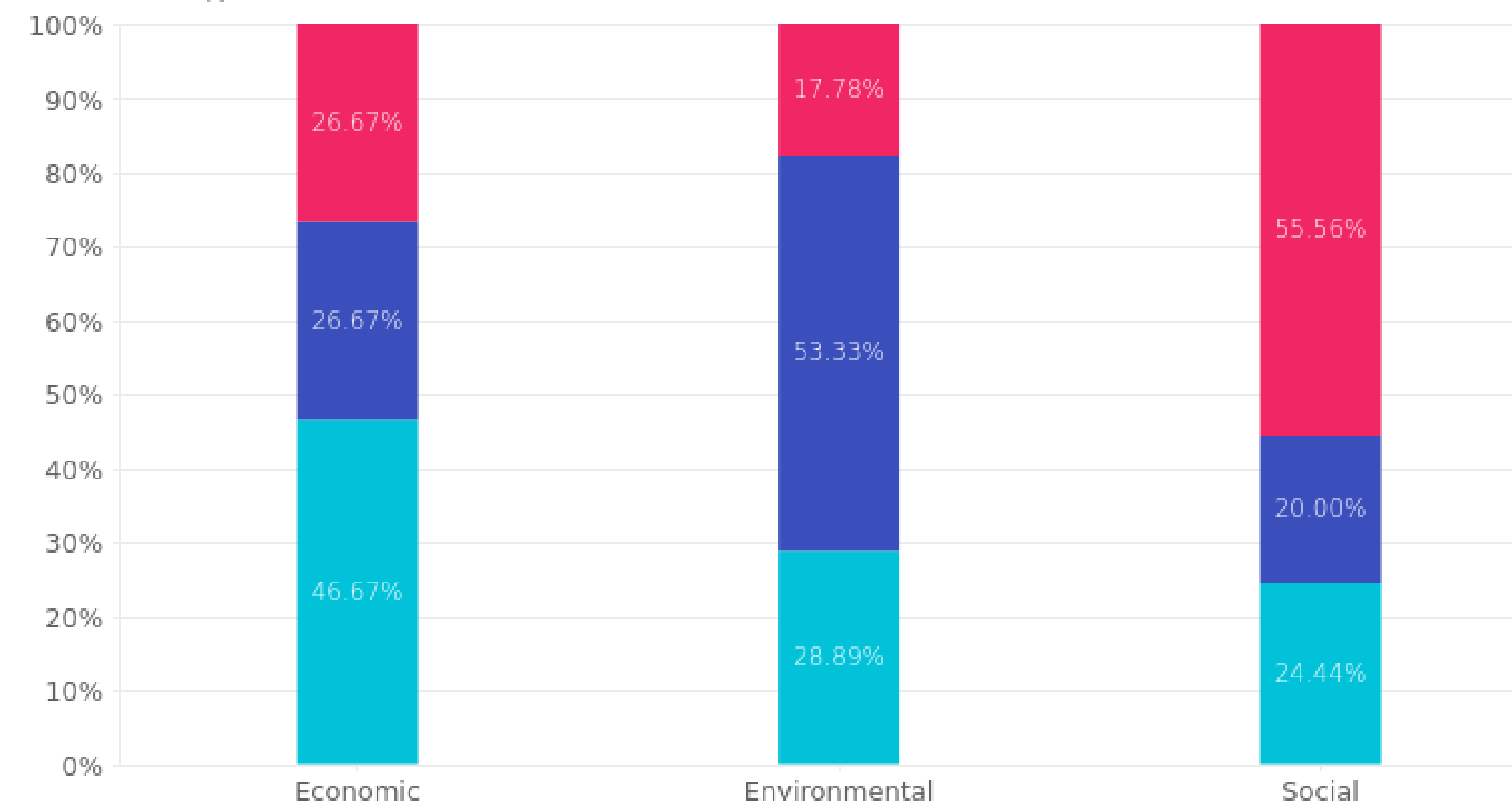
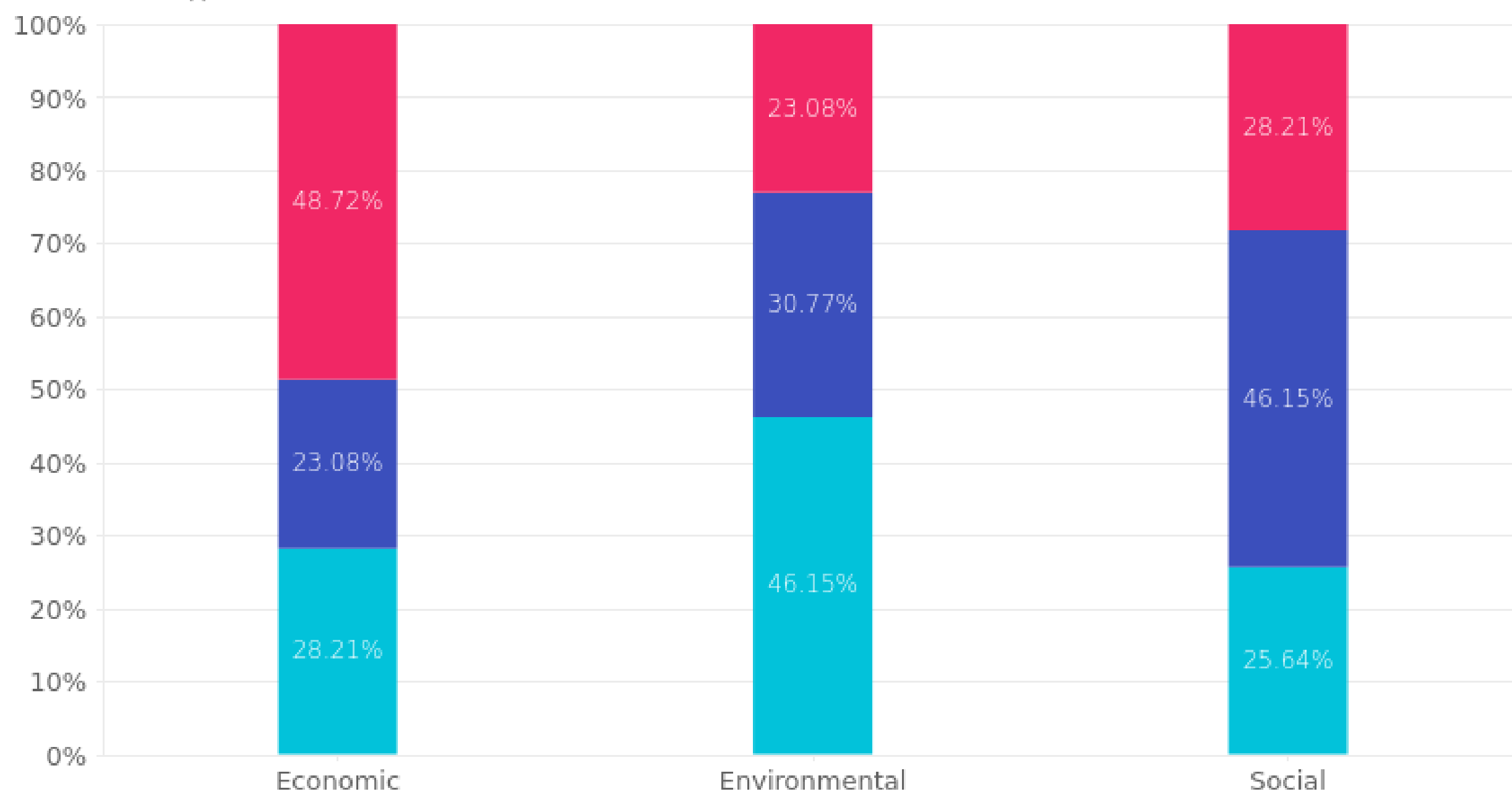
Humanitarian practitioner from non OECD countries:

Rank the following sustainability aspects according to the relative importance: most important (1) to least important (3).

Rank the following sustainability aspects according to the relative importance: most important (1) to least important (3).

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0

Answered: 45 Skipped: 0



● 1

● 2

● 3

Social dimension:

Humanitarian practitioner from OECD countries:

1. Human right compliancy
2. Occupational health & safety management
3. Ethically or fairly graded goods

Cultural appropriateness
 Gender equity
 Diversity and inclusion
 Education and training

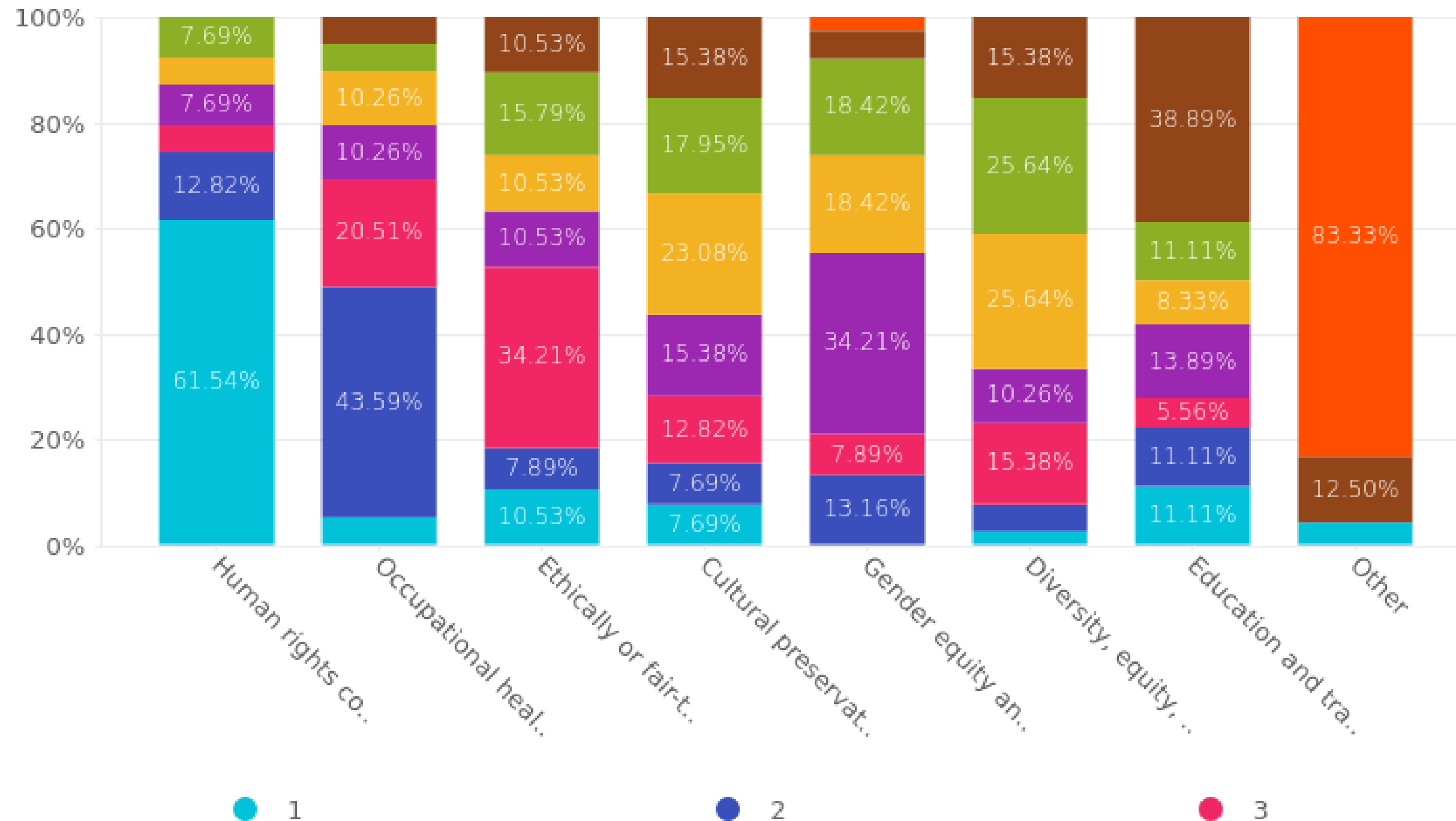
Humanitarian practitioner from non OECD countries:

1. Occupational health & safety management
2. Human right compliancy
3. Ethically or fairly graded goods

Diversity and inclusion
 Cultural appropriateness
 Education and training
 Gender equity

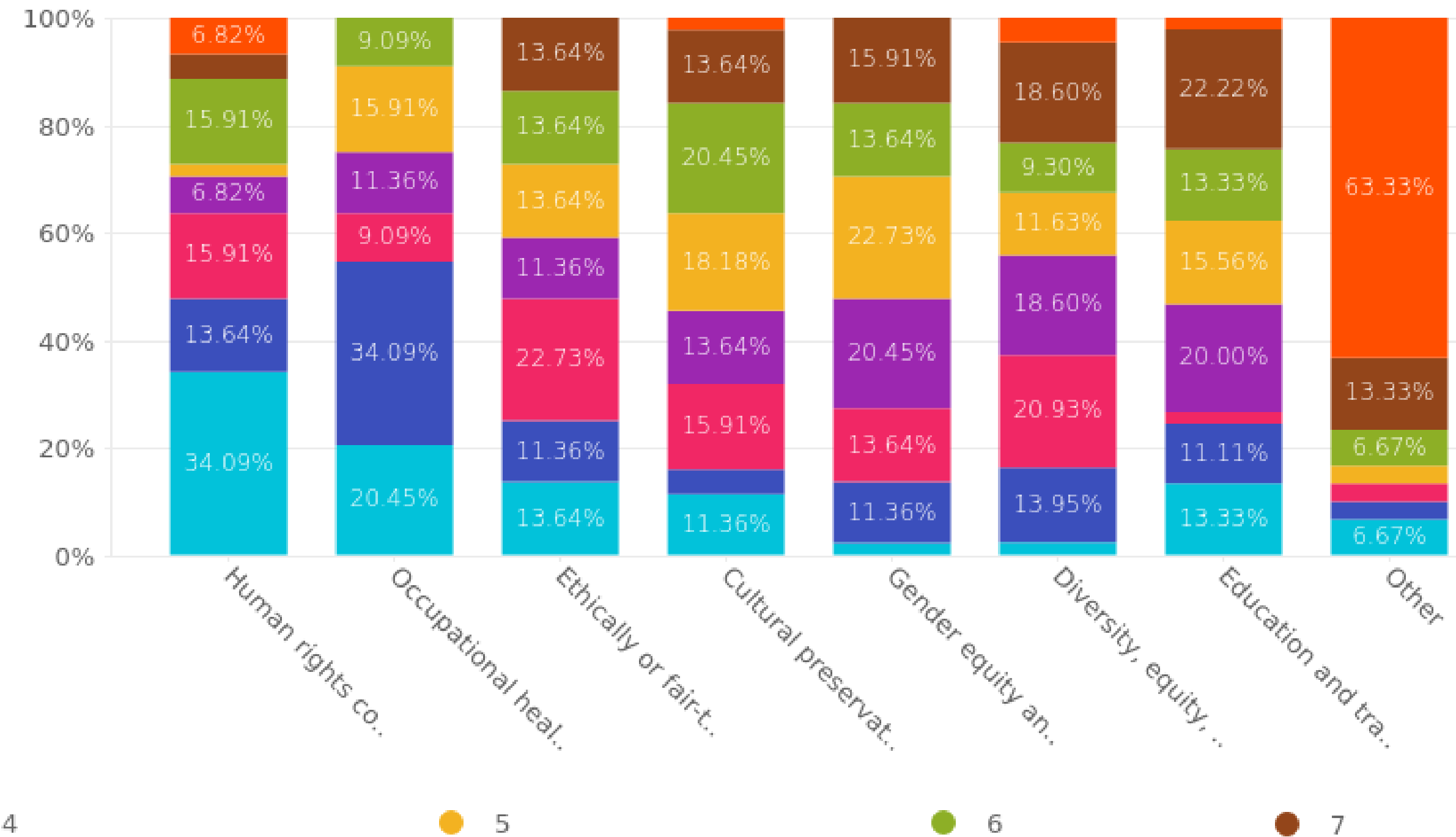
Rank the following Social sustainability considerations according to their relative importance: most important (1) to least important (8).

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0



Rank the following Social sustainability considerations according to their relative importance: most important (1) to least important (8).

Answered: 45 Skipped: 0



Economic dimension:

Humanitarian practitioner from OECD countries:

1. Long-term value creation and quality
2. Local economic development
3. Cost effectiveness and VfM

Lifecycle costing

Innovation and market development

Efficiency in budget spending

Humanitarian practitioner from non OECD countries:

1. Cost effectiveness and VfM
2. Local economic development
3. Long-term value creation and quality

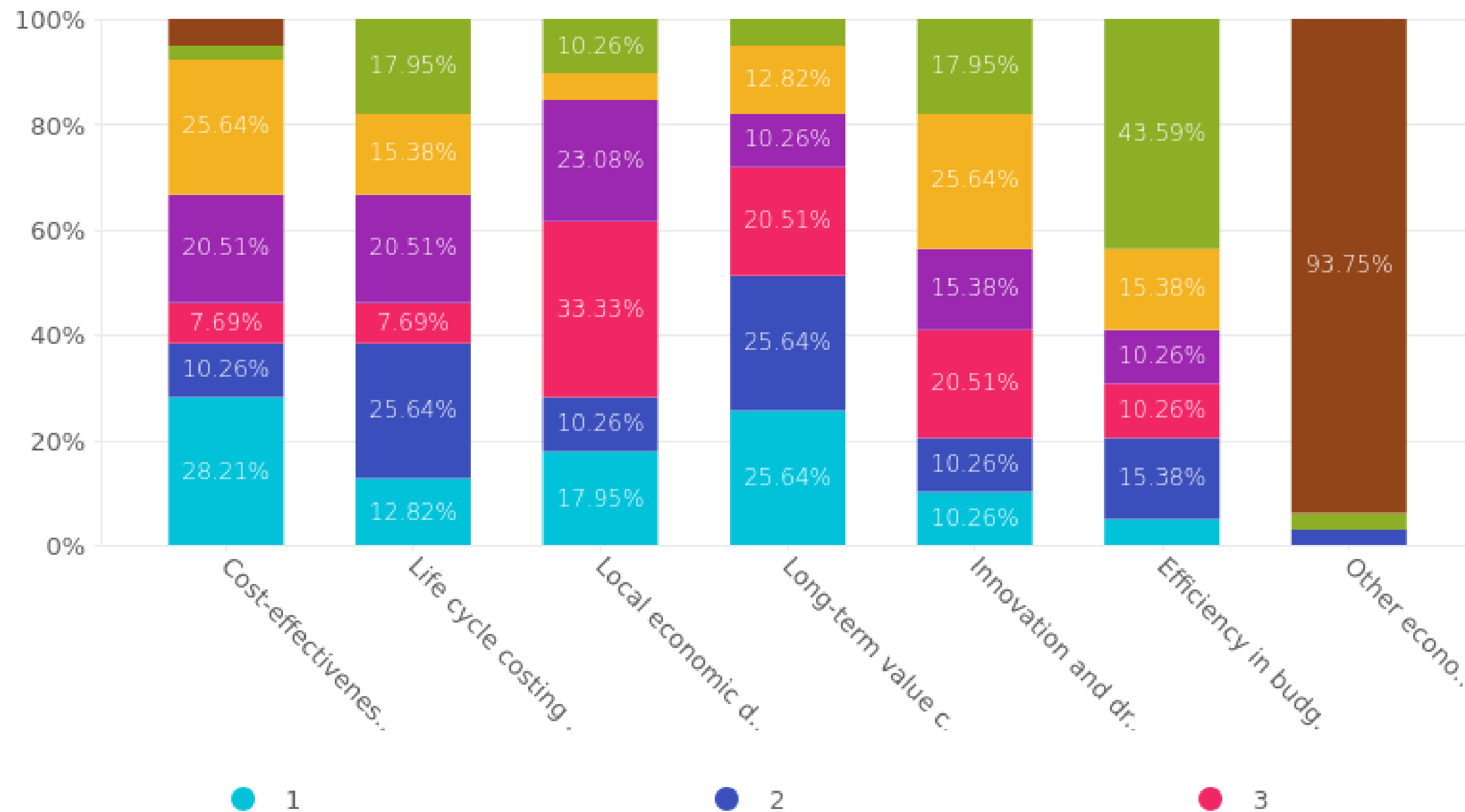
Lifecycle costing

Innovation and market development

Efficiency in budget spending

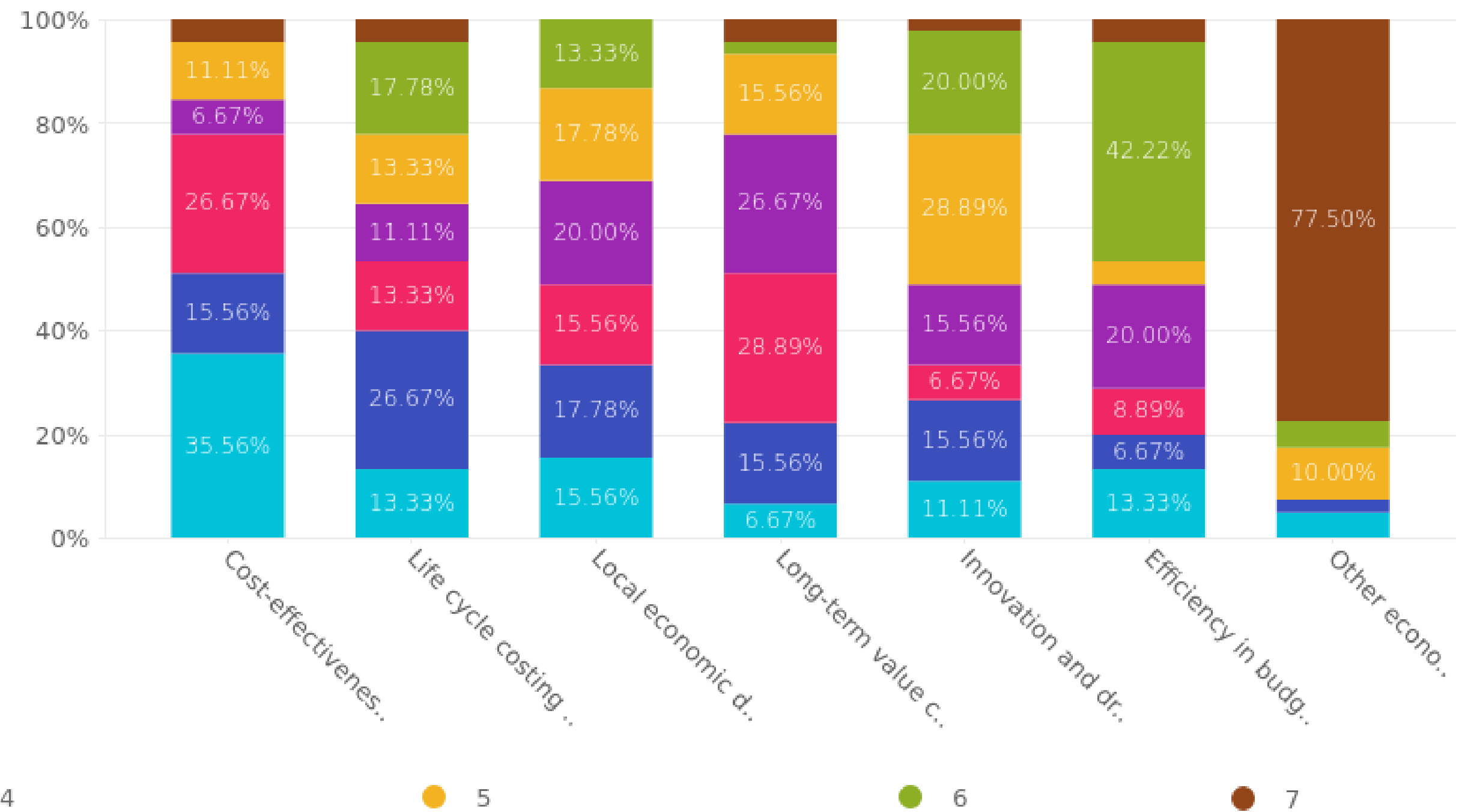
Rank the following Economic sustainability considerations according to their relative importance: most important (1) to least important (7).

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0



Rank the following Economic sustainability considerations according to their relative importance: most important (1) to least important (7).

Answered: 45 Skipped: 0



Environmental dimension:

Humanitarian practitioner from OECD countries:

- 1- Reducing waste & improving WM
- 2- Improving resource management
- 3- Selecting sustainable materials

- Reducing hazardous materials
- Reducing carbon footprint
- Increasing local production

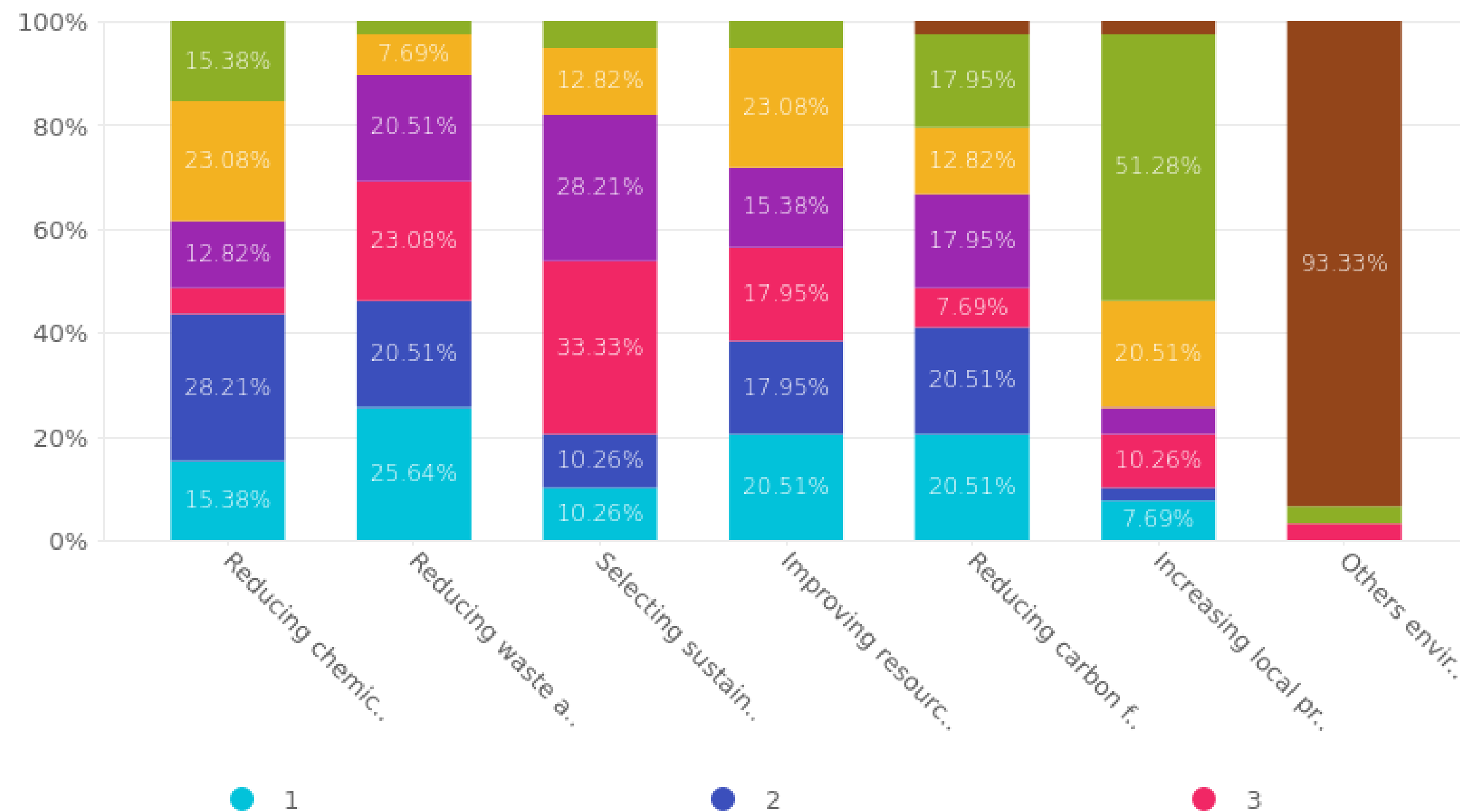
Humanitarian practitioners from non-OECD countries:

- 1- Reducing hazardous materials
- 2- Reducing waste & improving WM
- 3- Selecting sustainable materials

- Improving resource management
- Reducing carbon footprint
- Increasing local production

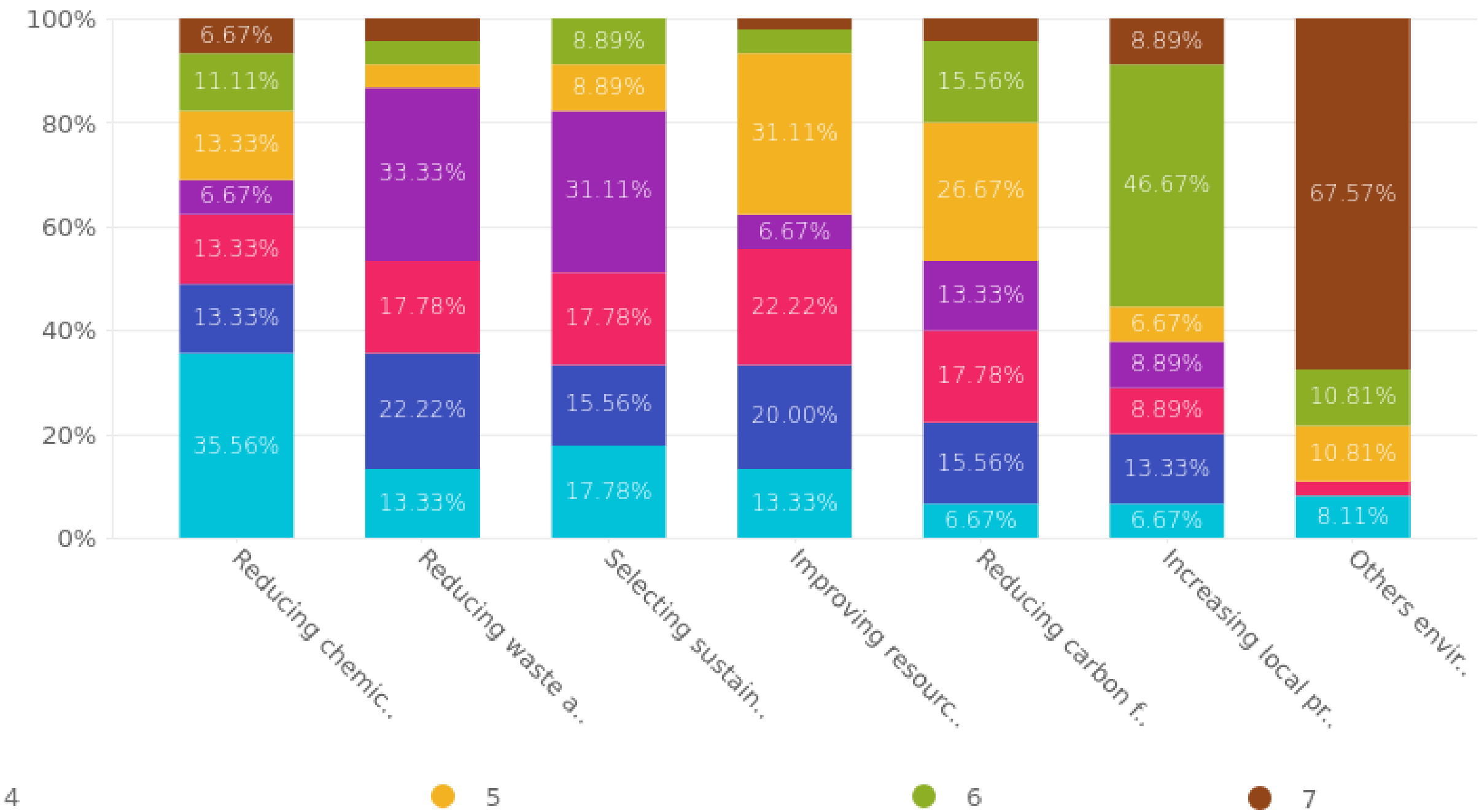
Rank the following Environmental sustainability considerations according to their relative importance: most important (1) to least important (7).

Answered: 39 Skipped: 0



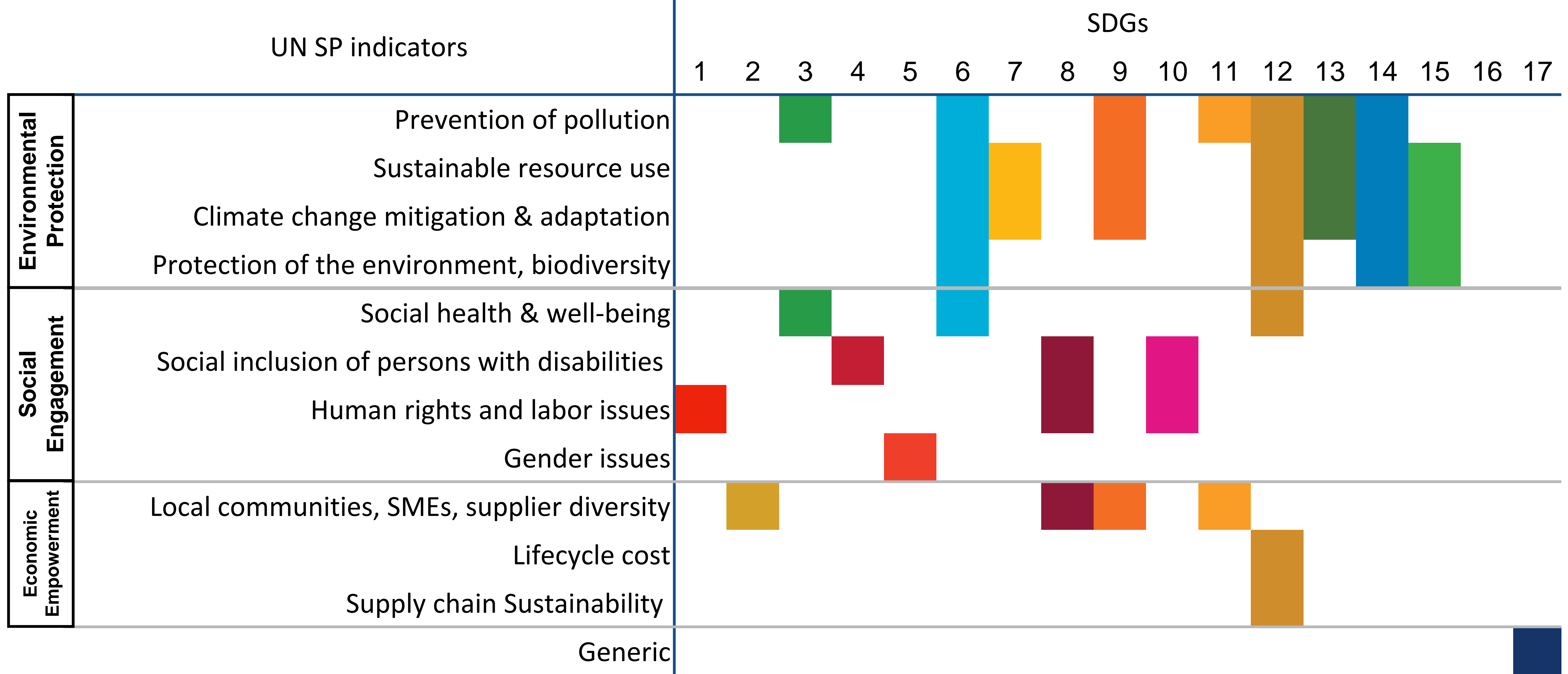
Rank the following Environmental sustainability considerations according to their relative importance: most important (1) to least important (7).

Answered: 45 Skipped: 0



UN SP Indicators

<https://www.ungm.org/Shared/KnowledgeCenter/Pages/SustProcIndicators>



UN SP Indicators

SP indicators	Level 2 indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Prevention of pollution	Corporate env. policy or EMS			█			█			█		█	█	█	█			
	Hazardous material management (production)			█			█			█		█	█	█	█			
	Air emission management (production)			█			█			█		█	█	█	█			
	Solid waste management (production)			█			█			█		█	█	█	█			
	Wastewater management (production)			█			█			█		█	█	█	█			
Sustainable resource use	Eco-labels or equivalent for sustainable resource use						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
	Use of recycled, biodegradable, reusable, renewable materials/circular materials						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
	Take-back programme or end-of-life management system						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
	Reduced or bulk packaging of the product						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
Climate change mitigation & adaptation	GHG emission reporting and disclosure						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
	Use of low-carbon energy-efficient technology						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
	Energy-efficient and clean logistic transportation						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
	Carbon offsetting of emissions during production						█	█		█		█	█	█	█	█		
Biodiversity	Legal and sustainable agriculture, fishing, forestry						█					█			█	█		
Social health & well-being	Avoidance of potentially hazardous chemicals (ex. VOCs)			█			█					█						
	Labelling of included and used hazardous chemicals			█			█					█						
Inclusion	Adapted to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities				█				█		█							█
	Vendors need to be disability-inclusive				█				█		█							█

Key product aspects under ESPR

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



Key product aspects under ESPR

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



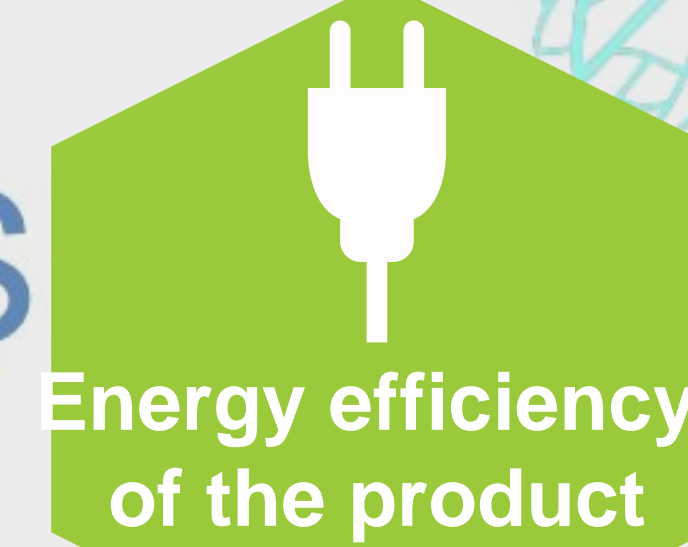
Key product aspects under ESPR

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



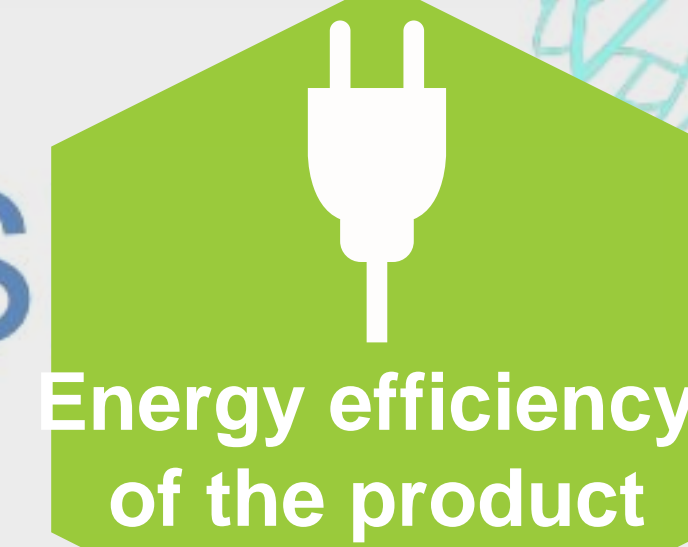
Key product aspects under ES

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



Key product aspects under ES

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



Energy efficiency of the product



Renewable content



Recycled content



Water use & efficiency



Resource use & efficiency



Upgradability



Possibility of Recycling



End-of-Life Management



Generation of Waste materials



Environmental Footprint



Energy use & efficiency



Reusability



Reliability



Possibility of Recovery of Materials



Recyclable content



Presence of Substances of Concern



Durability



Reparability



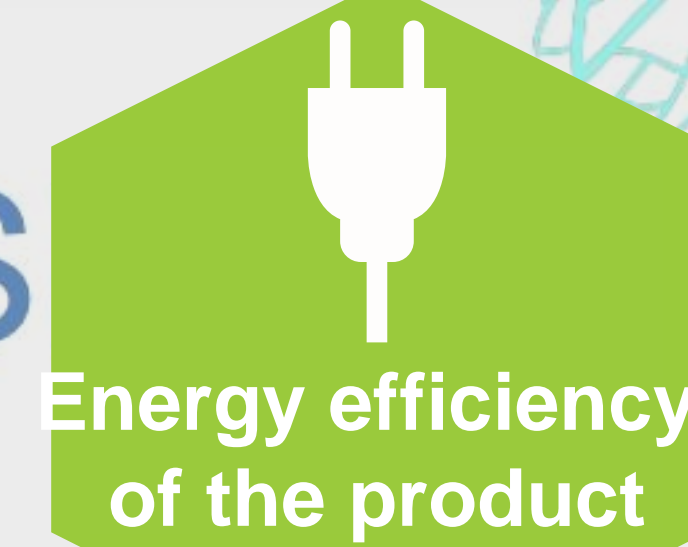
Maintenance & Refurbishment



Possibility of Remanufacturing

Key product aspects under ES

Article 5 – Ecodesign requirements



Energy efficiency of the product



Renewable content



Recycled content



Water use & efficiency



Resource use & efficiency



Upgradability



Possibility of Recycling



End-of-Life Management



Generation of Waste materials



Environmental Footprint



Energy use & efficiency



Reusability



Reliability



Possibility of Recovery of Materials



Recyclable content



Extended list Presence of Substances of Concern




Durability



Reparability



Maintenance & Refurbishment

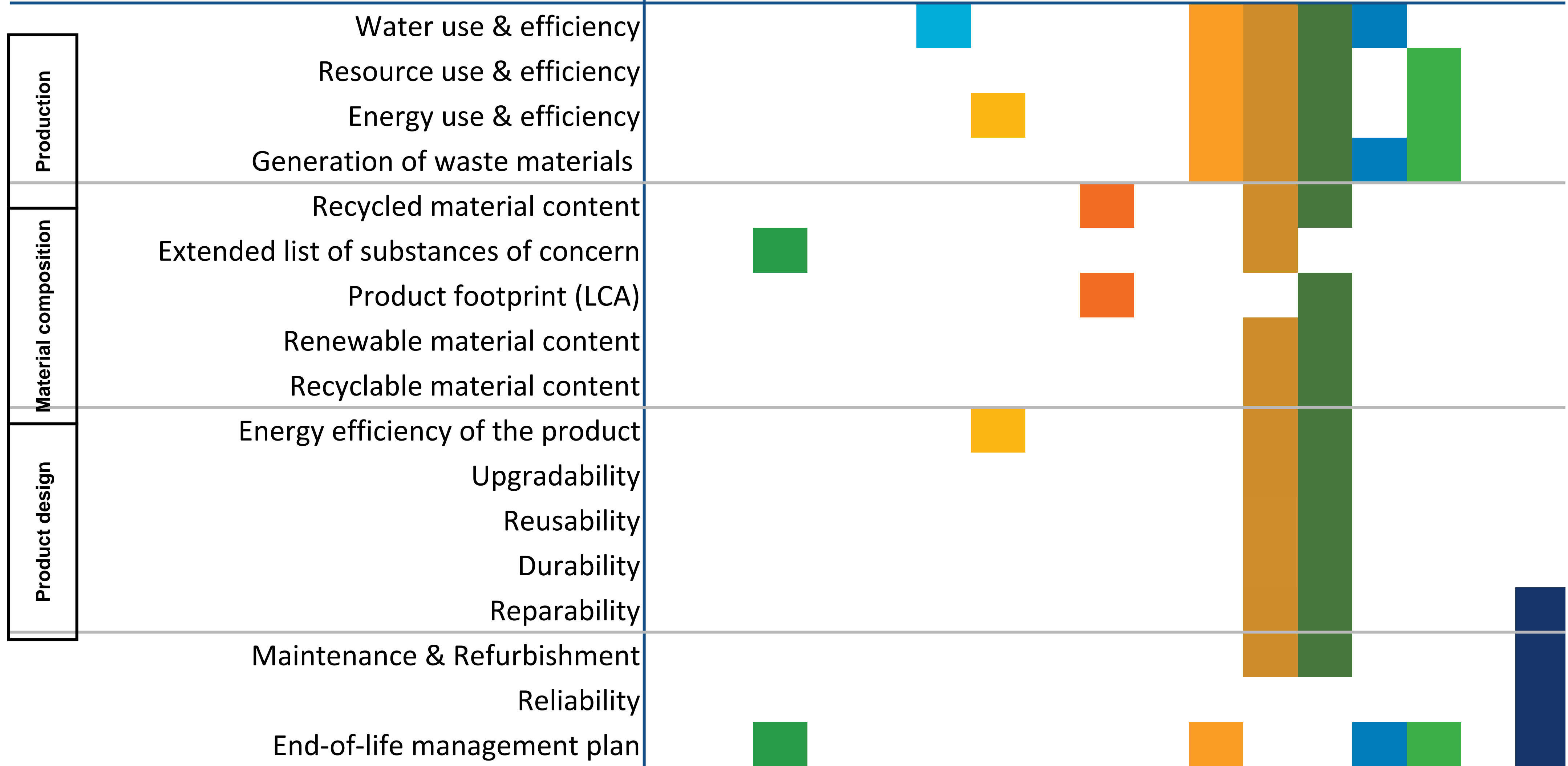


Possibility of Remanufacturing

EU Ecodesign Regulation

SDGs

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17



Workshop 1: Priority framework dimensions selection

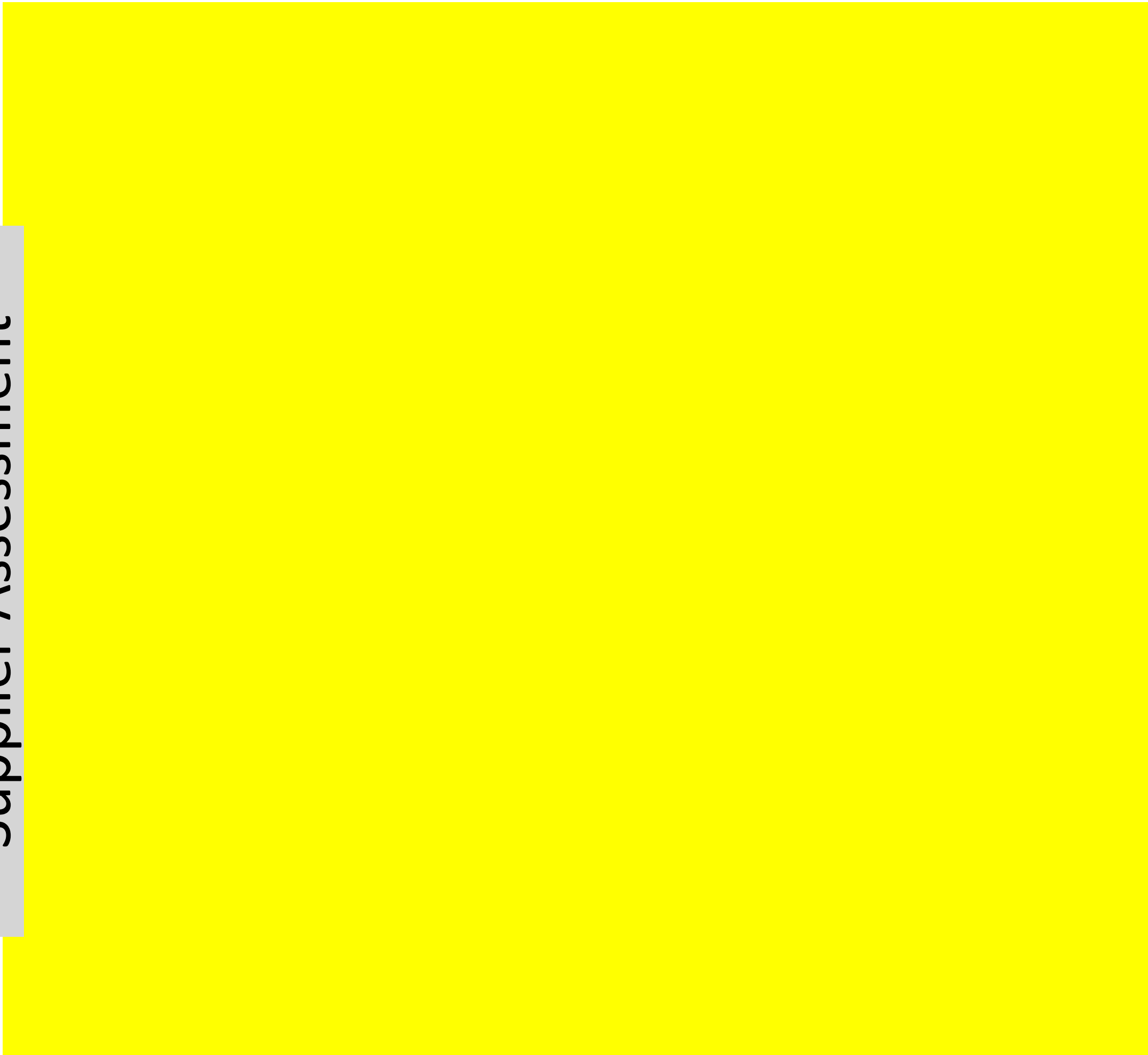


Funded by
the European Union

worm

Procurement Policy/Strategy

Supplier
Supplier Assessment



Product
Product Specifications



Procurement Policy/Strategy

Lifecycle cost

Local communities, SMEs, supplier diversity

Supply chain sustainability

End-of-life management plan

Social inclusion of persons with disabilities

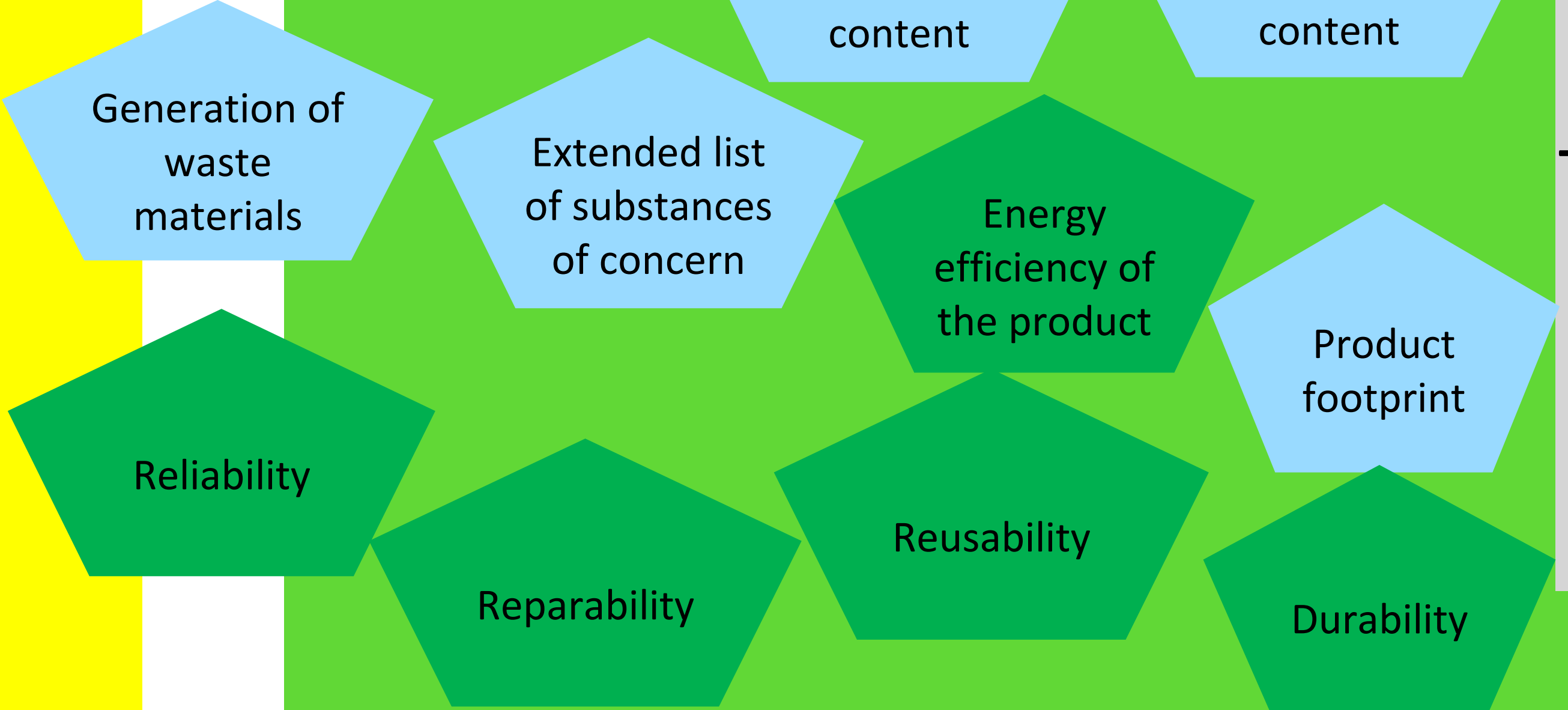
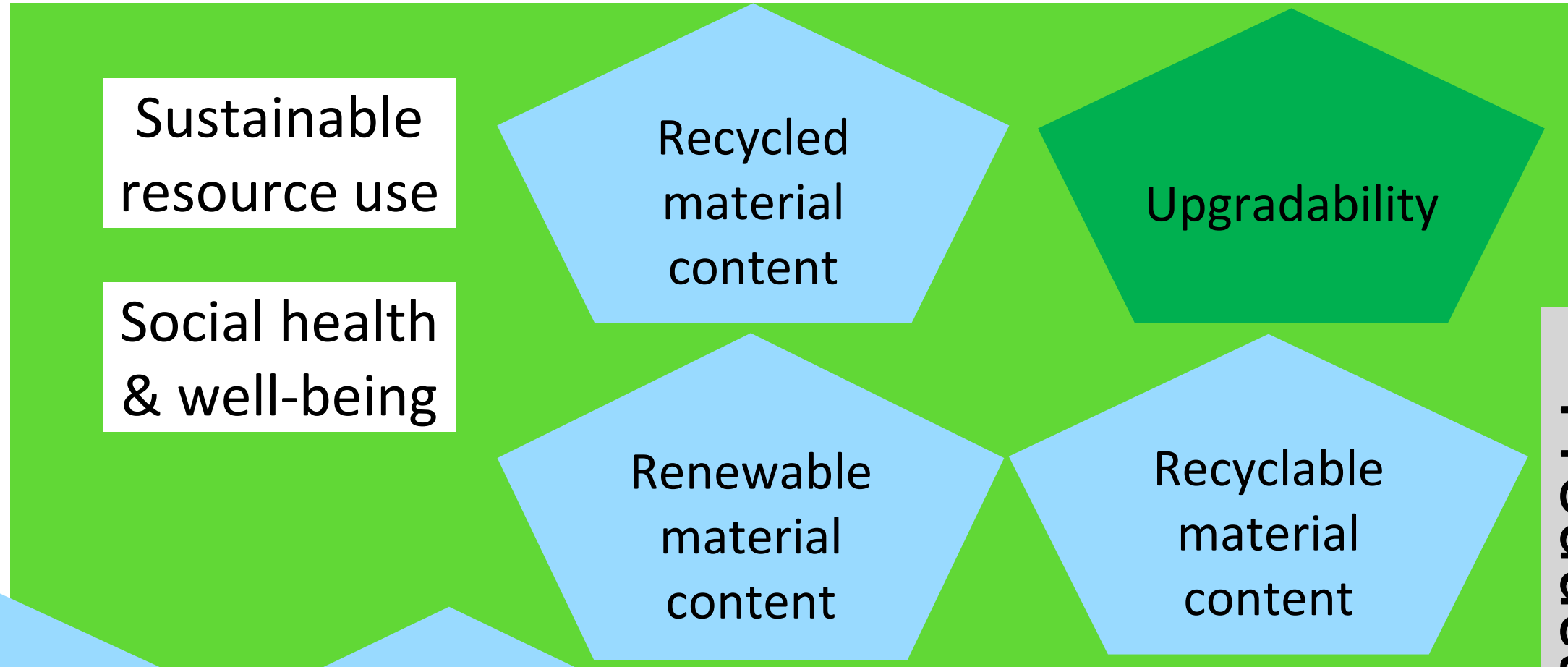
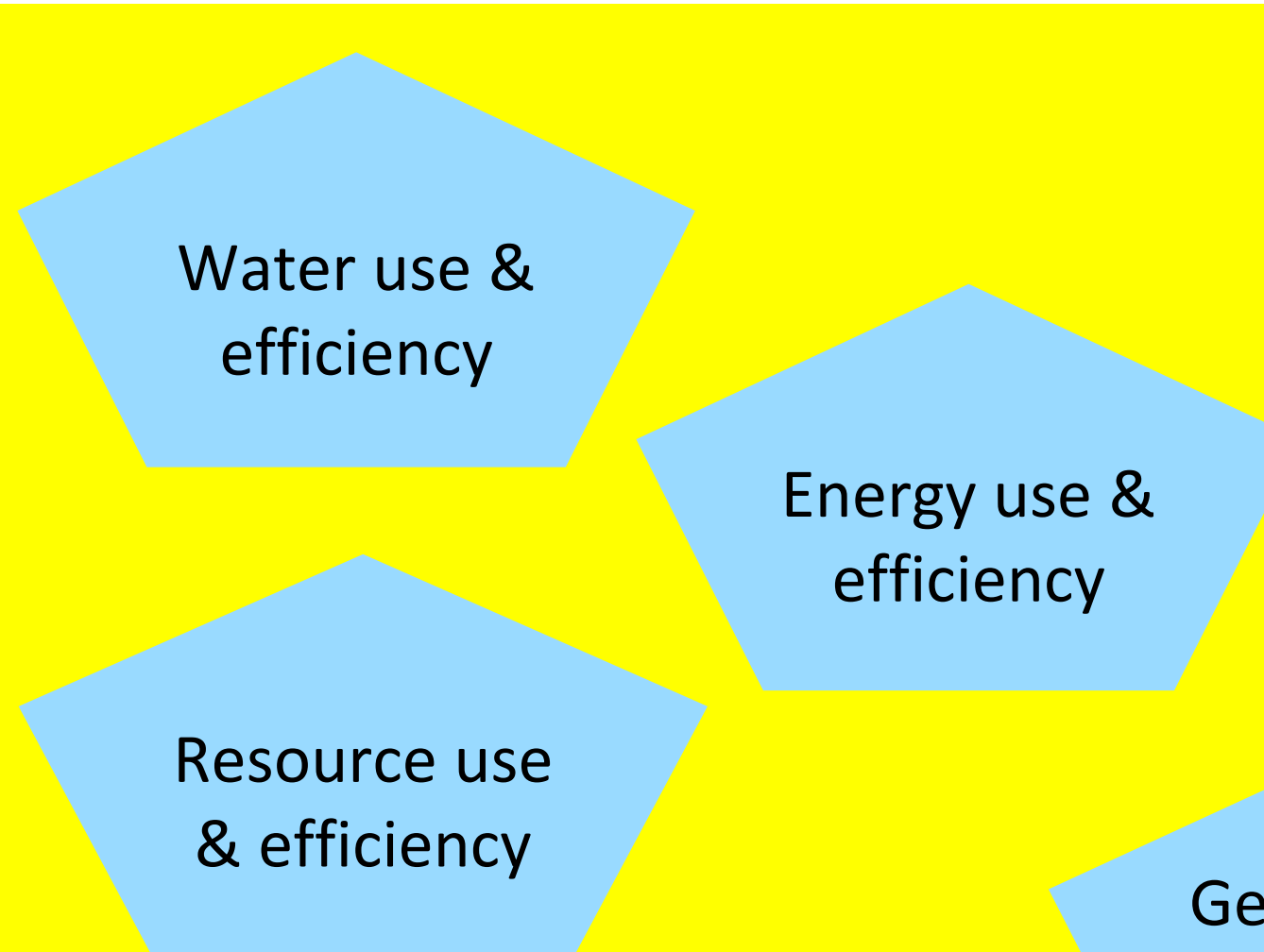
Prevention of pollution

Protection of Environment Biodiversity

Climate change mitigation

Human rights and labor issues

Gender issues



Supplier Assessment

Product Specifications

Procurement Policy/Strategy

- Local sourcing (local and regional)
- Promotion of SMEs
- Lifecycle cost analysis and product footprint
- End-of-life management plan
- Sustainable supply chain requirements adherence (of suppliers)

Social Dimensions:

- Human Rights and Labor Rights Compliance
- Occupational health and safety compliance
- Social Inclusion & Gender Equity (EDI)

Environmental Dimensions:

- Climate change mitigation and adaption criteria
- Pollution control/prevention measures in production
- Biodiversity protection measures
- Resource use and efficiency
- Generation of Waste and Waste management
- Hazardous substance management

Economic/Legal dimensions (not discussed)

- Financial, Reliability and Legal Criteria (and more)

Material composition:

- Use (presence) of substances of concern
- Use of recycled materials
- Use of renewable materials
- Use of (locally) recyclable materials

Product design:

- Durability of product
- Design for repair
- Design for other circularity criteria

Other

- Take-back or end-of-life waste management criteria
- Energy efficiency
- Culturally appropriate products

Supplier Assessment

Product Specifications



Essential, Recommendable or not important?

Time for feedback



Funded by
the European Union

Workshop 2 (breakout in stakeholder groups)

What is done, where are opportunities



Funded by
the European Union

worm

Activity 2 – breakout rooms

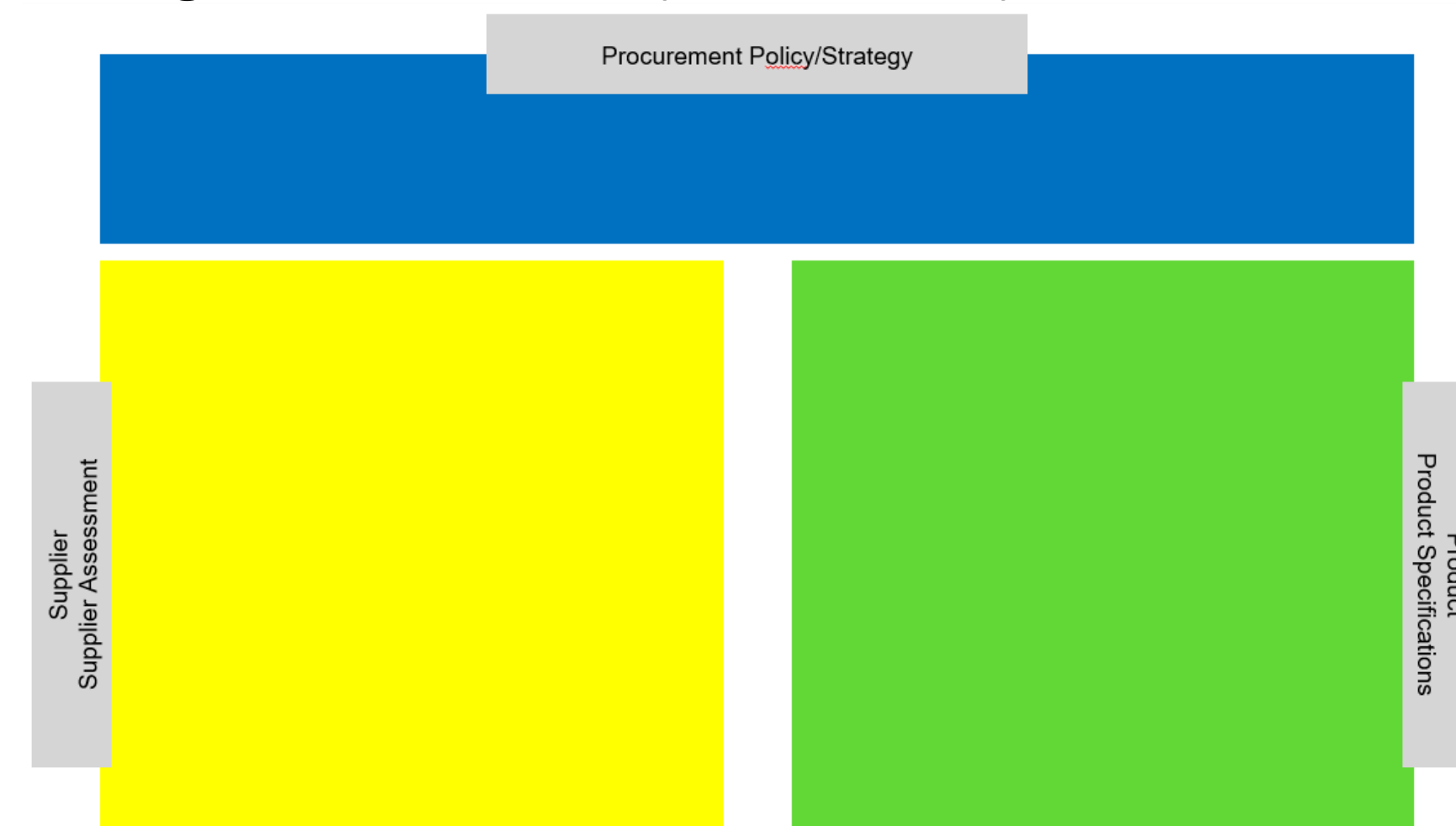
Breakout into **three groups**, per stakeholder group

1. Procurement and NGO/UN stakeholder group
2. Sustainability expertise group (UN & NGOs, academia and technical experts)
3. Donors and funders

MIRO : <https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVK50yh8g=/>

Assignment 1: group exercise, what has been done, add sticky notes to the grid (5 minutes)

Assignment 2: Opportunities and Challenges, add sticky notes to the grid and discuss (20 minutes)



Funded by
the European Union



Plenary discussions

Main findings

1. Procurement group
2. Sustainability group
3. Donors and Funders group

Questions and discussion



worm



<http://wormproject.eu>



[wormproject](https://www.linkedin.com/company/wormproject)



[wormproject.eu](https://www.facebook.com/wormproject.eu)



[worm_eu](https://twitter.com/worm_eu)



Funded by
the European Union

