

## Plan to Accelerate [Sustainable Public Procurement]

**Axis:** 6. Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology and Capacity Building ▾

**Key objective:** 22. Climate integrated public procurement ▾

**Other relevant objectives:** 2. Accelerating zero and low emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors ▾

23. Harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards ▾ 24. Climate and trade ▾

26. Governance, state capacities and institutional strengthening for climate action, planning and preparedness ▾

28. Innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses ▾ 30. Information integrity in climate change matters ▾

18. Education, capacity-building and job creation to address climate change ▾

**Solution:** [Harnessing public procurement in high-impact sectors to drive climate action and a just transition]

**Host initiative:** UNEP/ 10YFP, MGI Brazil, UNIDO/IDDI (on hard-to-abate industrial sectors)

**Supporting Partners:** Brazil's Attorney General's Office (AGU), Jataí Institute; FAO, UNOPS, UN ECLAC, UN Global Compact, Oxford Net Zero and the Climate Policy Hub at the University of Oxford; UNDP, GIZ, SKAO

**Member States:**

**Scope:** [Addressed scope, such as specific technologies and geographic/sectoral focus, if any.]

- Geographic: Global
- Sectoral:

The plan includes two complementary public procurement pathways addressing different SDG objectives within high-impact sectors:

a) Advancing sustainable public procurement as a comprehensive policy approach across key sectors — including food, health, transport, built environment, and Information and Communication Technology — by operationalizing three complementary approaches: what governments buy, who they buy from, and how they buy, through capacity-building, the promotion of holistic and inclusive procurement practices, and strengthened evidence and accountability to drive circularity, decarbonization, and progress toward SDG 12.7.1.

b) Advancing public procurement of low-carbon products from hard-to-abate sectors, starting with cement, concrete, and steel for construction, to create demand signals that accelerate industrial transformation and reduce embodied carbon.

Other aspects: common to both pathways is an alignment with a just transition that leaves no one behind, and efforts to improve indicators including accounting of embodied GHG emissions to support net zero targets.

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Governance, Continuity and Monitoring: MGI Brazil and UNEP propose to co-host the secretariat of the Plan, with support from UNIDO, either permanently or on rotation with other interested initiatives, which will provide continuity in oversight, communication, and tracking of the plan's progress up to 2028, including reporting results at regular intervals through their own channels and annual progress reports, as well as towards the Global Climate Action Portal (a.k.a NAZCA).

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Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity ▾
  - *Rationale: [Some governments include risk considerations (e.g., lifecycle emissions, resilience, social risk), but integration into procurement decision-making is uneven. Tools exist, yet are not systematically applied in tenders.]*
  - *Cement and steel, hard-to-abate heavy industries, account for roughly 15% of global emissions, and public procurement can represent up to 40% of national cement demand and 25% of steel demand in some countries. Making risk-informed decisions on buying low-emission materials, governments require credible and comparable data on products. They also require knowledge of availability and any price premiums associated with low-emission materials.]*
- **Technology shifts:** Medium maturity ▾
  - *Rationale: [Many sustainable technologies/products across high-impact sectors are market-ready. However, procurement uptake lags because criteria are not standardized, supply is patchy, and buyers face uncertainty about performance/compatibility.]*
  - *In the specific case of heavy industries, leading material producers and manufacturers have or are adopting energy efficiency technologies and product innovations, which will achieve partial emission reductions (low-emission materials). Supply of near-zero emission cement, concrete, and steel is critically dependent on commercialization of breakthrough technologies, such as green hydrogen and CCUS.]*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Low maturity ▾
  - *Rationale: [This is one of the major bottlenecks. Procurement officers often lack training on lifecycle costing, circularity criteria, legal requirements or sustainability verification. Few countries embed SPP, as it applies to all commodities, in civil service curricula. In the specific case of construction, fewer still have embodied emissions criteria for construction materials.]*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** Medium maturity ▾
  - *Rationale: [Multi-stakeholder engagement is happening, but often fragmented. Supplier voices, especially SMEs and women-led enterprises, are underrepresented. Processes are not consistently inclusive across sectors/regions.]*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** Low maturity ▾
  - *Rationale: [This is a critical barrier. No globally harmonized standards for “circular” or “sustainable” products across high-impact sectors. Lack of a harmonized standard on carbon accounting across procurement categories. Fragmentation across ecolabels and certification schemes leads to confusion and slows adoption. For construction materials, there are multiple standards and taxonomies associated with low-emission materials in use, but there are issues with transparency, comparability, and harmonization.]*

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- **Supply:** Medium maturity ▾
  - *Rationale:* [Many large government contractors have few other stakeholders (e.g. investors, corporate customers) demanding their decarbonization, and thus are behind their peers in their own sustainability journeys. In some high-impact sectors, supply of greener products is emerging, but not yet sufficient to meet large-scale procurement demand. SMEs in particular face challenges scaling to meet requirements. Supply constraints worsen in low-income countries. In cement and concrete, there are existing solutions that can reduce embodied emissions up to ~30%, though investment in breakthrough technologies is required to reduce emissions further. In steel construction products, low-emission materials are made available from recycled steel in regions with ample scrap supply and clean electricity only. Investment in breakthrough technologies and clean electricity supply is required to supply significantly lower-emission steel globally.]
- **Demand:** Low maturity ▾
  - *Rationale:* [While many governments have SPP policies, demand signals and incentives remain fragmented and weak. Lack of binding procurement mandates and inconsistent criteria create uncertainty for suppliers. Many products and services are only produced for government procurement with no other buyers demanding their decarbonization (e.g. products for defense, national security, space travel, public health). Few aggregated buyer alliances exist at regional/global scale. And few address embodied emissions in construction materials.]
- **Public/private finance:** Low maturity ▾
  - *Rationale:* [Limited finance instruments specifically support suppliers to transition to sustainable production to meet procurement criteria. Most green financing tools focus on capital-intensive infrastructure projects, not on supporting governments and suppliers to meet sustainability requirements in public procurement. No systemic de-risking instruments for suppliers engaged in SPP tenders.]
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** High maturity ▾
  - *Rationale:* [Strong networks exist (e.g., One Planet SPP Programme). However, coordination across these initiatives is still fragmented, and linkages to financing institutions, private sector and mainstream government buyers remain weak.
  - *In the specific case of the built environment there are many established partnerships and collaborations on the overall reduction of embodied emissions and environmental impacts of construction projects and the built environment, such as UNEP's Global Alliance on Buildings and Construction and CEM IDDI hosted by UNIDO, which partners and collaborates with UNEP One Planet, Global ABC, the UN Global Compact's Coalition for Sustainable Procurement and numerous related initiatives, such as the Breakthrough Agenda and the First Movers Coalition.]*
- **Policy & regulatory:** Medium maturity ▾
  - *Rationale:* [An increasing number of countries have SPP frameworks or policies, but most lack binding mandates or enforcement. There are many common legal constraints to scaling innovation in public procurement, and many more specific to a single government or region. The implementation gap remains wide and is a key roadblock. Few policies integrate circular economy principles explicitly. Best practice examples are still exceptions.
  - *In the specific case of the built environment, very few governments globally have legislation or procurement policy in place to procure low-emissions cement, concrete and steel in construction projects, or other materials produced in hard-to-abate sectors.]*
- **Public opinion:** Low maturity ▾

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- *Rationale: [Public awareness of procurement's role is limited, but SPP can build trust when governments lead by example. Visible outcomes can show national and international commitments in action and strengthen support for sustainable transitions.]*
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Public procurement, representing 13–20% of GDP and up to 50% of total government spending, close to USD 9.5 trillion globally, offers governments a powerful yet underutilized lever to shape markets (Mazzucato, 2025). It is also responsible for an estimated 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions (World Economic Forum, 2022), underscoring its potential to drive significant emissions reductions. Sustainable public procurement (SPP) is the process through which public organizations and their partners meet their needs for goods, works, or services while maximizing positive and minimizing negative environmental, social, and economic impacts throughout the entire life cycle. Operating at the intersection of government and business, SPP directs how public resources flow into markets and determines who participates, under what terms, and with what expectations. Unlike many regulatory measures, such as carbon taxes or fuel emission standards, procurement reform is often less politically contentious, since it focuses on how governments act as market participants. This makes SPP a practical and strategic instrument for implementing climate policy, particularly in a period of economic and political uncertainty.

By integrating sustainability into purchasing decisions, SPP can create stable and predictable demand that de-risks investments in cleaner technologies, fosters circular and resource-efficient business models, and broadens access to economic opportunities. It enables governments not only to achieve policy objectives but also to enhance value for money — delivering multiple environmental, social, and economic returns from public budgets. Focusing on high-impact sectors makes SPP more powerful. For example, SPP can be used to drive decarbonization of hard-to-abate industrial sectors, using procurement to send strong demand signals and create early markets for low-emission products, accelerating investment in breakthrough technologies and industrial decarbonization.

Despite this potential, SPP remains underutilized. Many countries have established policies and regulatory frameworks, yet implementation often lags behind. This PAS provides a systemic enabling framework for SPP implementation: strengthening institutional capacity, advancing life-cycle and circularity criteria, fostering early market engagement, and building monitoring and accountability systems.

To demonstrate a targeted sectoral public procurement initiative, the PAS includes a green public procurement Pledge (a component of SPP, green public procurement (GPP) is the process where public authorities purchase goods, services, and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their lifecycle) and sector-specific guidance on buying low-emission materials in construction projects. Together, these components demonstrate both the sector-specific depth required to reduce emissions in priority industries and the cross-sectoral breadth needed to embed climate-integrated procurement across government systems, ensuring scale, resilience, and long-term impact.

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To demonstrate the growth in aggregated demand signals for low emission materials, the PAS also aims to broadcast the work of private-sector procurement initiatives, such as the UNGC's Coalition for Sustainable Procurement, the First Movers Coalition (FMC), ConcreteZero and SteelZero, and the Buyers Alliances for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAFA) and Zero Emission Marine Fuel (ZEMBA).

This PAS complements other sectoral PAS initiatives under the COP30 Action Agenda, acting as an enabler of transformation across high-impact sectors and accelerating progress toward the achievement of the SDGs.

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any):

This plan aims to accelerate measurable progress by focusing on four strategic levers applied in key sectors such as the **built environment, food, health, transport, and ICT**. It seeks to close the implementation gap and scale the impact of sustainable public procurement by advancing three complementary approaches — what governments buy, who they buy from, and how they buy — through capacity-building, inclusive and holistic procurement practices, and stronger evidence and accountability systems to drive circularity, decarbonization, and progress toward SDG 12.7.1.

### 1) Implementation Levers:

#### 1. Professionalization and capacity-building:

By training and providing tailored legal and technical assistance to procurement professionals and value chain actors, and strengthening institutional systems, the plan will equip governments to apply circular economy approaches and sustainability criteria consistently, closing the gap between policy intent and implementation.

#### 2. Beyond Price and Holistic Value Assessment through the adoption of prioritized tools in high-impact sectors:

Through the co-development and promotion of existing tools such as ecolabels, certifications (what), and life-cycle-based sustainability criteria (how), supported by sector and context-specific guidance, the plan will enable decision-making that values long-term sustainability outcomes, incentivizes circular solutions, and shifts the focus from lowest upfront cost to overall value and sustainability in tender decisions.

#### 3. Strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration and Early Market Engagement:

By promoting value-chain engagement and institutional coordination, the plan will align market incentives and remove barriers to sustainable purchasing, accelerating the transition to circular business models and sustainable production practices and with attention to gender-responsive and inclusive approaches that ensure equitable access and participation, supporting a just transition.

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### **4. Evidence, monitoring and accountability:**

By supporting the adoption of systems to track the application of sustainability criteria and assess economic, environmental, and social outcomes, the plan will generate evidence of how procurement reduces GHG emissions, drives circularity and sustainable production practices, reduces resource use, and contributes to climate resilience, supporting evidence-based action and **strengthening SDG 12.7.1 reporting**.

#### **2) Green public procurement of products from hard-to-abate heavy industries**

**By 2030, this plan will aggregate and publicize public procurement commitments to signal rising demand for low-emission materials from hard-to-abate heavy industrial sectors, starting with steel, cement, and concrete in infrastructure projects. These sectors produce about 15% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Through IDDI's GPP Pledge, the plan aims to unlock demand that drives investment in low- and near-zero-emission construction materials, while advancing transparency, harmonized standards, and market confidence.**

This will be achieved through the following three levers:

1. **Scaling demand through GPP commitments** – Governments representing up to 25–40% of national demand for steel and cement will adopt procurement commitments, sending strong signals that enable industry investment in transitionary and breakthrough technologies.
2. **Harmonizing standards and data** – By advancing harmonization in GHG emissions reporting standards and methodologies and interoperable definitions, the plan will enhance comparability and transparency across procurement practices, facilitate more accurate measurement of emissions reductions, and enable governments and stakeholders to better track progress toward climate and sustainability targets.
3. **Building partnerships and inclusivity** – As well as collaboration with UNEP on convening and advocacy to support a holistic SPP mandate, IDDI will facilitate knowledge sharing and GPP approaches specific to construction materials and industrial products, supporting in-country decarbonization projects, and enabling developing economies to participate in emerging low-carbon markets. IDDI's scope of influence is broadened through partnerships with three of the Breakthrough Agendas: Buildings, Cement & Concrete, and Steel, and with UNIDO's suite of Industrial Decarbonization programs. IDDI GPP procurement frameworks will be designed to be integrated into broader SPP programs to ensure equitable participation of women-led, youth, indigenous peoples, and small-scale suppliers, particularly in developing economies, in line with the principles of a just transition.

**NOTE: IDDI's submission to the PAS is not to be construed as endorsements by or reflective of the official positions of member governments: the Federal Government of Brazil, Government of Canada, Federal Government of Germany, Government of India,**

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Government of Japan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Federal Government of the United Arab Emirates, Government of the United Kingdom and the United States Government.

### Expected contributions to global processes:

- **Global Stocktake (GST):** addresses key gaps in means of implementation, strengthening government leadership, and global coordination
- **2030 Climate Solutions targets:** accelerates circularity and climate resilience in high-impact sectors
- **SDGs:** directly advances **SDG 12.7** on sustainable procurement, while supporting **SDG 13** (climate action), **SDG 11** (sustainable cities), and **SDG 8** (decent work and economic growth).]

**Outcome 1 — Scaling the Implementation of SPP: A** - By 2030, at least 20 countries will be implementing sustainable public procurement as a driver of a just climate transition, supported through technical assistance and global collaboration that builds institutional capacity and embeds SPP into government systems. **B** - By 2030, at least 15 governments commit to implementing Green Public Procurement (GPP) for low- and near-zero emission cement, concrete, and steel in public infrastructure projects, signaling demand to accelerate decarbonization of heavy industry.

- KPI: Number of countries receiving technical assistance and capacity-building on SPP.
- KPI: Number of procurement officials trained in SPP (disaggregated by sector/region).
- KPI: Number of countries committed to IDDI's GPP Pledge

**Outcome 2 — Embedding Holistic Value in Procurement Decisions:** through the co-development and promotion of lifecycle-based and circularity tools, such as labels and certifications, complemented by sector and context-specific guidance, governments will adopt procurement practices that prioritize long-term sustainability outcomes, incentivize circular solutions, and shift decisions from lowest upfront cost to best overall value.

- KPI: Number of countries/sectors adopting these tools in procurement processes.

**Outcome 3 — Strengthening Accountability and Evidence of Impact:** global monitoring and reporting aligned with SDG 12.7.1 will enable governments to track and demonstrate how procurement reduces emissions, advances circularity, and supports resilience, generating the

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evidence base that guides investment, informs policy, and builds public trust. Harmonizing standards and definitions of low-emission products will improve accuracy and credibility.

- KPI: Number of countries reporting SPP implementation aligned with SDG 12.7.1.
- KPI: Number of countries reporting progress towards GPP Pledge implementation for steel, cement, and concrete



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|---|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| At least 20 governments supported in implementing the Global Framework for Action to drive demand for a near-zero emission, resilient built environment.                | Global collaboration with national and subnational capacity building/pilots | Implement the <i>Global Framework for Action: Harnessing Circular and Sustainable Public Procurement to Drive Demand for a Near-Zero Emission and Resilient Built Environment</i> | Existing action ▾ | Demand ▾             | UNEP 10YFP; the Framework's Leadership Panel (Finland, Netherlands, Senegal, UK) | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | Endorsing countries and municipalities; Building Breakthrough priority action 2 group; SPP programme of the One Planet network; UNOPs; |
| A global framework guides public institutions in the design and implementation of sustainable public food procurement initiatives, including for school meal programmes | Global with targeted initiatives in school meals                            | Develop a Global Framework for Action on Sustainable Public Food Procurement  | New action ▾      | Demand ▾             | UNEP 10YFP; FAO  | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | School Meal Programmes; Local governments; FAO, AGU  |
| At least 10 local and/or national governments are supported in implementing sustainable public food procurement initiatives through the Global Framework for Action     | National implementation, capacity building, policy support                  | Provide policy support and technical assistance to the implementation of sustainable public food procurement initiatives through the the Global Framework for Action              | Existing action ▾ | Knowledg... ▾        | FAO  | November 2... ▾ | Countries ▾                         | FAO, WHO, UNEP 10YFP; National/subnational governments   |

<sup>1</sup> Such as national governments, local and regional governments, regulators & public agencies, utilities & system providers, large companies, small and medium enterprises, investors and private finance institutions, MDBs, academic and technical institutions, youth, indigenous peoples and women-led groups, multi-stakeholders platform (non-exhaustive)

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|---|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| on Sustainable Public Food Procurement, including within school meal programmes and the health sector   |   | on Sustainable Public Food Procurement and other guidance tools                      |                   |                      |                                |                 |                                     |  |
| The Circular & Fair ICT (CFIT) Pact is a government-driven program that recognizes the significant impact public procurement can have when governments act together. It brings together participating governments and supporting knowledge organizations, including ISO Type I ecolabels, NGOs, and other relevant stakeholders. Through the Pact, participants advance a shared, practical ambition by developing common sustainability criteria, coordinating supplier engagement, and aligning procurement practices. This harmonized approach increases the availability and use of durable, repairable, and responsibly produced ICT products, reduces e-waste and lifecycle | Global collaboration with national and subnational implementation | Scale circular and fair ICT procurement by uniting governments through the CFIT Pact | Existing action ▾ | Partnershi... ▾      | Netherlands (CFIT Secretariat) | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | Endorsing governments and local authorities as CFIT coordinating/pr ocurring participants, and partner stakeholders as CFIT supporting organizations |

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|---|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| emissions, and encourages broader supplier participation in circular and ethical value chains.  |  |  |                   |                      |                      |                  |                                     |  |
| At least 8 countries implementing best practices on the use of ecolabels and/or certification schemes that can be used in sustainable public procurement  | Global collaboration with national implementation    | Replicate identified best practices on the use of ecolabels/certification in sustainable public procurement  | Existing action ▾ | Demand ▾             | UNEP 10YFP, GIZ      | June 2027 (... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | EcoAdvance project countries; Consumer Information Programme of the One Planet Network |
| The LAC regional ecolabel, <i>Sello Ambiental de América</i> , which focuses on mitigating climate change and can be used in sustainable public procurement, is operational in at least 2 countries | National implementation and capacity building/pilots | Support the <i>Alianza Ambiental de América (AAA)</i> in developing climate-related criteria and engage with regional countries  | Existing action ▾ | Knowledg... ▾        | UNEP 10YFP; AAA, GIZ | November 2... ▾  | Multi-stake... ▾                    | Endorsing countries; AAA; Consumer Information Programme of the One Planet Network     |
| National public procurement strategies for a just transition established in LAC countries   | Convening  | Convening by UNECLAC on strategic use of procurement with LAC countries, sharing Brazil's method to build an inclusive public procurement strategy, adapting regulations and IT systems, to tackle climate change. | Existing action ▾ | Inclusive d... ▾     | MGI; UNECLAC, GIZ    | June 2026 (... ▾ | Countries ▾                         | MGI, AGU, UNECLAC, national governments  |

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|--|--|--|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| At least 10 national/subnational governments implementing low-carbon procurement   | Technical Assistance   | Provide technical assistance to governments committed to the use of public procurement to support a just climate transition  | Existing action ▾ | Knowledge... ▾             | Jataí, SKAO, GIZ | November 2... ▾ | Countries ▾                         | Jataí, SKAO, National/subnational, governments |
| Supplier Engagement Strategy for global suppliers and sector specific capacity building  | Global   | Drive sustainability, climate resilience, and circularity across UNOPS's \$1.7 billion supply chain, engaging over 5,000 suppliers in more than 100 countries. Use tools – such as the DRIVE due-diligence platform, UNOPS Supplier Forums, and the Supplier Engagement Portal –, account for Scope 3 emissions, and demonstrate scalable models that inspire governments. | Existing action ▾ | Demand ▾<br>Technolog... ▾ | UNOPS            | 5 -year plan    | Multi-stake... ▾                    | One Planet Network, CFIT, National Governments |
| Increasing number of governments commit to implementing IDDI's Green Public Procurement (GPP) for low- and near-zero emission cement, concrete, and steel in public infrastructure projects, signaling | Global pledge open to national, subnational, and local governments | Implement the IDDI GPP Pledge with increased participation to promote demand for low- and near-zero emission materials in public procurement   | Existing action ▾ | Demand ▾<br>▮ ▾            | UNIDO/IDDI       | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | CEM<br>IDDI/UNIDO                              |

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|--|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| demand to accelerate decarbonization of heavy industry.  |  |  |                   |                      |             |                 |                                     |   |
| Publish a definitions landscape report with guidance on defining and applying thresholds for low-emission cement, concrete, and steel in GPP policies, supporting governments in setting effective procurement criteria. | Report with targeted policy guidance for national implementation | Develop a report on definitions and thresholds for low-emission materials in green public procurement  | Existing action ▾ | Risk-infor... ▾      | UNIDO/IDDI  | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | CEM<br>IDDI/UNIDO                             |
| Launch of annual progress report on the GPP Pledge documents ongoing progress by governments, tracking implementation efforts and signaling momentum in scaling demand for near-zero emission materials.                 | Report focusing on national implementation                       | Launch of the second GPP Pledge Progress Report  | New action ▾      | Demand ▾             | UNIDO/IDDI  | November 2... ▾ | Countries ▾                         | IDDI GPP Pledge governments                   |
| The GPP Pledge is updated to enhance inclusivity for developing economies, reflecting lessons learned globally and introducing pathways for both starter and leading governments to participate.                         | Global initiative to strengthen and expand the pledge            | IDDI intends to update the GPP Pledge in 2026 to reflect lessons learned globally. The revised language will embed principles of equity and inclusivity, recognizing both starters as well as leaders in the transition. | New action ▾      | Demand ▾             | UNIDO/IDDI  | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | IDDI member countries and Pledged governments |

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|   |              | It will explicitly support participation from developing economies.   |                   |                      |                    |                 |                                     |                        |
| If approved by ISO, create ISO International Workshop Agreement on harmonization of GHG accounting standards for industrial products and publish sectorally harmonized guidelines—laying the foundation for international interoperability and transparency | Global       | Host virtual and in-person workshops for the IWA and develop the guidelines for harmonization, if approved by ISO.  | New action ▾      | Standards... ▾       | ITA/UNIDO-IDD/ DIN | November 2... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    | UNIDO/IDDI, ITA, DIN   |
| Knowledge sharing, capacity building of governments on SPP to support governments in reducing carbon emissions.   | Global       | Promote Sustainable Public Procurement across 170+ countries through a \$2.89 billion procurement portfolio (2024) by (i) advancing procurement reform and capacity building, (ii) establishing the UNDP/CIPS (MCIPS Level 5 & 6) Programme, (iii) embedding sustainability criteria (environmental, social, governance) criteria in global and local procurements (e.g., energy, climate, ICT, health), supporting | Existing action ▾ | Knowledg... ▾        | UNDP               | Ongoing ▾       | Countries ▾                         |                        |

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|   |              | governments in achieving SPP targets and the SDGs, with examples from Tanzania, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.   |                   |                      |             |                   |                                     |                        |
| Renewable Energy supply projects contribute to reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in many countries   | Global       | Establish Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) for solar solutions to support countries in reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions and work directly with appointed local partners to build up the local economies. Examples in Zimbabwe, Yemen, and Ukraine.  | Existing action ▾ | Supply ▾             | UNDP        | On going ▾        | Multi-stake... ▾                    |                        |
| Reduce UNDP's operational GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 in UNDP's operations which in turn support the governments in achieving their SDG goals. | Global       | Greening Moonshot Initiative. Offices are encouraged to reduce air travel and adopt carbon-smart event planning using ICAO tools. The Moonshot Facility continues to fund proposals annually, with the 2025 call focusing on solar, energy efficiency, and e-mobility solutions which in turn impacts the GHG reduction in the countries we serve. | Existing action ▾ | Technolog... ▾       | UNDP        | On going/tar... ▾ | Multi-stake... ▾                    |                        |
| UNDP to establish a UN to UN agreement  | Global       | Implement Sustainable Procurement activities   | New action ▾      | Risk-infor... ▾      | UNDP/UNEP   | 2026 onwards ▾    | Multi-stake... ▾                    | GEF/UNEP               |

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| with UNEP for implementation of an integrated programme for the reduction of hazardous chemicals in the fashion and construction sectors in some African and Asian countries |              | under a GEF funded integrated programme for the reduction of hazardous chemicals in the fashion and construction sectors and sustainable procurement activities are planned for implementation under the Global Component of the GEF funded project titled Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution (SWAP) project.. |                |                      |             |              |                                     |                        |