Equity between genders and empowered women and girls. Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Guarantee sustainable consumption and production, promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
Obstacles in LAC to SPP

- Lack of support from government high level and political commitment to implement SPP
- Lack of coordination / alignment between different government agencies (Ministries of Environment / Labor, Public Procurement Agencies, etc) relevant for SPP implementation.
- Lack of plans for progressive implementation of sustainable criteria in technical and contractual documents for goods and services.
- Predominance of the "lowest price" as a criteria for selecting offers in public procurement processes.
- Lack of marketing studies, unknowing the existence of suppliers with capacity to provide products and / or services with the desired characteristics.
- No develop indicators to measure the impact on sustainability, including cost / benefit analysis for strategies implementation.
SPP Implementation Diagnosis Methodology

4 areas were evaluated in each country:

- Regulatory framework.
- Actions taken for SPP implementation.
- Tools.
- Monitoring and measurement.

Note: Diagnosis was done with the information granted directly from the Public Procurement agencies in each country.
SPP Implementation Diagnosis Methodology

On a scale of 0 to 100 points and for each regulatory provision in legal framework, specific action, monitoring tool or measurement instrument identified, 20 are assigned, maximum 80 points. The countries efforts to start the implementation process, which are still in initial stage of development or pending approval, is qualified with 10 points.

The maximum score of 100 is reached in an ideal state of implementation of the 4 indicated factors where the CPS implementation has been completely. Due to the constant improvement and progress in the process, this score is not assigned to any country.

Note: Diagnosis was done with the information granted directly from the Public Procurement agencies in each country.
Percentage advance by country

- Uruguay
- Trinidad y Tibago
- Suriname
- República Dominicana
- Perú
- Paraguay
- Panamá
- Nicaragua
- México
- Jamaica
- Honduras
- Haití
- Guyana
- Guatemala
- El Salvador
- Ecuador
- Costa Rica
- Colombia
- Chile
- Brasil
- Belice
- Bahamas
- Argentina
Findings

- In the region countries have been working in social aspects and environmental sustainability, and in several programs to support the SMEs.

- Dominican Republic and Chile have specific programs to support women-leading SMEs.

- Countries as Costa Rica and Chile lead in their respective subregion, followed by the significant progress made by the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

- The application of the “Value for Money” concept to public procurement is going forward in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Paraguay.

- 20 countries have a normative basis (constitutional or legal) that promotes or supports the inclusion of sustainability criteria;
• Dispersion of sustainable criteria in countries regulations, environmental criteria in laws or environmental protection standards; social criteria in labor laws or development plans;

• Goods and / or services have been defined as best option for an initial stage of implementation of SPP processes.

• Main tools developed are technical documents like implementation manuals, guidelines for application of sustainable criteria, common goods or services files.

• 65% for SPP% of the countries do not report any measure related to the monitoring and evaluation for SPP implementation.

• 83% of the countries have an alignment with one of the three SDGs analyzed in this publication.
Conclusions

- SPP are an ally to achieve compliance with the SDGs.
- For SPP implementation is necessarily make greater efforts to raise awareness at all levels in the public sector, starting from process operators to the highest authorities.
- No specific regulations are required to implement the first SPP strategies.
- An effective start is use commonly goods or services related to energy efficiency, recycled paper products, purchases from micro and small, etc.
- Electronic procurement systems and moderns procurement methods like framework agreements and reverse auction, facilitate SPP implementation, reduces obstacles for suppliers and guarantees free competition.
Sustainable Public Procurement is a viable way for your country, replacing the traditional method buying at the lowest price and using the concept “value for money” as a main factor in each procurement process.”

Carlos Oviedo