

JOINT INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PACKAGING WASTE MANAGEMENT

“WHO’S DOING WHAT” ON SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

AN OVERVIEW OF WHAT HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING TO “GREEN” THEIR PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AQL | Acceptance Quality Limit |
| CAA | Climate Action Accelerator |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council |
| DG ECHO | Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations |
| WREC | Waste management and measuring, reverse logistics, environmentally sustainable procurement and transport, and circular economy (known as the “Environmental Sustainability in Humanitarian Logistics Project”) |
| GLC | Global Logistics Cluster |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| IAPG | Interagency Procurement Group |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| JI | Joint Initiative for Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance Packaging Waste Management |
| LCA | Life Cycle Assessment |
| NGO | non-governmental organization |
| NFI | non-food items |
| PP | polypropylene |
| QSE | Quality, Social and Environmental |
| R&D | research and development |
| SSCA | Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This mapping is part of the Joint Initiative's work aimed at sharing knowledge and providing tools for supporting humanitarian staff to integrate environmental sustainability (including packing considerations) into their procurement practices, and to promote stronger and more standardized approaches within the humanitarian community. The purpose of this mapping is twofold:

1. To map existing initiatives, projects, networks, and groups working on green procurement and the tools and guidance they have produced.
2. To link to further resources that document humanitarian organizations' successes or challenges in using these tools and guidance in operational contexts.

This overview was compiled using desk research as well as discussions with representatives of the different networks and groups, and with support from the Global Logistics Cluster-led WREC Project. It is not exhaustive, as some groups working on sustainable procurement were unresponsive to requests for information.

Conversations with representatives from each of these groups highlighted several opportunities for increased coordination in response to common challenges and gaps. According to a recent baseline survey conducted by the waste management and measuring, reverse logistics, environmentally sustainable procurement and transport, and circular economy (known as the Environmental Sustainability in Humanitarian Logistics Project (WREC) project, aimed at gathering information from the humanitarian logistics community on best practices in sustainable humanitarian response, sustainable (green) procurement was listed as a priority area for improvement by 44% of the respondents;¹ 65% of the respondents indicated that their organization is trying to increase the amount of goods and services procured locally as a measure to increase sustainability.²

Additional challenges in advancing procurement sustainability include the difficulties associated with **continual information sharing, the need to simplify sustainable procurement for field staff, and ensuring that knowledge sharing (e.g., webinars, meetings) includes field level staff**. Many of the resources for improving procurement sustainability have been led by organization's headquarters and are strategic in nature, and therefore not easily adaptable for field practitioner use.

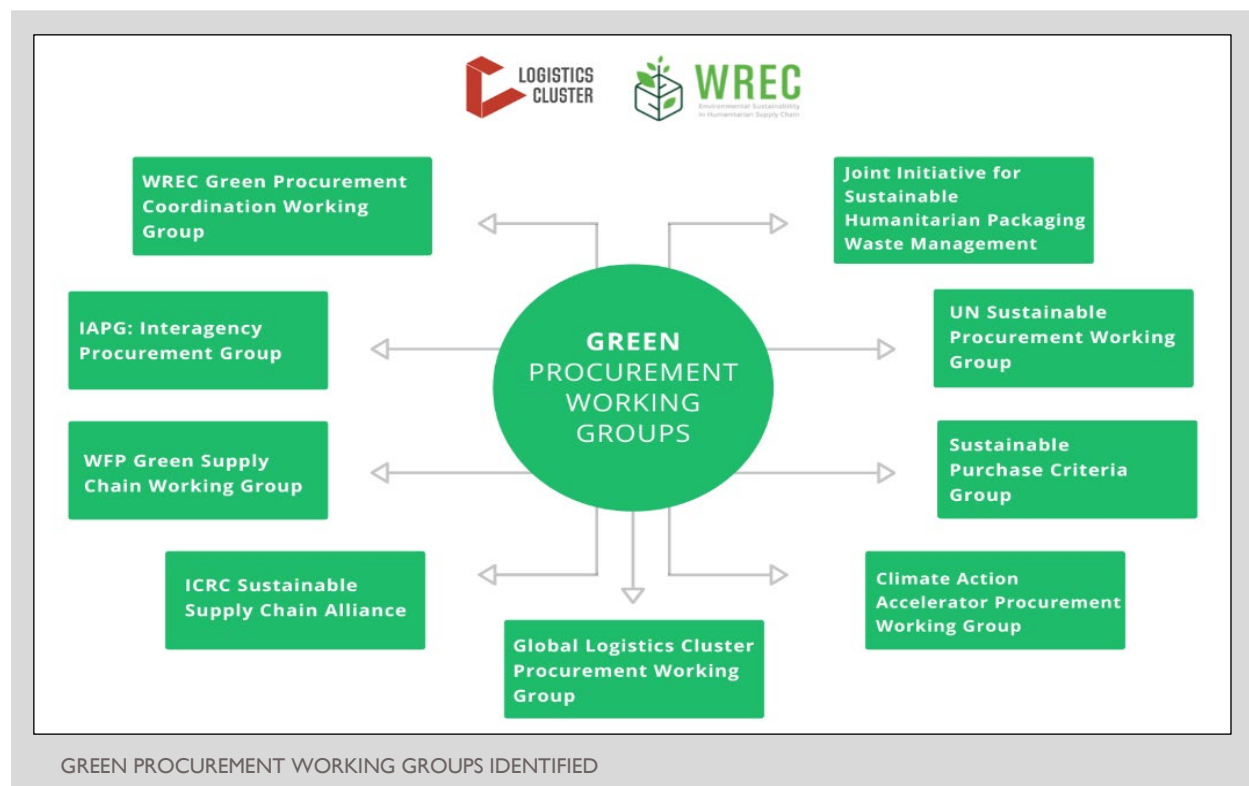
To address some of these challenges, organizations would benefit from **additional training and guidance** to boost field staff involvement and to capitalize upon opportunities to **engage with suppliers on a local level**. Further efforts to promote the adoption of harmonized mechanisms and standards across the humanitarian sector would be beneficial to verify that the products procured come from environmentally sustainable sources.

Looking forward, these networks and groups working on sustainable procurement will be increasingly relevant to helping humanitarian actors navigate changes in national political and legal frameworks related

¹ There were 108 responses to the baseline survey.

² Several product Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) indicate that local procurement is not necessarily the most sustainable solution in terms of a product's carbon footprint.

to environmental sustainability. For example, there is an increasing trend towards the banning of certain types of plastic packaging (in particular single-use plastics).³ A useful next step for sustainable procurement focused groups might include looking into how procurement processes have navigated these changes thus far and increasing support of efforts that focus on sharing lessons learned.



I. THE JOINT INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PACKAGING WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Joint Initiative for Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance Packaging Waste Management (JI) is a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded, multi-stakeholder, multi-disciplinary project with an overarching objective to support humanitarian actors to deliver lifesaving assistance more effectively and efficiently by protecting people from environmental risks. The project convenes humanitarian actors from the United Nations (UN) system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors, and academics. It aims to build a greater understanding of the packaging waste challenge among the humanitarian sector and bring stakeholders together to find and implement creative and collective solutions. The procurement workstream aims at the development of shared guidelines and tools for procurement staff and suppliers contributes to a stronger and more standardized approach to sustainable procurement within the humanitarian community. It includes the following three activities.

- An overview of what humanitarian actors are doing on green procurement (current document).
- Environmental sustainability criteria and, based on this, propose detailed sustainable packaging specifications for procurement tenders. Criteria on environmental sustainability with a focus on

³ Joint Initiative for Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance Packaging Waste Management: Activity I.1.4: Guidance Note on Regulatory and Legislative Frameworks For Humanitarian Workers

packaging were developed to be used by organizations when writing procurement tenders. This was led primarily by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), with input from logistics and procurement officers from over 15 other humanitarian organizations. The criteria are broken down into three categories: technical, administrative, and transport. To complement this work and provide more detailed guidance to procurement staff at a field level on how to prioritize and utilize the criteria, a decision tree or flowchart will be developed as part of the JI. This will help procurement officers make key decisions, weighing options at each stage in the process.

- **Guidance note on best packaging practices for environmentally sustainable procurement for procurement officers.** The JI team is currently consulting with partners, organizations, and private suppliers involved in the production or procurement of packaging to identify needs and gaps in knowledge and current information about green procurement. This activity may take the form of a document compiling lessons learned by humanitarian organizations in implementing sustainable procurement practices (thereby enabling others to learn from their successes and challenges and to avoid pitfalls). Another option under consideration is to investigate ways to improve the specifications of the most commonly used procurement packaging material (based on the JI packaging baseline activity) to make it more sustainable.

The JI team welcomes all proposals and recommendations to help develop this activity, which will continue until early 2023. For more information on the JI, please contact Samantha Brangeon (Samantha.Brangeon@icf.com) or Fiona Cook (Fiona.Cook@icf.com).

2. THE WREC PROJECT (ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN HUMANITARIAN LOGISTICS)

The WREC⁴ project seeks to identify and reduce the adverse environmental consequences of humanitarian logistics through awareness, practical guidance, and real-time environmental expertise. The project is a multi-donor (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, UPS Foundation), multi-stakeholder project coordinated by the Global Logistics Cluster (GLC) and supported by a coalition of humanitarian organizations—the DRC, IFRC, Save the Children International, and World Food Programme (WFP).

The WREC project intends to inject environmental expertise into the humanitarian community through Environmental Specialists focusing on green procurement, waste management, circular economy, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Environmental Specialists will be based within the coalition partner organizations to capitalize on existing complimentary activities and initiatives, and to better reach field-based practitioners. The Environmental Specialist dedicated to green procurement will be embedded within Save the Children International and will support the following overarching objectives.

- Support coordination with all GLC partners to avoid overlaps and duplication of efforts in implementing environmentally friendly solutions, with a focus on waste and GHG emissions. This includes mapping out which organizations are working on greening procurement;⁵ collecting tools that already exist to reduce the adverse environmental impacts of humanitarian supply chains and identifying any gaps.

⁴ Waste management and measuring, reverse logistics, environmentally sustainable procurement and transport, and circular economy.

⁵ The present document is part of this work.

- Develop consolidated guidance, awareness-raising resources, training materials, and tools for use by field-based logistics practitioners to support the sustained adoption of best environmental practices in humanitarian operations.
- Gather existing case studies and good practices on WREC priority themes (green procurement, circular economy, reverse logistics, GHG/carbon accounting, waste management including recycling and innovation) and identify opportunities for replication of these projects in selected field locations. Their scope of work will depend on needs identified by partners in the humanitarian community; however, green procurement has already been identified as a potentially high impact area where partners have indicated progress and gaps in many areas.

As part of its green procurement workstream, the WREC project working group is undertaking a **coordination role and encouraging information-sharing across the different groups, platforms and networks working on green procurement**. This will help avoid duplication and overlap, ensure complementarity and synergies and the sharing of resources, tools, and knowledge and will eventually support joint advocacy efforts as a community of partners.

The WREC project team has already held a workshop on green procurement in conjunction with the JI. The team has also begun a series of coordination meetings with thought leaders from humanitarian organizations working on sustainable procurement to support collaboration, identification of common themes and workstreams, and to avoid duplication of activities amongst humanitarian partners. Similar coordination mechanisms will be put in place for GHG emissions, waste management, and circular economy.

Please reach out to Katherine Ely (katherine.ely@wfp.org) and the global WREC project team (global.wrec@wfp.org) for additional information.

3. SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN ALLIANCE

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched the 3-year Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance (SSCA) in September 2020. SSCA's goal is to quantify and monitor available data and map what actors are doing across the supply chain to increase sustainability in procurement. SSCA has several key activities underway to achieve these project goals.

- Revision of the specifications of the most purchased relief items, essential household items, and food parcels to include sustainability.
- Strengthening of quality, social, and environmental (QSE) approach to procurement.
- Development of a humanitarian carbon calculator.
- A research and development (R&D) project by ICRC, IFRC, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for more sustainable tarpaulin design.
- An R&D project by UNHCR, WFP, and ICRC, that looks at possible alternatives to the polypropylene (PP) bag that is used for food aid and relief item packaging.
- Optimization of fleet and workshop waste management.

REVISION OF THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MOST PURCHASED RELIEF ITEMS, ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD ITEMS AND FOOD PARCELS, TO INCLUDE SUSTAINABILITY

As part of this work, ICRC has issued [Sustainable Procurement Guidelines](#) for procurement managers in the field to provide advice on implementing sustainable procurement. These guidelines contain several recommendations—on packaging, among other items—which can be used by procurement practitioners and added to tenders to remove additional single use plastic and other unnecessary waste.

A [sustainable information sheet](#) has been produced and the specifications of 12 main products in the [Standard Products Catalogue](#) (essential household items and a food parcel) have been “greened” to reduce the emissions linked to their procurement (see below). A [packaging information](#) sheet containing instructions on reducing packaging, using more sustainable materials and how to optimize palletization, has also been produced.

Gaps in their development have been discussed directly with suppliers and improvements are being piloted, such as less toxic alternatives for buckets, a new medium-strength lamp, and a guaranteed battery lifespan. Regular meetings between IFRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, and ICRC take place to review what has been carried out to redesign greener relief items and quality management and ensure mutual learning and a unified voice when discussing sustainability within the suppliers. Pilot projects will study beneficiary product acceptance and resistance in the supply chain, such as replacing liquid shampoo with a solid bar in the hygiene kit and reducing plastic in wash powder packaging. The same process will be applied to two new items that are distributed in large numbers by the IFRC, namely mattresses and shelter toolkits.

STRENGTHENING OF QUALITY, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH TO PROCUREMENT

The QSE approach aims to ensure that sustainable development as a goal is achieved by balancing the three pillars of sustainability (quality, society, and environment) for externally provided processes, products, and services.

The QSE Company Assessment Form includes questions on environmental safeguarding, for example, asking if suppliers have a waste management policy in place, and verifying that there are no direct discharges of hazardous waste or pollution into the environment as a result of their activities. Suppliers are evaluated as either dissatisfactory, satisfactory upon condition that they resolve certain issues within a specific timeframe (ICRC staff discuss corrective actions with suppliers in this case, e.g., to remove unnecessary plastic packaging), and dissatisfactory. Finally, ICRC is currently preparing a Supplier Code of Conduct to share expectations with suppliers and to reinforce areas of environmental sustainability where a “zero tolerance” policy is adopted (e.g., hazardous waste). A training on this is being prepared and will be shared with other organizations once this is ready.

DEVELOPMENT OF A HUMANITARIAN CARBON CALCULATOR

The objectives of the carbon calculator were to build a practical tool that could be used by the humanitarian sectors, enabling each organization to understand its sources of emissions, compare their results, and build efficient reduction actions with less reliance on external agencies. The tool is intended to evolve over time, in line with the specific methodologies applied to the humanitarian sector (e.g., improvements in data collection processes). It is compliant with the [GHG protocol methodology and guidance](#), and emissions factors are based on recognized databases.

The tool has been developed using a collaborative, collective-intelligence approach, and a number of organizations participated in the development process. After agreeing on the carbon accounting methodology and requirements for the humanitarian sector (see the [technical note](#)), 10 organizations have started collecting internal data in preparation for the pilot. Their feedback will be used to fine-tune the carbon accounting tool and finalize the user manual. The tool will be available cost-free to humanitarian organizations at the end of 2022.

AN R&D PROJECT BY ICRC, IFRC, AND UNHCR FOR MORE SUSTAINABLE TARPAULIN DESIGN

In May 2021, UNHCR and SSCA launched a project to design a new tarpaulin specification with a lesser environmental impact. A panel of more than 90 stakeholders is regularly consulted as a source of information and peer review. The completed Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for the current tarpaulin concluded that its major impact is the use of fossil fuel resources during production, and that a cleaner end-of-life disposal process for the tarpaulin could make a significant difference to its environmental impact. The project is conducting a long-term ultraviolet (UV) laboratory test to estimate the real lifespan of the current tarpaulin regarding sunlight exposure. A new product to replace the current tarpaulin is also being designed in collaboration with the Research Institute of Sweden. The results of the R&D phase are expected later this year, which will be followed by first practical testing and field testing in 2023.

AN R&D PROJECT BY UNHCR, WFP, AND ICRC THAT LOOKS AT POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO THE PP BAG THAT IS USED FOR FOOD AID AND RELIEF ITEM PACKAGING

ICRC, in collaboration with WFP, UNHCR, and the private sector, is supporting the design of a more sustainable PP bag for food and non-food items (NFIs). Multiple consultations with suppliers and manufacturers of the main distributed items of ICRC have been reviewed, as well as the design of packaging of standard NFIs have returned positive ongoing improvements. This effort is scheduled to be completed at the end of 2023.

OPTIMIZATION OF FLEET AND WORKSHOP WASTE MANAGEMENT

This includes guidance to calculate the sustainability of different types of vehicles, to emphasize the importance of “right-sizing” (ensuring the right vehicle is selected for the right job). In addition, a training course called [Sustainable Fleet](#)⁶ has been launched: it includes four sub-modules targeting different audiences including organization headquarters’ management, in-country office staff, vehicle fleet managers, and vehicle workshop managers. It also provides overall guidance for staff who use organizational vehicles (e.g., tips on eco-driving) and who travel as passengers (e.g., encouraging walking instead of using a car when this is feasible with regards to security conditions).

[Standard Operating Procedures](#) and a monitoring system to reduce vehicle workshop waste and ensure that waste is sustainably managed have also been developed. A [workshop waste kit](#) was piloted in three countries and will now be implemented in all ICRC workshops to ensure waste is managed appropriately.

For more information on the SSCA project, please reach out to Carmen Garcia Duro, Sustainable Supply Chain Alliance Project Manager cgarciaduro@icrc.org.

⁶The training is open to all, free of charge by creating first a free account on the IFRC learning platform; an account needs to be created before accessing it. It was developed in coordination with the Fleet Forum and the University of Coventry.

4. THE INTERAGENCY PROCUREMENT GROUP

The Interagency Procurement Group (IAPG) is a network of logistics professionals who share knowledge and aim to exert more influence over procurement issues. IAPG is composed of 31 participating organizations mostly NGOs.⁷ Sustainability has been part of a push initiated by several member organizations over the past year and a half, and tools to support sustainability began to circulate among participating organizations over the past 12 to 18 months, triggered by DG ECHO's Minimum Environmental Requirements and Recommendations for EU-funded Humanitarian Aid Operations.

IAPG shares and collates resources from its members and makes them available to members. Inputs have included the following.

- A procurement essentials guide, environmental criteria for contracts, and a Supplier Sustainability Policy (inspired in part by the IAPG supplier code of conduct), from Save the Children.
- A set of dedicated selection criteria per markets, including sustainability criteria, collaborative work being done with one of IAPG members, Handicap International, together with other International NGO (Bioforce, Alima, Oxfam Intermon, MSF).

Some IAPG members, alongside WFP and IFRC/ICRC are working on increasing the sustainability of some procurement specifications and catalogs, although the environmental criteria for bid analysis are currently less detailed than the criteria developed as part of the JI's greening procurement work and take a “yes/no” checklist approach to a set of criteria. The supplier code of conduct is the newest output, including not only environmental sustainability but also economic and social sustainability as well.

Please reach out to the chair of IAPG, a role currently covered by Marie Houel (Solidarité internationale) (coordinator@iapg.org.uk) for additional information.

5. SUSTAINABLE PURCHASE CRITERIA GROUP

The Sustainable Purchase Criteria Group is composed of representatives from the following NGOs: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières Belgium (MSF Belgium), the Alliance for Medical Action (ALIMA), OXFAM Intermon, Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and Bioforce.

The group has been working on a database tool for sustainable and inclusive purchasing criteria procurement, which includes 30 categories, collected in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, to help aid the drafting of a sustainable terms of reference and to guide purchasing decisions by field staff. The sustainable procurement criteria include categories of items and general services (facilities, catering, security, insurance, construction/building, supplies of wood, etc.).

The criteria included thus far have been collected from previously issued tenders. The tool was intentionally designed with the goal of pushing suppliers to improve the sustainability of their practices. The tool also focuses on local procurement but could be useful for international procurement.

⁷ ACTED, Action against Hunger (France & Spain), British Red Cross, Christian Aid, Christian Blind Mission, Concern, Danish Refugee Council, Goal, Humanity and Inclusion, International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief, Marie Stopes, Mines Advisory Group International, Malaria Consortium, Medair, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam UK, Oxfam Intermon, People in Need, Plan International, Save the Children, Solidarités International, Sightsavers International, Tearfund, Terre des Hommes, Trocaire, Welthungerhilfe, and World Vision

The group has shared the sustainable criteria tool with a small group of specialists from other sustainable procurement working groups including IAPG, ICRC, and the JI for feedback. Soon the tool will be published on the WREC platform, on the [Logistics Cluster Website](#), to gather comments from a wider audience. This will also be an opportunity for the Sustainable Purchase Criteria Group to add sustainable tenders for additional products and services to the tool. The final tool will be free and publicly accessible for international NGOs and to local partners in French, English, and Spanish. The target audience is field staff from program and supply chain departments.

Please reach out to Céline Heim (cheim@actioncontrelafaim.org) for additional information.

6. WFP GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN WORKING GROUP

At WFP, environmental sustainability is considered part of a wider Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework. In this context, WFP procurement decided to further invest and develop an updated concept building upon the sustainability procurement guidelines issued already in 2019. An ESG procurement component is currently under development (anticipated in Q1 2023). An analysis of environmental safeguards in donor's requirements is also being conducted

UN agencies, including WFP, have been working over the last few years on several initiatives as part of the UN High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) Procurement Network, in particular, its Sustainability Working Group. One output is an analytical Sustainability Procurement Portfolio Model, helping to identify where environmental, social and governance risks lie. The model is currently under testing. ESG procurement policies and an overall framework were also defined in the UN HLCM Interagency Sustainability Working Group, currently in the process of developing sustainability guidelines.

WFP is also working on initiatives in collaboration with other (non-UN) humanitarian partners, to increase sustainability across its offices worldwide, including the reduction of packaging waste as a result of procurement of food and NFI. In its efforts to further promote sustainable procurement practices among all staff, WFP has developed a sustainable procurement guideline that aims to promote sustainable purchasing, life cycle thinking, and responsible end-of-life management of items and services among others. WFP is also part of a collaborative R&D project with ICRC and UNHCR related to the reduction of single-use plastics, specifically targeting PP poly woven bags.

For more information, please contact Alessio Pagliarini (alessio.pagliarini@wfp.org).

7. CLIMATE ACTION ACCELERATOR SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT WORKING GROUP

The [Climate Action Accelerator \(CAA\)](#), a non-for-profit initiative, aims to mobilize a critical mass of community organizations to scale up climate solutions, contain global warming below 2 degrees Celsius and avoid the risk of dangerous, runaway climate change. The aim is to help shift the aid, health, and higher education sectors towards a radical transformation of their practices, pursuing emissions reduction targets (-50% by 2030) and a “net zero” trajectory, in line with the Paris Agreement.

Given that around 40% to 70% of carbon emissions of humanitarian organizations are linked to procurement, CAA is increasingly looking into sustainability in procurement practices and has set up a new procurement workstream. To inform the workstream concept CAA reached out to sustainable procurement initiatives to better understand humanitarian partner needs and priorities, and to understand

current efforts in the space. A first meeting with partners took place in October 2022, and CAA expects to confirm planned deliverables in December 2022. Workstream goals and objectives out of the first meeting include 1) providing practical and ready-to-use tools & templates, 2) advancing on high impact items, 3) supporting partners with supplier engagement, and 4) networking and knowledge sharing. CAA intends to lead development of the deliverables out of this working group, and to rely on partners to provide input on strategic objects and feedback. CAA has also recently developed [an online platform](#) in which resources and tools on green procurement and other subjects are to be shared for the whole humanitarian community.

For more information, please contact Sonja Schmid (sonja.schmid@climateactionaccelerator.org).

8. GLOBAL LOGISTICS CLUSTER PROCUREMENT WORKING GROUP

At the end of 2021, the Global Logistics Cluster (GLC) launched a Procurement Working Group as part of the updated [2022–2026 GLC Strategy](#) and [Strategy Implementation Plan](#) to define the GLC's scope of work related to procurement and identify the needs of partners across the humanitarian community. The Procurement Working Group will coordinate on the following three strategic activities.

- Defining GLC's overall scope of work related to procurement.
- Advocacy for enhanced environmentally sustainability procurement processes, including changes in organization and donor regulations.
- Agreeing on and piloting projects to provide added value in procurement for GLC.

Three workshops have been held to help define the GLC's scope of work, with the following decisions:

- Utilize existing information in LCAs and make informed assumptions on like products.
- Bring suppliers to training and/or awareness sessions.
- Engage with professional organizations with regional/national academia to build talent pool and normalize supply chain learning.
- Engage with donors horizontally in discussion about needs and challenges.

GLC will work to coordinate its activities with other initiatives and projects, sharing findings with the logistics cluster partners via the WREC platform and network and looking into the GLC implementation plan and resource planning to achieve some of these outcomes.

For more information, please contact Mary Jelliti (mary.jelliti@wfp.org).

9. UN SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT WORKING GROUP⁸

The UN Sustainable Procurement [Working Group](#) (SP WG) was created within the framework of the UN HLCM Procurement Network in 2007, with the aim to facilitate the integration of sustainable procurement interventions in the procurement activities of the UN system. The group has been active in promoting the sustainable procurement agenda and has spearheaded the development of several tools for

⁸ The information in this section is based solely on desk research from the following UN sites: [UN Sustainable Procurement Working Group](#) and [UN Global Market Place Sustainable Procurement Indicators](#).

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UN practitioners, including training courses, guidelines, frameworks and case studies, among other items. Much progress has been made by individual UN agencies to pursue sustainable procurement through their policies and operations.

The working group has developed 12 indicators that allow to systematically monitor, measure, and report on sustainable procurement within the UN system, of which seven refer to environmental sustainability (prevention of pollution; sustainable resource use; climate change mitigation and adaptation; protection of the environment, biodiversity and restoration of natural habitats; human rights and labor issues; social inclusion of persons with disabilities; gender issues; social health and well-being; whole life cycle cost (i.e., a life-cycle costing/total cost of ownership methodology in the financial evaluation); local communities micro, small, and medium enterprises and supplier diversity; and promoting sustainability throughout the supply chain).

This document was produced by the Joint Initiative for Sustainable Humanitarian Assistance Packaging Waste Management, in coordination with the WREC project.

If you are part of a group or project working on sustainable procurement in humanitarian assistance, please get in touch with global.wrec@wfp.org or joint.initiative@icf.com.



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