

Report on

**Challenges and prospects of sustainable procurement in  
Bangladesh's public sector project**

By

Abu Sayed

20282017

An internship report submitted to the Brac Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD),  
Brac University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Masters in Procurement and Supply Management(MPSM)

Brac Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD)  
Brac University  
August, 2022

© 2022.Brac University  
All rights reserved

## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that,

1. The internship report submitted is my own original work entitled to “**Challenges and prospects of sustainable procurement in Bangladesh’s public sector project**” while completing MPSM degree at Brac University.
2. The report does not contains material previously published or written by a third party, appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources for my assistance.

### **Student’s Full Name and Signature**

---

**Abu Sayed**  
20282017

### **Supervisor’s Full Name and Signature**

---

**RajmoniSingha**

Senior Manager - Academic and Training Programs  
Brac Institute of Governance & Development (BIGD)  
Brac University

## Letter of Transmittal

**Rajmoni Singha**

Senior Manager - Academic and Training Programs  
BRAC Institute of Governance & Development (BIGD)  
Brac University  
66 Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212

Subject: Submission of PSM-665: Supply Chain Management in Practice Report.

Dear Sir,

With due respect I would like to submit my internship report entitled “**Challenges and prospects of sustainable procurement in Bangladesh’s public sector project**” as part of fulfillment of his Masters in Procurement and Supply Chain Management (MPSM) degree.

I have tried my best to finish this report with the essential data and recommended proposition in a significant compact and comprehensive manner as possible. I believe that this report will meet the standard as expected.

Sincerely yours,

---

Abu Sayed

Student ID: 20282017

BIGD, Brac University

August, 2022

## **Non-Disclosure Agreement**

This agreement has made and entered into by and between workplace supervisor as the first party and the undersigned student at Brac Institute of Governance and Development, Brac University as the second party. The first party has allowed the second party to prepare a report on challenges and prospects of sustainable procurement in public sector project for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Procurement and Supply Management. The second party will have the opportunity to analyze of the government organization and have access to official data and information. Based on work experience, data and information collected the second party will prepare a report. The second party will use all sorts of data and information for academic purposes and will not disclose to any party against the interests of the first party.

### **Student's Full Name and Signature**

---

**Abu Sayed**

20282017

### **Workplace Supervisor's Full Name and Signature**

---

**Engr. Zikrul Islam**

Superintending Engineer

Planning & Data Circle

Roads and Highways Department

## **Acknowledgement**

First and foremost, I would like to give praise to the Most Merciful Almighty for His unceasing blessings as well as to my dear parents, who have served as my greatest sources of motivation and inspiration throughout the course of earning my Masters in Procurement and Supply Management (MPSM) degree. Beyond words, I would want to express my gratitude to Rajmoni Singha, Senior Manager of Academic and Training Programs BIGD, Brac University, for his unwavering support and leadership during the global epidemic. He gave me explicit instructions for each step of producing this report. I also want to express my profound gratitude to my workplace Supervisor, Engr. Zikrul Islam, Superintending Engineer, Planning & Data Circle, Roads and Highways Department, for allowing me to complete my practicum and for his important advice throughout the course of this time. Working and studying under his direction was a great honour and honor. I have been greatly inspired by his professionalism, procurement experience and expertise, knowledge, dynamism, vision, sincerity, and motivation. However, I would want to express my heart felt appreciation and humility for the learning opportunities provided by the MPSM program provided by BIGD, Brac University. I would want to express my gratitude to my MPSM peers and coworkers for their ongoing support, tolerance, and inspiration. Despite this, I want to express my gratitude and humility to them.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Public procurement refers to how public sector organizations use funds provided by taxpaying citizens to purchase products, services, and labor. Transparency, accountability, and obtaining value for money for residents and tax payers serve as the cornerstones of public procurement. The role of environmental issues is a concern for both the public and commercial sectors, and they have been on the international agenda for several decades. Recently, bigger subjects like sustainability have come into emphasis on Bangladesh's public sector project. Although sustainable procurement practices are widespread in many industrialized nations, organizations that practice sustainable procurement meet their own demands for goods, services, and utilities while simultaneously working to maximize net benefits for both themselves and the global community.

**Keywords:** Transparency, Accountability, value for money, Environmental issues, Sustainability.

# Table of Contents

<u>Declaration</u> .....	ii
Letter of Transmittal .....	ii3
Acknowledgement.....	iv
Executive Summary.....	v
Table of contents.....	vi
List of Figure.....	viii
List of Table.....	ix
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	x
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction</b> .....	1
1.1 Background of study.....	1
1.2 Definition of sustainable procurement.....	1
1.2.1 Basic issues to be considered of Sustainable Procurement.....	2
1.3 Principles of Sustainable Procurement.....	2
1.4 Stages of Public Procurement in Bangladesh.....	2
<b>Chapter 2 Descriptive Writing</b> .....	3
2.1 Sustainable procurement environmental Sector.....	3
2.2 Circular procurement and circular economy.....	3
2.3 Sustainable procurement guided by British Standard Institutions.....	4
2.4 Sustainable procurement guided by UNDP.....	5
2.5 <u>Sweden’s public procurement strategy</u> .....	5
2.6 Issues to be considered for sustainable procurement.....	5
2.7 Three bottom-line of Sustainable procurement.....	6
<b>Chapter 3 Perspective overview of sustainable procurement in public sector</b> .....	7
3.1 Supply chain strategy in Bangladesh Public sector.....	7

<b>Chapter 4 Challenges and prospects of sustainable procurement.....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Challenges of sustainable procurement.....	12
4.1.1 Lacking knowledge about Sustainability procurement.....	12
4.1.2 Lack of Time & Resources.....	12
4.1.3 Lack of Training for Suppliers/Contractors .....	13
4.1.4 Lack of Government Funding.....	13
4.1.6. Specialized skill and Technology.....	14
4.1.7 Other Challenges to sustainable procurement.....	14
4.2 Prospects of Sustainable Procurement .....	15
4.3 Overcoming challenges to sustainable procurement.....	17
<b>Chapter 5 Conclusions and Recommendations.....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 Conclusions.....	18
5.2 Recommendations.....	18
References.....	19



### **List of Figures**

Fig1: Basic of Sustainable public procurement

Fig2: Diagrammatic representation of sustainable procurement and circular economy

Fig3: Three bottom-line correlation of Sustainable procurement

Fig 4: Dhaka Tangail four lane highway

Fig 5: Dhaka mawa Expressway

Fig 6: Solar energy using in roof top in newly constructed educational building

Fig 7: Solar light using composite louver above window

Fig 8: Wider veranda more air ventilation for environment friendly

Fig 9: Vetiver grass culture to save Rohingya camp from land slide

Fig 10: Different challenges of sustainable procurement

## **List of Tables**

Table 3.1: Steps of Sustainable procurement taken by respective government department

Table 4.1: Obstacles to Sustainable Public Procurement

Table 4.2: Sustainability aspects addressed in Public Procurement Documents

### **List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPR	Public Procurement Rules
SCM	Supply chain management
GPP	Green public procurement
CIPS	Chartered Institute of Procurement & Supply
KPI	Key Performance indicator
CPTU	Central Procurement Technical Unit
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
PE	Procuring Entities
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
REB	Rural Electrification Board
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PG2	Procurement of goods
PW3	Procurement of works
PS2	Procurement of Services
STD	Standard tender document
DPP	Development Project Proposal/proforma
ECNEC	<i>Executive Committee of the National Economic Council</i>
SASEC	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

Sustainable procurement can be used to get supplies following the law, paying attention to society, economy and environment. Many purchasing, sourcing, supply chain, and procurement firms look for more environmentally friendly alternatives to recycling while attempting to lessen their environmental impact. The sustainability concerns that are connected to the present public procurement structure are discussed in this paper. Currently, Bangladesh's public procurement is governed by two key laws: the Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2006, and the Public Procurement Rules (PPR) 2008. The government of Bangladesh uses a variety of ministries, departments, bodies, authorities to carry out its supply chain management (SCM). Through the ministries of public administration, road transportation, housing, education and so forth, the government purchases its commodities, works, and services.

### 1.2 Definition of sustainable procurement

In order to provide value for money, government departments must use sustainable procurement practices to satisfy their needs for goods, services, works, and utilities. It tackles the life cycle principles of fairness for sustainable development, resulting in larger societies and a sustainable environment across time and space. The requirement for sustainable environmental performance in the construction industry has led to the adoption of well-established policies like green public procurement (GPP). "A process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services, and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services, and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured(SCM)& revenue budget through different ministries <sup>[2]</sup>".

#### 1.2.1 Basic issues to be considered of Sustainable Procurement

The UK Sustainable Procurement Task force put out the CIPS concept of sustainable procurement. According to the taskforce, sustainable procurement is a method by which organizations or departments satisfy their needs for goods, services, works, and utilities in a way that maximizes value for money over the course of their entire life, benefiting not only the organizations but also society and the economy while minimizing environmental harm <sup>[5]</sup>. Thus it is a strategy that considers the sustainability of the economy, environment and social systems while making purchasing decisions.

- A. Ensuring human rights.

- B. Compliance with local, national and international laws.
- C. Compliance with labour laws (ILO).
- D. Avoidance to child labour.
- E. Ensure to quality and diversity.
- F. Sustainable well-being of all staff and personnel.
- G. Maintain disciplinary actions.
- H. Give freedom of different association such as labour, officers, and other levels.



Fig1: Basic of Sustainable public procurement

### 1.3 Principles of Sustainable Procurement

#### Seven steps to a more sustainable procurement process

- i. Formulate concrete objectives.
- ii. Get sustainable procurement processes in place.
- iii. Monitor on the basis of KPIs.
- iv. Share knowledge - internally and externally.
- v. Delegate responsibilities to different function levels.
- vi. Provide extra budget for sustainable options.
- vii. Innovate and work together in the supply chain.

### 1.4 Stages of Public Procurement in Bangladesh

Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU), a government monitoring entity for successful procurement was created in 2002. The Ministry of Planning has created the Electronic Government Purchase (e-GP) System in accordance with the Public Procurement Act of 2006 and the Public Procurement Rules of 2008. The goal of the e-GP is to improve public procurement's efficiency and transparency by the adoption of a comprehensive e-GP solution by all national government agencies <sup>[2]</sup>. Currently, this system is used by all Procuring Entities (PEs) of all government agencies including the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Rural Electrification Board (REB), Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and Education Engineering Department (EED).

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **DESCRIPTIVE WRITING**

#### **2.1 Sustainable procurement on environmental Sector**

Production activities that have the potentials negative environmental & social impact must be carefully addressed <sup>[5]</sup>. The following list includes major production process sustainability issues:

- (i) Reduce environmental contamination to a minimum.
- (ii) Proper management of waste products from production & packaging sector
- (iii) Design environment friendly products
- (iv) Non-renewable resources decrease
- (v) Ensure ethical & responsible treatment to labor.
- (vi) Design or adapt environmentally safe production processes
- (vii) Reduce the detrimental effects of corporate activities on communities and social amenities.
- (viii) Decrease Green house gas emission
- (ix) Support suppliers who have attained environmental and ethical certification
- (x) Supporting and ensure sustainable green agriculture
- (xi) Banning all types rare or endangered species
- (xii) Manage and form sustainable production capacity

#### **2.2 Circular procurement and circular economy**

Circular procurement defines purchasing of products ensuring circular economy. As public procurement, even public authorities like governmental organizations purchase goods and services, or invest in projects, they consider the negative environmental impacts <sup>[2]</sup>. It relates to possible waste creation over the product's life cycle and minimize or avoid any harmful environmental effects. Circular procurement not only happen at transaction stage but also actual purchase stage. It should be applied from the procurement process to the evaluation of goods, works and services to the management of contracts.

In order to ensure sustainable building procurement that are accessible and possible, construction practices must accept a more circular economy. Reconnecting waste and integrated system that ensure principle usage household activities throughout the supply chains [Fig2]. A number of ways

to ensure circular economic process by helping local businesses recycling waste, brewery to a local farmer for pig feed or a clothing company that recycles its process water.

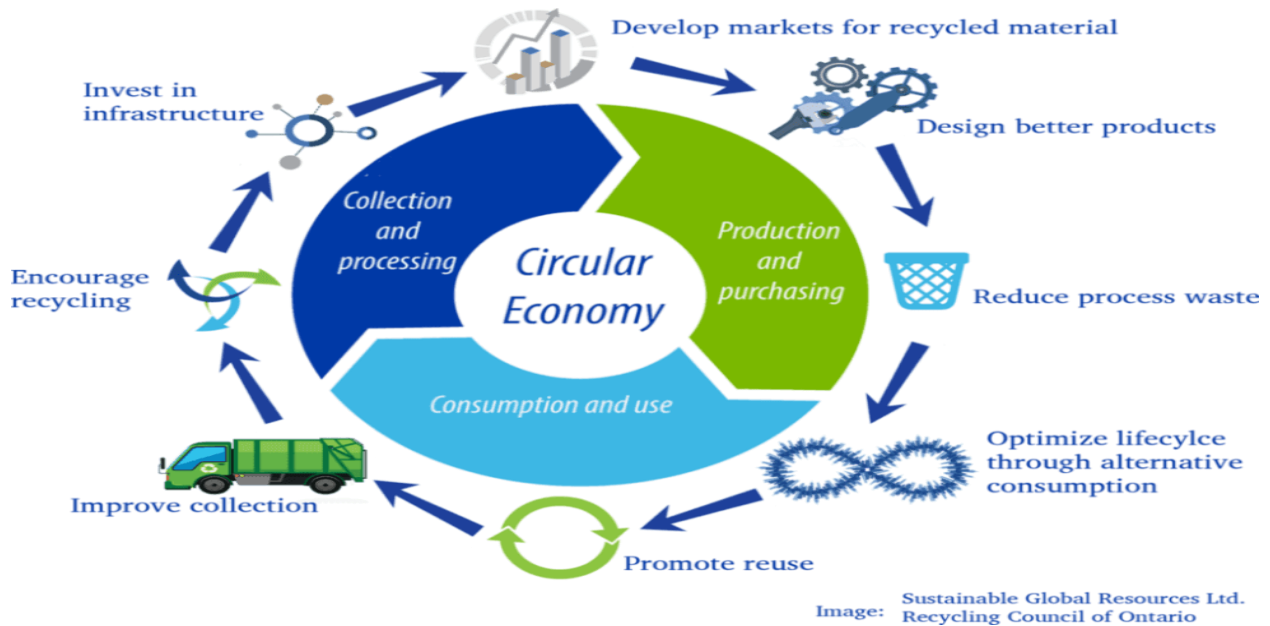


Fig2: Diagrammatic representation of sustainable procurement and circular economy

### 2.3 Sustainable procurement guided by British Standard Institutions:

According to British Standard Institutions <sup>[3]</sup>, there are four primary goals for sustainable procurement. Guide for Sustainable Procurement

- (i) To reduce harmful effects of goods, works, or services throughout their life spans and supply chains.
- (ii) Lessening the demand for non renewable resources
- (iii) To make sure that reasonable contract rates and terms are used and upheld, or at the very least adhere to the highest moral, human rights, and employment standards.
- (iv) To encourage equality and diversity within the business and along the whole supply chain.

## **2.4 Sustainable procurement guided by UNDP**

- a) Integrating purchasing evaluations for the organization with sustainable standards.
- b) Monitoring techniques and evaluations that encourage vendor adherence to the UNDP supply chain <sup>[4]</sup>.
- c) Innovation achieved through sourcing, requirements, and pilot projects utilizing cutting-edge technologies.
- d) Incorporating procurement into project design.
- e) Encouraging the development and use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) with businesses that prioritize sustainability and innovation.

## **2.5 Sweden's public procurement strategy**

The public procurement system in Sweden is known for its high performance and is quite advanced in terms of its strategic dimension, which includes social, green, and innovative factors. Despite the existence of national organizations for public procurement at the subnational level, it is still quite decentralized and distributed. Because of Sweden's highly developed and well-resourced institutional and judicial systems, irregularities and corruption are not a major problem there. Seven policy goals have been set by the government for its procurement plan.<sup>[4]</sup>

- a. A strategic tool of public procurement for doing good business.
- b. Efficacious government purchase.
- c. A variety of suppliers and well-behaved competition.
- d. Public procurement with legal certainty.
- e. Innovation-focused public procurement that encourages non-traditional approaches.
- f. Environmentally friendly public purchasing.
- g. Socially sustainable society-compliant public procurement.

## **2.6 Issues to be considered for sustainable procurement:**

For preparing standard tender document such as PG2, PG3 PW2, PW3, and PS2, procurement personnel procuring entity (PE), committee member must mention following matters in standard tender document(STD).

1. Less wastage paper.
2. Attending in recycling programs
3. Environmental friendly hygiene and cleaning products



4. Eco-friendly and solar lighting
5. Highlighting energy-efficient policies
6. Encourage mass transport

## 2.7 Three bottom-line of Sustainable procurement

Triple Bottom Line is idea of sustainability that deals, a strategic, consultancy and advocacy organization. The term was designed to raise awareness that corporate activity not only add economic value but can potentially add environmental and social value- more importantly create environmental & social cost <sup>[11]</sup>. This is generally measured using the 3P: profit, people and the planet.

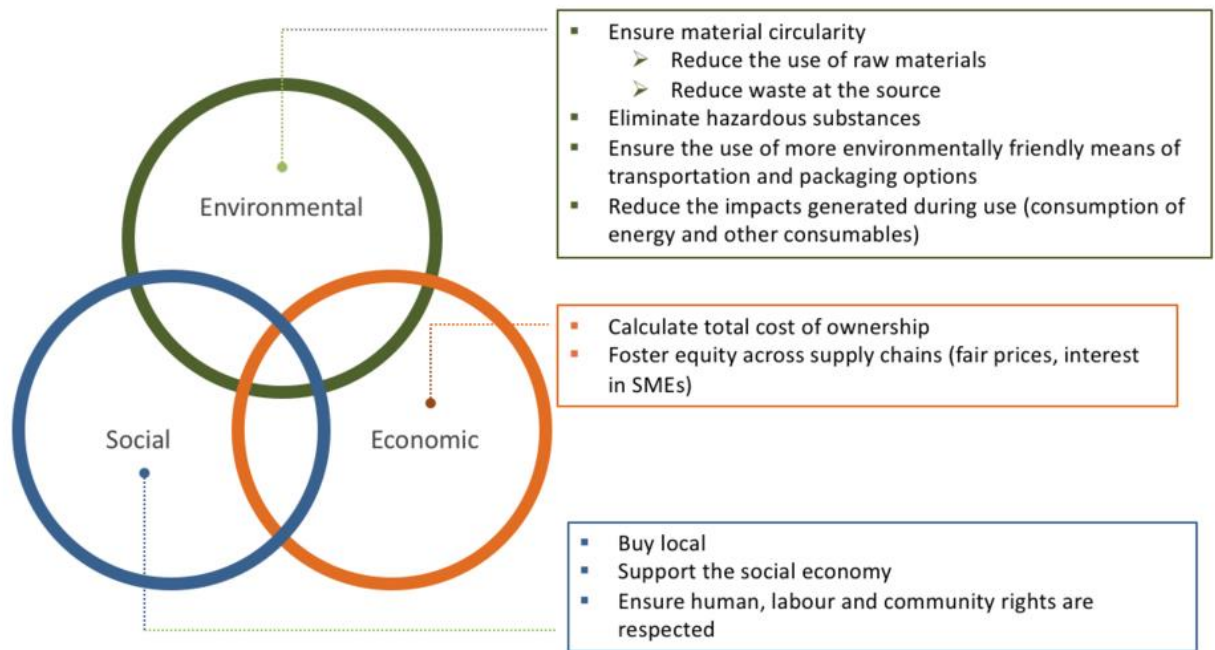


Fig3: Three bottom-line correlation of Sustainable procurement

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Perspective overview of sustainable procurement in public sector**

#### **3.1 Supply chain Strategy in Bangladesh Public sector**

For development budget expenditure a DPP is passed through ECNEC of Planning commission. Development Project Proposal/proforma (DPP) means an elaborated work plan with time and cost estimates for the development proposed by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) to the Management Committee for approval. Under the direction of the Ministry of Planning and in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission conducts research studies and develops policy proposals for the improvement of the nation's public infrastructure and the growth of its economy establishing a consistent national framework for public procurement and institutionalizing the capability of procurement management to assure economy, efficiency, transparency, accountability, fairness and better value for money.

Following the PPR 2008 and utilizing the Standard Tender Documents and Standard Request for Proposals prepared by the CPTU, various departments and directorates under various ministries perform the actual procurement functions through their offices at all levels from the national level to the upazila level. At the central level, the ministries are primarily responsible for stationery, food grains, and printing (World Bank, 2002) <sup>[5]</sup>. The major government agencies, including the Directorate of Food, Public Works Department (PWD), Roads and Highways Department (RHD), Bangladesh Railway, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Education Engineering Department (EED), Health Engineering Department (HED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), and others, conduct a significant amount of procurement through their central to local offices, which are dispersed throughout the nation. For preparing standard tender document such as PG2, PG3, PW2, PW3, and PS2 procurement personnel procuring entity (PE), committee member must mention following sustainable matters in standard tender document(STD).

Name of Department	Steps of Sustainable procurement
Education Engineering Department	All tendering process on E-Gp (political turmoil free in field level office)
	Ensuring solar energy on roof of constructed academic building
	Installed lightning arrester on roof top
	Rainwater harvesting pilot project
	Composite louver above lintel(Fig7)
	Red roof tally on top slope slab for heat insulation.(Fig 6)
	Tree plantation and water quality test on SESIP project
Bangladesh Water Development Board	Plantation of trees on a recently built river dam
	Capturing rainwater for drinking, irrigation, and environmental protection
	Vetiver grass culture to save Rohingya camp from land slide(Fig 9)
Local Government Engineering Department(LGED)	Project for the development of sustainable small-Scale water resources
	Possible mitigation measures for environmental impacts of subprojects
	Training programme on decentralized wastewater management system
Public Works Department	Construction new hazardous free infrastructure
	Encourage hollow brick instead of old brick works
	Purchasing recyclable and sustainable product
Roads & Highway Department	Dhaka Tangail highway with separated service lane(fig. 4)
	Purchase, lease or rental of cars, light commercial vehicles and L-category vehicles
	Waste collection trucks and services

--	--

Table 3.1: Steps of Sustainable procurement taken by respective government department



Fig 4: Dhaka -Tangail four lane highway with separated service lane under SASEC project



Fig 5: Dhaka mawa Expressway (Photo captured 2022)



Fig6: Solar energy using in roof top in newly constructed educational building



Fig 7: Solar light using composite louver above window



Fig8 : Wider veranda more air ventilation for environment friendly



Fig 9: Vetiver grass culture to save Rohingya camp from land slide (Photo captured in 2019)

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **Challenges and prospect of sustainable procurement**

#### **4.1 Challenges of sustainable procurement:**

##### **4.1.1 Lacking Knowledge about sustainable procurement**

It is one of the prime challenge for government procurement personnel dealing with procurement procedures<sup>2</sup>. This issue exists not only in a government but also non-government, autonomous or any other organizations. The common stakeholders, local people are less aware about the issues of sustainable procurement (SP).The training programmes are not sufficient by respective departments.

##### **4.1.2 Lack of Time and Resources**

Procurement departments need time to learn procedures essential for carrying out sustainable sourcing (SP).They must have skills necessary to assess the sustainability of both their own performance and that of their suppliers. Therefore, it takes time to strive toward the intended results when implementing sustainable practices. Many government and non-government organizations believe they don't have the time to wait for sustainable procurement because sustainability cannot be accomplished overnight. They use quick solutions to implement the ADP budget for the current fiscal year. Like other resources, time can be invested in order to help your procurement department develop and implement more environment friendly techniques and methods. But the heart of sustainability is about improving the effectiveness of any government agency. If it has plan to investe in longer term supplier relationships and the long term future of any organizations, then it should be less constrained by time and resource right now<sup>[11]</sup>.

##### **4.1.3Lack of Training for Suppliers/Contractors**

Governmental procurement teams will need to appraise and evaluate the sustainable capabilities of suppliers in order to achieve a truly environmentally conscious procurement process. Enlisted suppliers may not be willing to implement a new sustainable procurement approach because they have different values or resources available to them. The traditional suppliers are not agree to share information and techniques about their sustainability <sup>[4]</sup>.

#### **4.1.4Lack of Government Funding**

European nations and governments are more conscious about sustainability procurement. Lack of environmental support reduces the motivation for companies and procurement divisions to adopt sustainable practices. Technology and sustainable practices are being set up in accordance with the Public Procurement Act of 2006 and the Public Procurement Rules of 2008 by the Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU), IMED, and Ministry of Planning. Studies show that 40% of businesses saw cost hikes after transitioning to sustainable purchase. <sup>[2]</sup>.

CPTU arranges different sustainable seminar, councils, pilot project with highly procurement specialist broad and abroad. That why they need high amount of funding .This type of programme must be quarterly, half yearly among government organization, semi-autonomous body even private organization.



#### 4.1.5. Specialized skills and Technology

New approaches and technologies require more and more training, which make personnel more procurement specialists<sup>[5]</sup>. To effectively make their efforts ecological friendly, procurement managers and departments need new, widely recognized tools or techniques (Swedish SP) to make the procurement process more sustainable. Implementing new technologies might be challenging depending on finance and higher-level internal support. However, CPTU and departmental financing training on the emphasis of sustainable practices can assist themselves better understand and be more effective for sustainable procurement by offering training and specialized skills as well as education at multiple levels.

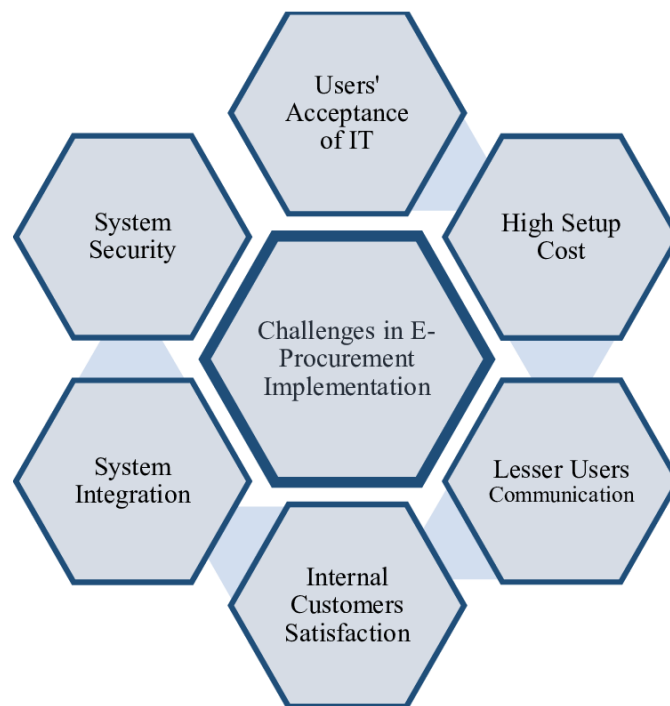


Fig 10: Different challenges of sustainable procurement

#### 4.1.6 Other Challenges to sustainable procurement

Sustainable procurement is hampered by numerous issues. The things that impede an organization's progress toward sustainable procurement are called obstacles. The majority of barriers are resistant to modification. Cost, stakeholder attitudes, cultural barriers, macroeconomic hurdles, policy conflicts, etc. are the main obstacles. The Sustainable Procurement National Action

Plan in the UK outlines a number of additional, largely internal obstacles to sustainable procurement in the public sector in addition to the ones mentioned above.

<b>Sector of Procurement</b>	<b>Listed barriers</b>
Leadership and ownership	Lack of commitment and leadership
	Uncertainty regarding ownership
	Faulty incentive structures
	To suppliers, conflicting messages
Currently, minimum standards must be met.	Insufficient prioritization
Establishing ambitious future goals	Failing to inform the market of potential tendencies
	Not controlling supply chain risk.
	Ineffective monitoring and enforcement of mandated standards and specifications
Developing capabilities	Lack of training and useful information
	Absence of responsibility
	Disregard for sustainability
	Concern about advantages

Table 4.1- Obstacles to Sustainable Public Procurement

## 4.2 Prospects of Sustainable Procurement

The sustainability concerns that are connected to the present public procurement structure are covered in this section. Currently, Bangladesh's public procurement is governed by two key laws: the Public Procurement Act (PPA), 2006, and the Public Procurement Rules (PPR), 2008. In addition depending on the scope or volume of the procurement, CPTU has created a number of Standard Tender Documents (STDs) for goods and works and Standard Request for Proposals (SRFPs) for services. The sustainability elements that have been incorporated into public procurement papers are listed in table 4.2.

Area of Responsibility	Article pertinent to the document on sustainable procurement
Economic Sustainability	When choosing the method of procurement and grouping of goods packages, the procuring entity shall consider the following:
	(a) Accessibility of the appropriate goods in the community market
	(b) Local market's selection of goods, including their brands, origins, and quality
	(c) Prices of the specified goods;
	(d) Supply-related dangers on both domestic and foreign markets.
	<p><b>[Rule 15(2), PPR, 2008]</b></p> <p>A specific trade mark, trade name, patent, design, type, designated country of origin, producer, or service provider shall not be mentioned in the technical specification of the goods. <b>[Rule 29(3), PPR, 2008]</b></p>
Environmental Sustainability Consideration	During execution and completion of the Works, the Contractor shall comply with the following requirements: (a) Take all appropriate measures to protect the environment on and off the site, and to prevent injury to persons or damage to public property as a result of the Contractor's methods of operation. <b>[GCC 27.1, STD-PW3]</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the applicable laws, regulations, and orders of the government, the Contractor in particular shall arrange for adequate housing for his or her laborers and adequate water supply, conservancy, and sanitation arrangements at the site for all necessary hygienic requirements and for the prevention of epidemics. <b>[GCC 29.2, STD-PW3]</b></li> </ul>
	When choosing the method of procurement and packaging of goods, the procuring entity must consider the following factors: (a) the ability of local suppliers to supply the necessary quantities; (b) the capability of the national industry and the caliber of its output; and (c) market conditions and anticipated competition. <b>[Rule 15(2), PPR, 2008]</b>
Social/Ethical Sustainability	In accordance with the applicable labor laws and other pertinent treaties ratified by the government, the Contractor shall not employ any child to perform any work that is economically exploitative, or that is likely to be dangerous to, or to interfere with the child's education, or that is harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. (GCC 30.1 and STD-PW3)
	The Contractor shall: (a) take all reasonable measures to protect the health and safety of all persons working on the Site and other persons authorized to be on it and to maintain the Site in a tidy state throughout the execution and completion of the Works and the remedying of any defects therein; [GCC 27.1, STD-PW3]

Table 4.2- Environmental considerations are covered in public procurement documents

### **4.3 Overcoming challenges to sustainable procurement:**

- a) Currently government departments procure goods, works and services by e-GP system. Initial funding to installation of e-GP system was very high, now it has been adjusted through all departments. As the governmental officials lacking sustainability knowledge, sustainable sourcing. So it needs to be arranged more workshops and training of sustainable procurement.
- b) To implement successful ADP with sustainability, some extra time and budget for sustainable sourcing be incorporated.
- c) Numerous sustainability training must be arranged for local suppliers or contractors, local service provider, local stakeholders. CPTU national trainers make sustainability training on district wise to local service provider, suppliers, and contractors about advantages of sustainable sourcing.
- d) To ensure sustainability in public procurement, extra funding must be added when making rates schedule like PWD rates schedule 2022, LGED rates schedule 2022, RHD rates schedule 2019.
- e) Sustainable procurement needs more skilled and specialized knowledge, high configuration of internet access, secured IT system. Though initial IT set up cost very high although policy makers should consider this funding issue.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 CONCLUSIONS**

The primary goals of sustainable procurement (SP) were to guarantee openness, accountability, and equitable treatment in all procurement in order to maximize value for money across the nation's public sector enterprises. It is feasible on both short-term gains and a trend toward long-term sustainable problems.

#### **5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- ❖ All engineering degrees should include courses namely Contract Management System and sustainable procurement (SP) because engineers are mostly involved in procurement operations
- ❖ Through a strong multi-stakeholder approach, it should raise sustainability issues in the public procurement process. General public awareness build up programs about sustainability should be organized.
- ❖ Increased participation and collaboration in training, symposium, webinars from all parties, including the government, contractors, and suppliers, local service provider, policy makers and so on.
- ❖ The government ought to incorporate sustainable procurement practices into the CPTU's continuous training programs in addition to basic procurement training and advance training like training of trainers(ToT),highly specialized procurement training.
- ❖ Creating a sustainable culture at both the implementation and document levels. This is a major problem that cannot be disregarded, and monitoring and controlling officers should be aware of that.
- ❖ The full-time procurement professionals should handle all forms of procurement. Needs for advanced and widespread sustainable research.

## Reference:

- 1) <https://ottawaenergycollective.ca/smart-economy>
- 2) <https://cptu.gov.bd/index.html>
- 3) [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)
- 4) Uttam *et al.*  
J.Clean. Prod.(2015)Competitive dialogue procedure for sustainable public procurement
- 5) <https://www.undp.org/procurement/sustainable-procurement>
- 6) M Hoque  
Scopes and Challenges of sustainable procurement in public works department, Bangladesh
- 7) <https://drydengroup.com/challenges-of-sustainable-procurement/>
- 8) <https://www.greenstoneplus.com/blog/bridging-the-gap-between-sustainability-and-procurement-4-key-challenges>
- 9) <https://www.sei.org/featured/circular-procurement-for-a-sustainable-future>
- 10) Md. Saifur Rahman<sup>1</sup> and Md. Zohurul Islam<sup>2</sup> and Rashed Morshed  
“Readiness for integrating sustainability issues in public procurement process of Bangladesh”
- 11) <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/triple-bottom-line-3BL>