



Lagos State
Public Procurement
Agency



LAGOS STATE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SUSTAINABILITY POLICY 2026



Building a Greener, Inclusive, and Resilient Future

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
CAP	Chapter
°C	Degrees Celsius
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LASEPA	Lagos State Environmental Protection Agency
LASODA	Lagos State Office for Disability Affairs
LCARP	Lagos Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan
LFN	Laws of the Federation of Nigeria
LAWMA	Lagos Waste Management Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency
PEs	Procuring Entities
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SDBs	Standard Bidding Documents
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
WOEs	Women-Owned Enterprises

1. Background

1.1 The Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (PPA) was created by the Lagos State Public Procurement Law 2011. This law was amended in 2015 and repealed and re-enacted in 2021 as the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency Law 2021. The law aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public procurement processes within Lagos State. The law establishes the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency (PPA) as regulator and supervisor of procurement processes, granting it powers to prepare and issue policies, guidelines and standards with approval of the Governor. It mandates Ministries, Departments and Agencies as procuring entities to carry out procurement and disposal of assets functions and outlines procedures for procurement, including method for contract awards, and dispute resolution. Section 17(iv) of the Law empowers the PPA to formulate general policies and regulations relating to procurement for the approval of the Governor.

1.2 Lagos State is one of the fastest-growing urban areas in the world. It hosts the most populous city in Nigeria and one of the most important states in the country, a major financial centre, Lagos has one of the largest economies in Africa, with a gross domestic product of \$84 billion comparable with Ghana's \$75 billion, Angola's \$70 billion, and Ethiopia's \$93 billion. Lagos State is also a key culture, education, and transportation hub for Nigeria and Sub-Saharan Africa¹.

1.3. According to the Lagos State Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (LCARP) 2024, Lagos has three primary threats, the rise in sea levels, extreme heat and extreme rainfall. The Sea level Rise (SLR) would have significant impact on coastal areas with up to 3 metres SLR by 2050², effectively coastal areas of Lagos State may fall below sea level, potentially displacing communities and damaging vital infrastructure. Regarding extreme rainfall, it is estimated that precipitation in Nigeria could increase by about 40mm per year. Such extreme rainfall not only disrupts daily life but also

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagos_State (9th June 2025)

² Lagos State Climate Adaptation Plan 2024

increases the risk of flash floods³, particularly in low lying areas, which are occasionally flooded currently.

1.4 Rising sea levels pose a significant threat, with climate change increasing the risk of devastating floods that could bring parts of the city under sea level. The implication of this to sustainability is not only significant but existential for Lagos current residents and their future generations. Regarding extreme heat, temperatures are projected by the LCARP to soar, reaching 42°C by 2030, 44°C by 2050 and an overwhelming 46°C by 2070, it is expected that such intense heat waves, if they materialize can have severe health implications on residents -as high as 10 in 100,000 deaths ⁴.

1.5 The social impact on the poor will be substantial. This heightened exposure is compounded by the economic reliance of the poor on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture. Crowded coastal settlements, where half of the city's population resides, are particularly at risk of flooding. As disclosed by the LCARP 2024 Lagos faces a potential 6-30% loss in city GDP by 2050. The City's infrastructure is under threat with about -7000 assets exposed to climate risks, out of which 6,500 are classified as highly vulnerable representing an estimated value of \$17.b billion Usd. The City's water bodies and wetlands which cover over 40% of the state area are at risk from rising sea levels and pollution. A projected 82% loss of wetlands will endanger species due to inundation, saline water intrusion and coastal erosion and also contribute to biodiversity losses⁵.

1.6 Gender disparity in access to procurement opportunities is very high, as can be gleaned from the Lagos State Document on Affirmative Procurement in favor of Women Led Businesses. This is illustrated in the table below.

³ Lagos State Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan 2024

⁴ LCARP 2024

⁵ LCARP 2024

LASG Contracts	Categories	Women-Owned Businesses	Male Owned Businesses
	Overall Contracts Won	19%	81%
	Rehabilitation of Building contracts	16%	84%
	Building contracts	17%	83%
	Roads and Bridges Contracts	21%	79%
	Drainage Contracts	3%	97%
	Power Plants contracts	9%	91%
	Goods Contract Conversion Rate	83%	57%
	Construction Work Conversion Rate	57%	49%
	Non- Consultancy Services Conversion Rate	88%	69%

The gap is steep and the Lagos State Affirmative Procurement policy sets out a number of broad measures aimed at bridging this gap.

1.7 SME's and MSME's are the bedrock of the Nigerian economy. According to Monie Point Inc SMEs account for 96% of businesses and employ 84% of the workforce in Nigeria. The Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, SMEDAN MSME survey report 2021 indicates that MSME's and SMEs contributed 46.32% to GDP, 6.21% of exports and constitutes 96.9 % of all businesses. Supporting MSME's and SMEs, increasing their participation in public procurement, will obviously yield tremendous growth for any state, especially Lagos State which has more MSME's per kilometre radius than any other state in Nigeria.

1.8 In Lagos State, the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) challenge is intensified by factors such as high population density, rapid industrialization, widespread informal sector employment, and large construction and infrastructure development projects. According to the Lagos State Occupational Safety and Health Masterplan (LSOSHMP 2021–2026) developed by the Lagos State Safety Commission. In manufacturing organizations within the Lagos metropolis, occupational health and safety and work environment accounted for 73% of the variance in employee performance. Whilst in construction sites across the State, the most prevalent hazards include slips, trips and falls, followed by manual handling injuries, chemical exposure, noise, and equipment-related accidents, added to the reports of building collapses, industrial fires, chemical exposure, and transport

related accidents, these point to systemic weakness in compliance monitoring, worker training, and safety culture, which pose significant occupational safety risks.

1.8 Lagos is a melting pot of cultures and ethnicities with over 27million people calling the city home⁶. Its population is projected to surpass 32 million by 2050. This will continue to present new challenges in terms of increased pressure on infrastructure and services.

1.9 Capital expenditure which is undertaken through the procurement process is said to account for about 62% of 2025 Lagos State budget of N3.367 trillion naira. In 2024, out of the total budget of N2.267 trillion-naira, Lagos State appropriated N1.315 trillion, representing 58 per cent, for capital expenditure spent through public procurement, while the recurrent spending accounted for N952.4 billion, represents 42 per cent of the budget⁷. The Lagos State 4th Quarter Total Capital Expenditure Performance for the Period ended 31st December 2024 was ₦1.31tn, achieving 85.6% of the final budget amount of ₦1.53tn for the year 2024⁸. In practice, aspects of recurrent expenditure are also expended through the procurement process. This means that public procurement process accounts for a significant portion of public expenditure in Lagos State, and has huge potentials to contribute more to sustainability of the city.

1.10 The current Lagos State Government in its drive for inclusive governance and rapid improvements to the wellbeing of its people has developed the Lagos State Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan 2024. To ensure trickle down and broad adoption and implementation. Lagos State developed a Climate Change Mainstreaming Strategy 2024. This strategy requires the mainstreaming of its broad Climate Change strategies into every sector. In pursuit of the implementation of this strategy, the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency hereby issues this current

⁶ 2023 estimate based on LASG Office of the SDGs data -21 million in 2015, applying a population growth rate of 3.2%

⁷ <https://www.lagosppa.gov.ng/sanwo-olu-assents-to-lagos-n2-267-trillion-budget-of-renewal/#:~:text=Of%20the%20total%20budget%2C%20N1,per%20cent%20of%20the%20budget.>

⁸ Lagos State Budget Performance Report Quarter 04 2024 published 28th January 2025.

policy mandating all procurement entities, bidders and contractors to henceforth comply with the provisions of this Lagos State Public Procurement Sustainability Policy (LSPPSP) requiring the application of sustainability principles in the procurement of goods, works and services in Lagos State.

1.11 This approach is mandated and supported by the Constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria which provides that “ the State shall protect and improve the environment and safeguard the water, air and land, forest and wild life of Nigeria” and shall “protect, preserve and promote the Nigerian cultures which enhance human dignity and are consistent with the fundamental objectives as provided in the constitution and encourage development of technological and scientific studies which enhance cultural values⁹. Also, sections 33 & 34 of the Constitution guarantee fundamental human rights to life and human dignity which the social pillar of sustainability principles seeks to fulfil. There are many other laws, subsidiary instruments and polices at the Federal level and within Lagos state that require, mandate and support implementation of sustainability principles set out in this policy including but not limited to the following;

- a. The Nigerian Climate Change Act 2021
- b. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Act CAP E12, LFN 2004.
- c. The National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency (NESREA) Act 2007.
- d. The Urban and Regional Planning Act CAP N138, LFN 2004.
- e. The Harmful Waste (Special Criminal Provisions Act CAP H1, LFN 2004.
- f. Labor Act Cap L1, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.
- g. The Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Enforcement and Administration Act 2003 and the Child Rights Act 2003 No. 26, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria

⁹ Sections 20 and 21 of the Constitution of the Federal republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended

- h. National Health Act 2014
- i. The Factories Act
- i. Lagos State Environmental Management and Protection Law 2017:
- k. The Lagos State Special Peoples Law, enacted in 2011.
- k. The Lagos State Child Rights Law of 2015
- l. Lagos State Safety Commission Law 2011
- m. Lagos State Urban and Regional Planning and Development Law 2010 amended in 2019.
- n. Lagos State Health Sector Reform Law 2006.

2. What is Sustainability in Public Procurement and What does each Pillar seek to achieve.

2.1 Sustainable development is said to be development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It indicates the need to preserve natural resources and the environment for future generations, but also the preservation of human health, social cohesion and optimum economic balance. Sustainable development does not focus solely on environmental issues. More broadly, sustainable development policies encompass the three key pillars of Social, Economic and Environmental sustainability.

2.2 Sustainable Public Procurement is therefore a process whereby Government meets its needs for goods, services and works in a manner which seeks value for money on a whole life cycle basis, generating benefits not only to the government entity, but also to society and the economy, whilst at the same time minimizing damage to the environment and existing social order. It can be reasoned that in a developing country, where public budgets account for a large percentage of GDP, achieving good governance is reasonably dependent on levels of sustainable public procurement that is undertaken.

2.3. Environmental

Environmental sustainability focuses on improving human welfare through the protection of natural capital (e.g. land, air, water, minerals etc.). It explores how governments and businesses can achieve positive economic outputs and outcomes, without the risk of harm to the natural environment in the short, medium or long run. This pillar tries to ensure that only goods, works and services which have lower or no negative impact on the environment over their life cycle, when compared to their competitors are procured and utilized.

2.4 To minimize damage to the environment, the procurement process needs to first determine the impact on the environment that may arise from the procurement

and use of particular goods, works or a service . This needs to occur early enough in the procurement process to influence the decision to procure one item as opposed to another.

2.5 This evaluation and the early decision on alternatives is also intended to achieve improved air quality, reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants and noise. It aims to achieve improved water utilization efficiency, water quality and savings as well as improved soil quality by reducing or eliminating pollution of water and or chemical releases to and disposal of harmful waste on land. Environmental sustainability may arise from energy efficiency, use of renewable energy sources and or reduced energy emission in the form of heat, vibration, radiation etc. It may also arise from reduced waste or waste products that are re-usable or are in fact recycled. It also seeks to achieve reduced noise and its resultant nuisance effect on population.

2.6. Economic sustainability, refers to the efficient use of capital and assets to maintain company or enterprise profitability over time without causing damage to social cohesion, human rights and ecological systems. It addresses the ability of both public organizations and private contractors to achieve optimum equilibrium with environmental and social factors whilst contributing to good economic and financial outcomes including cost savings. This will include producing goods and services or providing works that are efficient to operate or use and minimize waste generation, operating costs or achieve more efficient use of consumables eg water, energy, time or raw materials.

2.7 This will include goods, works that achieve reduced cost of ownership, through reduced volume of consumables or costs of operation and maintenance or good disposal value at end of useful life. In the consideration of life cycle costs, sometimes products or works that appear to have higher purchase prize may deliver greater economic benefits through reduced whole life cycle costs. This is why it is essential

to re-examine requirements, specifications, material sources or value chain where appropriate. Doing this will result in improved value for money, supply chain efficiencies, creation of additional jobs. The value for money may arise from creation of new markets for re-cycled products, use of local suppliers (MSMEs), use of green technologies etc. This pillar also requires that public procurement support micro, small and medium enterprises, by reservation of lower threshold jobs for them or by reducing entry barriers to facilitate increased competition. The growth of local MSME's and SMEs will reduce unemployment and its attendant consequences.

2.8 Social sustainability seeks to preserve social capital by investing and creating or supporting services that constitute the framework of our society. Social sustainability prioritizes the sustenance and improvement of social quality in the context of the principles of cohesion, reciprocity, honesty and the importance of relationships amongst people. This can be promoted by shared ideas of equality and rights supported by laws, and deliberate public or corporate policy and actions that sustain human health, safety and dignity, maintain social equality and wellbeing of people. This pillar speaks to a number of issues including a) inclusion of marginalized groups giving them opportunity to participate in the local economy, b) fair trade practices and ethical sourcing, ensuring that government and government contractors maintain labor standards, workforce welfare, fair wages, avoidance of forced labor, child labor, c) avoidance of gender discrimination and d) ensuring the optimum health, occupational safety and security of the work force. It aims to ensure diversity and equal access by including minorities and underrepresented suppliers including women and women led businesses. It seeks to build and maintain healthy and strong communities by creating employment and training opportunities for disadvantaged groups, eg people with disability, women and other marginalized groups, thus providing social inclusion and enhancing wellbeing of local residents by generating local business and employment. It requires that government departments and businesses consider safety measures at the earliest design and contracting stages to

support inclusive, safe, and sustainable work environments, as essential components of economic resilience and public safety, rather than as reactive responses to incidents.

2.9 The nature and context of sustainability in public procurement make it imperative that both the public sector and private bidders in the procurement process contribute to its attainment. Whilst the government side will formulate policy, see to revision of laws, regulations if required and integrate sustainability features in specifications, conditions for qualification and criteria for selection of winning bids. The vendors will have responsibility to manufacture and or source sustainable products. Businesses and perhaps professional organizations may produce sustainable designs standards, relevant codes of conduct, environmental and social management information systems, development of appropriate labels and local alternatives.

2.10 The Lagos State government has developed robust policies to tackle climate change, primary amongst these is the 2024 Lagos State Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan. This plan adopts the approach of identifying, preparing and promoting special projects that support city resilience, but seems weak on mainstreaming sustainability and resilience into day-to-day procurement project preparation and implementation. To close this gap Lagos State has followed up the LCARP 2024 with a Lagos State climate Change Mainstreaming Strategy, which requires ‘the systemic integration of climate change considerations into government policies, processes, decisions and other activities across all sectors. This according to the Strategy involves **‘analyzing the potential impacts of activities and decisions on all areas of government on climate policy objectives and adopting measures to minimize conflict with these objectives.** This policy adopts measures based on global sustainability principles to align public procurement activities in Lagos State with the Lagos State Climate Change Policy, the goals of the Lagos State Climate Action Plan and also the Lagos State Climate Change Mainstreaming Strategy.

5. LAGOS STATE PROCUREMENT PROCESS

5.1 Section 26 of the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency law 2021 prescribes open competitive bidding, using clearly defined criteria and offering equal information and opportunities to all bidders as the default method for procurement. It requires that each procurement activity promote competition, economy and equal opportunities and be timely.

5.2 The Lagos state Public Procurement Agency law attaches priority to the concept of “Lowest Cost Evaluated Responsive Bid” for purposes of selection of the winning bid. However, in point of fact, the Lowest Cost Evaluated Responsive Bid, though it may present the best purchase prize, may not always deliver the best cost of ownership, (life cycle cost) and therefore value for money, particularly if its criteria for responsiveness fail to capture life cycle considerations. If substantial reductions of consumables, operation and maintenance costs are achieved by a bid that has higher purchase prize. Such a bid may present better value for money if its life cycle costs are considered, this is sometimes, but not always the case with Lowest Cost Evaluated Responsive Bid. A higher prize may be justified by faster delivery, or increased output, where for example time and number are of essence. Also, minimal operational costs are likely to offset high purchase price. It is known that selection of winning tender based on Lowest Evaluated Cost may not sometimes take account of relevant benefits that may be generated during the life cycle of the product, except such considerations are part and parcel of criteria for responsiveness.

5.3 Two aspects of the current provisions of the Lagos State Public Procurement Agency Law support the integration of sustainability principles. First is Section 26(c) requiring that procurement activities be **sustainable**. Secondly, Section 26(d) which requires the procurement process to be effective, efficient, transparent, timely, equitable in accordance with the law and regulation and **above all aimed at achieving value for money**. Value for money achieved through Life cycle costs evaluations. Life cycle cost evaluations are a veritable tool for identifying and

mainstreaming sustainable conditions for qualification and sustainable criteria for selection of winning bids.

5.4 Thirdly on the specific issues of environment, social and economic order , as already shown, legislations exist, along with constitutional provisions that mandate public entities to achieve sustainability objectives. It is with a view to complying with these legislations and the achievement of improved value for money that Lagos State Government through this current policy requires the integration of sustainability principles into its public procurement. This policy is being issued to ensure compliance with existing laws and public mandate to achieve sustainable development.

5.5 The Lagos State Public Procurement Agency Law and process provides opportunity to mainstream sustainability principles. Procuring entities are hereby mandated to identify and mainstream innovations required to ensure sustainability into project designs and specifications. The Standard Bidding documents allow procuring entities to reflect the unique features of their specific procurement in the procurement documents. For goods, the procurement planning stage, including its market scoping, survey and analysis provide opportunity to undertake life cycle analysis and identify sustainability criteria and features that will incentivize bidders to offer innovative approaches that deliver sustainability. For works, integration of sustainability principles and attendant innovation may best occur at the design stage, and procuring entities are therefore required to analyze, identify and integrate innovative measures to achieve sustainability at the design and planning stages.

5.6 However, it is noted, that public procurement will not achieve sustainability, except it integrates conditions for qualification, requirements, specifications and bid selection criteria that are compatible and favor the protection of the environment, gender sensitive, support SMEs and social progress. To achieve sustainability in public procurement. It is important to apply the concepts of value for money and

whole life cycle costs, through it, you can achieve resource efficiency, improve product quality and ultimately optimize costs and benefits associated with acquisition, use, operation and disposal of assets.

6. Objectives of this Policy

6.1 This policy is designed to help Procuring Entities (PEs) to procure goods, works and services that comply with sustainability principles in an efficient, consistent, equitable and accountable manner. Thus, this policy sets out the governments sustainability principles for implementation by PEs.

6.2 It is intended to empower PEs and requires them to;

- Improve understanding and capacity to implement sustainability principles
- Promote understanding of and engagement with sustainability principles across the public procurement value chain in Lagos State.
- Improve specification of projects and programs, prescribe conditions for qualification and criteria for selection of winning bids for all procurement with likely sustainability impact to include sustainability considerations
- Ensure Key Performance Indicators in procurement contracts capture sustainability indicators specific to the particular procurement activity.
- Support Contract management processes to actively manage and report on performance in implementing sustainability measures amongst other objectives

What We Aim to Achieve	How to Achieve It	Who is Responsible
Improve understanding and capacity to implement sustainability principles	• Improved training and exposure to sustainability principles and practices for Accounting Officers	PPA and Ministry of Establishment and Training to design and deploy training for

		procurement officers
	Develop and deliver standard and continuing training on mainstreaming sustainability principles into procurement in Lagos State for all Procurement Offices and other internal stakeholders	PPA and Ministry of Establishment and training to design and deploy TOT for continuous training on sustainability principles. Each Procuring Entity to continue to disseminate training to all internal stakeholders
	Develop and Deliver sensitization on sustainability principles for vendors on the PPA Contractors registration list	PPA and Ministry of Establishment and Training
Promote understanding of and engagement with	Revise Regulations, Standard Tender	PPA

sustainability principles across the public procurement value chain in Lagos State	Documents, and guidelines if any issued by PPA to mainstream sustainability principles and benchmarks	
	• Issuance of guides and sector specific templates to guide sustainability implementation.	PPA
	• Deploy supervisory authority to ensure that regulations, standard documents, procurement planning templates and other procurement process templates support the PEs to meet their mandatory obligations to implement SPP.	PPA
	• Implementation of Sustainability evaluations as an integral part of procurement planning,	Procuring Entities /Procurement Officers/ Procurement Planning

	monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	committee's and Tender's Boards.
	The filling of succinct Accounting Officers Sustainability Reports	Accounting Officers/Heads of Procurement Departments
	Implement mandatory requirement and submission to PPA of Sustainability Reports for projects within the No Objection Threshold as a condition for No Objection.	Accounting Officers and Heads of Procurement Departments
	Integrate verification of application of this policy into the procurement Audits of MDA procurement activities by PPA .	PPA
Improve Specifications of procurement Activities, Conditions for qualification and criteria for selection of winning	Improve project specification to include sustainability standards and considerations	Procurement Departments and User Departments within Procuring Entities

bids for procurement with likely sustainability impact to include sustainability considerations	Based on market survey and analysis implement conditions for qualification of bidders with sustainability considerations.	Procurement Departments and User Departments within Procuring Entities
	Based on market surveys and analysis implement criteria for selection of winning bids with sustainability considerations	Procurement Departments and User Departments within Procuring Entities
Ensure Key Performance Indicators in procurement contracts capture sustainability indicators specific to the particular procurement activity.	- Ensure issued bidding documents identify key performance indicators with sustainability considerations. - Ensure Draft Procurement Contracts identify Key Performance Indicators with sustainability considerations	Procuring Entity Procurement Department Procuring Entity Procurement Department
Support Contract management processes to actively manage and report on performance in implementing	Integrate the monitoring and reporting of sustainability principles into state project	Procuring Entity, Project Monitoring Unit and PPA

sustainability measures amongst other objectives	monitoring and evaluation templates and systems. • Every project implementation report to indicate implementation performance on sustainability principles. • Performance on sustainability indicators becomes a condition for PPA payment certification.	PPA
	• Launch a State Sustainability Project Register identifying and celebrating public procurement activities that demonstrate sustainability principles	PPA
	• Launch an award recognizing the MDA each year that made the most progress in integrating sustainability principles in its procurement.	PPA

The policy presents information on how to take sustainable procurement decisions. The PPA shall following this policy issue from time-to-time general, sector or item specific templates and standard guides and documents to further support PEs in accomplishing sustainable procurement. Every PE in Lagos State shall adopt and implement this Policy

7. Sample sustainability measures required of PEs in Lagos State under this Policy.

Energy	a. Use of greener options and cleaner sources of energy generation and distribution eg solar for schools, hospitals and municipal building, thermal energy. b. waste to energy. c. Measures that promote energy efficiency and reduce emissions , eg use of more efficient building materials, installations, and technologies to reduce energy consumption and improve efficiency. d. Measures that reduce emissions and produce cleaner energy, incentivizing use of micro grids in off grid urban communities eg solar

	e. measures for flood proofing of power assets in vulnerable areas. f. Specify maximum emission and noise level for all energy equipment's and devices to be procured. g. implement specifications that support procurement of energy efficient devices, equipment, materials and systems. h. education on energy efficiency as a component of procured activities where relevant.
Waste	a. Measures that reduce urban waste generation. b.Measures that encourage separation of waste at source diverting organic waste away from landfills. c.Introduce composting technologies and others to support soil quality and to and reduce use of chemical fertilizers. d.Introducing waste treatment, conversion, recovery and recycling initiatives eg waste to energy, recycling of paper, plastics and conversion to many other uses e.Reducing use of plastic and attendant waste f.Reducing harmful disposal of human waste g.Measures promoting clean public and private conveniences(toilets) and drastically reducing open defecation. h.Community participation in waste management

	i. measures promoting responsible disposal of refuse by households and business units including dumping of refuse into drainages.
Construction	a.Integrating innovative designs that improve life cycle costs and benefits. b.Measures that reduce construction waste c.Designs that reduce energy use and increase efficiency. d. Measures that improve accessibility and functionality of infrastructure for all e.e.Improving expanding and maintaining covered city wide drainage network. f.Promoting environmentally friendly and sustainable buildings. g.Innovative drainage designs that suit the specific area and align with existing plans to be specified with roads and to become a pre-condition for road project awards and certification of implementation. h.Designs and specifications to include tree planting to improve shade and cooling in public spaces and as a condition for design approvals for all public buildings and if possible homes i.Use of eco-friendly building materials j. Use of eco-friendly road construction materials and designs

	k.Design road works to include connected and free flowing drainages infrastructure that actively remove water , maintain proper water flow and reduce the risk of flooding l.Specify neighborhood designs to improve access and achieve heat reduction(street grid and shading structure) or re-design existing neighborhoods to achieve same results m. Improved stakeholder participation in infrastructure projects including community based participatory flood management. n.Incentivise nature based inland flood solutions eg bioswales, rain gardens etc reducing impact of inland flooding. o..Design road, building and urban structures and contract them to include tree planting and specify specie of trees that accomplish sustainability objectives. p..Measures to protect mangroves during construction of roads, neighborhoods and other structures and redesign to restore mangroves where possible q. Construction of sea walls to counteract sea level rise r.Make public and commercial buildings accessible, with features like ramps and lifts, that support access by PWDs
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Transport/telecommunication	a.Spatial planning to promote transit-oriented Development b.Expansion of public inter-modal transport network c.Incentivize and encourage uptake of low emissions vehicles and equipments. d.Encourage shift of freight from road to rail e.Measures for flood proofing of electricity and communication assets and critical sections of transport infrastructure. f.Measures to improve use of energy efficient and environmentally friendly sources of energy for transportation. g.Measures to improve accessibility to public transport infrastructure h.Measures to flood-proof transport and telecommunication infrastructure
Industry	a.Incentivize and encourage uptake of low emission equipment, engines and processes in industrial projects. b.Adoption of treatment of industrial waste/effluents in-house to prescribed standards before discharge into public systems. c. Measures to install regulatory meters to measure effluent levels in industrial discharges d.Encourage production systems that improve product lifecycle benefits, eg reduce waste or

	produce waste that is re-usable, recyclable and with residual value. e.Measures that install regulatory meters to measure affluent levels in industrial discharges f.Encourage products that utilize natural resources more efficiently.
Water Resources	a.Measures that reduce or prevent water pollution b.Water Conservation measures c.Reduction in water waste d.Measures to increase healthy water recycling and re-use. e.Measures that minimize ground water extraction f.Measures that increase efficiency in the use of water. g.Measures to prevent human waste disposal into water bodies h.Measures that sustain and improve Biodiversity conservation i.Measures to support clean up of water bodies
Goods and equipment	Specify equipment that utilize less consumables for improved output. Specify equipment and goods that produce improved energy efficiency. Specify equipment and materials produced locally that meet stipulated standards

	Specify equipment and production processes that utilize local raw materials and other inputs. Specify goods whose production processes meet emission and effluent standards.
Contractor Qualification	Deploy programs that educate contractors on sustainability principles. Gradually introduce Conditions for qualification that measure contractor experience in managing sustainability principle; i. Require implementation of codes of conduct, processes and practices that eliminate forced labor, child labor, improve hygiene and working conditions and wages by government contractors. ii. Stakeholder consultation and management iii. Climate change risks and threats iv. Occupational health and safety standards
Support of Local Industries	Requirements of local content in terms of sub-contractors, materials or labor deployed for major projects executed by foreign firms to ensure transfer of skills and technology.

	Definition of local contractors to mean local companies with majority interest owned by citizens of Nigeria. Requirements for purchase of local goods and services .
Support of Growth of SMEs and MSMEs and inclusion of marginalized groups	Training to prepare MSMEs to qualify to participate in Public Procurement. Reservation of a given percentage of lower threshold contracts for eg women led and women owned organizations or organizations led by PWD and MSMEs. Deliberate efforts in structuring procurement into lots with required regulatory approvals for the purpose of inclusion of MSMEs and SMEs that would otherwise not have been able to compete for larger sized contracts.
Gender PWD and Child Rights Protection	Measures that support survival, development, education, health, and freedom from discrimination for women, children and PWDs. Measures against child labour Measures preventing the exposure and use of children in illegal activities, abduction or unlawful transfer of a child from lawful custody, subjection to forced or exploitative labor. Gender-sensitive conditions for qualification and evaluation criteria. Ensuring women's representation in procurement decision-making bodies

	Other measures that increase access to procurement opportunities for women owned and led organizations or Organizations led or owned by PWDs or Youth.
General Measures	Measures that improve OHS implementation, compliance and reporting. Measures that improve stakeholder consultation and participation Measures that increase access to grievance mechanisms

8. General Provisions.

8.1 The PPA has developed and adopted this policy for implementation of sustainable procurement by all Procuring Entities in Lagos State. Public procurement shall be conducted in compliance with this policy, standards and guides issued from time to time by the PPA pursuant to this policy and its powers under the Public Procurement Agency Law 2021 of Lagos State and all other applicable laws.

8.2 All PEs shall ensure that the principles and stipulations in this policy are applied in its procurement processes. Each PE shall adhere to the three pillars of environmental, social and economic sustainability whilst conducting procurement in a manner that promotes transparency, accountability, fairness, competition, and value for money. PEs shall ensure that value for money is the major consideration in every procurement activity, and that procurement award decisions for major projects and programs take account of life cycle evaluations, costs and benefits.

8.3 Before proceeding to undertake any procurement, PEs are required to evaluate and decide whether or not the procurement activity has potential sustainability risks or opportunity for sustainability benefits and provide in writing a Sustainability Report as part of the procurement file, this report will indicate the basis for the decision that the activity has or does not have significant sustainability risks or benefits. The PPA shall from time-to-time issue guidelines as to types of procurement or specific procurement that are considered to have sustainability risks or that have potentials of delivering sustainability benefits.

In this respect, the PEs Procurement Office shall guide the User Department to undertake this assessment and produce this succinct report prior to or as part of the procurement planning process.

8.4 This assessment will address the following;

- a) the need to purchase the goods, construct the works, obtain the service or the possibility of meeting the need in another way.
- b) Consider how green requirements will affect the procurement process for the goods and services you have chosen, and how you will implement them.
- c) the potential for reductions in scale and quantity of works, goods or service without compromising the intended service delivery objective
- d) the applicability of whole life cycle assessment for the goods or works to be procured
- e) Whether there are available sustainable alternatives in the market that meet the entities needs.
- f) Based on information gathered identify need, if any, for technical specifications that encourage sustainability solutions, conditions for qualification and criteria for selection that ensure sustainability for any identified projects
- g) Suggested procurement method and rationale that support sustainability.

8.5 Where practicable and proportionate, analysis of whole life should be part of the procurement process extending as a minimum from pre-design/drawing, designs, construction input materials and processes, operation and maintenance inputs and costs and end of life considerations as regards construction. For goods it will include design, manufacture, delivery, installation, operating costs including energy, water consumables, maintenance, waste and end of life costs including decommissioning. major programs must also be measured as to their ability to deliver sustainability benefits, and their extent of inclusion of sustainability principles.

8.6 The application of sustainability principles under this policy must be proportionate to the likely impact of the activity. Consequently, the procurement of a major construction project in an area with diverse ecosystem or that may involve human displacement etc or a major multi or single supplier activity of high monetary value and or large or supply chain impact will typically warrant scrutiny for

sustainability implications more than a simple or single purchasing activity of low value.

8.7 For all projects where sustainability evaluations indicate the likelihood of significant sustainability impact, this policy imposes the responsibility on the PEs, Procurement Office in collaboration with the User department to develop and apply to the procurement process;

- a) relevant specifications and qualification conditions that ensure that bidders compete on the environmental, social and or economic benefits that are possible.
- b) qualification conditions that will lead to selection of contractors qualified, experienced and able to deliver the project with the possible environmental, social and economic benefits
- c) criteria for selection of winning bids that as much as is practical ensures that the winning bid presents the best possible sustainability benefits, whilst meeting all other responsiveness criteria.
- d) contract conditions that ensure that sustainability outputs and outcomes are required KPI's for performance under the contract.

In doing this the Procurement Office may decide that the identified sustainability criteria will constitute part of the criteria for responsiveness of a bid on a pass/fail basis or that in limited circumstances the sustainability criteria be scored, provided that in all cases it is accorded the importance it deserves.

8.8 For all projects requiring No Objection Certification by the PPA, the Project Sustainability Report shall henceforth be submitted to the PPA along with the Procurement Plan. Upon receipt and review of the Sustainability Report the Agency may direct specific changes if any is required to meet reasonable standards that deliver sustainability benefits on a life cycle basis. PEs with projects proposed for appropriation that are likely to have sustainability impact may begin at the time of budget preparation to evaluate their sustainability potentials.

8.9 PEs shall implement measures to expand participation in public procurement of MSME, SME, Women owned enterprises (WOEs), Enterprises owned or led by PWDs or Youth starting with procurement of such low value threshold items and projects stipulated from time to time by the PPA. These measures may include;

- a) dividing contracts into smaller lots, ensuring that doing so does not amount to bid splitting by securing required approvals, and perhaps limiting the number of lots that will be awarded to one bidder.
- b) giving reasonable time for submission.
- c) the reservation of low threshold contracts for specialized groups like persons living with disability, women led enterprises, MSMEs generally or SMEs operating within the project community and ensuring information about the opportunity is simultaneously and adequately distributed to members of the group.
- d) Supporting the Ministry of Commerce to assist MSMEs and SMEs registered with it to register with the PPA to participate in public procurement, and making it easier for them to register as lower categories.
- e) Undertaking sensitization programs to support marginalized groups participate in public procurement

9 Policy Administration

9.1 The Responsibility to supervise and ensure compliance with this policy shall lie with the PPA and PPA shall provide continuous feedback and clarifications to Procuring Entities seeking clarification. The PPA may from time-to-time issue guidelines and templates to support PE implementation of the SPP.

9.2 For each project, the PE shall during market survey seek to identify sustainable products and services with less negative impact on human health and environment, and social order available in the market and the existing quality standards.

9.3 The responsibility for mainstreaming sustainability principles and provisions of this policy in procurement activities shall lie with the Head of the Procurement Office assisted by the User Department and supervised by the Accounting Officer, with the PPA retaining overall supervision.

a. The Head of the Procurement Office in each Procuring Entity may make written suggestions for improvements to this policy to the PPA.

b. The PPA may from time-to-time issue thresholds for reservation of contracts for vulnerable groups.

9.4 The Procurement Office in each Procuring Entity shall provide reports of implementation of LSPPSP during contract management to the PPA, and the PPA shall articulate and publish statewide reports of implementation presenting results based on key indicators prescribed from time to time by the PPA including but not limited to

a) Number and percentage share of women owned/led organizations in public procurement.

b) number and percentage of organizations owned or led by PWDs or Youth participating in public procurement.

c) Percentage increase in SMEs and MSMEs participating in Public Procurement

d) No of procurement activities meeting the criteria for and featuring in the PPA sustainability register PE by PE.

e) percentage or number of procurement activities that have relevant specifications, conditions for qualification and or criteria for selection of winning bids that take account of relevant sustainability measures.

10. Limitations and Legal Disclaimers

The Lagos State Public Procurement Sustainability Policy aims to articulate the policy focus and thrust of the Lagos State Government concerning sustainable procurement. It represents a strategic commitment by the state to foster a public procurement process that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. A process that preserves natural resources and the environment for future generations, but also the preserves human health, social cohesion and optimum economic balance.

While the Lagos State Government is dedicated to the principles and objectives outlined in this document, it is essential to note that the Lagos State Public Procurement Sustainability Policy is not legally binding or justiciable. The policies, targets, and initiatives detailed herein are intended to guide the State's efforts and reflect its aspirations to implement sustainable procurement. However, realizing these goals is subject to various factors, including but not limited to budgetary constraints, administrative feasibility, and changing socioeconomic conditions.

The Lagos State Government pledges to make earnest and concerted efforts to implement the directives and achieve the targets set forth in this Policy. The State is committed to deploying its resources, within its capacity, to ensure that this sustainability policy is pursued diligently. Nevertheless, it must be understood that achieving all goals cannot be guaranteed.

In light of the foregoing, it is expressly stated that the Lagos State Government shall not be held liable or open to any form of liability for any shortcomings or non-fulfilment of the policies and objectives prescribed in this document. This includes but is not limited to, any delays, partial implementations, or non-implementation of any specified initiative. The State's obligations under this Policy are not enforceable through legal proceedings or any judicial process.

Stakeholders, are encouraged to view this policy document as a framework for collaborative engagement and continuous improvement, rather than a contractual or statutory guarantee.

This caveat, therefore, ensures that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the nature and scope of the commitments made herein and the non-justiciable status of this policy.