# Public Procurement Amendment Bill: Scorecard

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# The DA's Alternative to Race-Based Public Procurement

South Africa remains deeply unequal. Despite 30 years of democracy, many South Africans remain locked out of opportunity, with little prospect of seeing an improvement to their socio-economic conditions.

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) (or BEE) has failed to improve the economic circumstances of South Africa's disadvantaged majority. The unemployment rate for black South Africans was recorded at 35.8 percent in quarter 4 of 2024 by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), against 6.7 percent amongst white South Africans.[1] From 2014 to 2024, the Black unemployment rate increased by 8.6 percentage points while the white unemployment rate decreased by 1 percent.[2] Inequality also remains at a staggering level in South Africa, with a Gini coefficient of 0.63, which is amongst the highest in the world.[3] Furthermore, according to the March 2025 Household Affordability Index, approximately 64.2 percent of black South Africans are found to be living below an upper poverty line of R1,634 per person per month.[4] This equates to about 29.9 million people out of a total black population of 51.5 million.[5] Much discussion in South Africa still centres on racial inequality. However, the fact is that inequality among black South Africans is now the greatest in South Africa.

This BEE system has resulted in a millionaire class of a few well-connected insiders. According to Prof. William Gumede of the Wits School of Governance, "*Conservatively, R1 trillion has been moved between under 100 people since 1994. The same people have been empowered and re-empowered over and over.*"[6] He further notes that "*South Africa's BEE model has created a model of corruption because people set up companies just to get a contract*."[7]

This model of corruption has resulted in some of the country's largest corruption scandals. One example is when novice BEE company Swifambo Locomotive was awarded a R2.6 billion PRASA tender for new locomotives, but the delivered units were too tall for South Africa's rail network and unusable. In 2015, the PRASA board went to court to have the tender set aside. PRASA argued that, despite paying R2.6 billion, the full complement of locomotives was not delivered (only 13 out of the 70 were received) and those that were received were "gathering dust". The Judge found that there was sufficient evidence that proved Swifambo was merely a token participant receiving monetary compensation in exchange for the use of its BBBEE rating. Reports indicated nearly R500 million from the failed contract disappeared into private accounts linked to key players.[8]

Nonetheless, previous ANC-led administrations have failed to address the root causes of inequality by implementing procurement policies based on racial preferences, which violate the DA's constitutional commitment to non-racialism.

The DA is committed to redressing the injustices of the past by removing all barriers to accessing opportunities and ensuring real empowerment for all South Africans. The DA's Economic Justice Policy recognises public procurement as a key instrument in the fight against poverty and unlocking opportunity using an objective, outcome-based system without racial classification.

The DA is introducing a Private Member's Bill (the *Public Procurement Amendment Bill,* also referred to as the *Economic Inclusion For All Billl*) to amend the Public Procurement Act, 2024, to repeal all race-based preferential procurement provisions and replace them with a new, non-racial, outcomes-based empowerment framework.

The Bill aims to create a public procurement system that encourages genuine economic empowerment by offering incentives for tangible developmental outcomes such as job creation, poverty reduction, skills enhancement, and environmentally sustainable practices, focusing on poverty as an indicator of disadvantage rather than race.

The Bill seeks to reform South Africa's public procurement framework by aligning it with section 217 of the Constitution, which governs public procurement, requiring that all organs of state (including other identified institutions) must contract for goods and services in a system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost-effective. The Bill furthermore seeks to reform the framework by aligning it with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while repealing the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) Act (No.53 of 2003). The SDGs are 17 global objectives adopted by the UN in 2015, as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and promote peace and prosperity by 2030.[9] It provides a shared framework for governments, business enterprises, and civil societies on interlinked challenges, such as inequality, climate change, and sustainable economic growth.

The Bill removes provisions for set-asides, prequalification criteria, subcontracting conditions, and local content designations, replacing race-based measures with a non-racial, outcomes-driven system centred on inclusive development and value-for-money procurement. It requires procuring institutions to implement procurement policies that actively contribute to SDGs.

The Bill further aims to strengthen governance by expanding qualification requirements for members of the Procurement Tribunal, extending regulatory consultation periods, and increasing parliamentary oversight of regulations. Transitional measures provide for the winding down of the BBBEE Commission over 12 months and for the systematic removal of references to BBBEE across legislation.

To give effect to this change, the Bill empowers the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition to develop and implement a simplified preference points system based on the SDGs. The DA's proposed model scorecard will enable organs of state to allocate preference points in tenders based on a supplier's demonstrated contributions to inclusive and sustainable development.

# The Economic Inclusion Scorecard

The DA's proposed scorecard seeks to direct public procurement away from race-based classifications, such as those under BBBEE, towards a more inclusive evaluation system utilising the UN's SDGs, directly addressing the root causes of inequality of opportunity. The DA's model emphasises value-for-money while also acknowledging the role that business can play in sustainable development and economic growth. This approach fosters a fair, outcomes-oriented framework and offers a non-racial alternative to existing preferential procurement policies. Technical and financial value is carefully balanced against tangible contributions towards addressing the root causes of inequality of opportunity.

### 1. Structure and Metrics

**Table 1: Bid Evaluation Criteria and Weighting**

| Component | Description | Weight |
|---|---|---|
| A. Value for Money | Assesses the cost-effectiveness, technical capacity, reliability, innovation, compliance, and operational capacity of bidders. | 80% |
| B. Economic Inclusion[i] (SDG Impact) | Measures bidders' demonstrable contributions to SDGs, such as poverty alleviation, job creation, education, health, and environmental sustainability. | 20% |
| Disqualification Criteria | Excludes bidders if there is a proven record of fraud, corruption, or misrepresentation. | Pre-condition |

**Scoring is on a 1–5 scale**, with weighted totals applied per category and final bid scores are expressed as a percentage out of 100.

**Table 2: Scoring Rating Scale for Bid Evaluation**

| Score | Rating | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Unacceptable | Fails to meet the requirements. |
| 1 | Poor | Major deficiencies or risks. |
| 2 | Fair | Partially meets requirements. Significant weaknesses and/or concerns identified. |
| 3 | Acceptable | Meets requirements adequately. Minor issues considered generally acceptable. |
| 4 | Good | Fully meets requirements. Strengths are evident, exceeding expectations in certain areas. |
| 5 | Excellent | Exceeds requirements comprehensively. Clear strengths, innovative or highly reliable offer. |

[i] Priority will be given to activities benefiting individuals and communities in Living Standards Measure (LSM) 1–3, and where applicable, LSM 4–5 to broaden the classification.

**2. Alignment with the DA's Economic Justice Policy**

The scorecard operationalises key principles of the DA's Economic Justice Policy. The Policy rejects race-based preferential procurement models in favour of outcomes-based, non-racial, and opportunity-driven empowerment. **It promotes:**

- **Job creation, skills development, and enterprise support in low-income communities.** When defining 'low-income communities,' the scorecard will utilise the Living Standards Measure (LSM)[ii] categories 1–3, and, where applicable, categories 4–5 to broaden the classification, serving as a socioeconomic indicator of disadvantage. This LSM method guarantees support for households and communities experiencing the highest levels of poverty, unemployment, and socioeconomic exclusion.

- **A non-prescriptive, impact-oriented, and locally relevant approach.** The DA's Economic Justice Policy recognises that businesses differ and, therefore, should have the flexibility to select SDG-aligned "priorities aligned with the areas they have the most impact on, taking into consideration factors such as sectoral priorities, the company value chain, and their business model, etc." In most cases, this would mean focusing on their surrounding communities, where their socio-economic impact can be most direct and meaningful.

- **Direct, measurable contributions to national development objectives** as captured by the National Development Plan (NDP), to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality.[10]

- **Incentivising operational excellence and innovation** in procurement network systems and contracts.

- **Fair, transparent, and competitive procurement** processes which are grounded in merit.

The DA believes in equal opportunity and economic inclusion without perpetuating crude racial classifications. The focus should be on reducing poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

**3. Economic Inclusion (SDG Impact) – Scorecard**

The proposed scorecard evaluates a bidder's demonstrable contributions to the SDGs. Rather than requiring businesses to make nominal contributions across many SDGs, the scorecard introduces and offers a more flexible, impact-oriented model, which allows bidders to either focus on high-impact outcomes in a few priority areas or demonstrate contributions across multiple SDGs (through a mixed impact option).

Note, bidders are only required to select one SDG group within the scorecard that best reflects their business model, social investment focus, or local community engagement. This enables them to build deep, verifiable impact in one area instead of attempting to meet all 17 SDGs. Only the chosen group will be scored.

[ii] LSM is a segmentation tool to categorise the population based on their living standards. It divides the population into different groups, ranging from LSM 1 (the lowest living standard) to LSM 10 (the highest living standard).

**The SDG Impact Score is then calculated as follows:**

**(Group Score out of 5) x 20% = Weighted Total**

**Table 3: SDG Grouping Categories**

| No. | Group | SDGs Included | Example Eligible Activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Human Development | SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 | Feeding schemes, scholarships, early childhood development (ECD) support, and mobile healthcare units. |
| 2. | Economic Empowerment | SDGs 5, 8, 9, 10 | Local hiring, small business support and development, and women empowerment initiatives. |
| 3. | Environmental Sustainability | SDGs 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 | Renewable energy projects, recycling, and reforestation investments. |
| 4. | Inclusive Communities & Governance | SDGs 11, 16, 17 | Legal aid centres, urban greening, and NGO partnerships. |
| 5. | Mixed Impact Option | Any SDGs across groups | Must show meaningful depth in each selected (maximum 5) SDGs. |

## 4. Contrast with the Existing BBBEE Scorecards

**Table 4: ANC BBBEE Scorecard vs DA Economic Inclusion Scorecard**

| Existing BBBEE Scorecard System | DA Scorecard System |
|---|---|
| Focused on race-based ownership, management control, and preferential procurement points. | Focused on outcomes-driven, SDG-aligned genuine empowerment. |
| Prioritises historical demographic classifications irrespective of present socioeconomic need. | Focuses on measurable community development, poverty alleviation, and inclusive economic participation. |
| Rigid compliance checklists and ownership restructuring. | Operational excellence, innovation, and social investment. |
| Fronting practices and elite enrichment. | Competitive scoring based on value for money and verifiable socio-economic contributions. |

This scorecard is a credible alternative to BBBEE-based procurement models as it ensures that public funds are used for quality services and meaningful socio-economic investment.

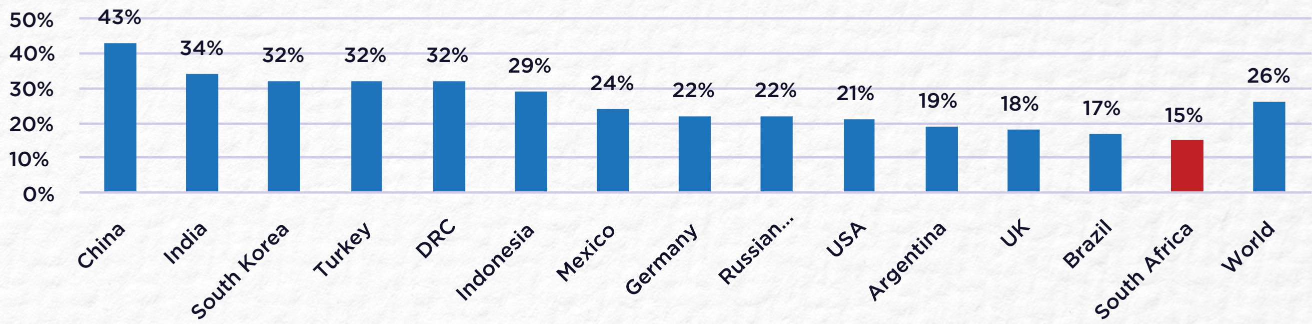
## 5. Challenges with BBBEE Compliance and Opportunities for Reform

BBBEE compliance processes in South Africa have become notoriously complex, administratively burdensome, and costly.[11]

Studies have consistently highlighted how BBBEE compliance is difficult due to a complex framework which hampers investment. For instance, a 2020 European Union (EU) report revealed that due to the complexity and costs of BBBEE implementation, businesses are rethinking their investment plans in South Africa.[12] This is preventing the country from attracting potential investment, alongside jobs and infrastructure development opportunities. Constant regulatory changes, including stricter ownership requirements, together with unclear alignment between generic and sector-specific BBBEE codes, create an unpredictable legislative and regulatory environment. This uncertainty makes it "virtually impossible to do business" without deep and costly engagement.[13] The World Bank has also stated that South Africa should roll back its BBBEE policies to make South Africa more attractive to foreign investors.[14]

BBBEE acts effectively as a tax on capital at the point of entry, discouraging investment, while a more competitive and simplified market could unlock additional inflows of capital. Therefore, rolling back on BBBEE is urgent, particularly given South Africa's weak investment levels: Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) - the investment needed to expand productive capacity - has fallen below 15 percent of GDP, far short of the 30-35 percent required to drive meaningful growth.[15,16] Figure 1 shows how South Africa's investment levels trail both developed and emerging markets - a gap that must close to reignite the economy.[17]

**Figure 1: Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) as a percentage of GDP**




Adding to existing BBBEE challenges, the current verification process is plagued by inconsistent standards, excessive paperwork, and a proliferation of costly verification agencies. A BBBEE verification certificate costs anywhere between R10,000 and R100,000 (depending on company size).[19] BBBEE compliance is extremely costly for many firms, as businesses are often required to rely on outdated internal systems and manually intensive reporting processes to gather, track, and submit the necessary information for verification. Many firms lack access to effective, independent specialist advice to guide them through the complex requirements.[20] The measurement of BBBEE compliance can also be subjective, as different verification agencies apply varying standards.[21] Inconsistency creates confusion and discrepancy in ratings, making it difficult for businesses to have an accurate assessment of their empowerment status.[22]

The DA proposes a model that addresses these inefficiencies by replacing the flawed BBBEE framework and verification system with a simplified, digital verification system through a centralised public portal like the BizPortal by the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC). This system will allow businesses to upload verified supporting documentation (e.g., tax clearance certificates, financial statements, ownership records, etc.) to a central registry, with verification audits conducted regularly and against clear, outcomes-based criteria, instead of the current rigid demographic formulas.

This system will generate a standardised, downloadable certificate of compliance or economic inclusion rating that reduces complex and costly verification processes for different tenders or contracts. To ensure the integrity of this system, self-disclosure affidavits, which are already in use for certain small business exemptions, could be expanded alongside sample audit mechanisms. This would significantly reduce red tape, increase regulatory certainty, and broaden access to markets for a more extensive range of businesses.

## 6. Measuring Impact

Measuring the impact of public procurement against SDG indicators is essential in ensuring that government expenditure achieves its intended outcomes. To operationalise the DA's alternative scorecard, Table 4 provides examples of how to monitor and report on contractors' contributions to the SDGs. The high-level metric and verification process allow for measurable and auditable tracking of outcomes by contractors, delivering real benefits to communities, particularly those most socioeconomically disadvantaged.

**Table 5: SDG Impact Measurement Examples**

| SDG Group | Example High-Level Metric | Verification Methods |
|---|---|---|
| Human Development | • Number of people in low-income communities directly benefiting from a project | Beneficiary register or NGO affidavit |
| Economic Empowerment | • Number of permanent jobs created<br>• Number of SMEs supported | Payroll / UIF / CIPC registration |
| Environmental Sustainability | • Quantifiable environmental outcome (e.g., tonnes of $CO_2$ reduced, trees planted, kWh of renewable energy) | Project reports |
| Inclusive Communities & Governance | • Number of initiatives improving community wellbeing (housing units, legal aid, partnerships) | Project completion certificate / NGO verification |
| Mixed Impact Option | • Combined measurable outcomes | A combination of relevant verification methods |

A standard for SDG-aligned procurement reporting could also be considered by maintaining a consistent set of SDG inputs while allowing organisations flexibility to measure impact using the frameworks most relevant to their operations. The UN Global SDG Indicators Framework provides the official set of 231 unique indicators used by governments to track national and global progress toward the SDGs. IRIS+ is an impact measurement and management system developed by the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) to support impact measurement that is designed for investors, funds, and enterprises to measure their contribution to the SDGs. IRIS+ complements the UN Global SDG Indicators Framework by translating the macro-level UN indicators into micro-level metrics usable by businesses and investors. This dual approach ensures standardisation of SDG alignment while enabling practical, context-specific measurement of real-world impact.

**Below is a table of recognised SDG Measurement Frameworks that could be considered for setting metrics:**

### Table 6: Recognised SDG Measurement Frameworks

| Framework | Who Uses It | Example Metric | SDGs Covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| UN Global SDG Indicators Framework | Governments, UN agencies, national statistics offices | SDG 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | All 17 SDGs (231 unique indicators) |
| GRI Standards (Global Reporting Initiative) | Corporates, NGOs, public sector, global reporters | GRI 303: Total water withdrawal by source (links to SDG 6) | Broad coverage, most relevant to SDGs 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16 |
| SASB Standards (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) | Corporates, investors, sector-specific ESG reporters | Water Management in Mining: Total fresh water withdrawn, % recycled (SDG 6, 12) | Sector-specific, covers SDGs most linked to financial materiality (6, 7, 8, 12, 13) |
| IRIS+ (Global Impact Investing Network – GIIN) | Impact investors, DFIs, social enterprises, funds | PI4060: Number of jobs created (SDG 8) | All 17 SDGs (mapped to official targets/indicators) |
| UNDP SDG Impact Standards | Enterprises, investors, governments | Integration of SDG-aligned outcomes into investment decision-making | Cross-cutting across all 17 SDGs |
| IFRS ISSB (S1 & S2 Sustainability Standards) | Global corporates, listed companies, financial markets | GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3) disclosure – links to SDG 13 | Primarily climate (SDG 13), but can map to others (7, 12, 15) |
| OECD DAC Criteria | Donors, development agencies, governments | Aid effectiveness: % of ODA aligned with SDGs | All SDGs, focused on development cooperation |
| ISO 26000 (Social Responsibility) | Corporates, organisations, certification bodies | Labour practices and community development measures (SDG 8, 10, 16) | Cross-cutting, with emphasis on SDGs 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 |
| CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) | Corporates, investors, climate-focused organisations | Total GHG emissions ($tCO_2e$) | SDG 13 (Climate), SDG 6 (Water), SDG 15 (Forests) |
| Impact Management Platform (IMP) | Investors, corporates, multilaterals | Harmonised metrics for impact contribution | All 17 SDGs (integrated approach) |

### Below is a table of the SDG measurement frameworks being used in South Africa:

| User Group | Best-Fit Framework(s) | Why It Fits South Africa | Example Metric |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government (Policy & Reporting) | UN Global SDG Indicators Framework + OECD DAC | South Africa reports national SDG progress to the UN via Stats SA; development partners (e.g., EU, UNDP, World Bank) align aid to SDGs using OECD DAC. | SDG 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line |
| Corporates (Listed companies, BEE/ESG compliance) | GRI Standards + IFRS ISSB (S1/S2) | GRI is already used in integrated reporting on JSE; ISSB is emerging as the global baseline, especially for climate-related disclosures. Supports alignment with ESG regulation. | GRI 405: Diversity of governance bodies (links to SDG 5, 10); ISSB S2: GHG emissions (Scope 1–3) |
| Investors (Impact funds, DFIs, pension funds) | IRIS+ + UNDP SDG Impact Standards + IMP | South African DFIs (e.g., DBSA, IDC) and impact funds need globally recognised SDG-linked metrics. IRIS+ enables project-level impact measurement, while UNDP SDG Impact Standards guide decision-making and strategy. | IRIS+ PI4060: Jobs created (SDG 8); PI3510: People provided with access to clean water (SDG 6) |

SCORECARD

## A. Value for Money

| Criteria | Description | Weight | Scoring | Weighted Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost, Quality, Reliability, Innovation | Bidders will be assessed primarily on the cost-effectiveness, quality, reliability, and innovation they bring to the contract. | 80% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| Pricing | Cost competitiveness against other bids. | 30% | | |
| Technical Capability and Quality | Track record of proven ability, standards met, and quality assurance. | 15% | | |
| Reliability and Delivery | Track record of reliability and on-time delivery for similar services or products. | 10% | | |
| Innovation and Technological Solutions | Includes technological advancements or innovative approaches that improve project outcomes. | 5% | | |
| Delivery and Operational Capacity | Ability to meet required deadlines, including logistical, supply chain, and delivery capacity. | 10% | | |
| Compliance and Risk Profile | Legal compliance (including tax and labour law), governance, financial health, and absence of disqualifying history. | 10% | | |
| **Total** | | | | |

## B. Economic Inclusion (SDG Impact)

| Group | Criteria | Description | Weight | Scoring | Weighted Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Human Development | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| | No Poverty (SDG 1) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2) | Activities that:<br>• Fund or operate community feeding schemes, food banks, or school feeding programmes.<br>• Provide subsidies or donations to food security initiatives.<br>• Invest in local agricultural co-operatives and food producers.<br>• Facilitate social grant applications and access to state poverty-alleviation services (e.g., free basic services, education (no-fee schools) and social housing).<br>• Support homeless relief, shelters, and transitional housing programmes.<br>• Provide financial literacy and job placement initiatives in low-income communities. Fund emergency relief vouchers or basic-needs hampers for families in crisis. | | | |

| Group | Criteria | Description | Weight | Scoring | Weighted Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Human Development | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| | Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3) | Activities that:<br>• Provide community-based health clinics or mobile healthcare units.<br>• Fund mental health awareness and support services.<br>• Support HIV/AIDS, TB, and non-communicable disease prevention programmes.<br>• Offer wellness programmes for employees and communities.<br>• Support early childhood development (ECD) initiatives (e.g., malnutrition and stunting prevention) | | | |
| | Quality Education (SDG 4) | Activities that:<br>• Provide skills development, apprenticeships, and vocational training.<br>• Offer scholarships or bursaries for underprivileged youth to access tertiary education, vocational training, or accredited skills development programmes.<br>• Invest in school infrastructure, libraries, or digital learning labs.<br>• Support foundation phase (Grade R – Grade 3) literacy and numeracy development, particularly in under-resourced communities.<br>• Support after-school academic programmes focusing on literacy, numeracy, and STEM subjects for primary school learners. | | | |
| Economic Empowerment | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| | Gender Equality (SDG 5) | Activities that:<br>• Establish women empowerment initiatives within the company's operations and supply chains.<br>• Fund mentorship programmes for women entrepreneurs. | | | |
| | Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) | Activities that:<br>• Facilitate direct job creation through the employment of local community members and indirect job creation through enterprise development, supply chain opportunities, and support for micro-enterprises.<br>• Invest in Enterprise & Supplier Development (ESD) programmes for SMEs.<br>• Uphold fair labour practices.<br>• Support micro-enterprises in low-income communities. | | | |

| Group | Criteria | Description | Weight | Scoring | Weighted Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic Empowerment | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| | Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9) | Activities that:<br>• Invest in local infrastructure projects (e.g., roads, clinics, schools and internet connectivity).<br>• Fund tech incubators and innovation hubs.<br>• Results in technological advancement within local industries. | | | |
| | Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10) | Activities that:<br>• Provides employment opportunities to disadvantaged members of society.<br>• Direct Corporate Social Investment (CSI) funding to marginalised and vulnerable groups.<br>• Provide financial literacy training and access to financial services. | | | |
| Environmental Sustainability | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| | Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6) | Activities that:<br>• Invest in water infrastructure in underserved communities.<br>• Implement water-saving technologies in company operations.<br>• Support community sanitation and hygiene awareness programmes. | | | |
| | Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7) | Activities that:<br>• Implement renewable energy projects in company operations.<br>• Sponsor rural electrification programmes.<br>• Support skills training for green energy technologies.<br>• Provide solar kits or off-grid solutions for underserved communities. | | | |
| | Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12) | Activities that:<br>• Implement sustainable procurement policies that prioritise environmentally responsible, socially inclusive, and ethically sourced goods and services across the supply chain.<br>• Operate recycling and waste minimisation programmes.<br>• Support circular economy initiatives. | | | |

| Group | Criteria | Description | Weight | Scoring | Weighted Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Climate Action (SDG 13) | Activities that:<br>• Invest in carbon reduction initiatives.<br>• Plant urban forests and green corridors.<br>• Develop climate-resilient infrastructure or disaster relief funds. | | | |
| | Life Below Water (SDG 14) | Activities that:<br>• Fund coastal clean-ups and marine conservation projects.<br>• Eliminate single-use plastics in operations.<br>• Support local fishing communities in implementing sustainable practices. | | | |
| | Life on Land (SDG 15) | Activities that:<br>• Invest in reforestation and biodiversity programmes.<br>• Partners with and supports conservation Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).<br>• Sponsor educational campaigns on environmental protection. | | | |
| Inclusive Communities and Governance | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
| | Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) | Activities that:<br>• Invest in affordable housing projects.<br>• Support urban greening, recycling initiatives, or clean public spaces.<br>• Sponsor local arts, sports, and cultural initiatives. | | | |
| | Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) | Activities that:<br>• Fund community legal advice centres.<br>• Support anti-corruption education programmes.<br>• Contribute to community safety, victim support, or human rights promotion.<br>• Sponsor conflict resolution, mediation, and peacebuilding initiatives, such as community dialogue forums, awareness campaigns against violence and discrimination, and partnerships with NGOs delivering conflict resolution and peacebuilding services. | | | |
| | Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17) | Activities that:<br>• Collaborate with NGOs, government, and international organisations on multi-stakeholder projects.<br>• Participate in donor matching initiatives with global development agencies.<br>• Support local chambers of commerce and enterprise hubs.<br>• Develop and maintain multilateral partnerships for compliance initiatives, ensuring alignment with international standards and responsible business practices. | | | |

| Mixed Impact Options | Contribution to SDGs | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward achieving the SDGs. | 20% | Out of 5 | Weight x Scoring |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Integrated or Cross-Cutting SDG Initiatives | This component evaluates a business's contributions toward multi-SDG or integrated programmes not easily categorised under a single group. | | | |
| **Total** | | | | | |

| Component | Score Achieved | Weight | Weighted Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Value for Money | | 80% | |
| B. Economic Inclusion (SDG Impact) | | 20% | |
| **Final Bid Score** | | **100%** | |

## C. Disqualification

| Criteria | Description | Weight | Scoring | Weighted Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| History of fraud, corruption, or tender mismanagement | Immediate disqualification for any verified incidents. | | | |
| Misrepresentation of verification documents | Immediate disqualification for falsified or misleading tender submissions. | | | |

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