

Advancement of Sustainable Public Procurement in Central Asia

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GO4SDGs

SPP in Kyrgyz Republic: Way Forward

2018-2021 UNDA SPP Project

Led by UNEP in partnership with **UNECE** to build the capacity and increase the ability of business to respond to public auctions with sustainability criteria.

2021-2022 PAGE SPP Project

Led by UNEP to align public procurement reform with international standards and requirements in legal and institutional frameworks.

2023 GO4SDGs/10YFP SPP **Activities**

Targets to advancing Public **Procurement legislation and** SPP, market readiness report.

DEMAND

Continuous capacity building

> **Advanced Eco**labelling in SPP



Pilot tenders

Legislation

Advanced Interagency Cooperation

Advanced PP



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, **Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection**

















DEMAND



GO4SDGs

SPP in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Way Forward

2022-20223 PAGE SPP Project

Led by UNEP to align public procurement reform with international standards and support the appropriate legislative framework



2023 GO4SDGs/10YFP SPP Activities

Targets to promote eco-labelling in SPP and capacity building through delivery of desk the review assessment and Road map

DEMAND

Continuous capacity building

> **Advanced Eco**labelling in SPP



Pilot tenders



Advanced Interagency Cooperation

Advanced PP Legislation





















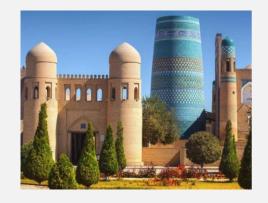


GO 4 SDGs

SPP in the Republic of Uzbekistan: Way Forward

2019-2022 SWITCH-Asia with the support of the EU Delegation to the Republic of Uzbekistan

Assessment of SCP related policies, activities, needs/gaps, and opportunities with a focus on Textile industry and energy efficiency.



2022-2023 EU-funder Green Economy Technical Assistance Program

Implemented by Expertise France to strengthen on-going SPP legislative and institutional reforms.

IN DEMAND Continuous capacity building

SPP Guidelines



Pilot tenders

Advanced Interagency
Cooperation

Advanced PP secondary legislation





























SPP FRAMEWORK IN THE REGION

CHALLENGES

- insufficient expertise for guiding and framing needs for change, coupled with limited SPP expertise capacity for reforms implementation;
- poor understanding of the SCP concept at the implementation level,
- lack of interagency cooperation;
- some countries advance public procurement through tackling corruption and integrity risks, leaving aside environmental aspects;
- lack of products with stable characteristics;
- lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation system.

FAVORABLE ENVIRONMENT

- Central Asian countries have developed their overarching national strategies and programmes on green economy, which lay solid background for introducing SCP approach in high impact sectors;
- there is a political will in place to implement appropriate reform in SCP, resulted from national green growth commitments;
- present SPP best practices in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan and first cohort of national SPP experts is available to implement the reform.





SPP INVENTORY IN CENTRAL ASIA G 4SDGs



	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
1. Strong political and organizational leadership and effective PP top-down management in place	ххх	XXX	ххх	XXX	XXX
2. National "green" growth and climate change commitments	ххх	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
3. Advanced SPP legislation/in progress	ххх	XXX	3000	-	XXX
4. Public procurement environmental, social and economic criteria/ in progress	ххх	XXX			XXX
5. Categories of products or products are selected based on certain criteria	ХХХ	XXX		-	XXX
6. SPP Capacity building (mostly ad hoc)	ххх	XXX			xxx
7. SPP Guidelines and Action Plan are in place or under development	ххх	XXX		-	-
8. Market engagement	-	-	-	-	-





Donors' collaborative ideas and shared leadership are needed to ensure:

- Systematic application of SPP in the Central Asian countries.
- Stimulation of the market of goods and services with improved environmental and social performance.
- Promotion of greater demand for these products and more sustainable companies.
- Greater return on public expenditure.
- Reduction of negative impacts and support for achieving sustainable development.

