How to maximize impacts of Sustainable Procurement in developing countries

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Characteristics developing countries

• Constrained legal framework
• Limited availability of green products
• High cost of green goods
• Limited availability of means of verification (ecolabels, testing labs)
• Limited budget to support SPP policies
• Limited SPP knowledge of procurement officers
• Others?
Some win win opportunities

• Prioritize certain goods: organic food, IT, construction, roads,
• Reuse: retreaded tires, will provide employment
• Recycle/reuse: IT equipment, vehicles, etc. after disposal
• Take back policy with manufacturers
• Servicizing: buy a service rather than a product (printing, scanning, mobility)
• Pooled procurement to bring down prices
• Leapfrogging: renewable energy
• Better connect public procurement with the popular economy (informal sector) – food, cleaning, repair and reuse,
• Better access of disadvantaged groups to public procurement
• Other ideas?
• 15 mn group discussion
Thank you!

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