

## The Rail sector joining the international collaborative framework on SPP

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# UN Environment



- **Monitors** the state of the world environment
- Identifies **solutions** and supports their **implementation**
  - international agreements (MEAs)
  - voluntary initiatives
  - innovating approaches in specific domains (water, housing, energy, etc...)
- Coordinates **environmental conventions**
- Develops **policy instruments**



# UN Environment

## Priority areas

- Climate change
- Disasters and conflict
- Ecosystems management
- Environmental governance
- Harmful substances and hazardous waste
- Resource efficiency – sustainable consumption and production





# The 10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

Working together to achieve  
collective impact





# Introduction



- Why was the **10-year Framework of Programmes** created?
- The **Rio+20 Conference** reaffirmed that Sustainable Consumption and Production is a cornerstone of sustainable development.
- Vision of the 10YFP
- *“Fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns (...) all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns”*



**RIO+20**  
United Nations  
Conference on  
Sustainable  
Development







- **The 10YFP was adopted at the Rio+20 Conference.** It is a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards SCP patterns in both developed and developing countries.
- It supports **capacity building** and **provides technical and financial assistance** to developing countries for this shift.

# The 6 programmes of the 10YFP:

- Consumer information
- Sustainable lifestyles and education
- Sustainable public procurement
- Sustainable buildings and construction
- Sustainable tourism, including ecotourism
- Sustainable food systems



## SDG 12

- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **Goal 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
- **Indicator 12.7.1:** Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans







# SPP Programme



## Objectives

1. Build the case for SPP:
  - Improve knowledge on SPP and its effectiveness as a tool to promote greener economies and sustainable development
2. Support the implementation of SPP on the ground:
  - Better access to capacity building resources and improved coordination between SPP stakeholders.



# Regional distribution of the SPP Programme Partners

Western European  
and others (WEOG): 40

GOV: 15  
IGO: 5  
NGO: 8  
BUS: 4  
FOUND: 1  
EXP: 5  
CONS: 3

Eastern Europe: 1

NGO: 1

**100** AS OF JUNE 2016

Asia Pacific: 20

GOV: 8  
IGO: 3  
NGO: 6  
FED: 1  
EXP: 1  
CONS: 1

Latin America &  
the Caribbean: 13

GOV: 5  
NGO: 4  
BUS: 2  
EXP: 2

Africa: 9

GOV: 5  
IGO: 2  
EXP: 1  
TRUST: 1

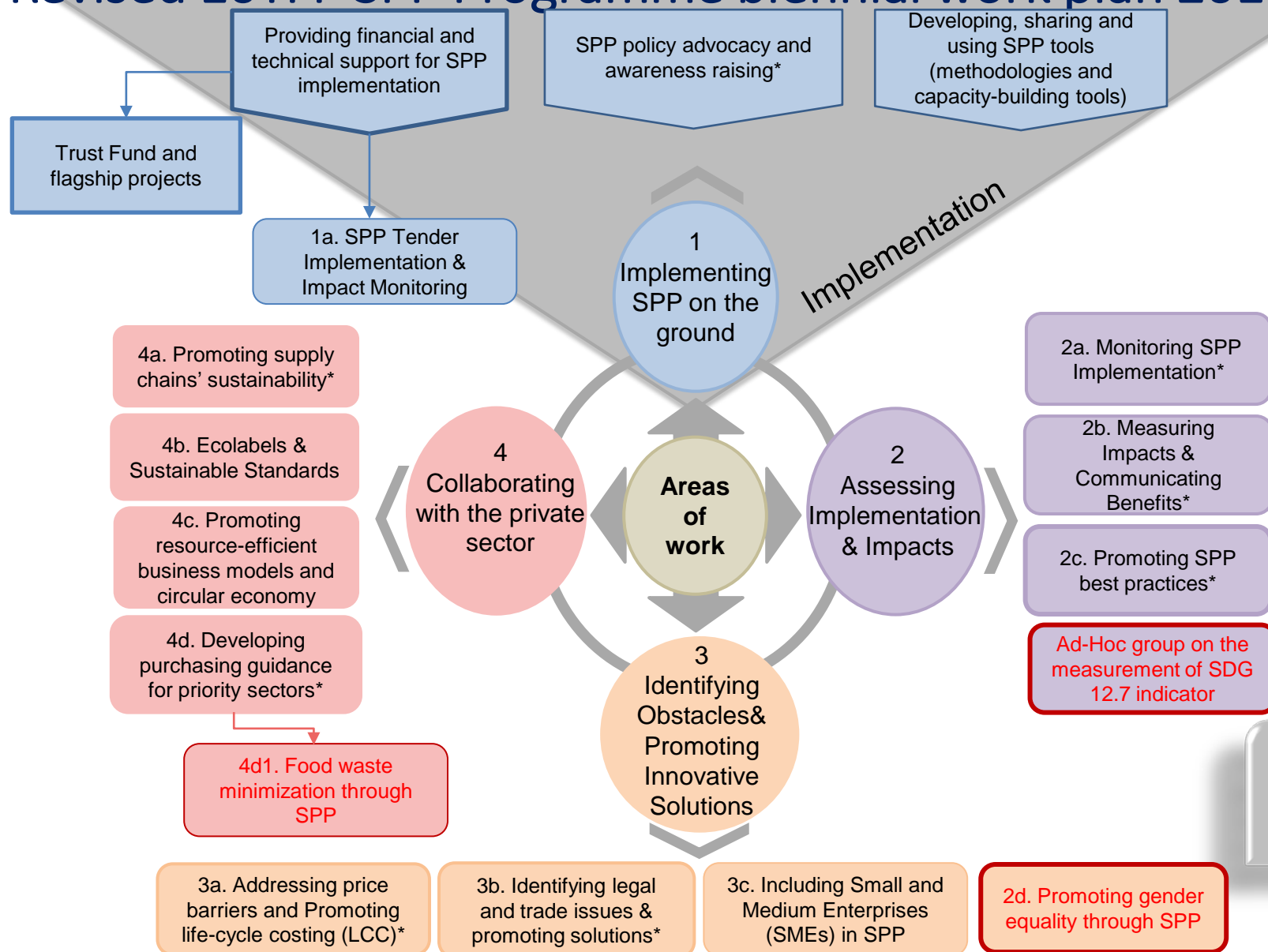
Global: 12  
IGO: 6  
NGO: 5  
FED: 1



# Why joining the SPP Programme?

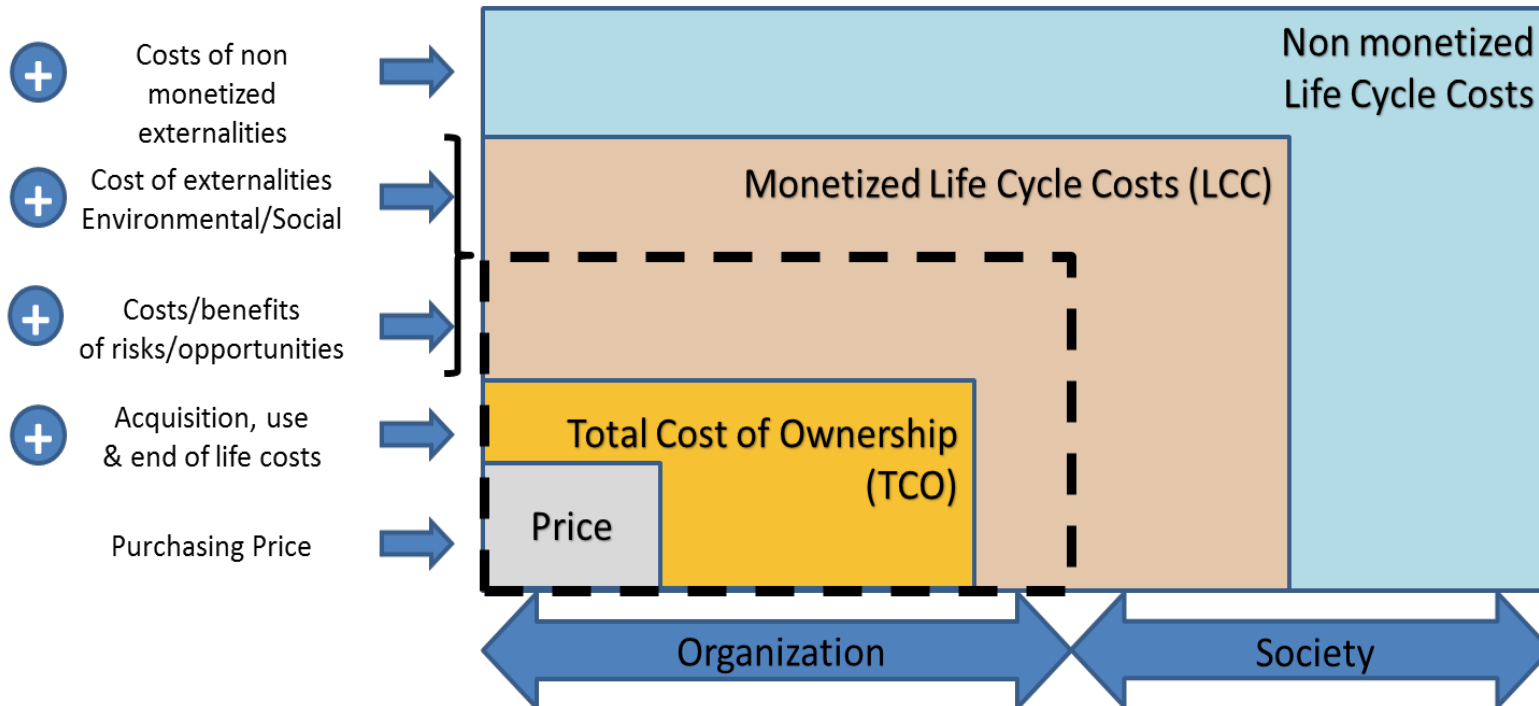
- Access a broad network of organizations and individuals working together to foster SPP implementation;
- Share knowledge and expertise with partners and learn from them;
- Participate in group activities addressing specific aspects of SPP implementation

# Revised 10YFP SPP Programme biennial work plan 2016-2017



Knowledge management, outreach and communication, **cross-cutting research activities:**  
 Global Review on SPP, Global SCP Clearinghouse, websites and social networks, webinars, **SPP Academic Network**

# Promoting Life Cycle Costing

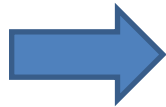




# Moving from acquisition cost to total cost of ownership to global cost

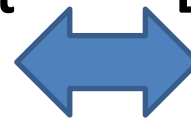
## Total cost of ownership

Cost incurred by the organization over the **whole period of ownership** (usage of maintenance costs, disposal costs) – **potential savings**



## Real value (what we get)

Factors in costs incurred by **society as a whole**, including negative externalities (CO2 and ODS emissions, impacts on health), or positive externalities (increased know how, technologies...) over the **entire life cycle**



## Less money (what we pay)

Ensure that the money paid for more sustainable good is **diminished** compared to conventional items (volumes, green taxations, phasing out of subsidies for conventional items)





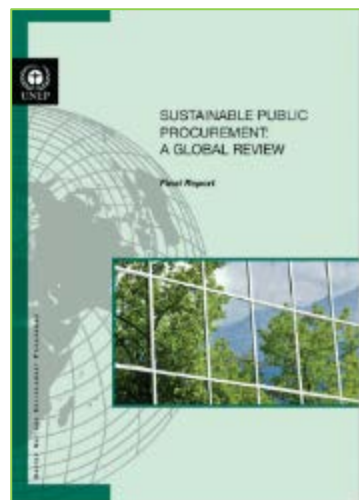
Using PSS to enhance SPP –  
technical report, 2015



SPP Principles, 2015



Pre-study on the sustainability of  
supply chains, 2014



SPP: A Global review  
2013



- Measuring & communicating benefits of SPP
- Monitoring SPP Implementation



# African proverb

**If you want to go  
fast, go alone.  
If you want to go far,  
go together**

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