



Sustainable urban transport and mobility: Policies and practices on the basis of UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews

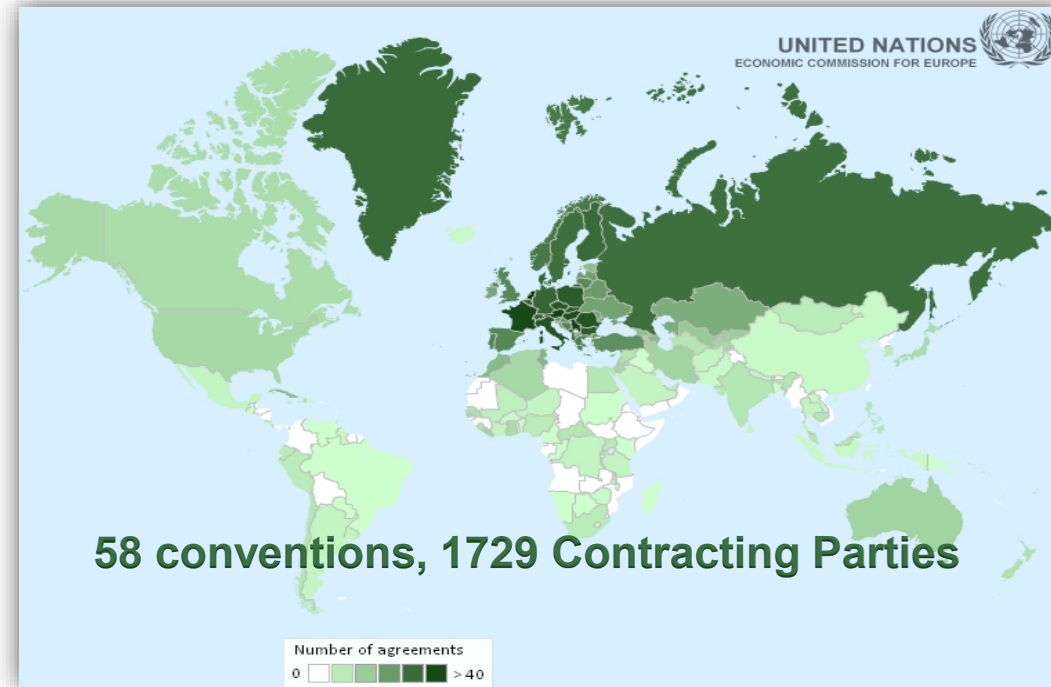
Budva, Montenegro – 18-19 June 2019

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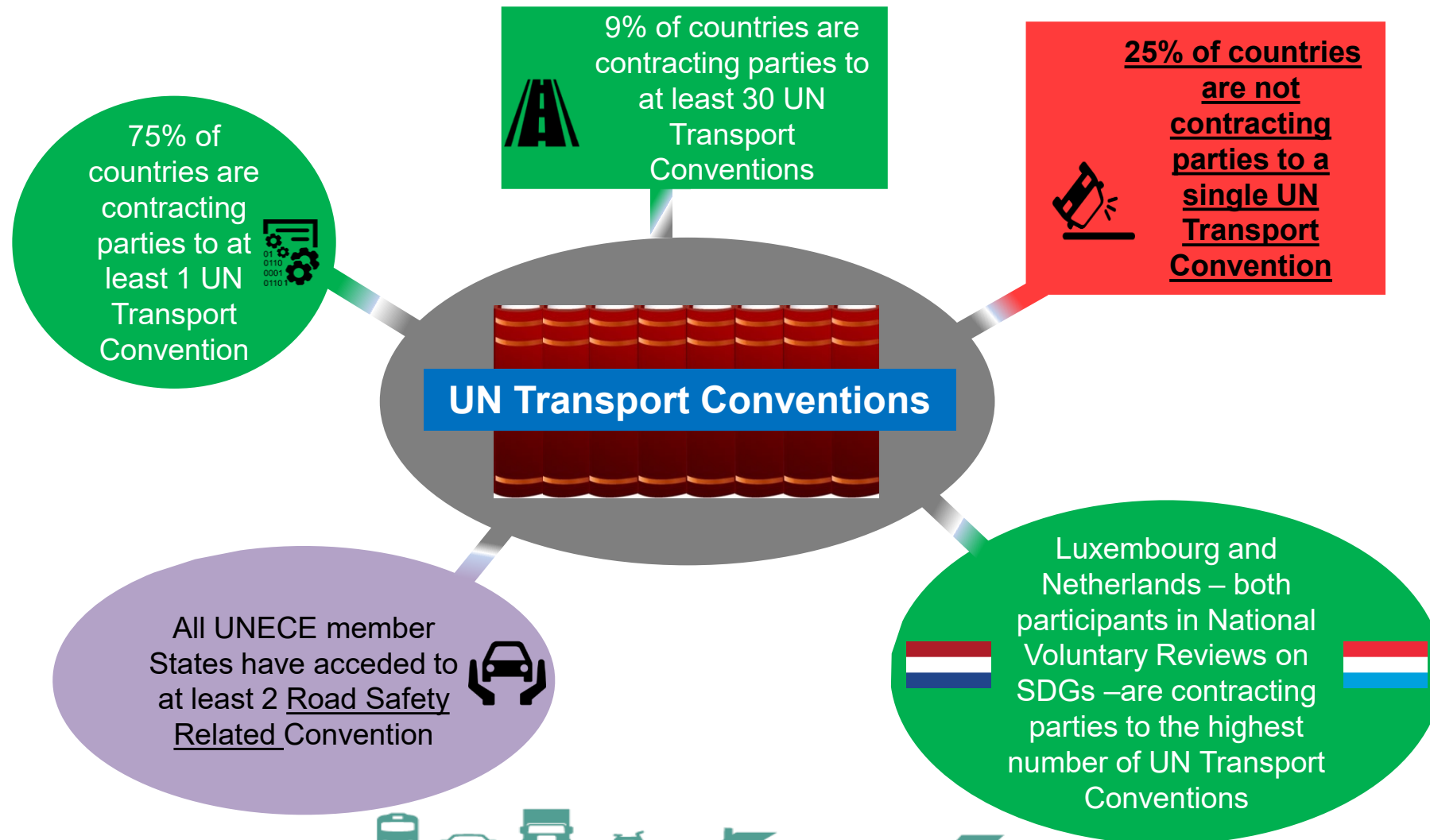


Transport and UNECE

Visible signs of UNECE Transport activities

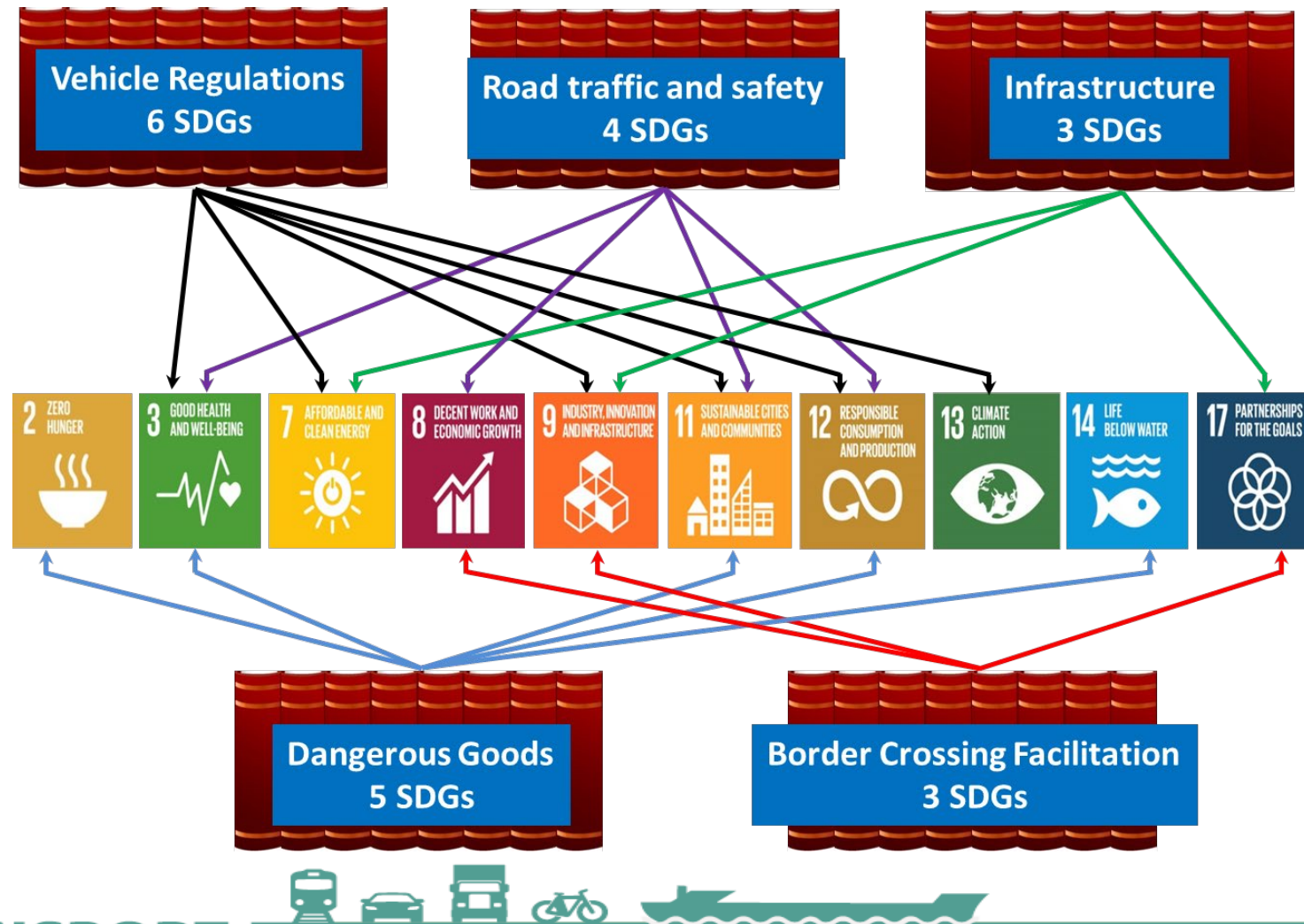


Transport Conventions key facts & figures



UNECE Transport and the SDGs

Regulatory activities



Transport for Sustainable Development

Sustainable transport : safe, high quality and accessible to all, ecologically sound, environmentally viable and a positive contribution to national and international sustainable development.

Includes:

- *improved service quality and quality of access to goods and services,*
- *decreased inland transport accident and crime rates,*
- *improved air quality, reduced air and noise pollution and greenhouse-gas emissions,*
- *protection of natural habitat and open space,*
- *increased social equity and economic development.*

These goals are commonly known and grouped as the **five dimensions** of sustainable transport:



Access



Affordability



Environment



Safety



Security

TRANSPORT





Transport for Sustainable Development



Access

Goals

- Access to markets
- Access to basic social services
- Access to international trade routes

Situation

More than 900 million people worldwide do not have access to an all-season road within 2 kilometers of their residence.

Challenges

- Rural accessibility and insufficient access to public transport in many urban areas
- Persons with reduced mobility and other vulnerable groups
- Underdeveloped transport links and high burden of border crossing undermining competitiveness





Transport for Sustainable Development



Affordability

Goals

- Affordable access to employment and education opportunities
- Affordable access to basic social services
- Long-term economically sustainable investments in transport infrastructure

Situation

The poor spend disproportionately on mobility (above 20% of monthly income)

Challenges

- Capacity to offer affordable public transport is diminished by lack of public funds;
- Rigorous assessment of feasibility of infrastructure projects is warranted;
- Transport expenses represent a high proportion of household expenditures of the middle class and even higher of low income groups;





Environment

Goals

- Transport that is sustainable with respect to energy use, emission and land use
- Transport infrastructure that is resilient to natural disasters

Situation

Between 1992 and 2012 inland transport share of total energy consumption increased by 2.5% and inland transport CO2 emissions increased by 6%.

Challenges

- Energy consumption and pollutant emissions from transport are increasing;
- Modal split is not in favour of environmentally friendly modes;
- Impact of climate change on transport infrastructure;





Safety

Goals

- Safe transport for individuals and increase in human and cultural capital safety
- Safe transport to avoid costs of traffic accidents

Situation

Between 1996 and 2012 the global motorization rate increased by 64% and road fatalities increased by 117% (per unit of population)

Challenges

- overall improvement of transport safety is slow, underreporting of statistic is an issue;
- High rate of fatalities and injuries, particularly among vulnerable groups;
- Inadequate recognition of the need for a high level of safety in transport of dangerous goods;





Security

Goals

- Secure transport for individuals and improvement in human and cultural capital safety
- Secure transport to avoid losses in infrastructure, goods and human capital

Situation

17 major terrorist attacks were inflicted on inland transport systems between 2000 and 2015 – Angola, India (6), Philippines, Russia (6), Spain, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom

Challenges

- High rate of transport related crime in many parts of the world;
- Achieving balance between collective security and personal freedoms;
- Strengthening analytical and statistical information on transport related crime



Transport for Sustainable Development



Tools of the United Nations in overcoming the challenges

- The UN Transport Conventions and other legal instruments (but need to ensure full implementation)
- Together with the SG's Special Envoy for Road Safety, act as a catalyst to improve road safety across the world
- Promote sustainable transport through policy dialogue, capacity building and regulation. (THE PEP)
- Support governments in developing sustainable mobility strategies supported by tools (ForFITS / SafeFITS)
- Policy development on Urban Transport and assessment of urban performance
- Transport statistics and SDG monitoring
- Facilitate connectivity through harmonized infrastructure development



Thank you for your attention

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