



# Policy integration of transport, health and environment

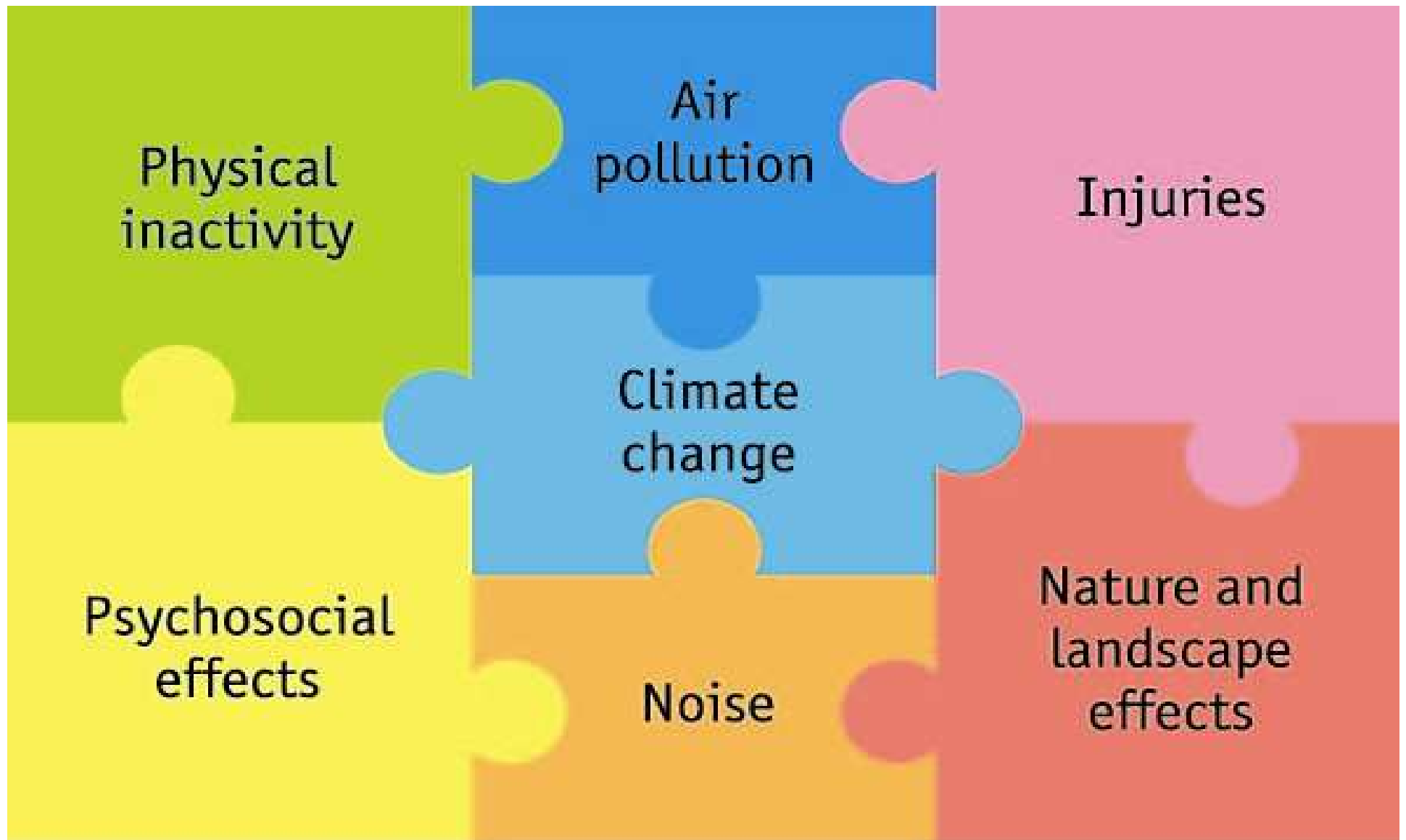
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## ***What is THE PEP?***

- 1997 Vienna conference transport & environment + 1999 London conference environment and health = THE PEP in 2002
  - tri-partite policy framework: integration of environment and health concerns into transport policy
  - focus areas: policy integration, urban transport and demand management
- the framework:
- annual steering committee: 3 sectors
  - THE PEP bureau: guides process
  - high-level meeting: maps future

## *Transport, Health and Environment at a glance*



# THE PEP *Transport, Health and Environment* *Pan-European Programme*



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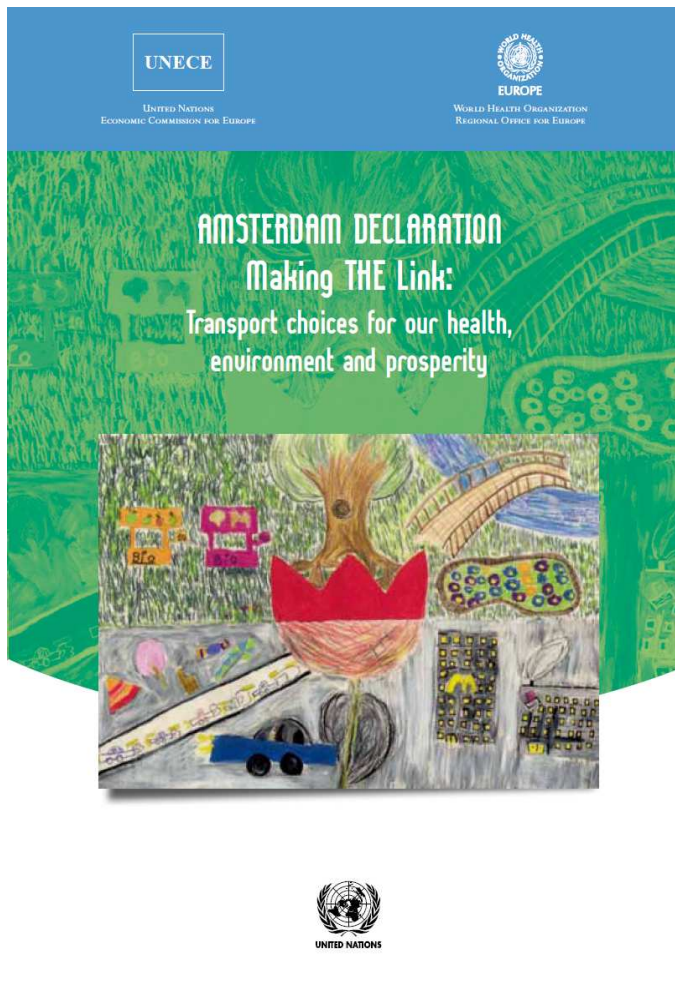


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## **THE PEP Third high-level meeting**

### **Amsterdam Declaration four priority goals:**

- 1. sustainable economic development, job creation, investment in environment and health-friendly transport**
- 2. manage sustainable mobility, promote efficient transport systems**
- 3. reduce emissions of transport-related GHGs, air pollutants and noise**
- 4. promote policies and actions conducive to healthy and safe transport**



## ***THE PEP: progress made***

### **integrated policy approach**

- awareness-raising, public campaigns, communication, capacity-building;
- brochure and workshops on supportive conditions for integrated policymaking;

### **demand management & modal shift**

- investment in clean public transport;
- modal shift (from road to rail and light-rail);
- eco-driving techniques to reduce emissions and congestion;

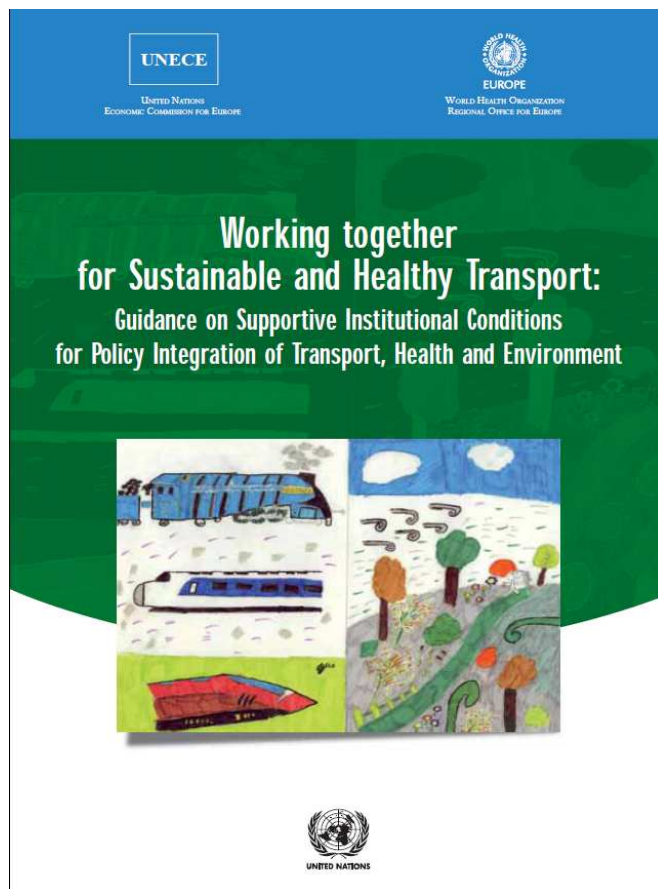
### **sustainable urban transport/good practices**

- mobility management schemes: *Austria, Switzerland*
- bicycle-friendly: *Denmark, France, Holland*
- accessibility for reduced mobility: *UK*
- investment in public transport infrastructure;
- traffic management and control systems (ITS);

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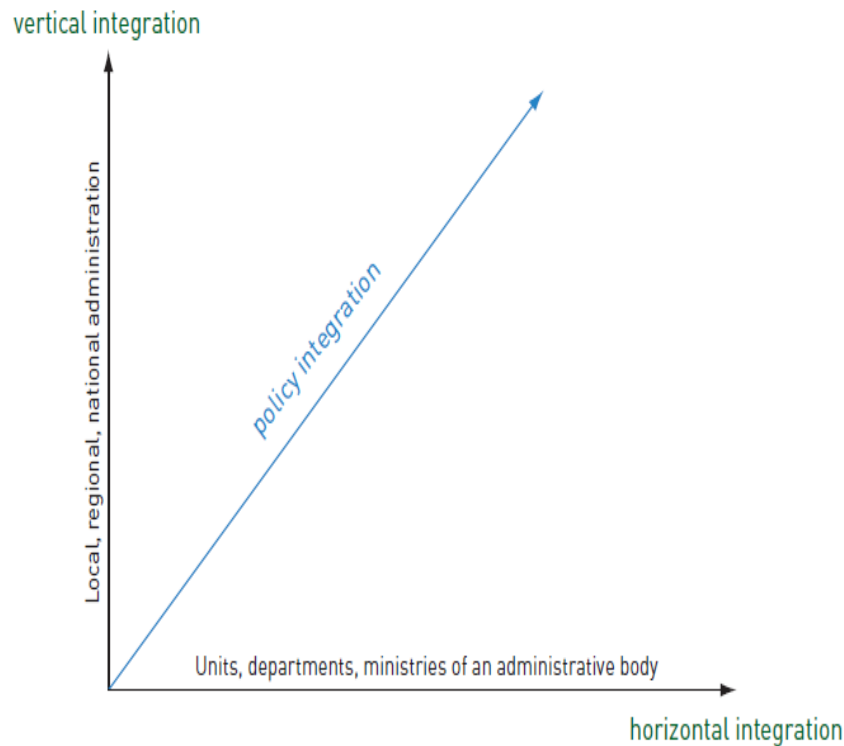


## *Guidance on Supportive Institutional Conditions for Policy Integration of Transport, Health and Environment*



- sustainability - a guiding principle of environmental policy;
- conservation of the natural environment important;
- cross-sectoral task involving all stakeholders: civil society, businesses and governments;
- can only be addressed through cooperation between institutions, specialists and other stakeholders;
- need to reduce institutional barriers;
- it also pre-supposes institutional change.

## Why policy integration?



- policy integration - management of cross-cutting issues in policymaking
- includes management of policy responsibility within a single organization or sector
- integrated policymaking - both horizontal integration and vertical/intergovernmental integration, or combination of both.

## ***Barriers to policy integration (1)***

- Many barriers to policy integration are common to most countries;
- Some barriers are more common in transition countries;

**Administrations work in an independent and fragmented way;**

**Most common barriers:**

- (a) Administrations function in hierarchical way; innovative changes often considered to be disturbing; distribution of responsibilities in cross-sectoral processes is frequently unclear;
- (b) Incentive and promotion systems are adapted to this hierarchy;
- (c) Transport is often considered economically more important than health and environmental;
- (d) Professionals are often trained in a specialized, sectoral way.



## ***Barriers to policy integration (2)***

- (e) Multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral means are not yet so advanced;
- (f) Data and information systems are poorly developed in some countries; their usefulness for cross-sectoral decision-making and implementation processes is limited;
- (g) The legal framework is often a hindrance for policy integration; national or EU laws on different but related topics often are inconsistent.
- (h) Motorized transport still regarded as the “backbone” of European economies; it dominates political decisions to a large extent, in particular at the national level;
- (i) The “psychology of the car” is still an important factor; especially true in the case of transition countries where private cars are a symbol of freedom and prosperity;

## ***Challenges of policy integration and way forward***

**Several mechanisms to promote horizontal and vertical cooperation:**

- **Setting up organizational arrangements can help to overcome differences and barriers;**
- **A central steering role; it is essential that such a body does not dominate the process, but acts as mediator and monitor;**
- **Intersectoral strategies, programmes and policy aims, can embed collaboration in the “professional culture” of administrative bodies.**

## *The policy integration spectrum*

### *Integrated policy*

- ↑ **Overall governmental strategy** to determine inter-departmental goals, targets, policies and funding allocation
- Establishing **government priorities** by laying down main lines of policy and priorities
- Setting **parameters for organizations** (by an inter-organizational body) that define what organizations must not do, rather than prescribing what they should do.
- Arbitration** of inter-organizational differences if other means cannot resolve differences of views.
- Search for consensus** by inter-organizational cooperation through, for example, joint committees and project teams.
- Avoiding divergences** among ministries and departments by ensuring that a government speaks with one voice.
- Consultation** with other ministries and departments in the process of formulating its own policies or positions.
- Communication** to other ministries and departments about issues arising and proposals for action.
- Independent decision-making** by ministries and departments.

### *Fragmented policy*

## ***Capacity-building and awareness-raising***

- Exchange of good practice, (training workshops) to build intersectoral capacity and overcome barriers; international exchange of experience can also support this perception;
- Regular workshops and training activities to build intersectoral capacity, including instruments and tools already at hand to foster integrative decision-making.
- Job rotation can to promote vertical and horizontal working relationships;

Other tools and instruments related to administrative structures and processes:

- Management structures responsible for monitoring and assessment of cross-cutting issues;
- Good practice benchmarking and competition;
- Monitoring and reporting;

## ***Benchmarking, monitoring and reporting***

Evaluation of the integration process is essential;

Availability of reliable, up-to-date data combined with effective information systems;

Benchmarking enables organizations to evaluate their processes in relation to best practice;

Essential steps:

- Identification of problem areas;
- Identification of organizations that are leaders in the identified area;
- Definition of indicators for performance in the specific field;
- Identification and analysis of performance gaps;
- Definition of objectives and strategies to close gaps and enhance performance;
- Development of an action plan;
- Evaluation of progress and results.



## *The role of the public*

**Public debates and public participation are essential:**

- To develop and deliver programmes effectively and efficiently;
- To build public confidence and trust in decisions;
- To generate a greater understanding;
- To build broader support;
- To increase mutual learning;
- To ensure that decisions and policies incorporate relevant knowledge;
- To reflect a wider range of public concerns and values in decision-making;
- To identify possible controversial aspects, bring together different points of view, to achieve consensus in a collaborative manner.

## **Recommendations**

- Policy integration should not be seen as an end in itself;
- Plans and policies should result in practical action;
- Institutional conditions and practices can help to promote policy integration;
- Binding obligations and governmental strategies can stimulate policy integration;
- Political will is as important as the mechanisms, institutional conditions or practices themselves;
- Best practices and lessons from elsewhere provide new ideas;
- **The key to success is the process of transfer and adaptation.**

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*thank you for your attention!*

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