Monitoring the implementation of the Paris Declaration: regional overview of self-assessment by Member States

Informal document No 14
THE PEP questionnaire: main reporting mechanism

✓ to revise the questionnaire
✓ to send to all THE PEP focal points
✓ 48 countries of UNECE-WHO/Europe
✓ to complete in collaboration with all three sectors (one reply per country)

Questionnaire for reporting on progress made on the attainment of the Paris Goals

Background and purpose of this questionnaire:

Following the Fourth High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment (4HLIM) in Paris on 14-16 April 2014, THE PEP is continuing to conduct its yearly surveying of Member States on the developments in achieving the goals of the Amsterdam Declaration from 2003 and the Paris Declaration since 2014. These replies will be used for a regional overview on progress made at the 14th Session of the Steering Committee of THE PEP in November 2016.
Respondent countries (2017)

1. Austria
2. Azerbaijan
3. Belarus
4. Belgium
5. Croatia
6. France
7. Georgia
8. Germany
9. Kyrgyzstan
10. Lithuania
11. FYRM
12. Moldova
13. Norway
14. Serbia
15. Slovenia
16. Switzerland
17. Tajikistan
18. Ukraine
Respondent countries by years

Lead Sectors (2017)

In seven countries - local authorities, NGOs, the private sector and academia also involved

- Environment: 9
- Health: 6
- Infrastructure: 1
- Transport: 2
Key points of the questionnaire

• 5 THE PEP GOALS
• Implementation Tools of THE PEP (NTHEAPs, THE PEP Relay Race, THE PEP Partnerships)
• Strengths and weaknesses of THE PEP
• Recommendations
• Conclusions
Results

All governments reported on policies and actions for promoting integration of Transport, Health and Environment policies.

All governments take measures to improve:

- public transport
- road safety
- pedestrian infrastructure
- air quality
Results

Governments take measures:

- to improve the cyclist infrastructure (14 MS)
- to improve the coordination between land use and transport planning (16 MS)
- to reduce noise emissions from transport activities (16 MS)
- to focus on people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (children, the elderly, etc.) - 16 MS
What is good about THE PEP

- Encourages dialogue among sectors
- Organizes national and international conferences
- Supports development of cycling and walking infrastructure
- Elaborates and implements awareness raising programs
- Supports Integrating the HEAT for walking and cycling in decision making process
Challenges of THE PEP

- Non-binding nature of THE PEP
- Absence of financial mechanisms to support the implementation of THE PEP
- Lack of the country specific approach
- Lack of national capacity to adequately respond to THE PEP recommendations
- Lack of a coordinating body at national levels
- Language barriers
Recommendations for THE PEP

• Strengthen implementation mechanisms
• Strengthen the capacity building efforts for MS
• Define the financial support mechanism and promote access to international funding options
• Define and implement activities for raising awareness and motivation of national authorities
• Develop country-specific rather than regional projects
Challenges of the Questionnaire

- Low response rate
- Either too general or too detailed answers
- Contradictory answers
- Lack of coordination among sectors
- Replies focus on positive aspects rather than challenges
- Verification of the information
Conclusions

• THE PEP questionnaire provides a basis for regular monitoring of THE PEP implementation

• Replies reflect mainly the views and experiences of countries, which have been more actively engaged in THE PEP implementation

• There is a need to develop a better understanding of the experiences of non-respondent countries
Thank you!