



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2019

Original: English

Economic Commission for Europe

Inland Transport Committee

Eighty-second session

Geneva, 25–28 February 2020

Item 4 (e) (i) of the provisional agenda

Strategic questions of a horizontal policy or regulatory nature:

Environment, climate change and transport:

Inland Transport Committee follow-up to the 2030 Agenda

Update on monitoring of implementation of transport-related Sustainable Development Goals

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This document provides information about the main developments in monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and the contribution of the Inland Transport Committee (ITC) and its subsidiary bodies.

In light of the ongoing efforts to reposition the United Nations Development System and gear it toward effectively implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, the role of ITC in addressing global transport issues, among others, through its regulatory, analytical, capacity-building and policy-relevant work becomes even more important. The Committee may wish to **reflect on ways to strengthen** its role and contribution in implementing the transport-related targets of the 2030 Agenda.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

I. The 2030 Agenda and the Role of the Committee in tracking progress in the achievement of transport-related Sustainable Development Goals

1. In 2015, global leaders adopted a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets for 2030 that aspire to help humanity revert to a virtuous path of sustainability. Sustainable transport and mobility are key elements in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as the mapping of The Inland Transport Committee (ITC) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) activities against the Goals has shown.
2. ITC contributes directly to the monitoring of implementation of transport-related targets and indicators of three Sustainable Development Goals¹. The importance of tracking progress and setting performance targets for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal targets was highlighted in United Nations General Assembly resolution A/70/260, adopted in April 2016.
3. This document provides detailed information on ITC contribution in tracking progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the current state of affairs.

II. Transport-related Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators

4. In March 2016, 230 indicators were chosen to measure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Subsequently, the indicators were categorized by the availability of source data into three categories:
 - Tier I: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries
 - Tier II: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries
 - Tier III: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested
5. ECE, through the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, especially the Working Party on Transport Statistics (WP.6), participates as Partner Agency to the monitoring of implementation of the following targets and indicators (see Annex for more detailed information):
 - Target 3.6 “By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents”, in particular Indicator 3.6.1 (Tier I): “Death rate due to road traffic injuries”.
 - Target 9.1 “Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all”, in particular Indicator 9.1.1 (Tier III): “Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road” and Indicator 9.1.2 (Tier I): “Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport”.

¹ The Committee’s work relates directly to fourteen of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, mainly through the United Nations legal instruments and regulations of global and regional geographical coverage under its purview, relevant analytical and capacity-building activities, as well as policy dialogue

- Target 11.2 “By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons”, in particular Indicator 11.2.1 (Tier II): “Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities”.

III. Updates on indicator-based progress assessment in the achievement of transport-related Sustainable Development Goals

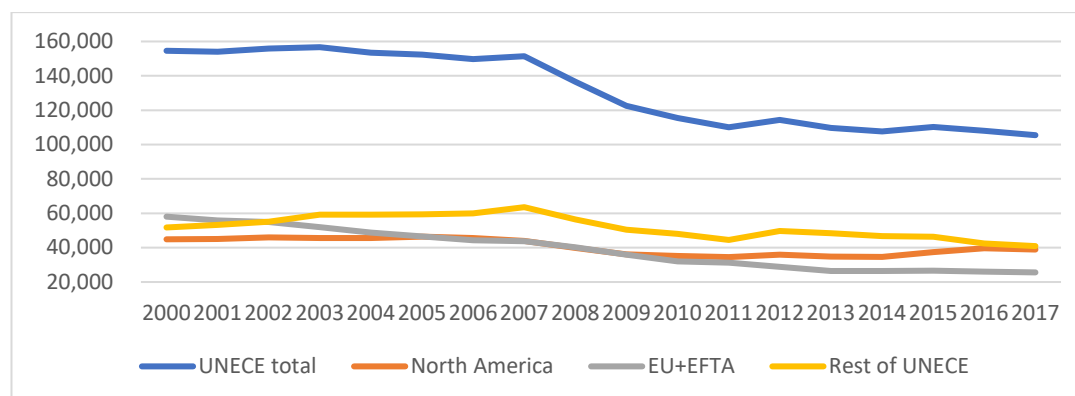
A. Status of Target 3.6, Indicator 3.6.1 (road safety)

1. Status

6. According to the latest available figures reported in the 2018 WHO *Global status report on road safety*, the number of annual road traffic deaths has reached 1.35 million, with road traffic injuries now the leading killer of people aged 5–29 years. The overall goal of the Decade of Action for Road Safety was to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by 2020. Evidence shows that the global community will not meet Target 3.6.

7. Regional data collected by ECE demonstrate the continuing decrease of road accident fatalities in the ECE region from over 154,000 in 2000 to around 105,000 in 2017, with a 2.4 per cent drop since 2016. Data for 2018 is already available for 22 countries, with a strong majority — 16 of them — showing a further decrease, resulting in a like-for-like decrease of 5.4 per cent for 2018 over 2017. For 2018 data, Norway is the safest country, with 20 deaths per million inhabitants. Over a longer timeframe the record has also been improving, with nearly a 9 per cent reduction from 2010 to 2017. In this period many countries have reduced their number of deaths by over 40 per cent (Belarus, Norway and Greece), yet other countries have stagnated or even increased their number of deaths.

Figure I
Road fatalities, ECE and sub-regions, 2000–2017



Source: Economic Commission for Europe statistics database

2. Role of ITC

8. Evidence shows that countries with higher numbers of accessions to conventions and agreements have better road safety performance records, supported by the legally binding

nature of these legal instruments and best practices that drive their development, which, in turn, trigger favourable changes nationally. When aggregated, individual accessions create a more harmonized legal and regulatory framework nationally and internationally, which supports the development of sustainable inland transport systems.

9. ITC collects and disseminates significant amounts of statistics on road safety for ECE member States, such as in the online statistical database, and statistics publications like: “Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe and North America” and “Transport Statistics Infocards”. Data specifically related to fatalities as set out in this indicator have been measured and collected by ECE for decades.

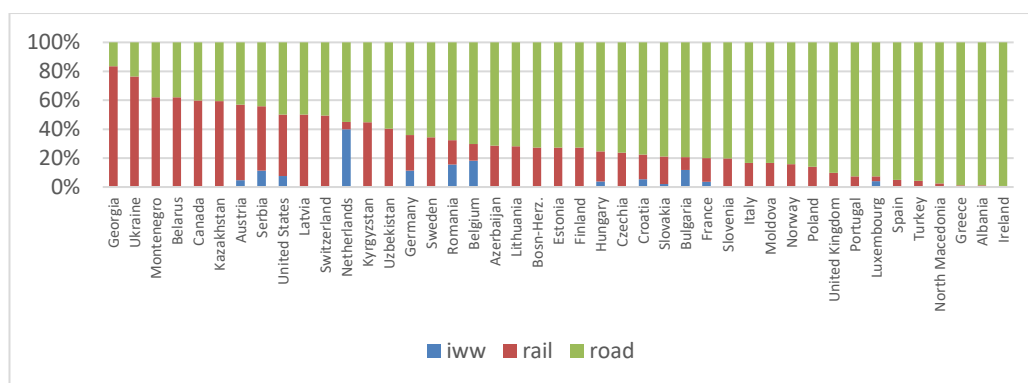
B. Status of Target 9.1, Indicator 9.1.2 (Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport)

1. Status

10. The inland modal split of goods in the ECE region varies significantly across countries, with some countries close to 100 per cent of freight travelling by road, yet 10 other countries have 50 per cent plus of inland freight travelling by inland waterways or rail (pipeline data are excluded from this calculation due to inconsistent data coverage).

Figure II

Modal split of cargo transport, ECE countries



Source: Economic Commission for Europe statistics database

11. For passenger transport, modal split across the ECE region is difficult to calculate given differing data availabilities, but has remained broadly stable as a split between rail and total road over recent years, with rail being approximately 5–7 per cent of passenger-km. This may be an underestimate of the road sector’s share, as some countries report total road passenger-km without private passenger car usage.

2. Role of ITC

12. ITC through its work in WP.6 gathers significant transport-related statistics with particular reference to passenger and freight volumes for ECE member States as set out in the online statistical database, and the number of statistics publications that are prepared include, but are not limited to: “Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe and North America” and “Transport Statistics Infocards”. Data specifically related to passenger and freight volumes as set out in this indicator have been measured and gathered by ECE for decades.

13. This Sustainable Development Goal indicator is currently lacking in any standards or guidance at the international level, despite being a Tier 1 indicator. WP.6 agreed at its session

in 2019 to improve guidance on this at both the international and national levels. The secretariat has already prepared a wiki page detailing national approaches to monitoring this indicator so countries can see the examples. The secretariat is currently developing a framework for national monitoring of this indicator and plans to publish this in 2020.

14. Furthermore, ITC through the work of the Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics (WP.5) on climate change adaptation, prepared policy-oriented recommendations that aim to improve the long-term sustainability of international transport systems and set best examples of national policies, addressing the issues of transport networks vulnerability among member Governments, including developing and landlocked countries, as well as small island States.

IV. Conclusion: Enhancing the role of the Committee in achieving the transport-related Sustainable Development Goals

15. The Committee is directly involved in the major global efforts to track progress in implementing the transport-related Sustainable Development Goals. One of the objectives of the ITC Strategy until 2030 which was adopted in 2019 is to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Overall, the work of ITC and its subsidiary bodies relates directly to 14 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Yet serious gaps of capacity and implementation remain to be able to ensure that sustainable transport and mobility play their full role in the global efforts towards sustainability.

16. The Committee may wish to invite member States to support a stronger role for ITC and its subsidiary bodies, especially WP.6 in monitoring the Goals and request the secretariat to further enhance its contribution in the ongoing Sustainable Development Goal tracking framework.

Annex

Transport-related Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators

In March 2016, 230 indicators were created to measure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Subsequently, the indicators were categorized by the availability of source data into three categories:

- Tier I: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries
 - Tier II: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries
 - Tier III: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards, or methodology/standards are being developed/tested
-

Transport-related goals

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Possible Custodian Agency: WHO

Partner Agencies: ECE

Tier I

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

Possible Custodian Agency: World Bank

Partner Agencies: ECE, UNEP

Tier: III

Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes

Possible Custodian Agency: ICAO, International Transport Forum-OECD

Partner Agencies: ECE, UNEP, UPU

Tier: I

Transport-related goals

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Possible Custodian Agency: UN-Habitat

Partner Agencies: ECE, UNEP

Tier: II
