14<sup>th</sup> ATRANS Annual Conference Bangkok, 17 December 2021

# **Transport Policies to support Climate Action in Asia**

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### Introduction

- Transport: Contributor to the climate change and impacted by climate events
- Carbon intensive transport system
- Paris Agreement: to keep rise global average temperatures to below 2°C and closer to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
  - Mitigation and Adaptation Action
  - Nationally Determined Contributions- ambitious
- Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change
  - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (target 13.1)
- Rise in the number & intensity of climate-related disasters in Asia

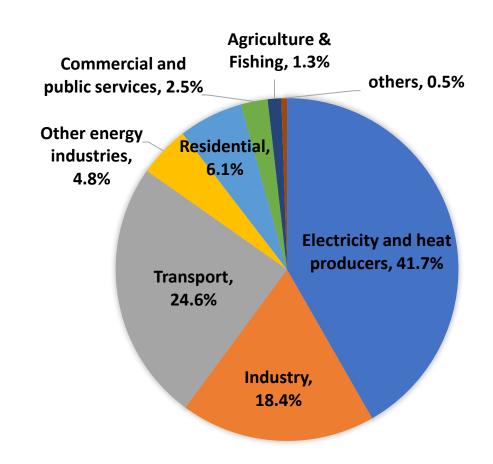


## **Transport Emissions in Asia**

- Transport sector accounts for 25% emissions from fuel consumption, 2018
- Road transport responsible for 75% emissions
- Passenger-59% and freight- 41% responsible global transport CO2 emissions
- Major GHG emitter countries are in Asia
- 41% growth of transport emissions in Asia, 2010-2019



### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion by sector, 2018



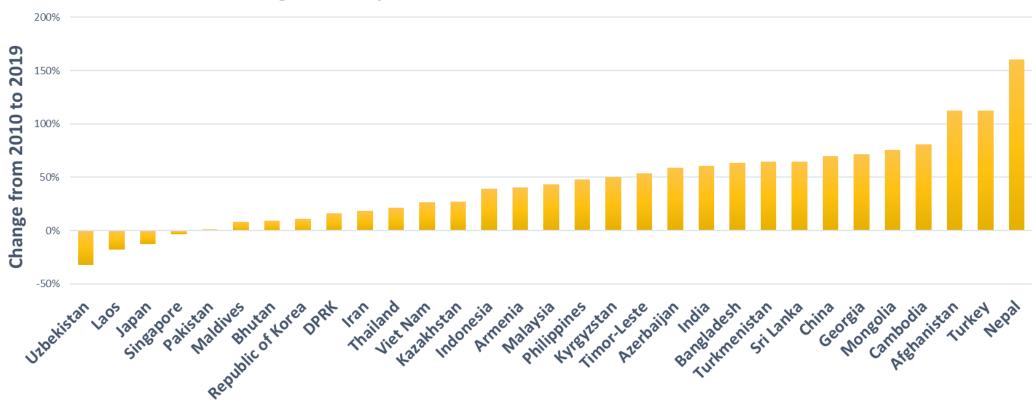
Source: IEA



### **CO2** Emissions in Asia

#### 41% growth of Transport Emissions in Asia, 2010-2019

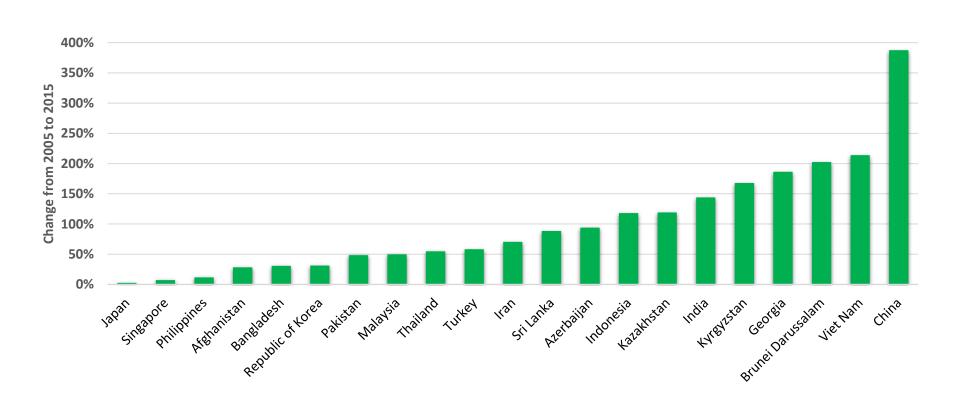
Change in transport CO2 emissions in Asia, 2010-2019



Source: SLOCAT, Transport and Climate Change, 2021



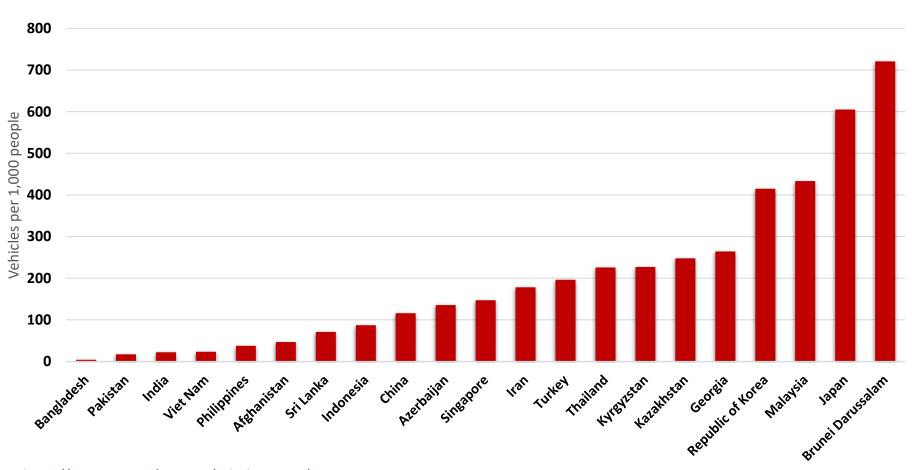
# Growth in Car Ownership, 2005-2015



Source: https://www.oica.net/category/vehicles-in-use/



# Car Ownership per 1000 people in Asia, 2015



Source: <a href="https://www.oica.net/category/vehicles-in-use/">https://www.oica.net/category/vehicles-in-use/</a>



### Powered 2 and 3 wheelers

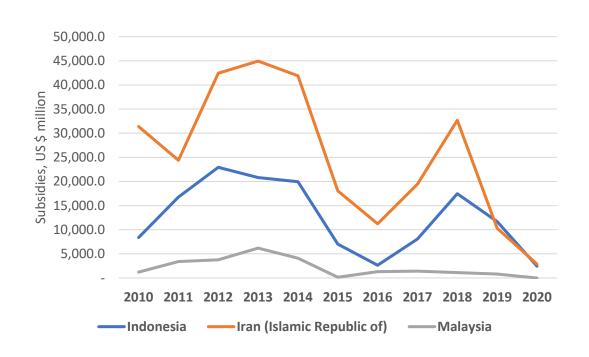


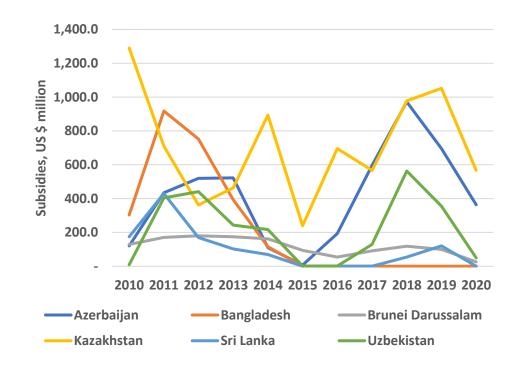


Source: WHO, 2018



## **Fossil Fuel Subsidies in Asia**

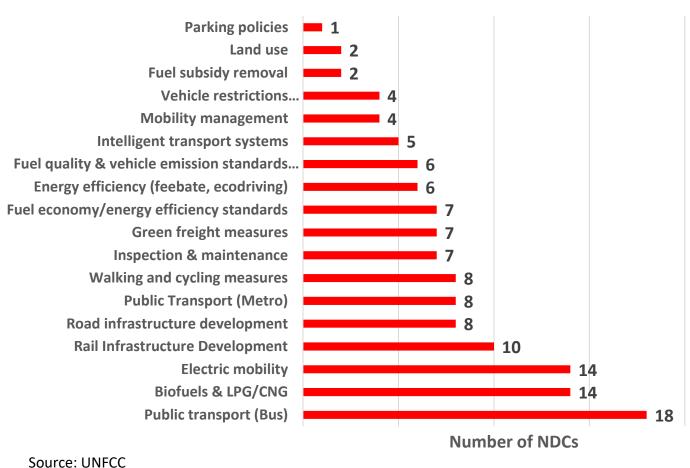




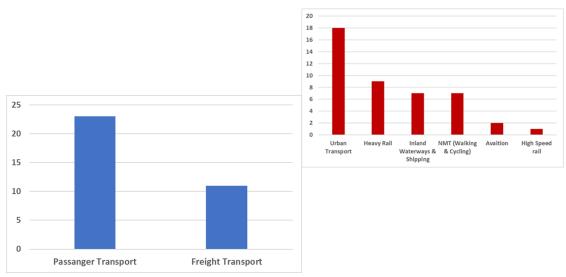
Source: IEA



## **Transport Strategies in NDCs**



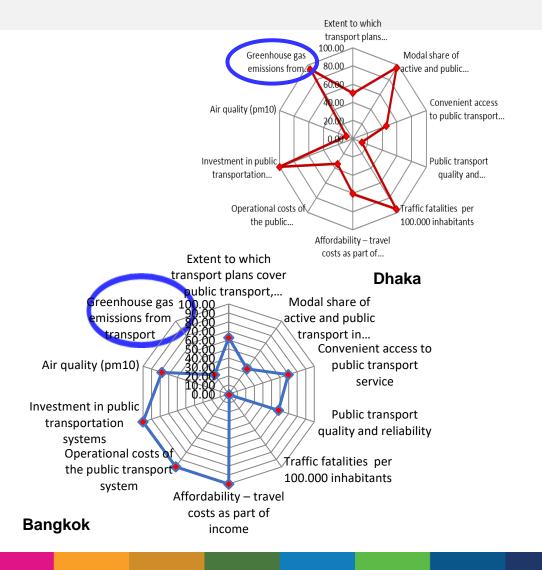
- Contains transport action but not specific
- Limited countries have transport emissions reduction targets





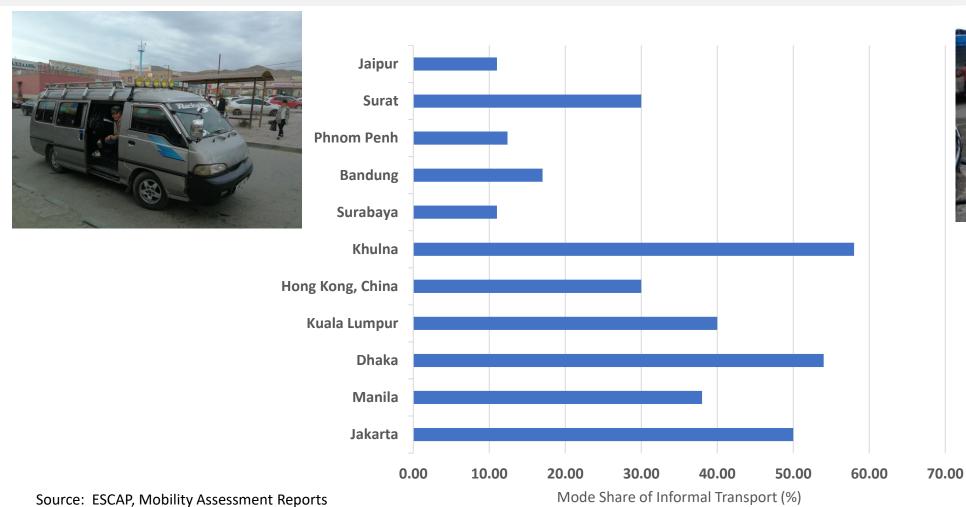
# **Measuring Sustainability- SUTI**

No	Indicators	Measurement	Weights	Range	
		units		MIN	MAX
1	Extent to which transport plans cover public transport, intermodal facilities and infrastructure for active modes	0 - 16 scale	0.1	0	16
2	Modal share of active and public transport in commuting	Trips/mode share	0.1	10	90
3	Convenient access to public transport service	% of population	0.1	20	100
4	Public transport quality and reliability	% satisfied	0.1	30	95
5	Traffic fatalities per 100,000 inhabitants	No of fatalities	0.1	10	0
6	Affordability – travel costs as part of income	% of income	0.1	35	3.5
7	Operational costs of the public transport system	Cost recovery ratio	0.1	22	100
8	Investment in public transportation systems	% of total investment	0.1	0	50
9	Air quality (pm10)	μg/m3	0.1	150	10
10	Greenhouse gas emissions from transport	CO2 Eq. Tons	0.1	2.75	0
	SUM		1.00		





# **Share of Informal Transport**

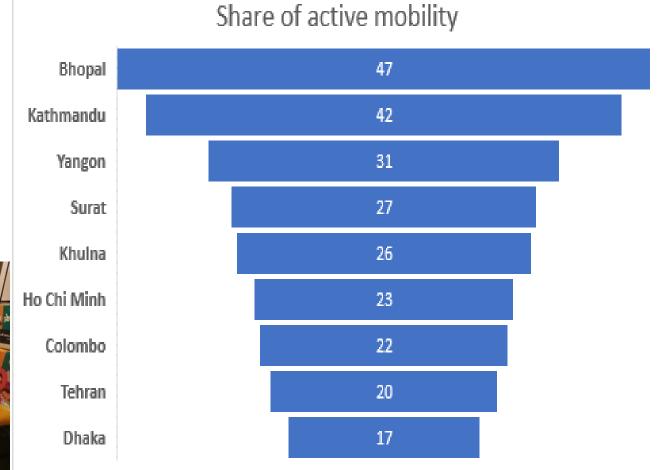








# **Active Mobility**







Source: ESCAP, Mobility Assessment Reports



## **ASI Framework- Mitigation Opportunities in Transport**

#### **AVOID**

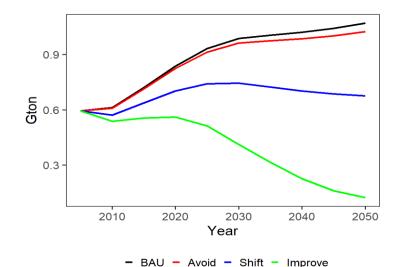
- Reducing travel demand
- Compact city planning
- Post-COVID-19:
  Teleworking, use of ICT,
  15-minute city
- Discourage private mode

#### **SHIFT**

- Public Transport- BRT, Metro, Bus
- Non-Motorized modes
- Energy efficient modes
- Car sharing

#### **IMPROVE**

- Improve energy efficiency
- Electric mobility
- Alternate fuels

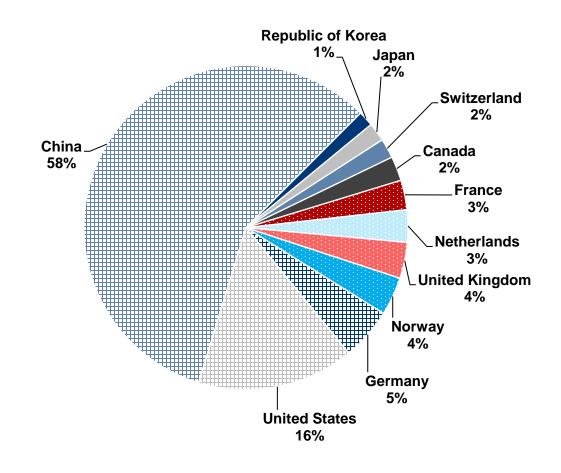


### Model analysis of 5 scenarios

- Energy efficiency
- Electric mobility



# **New Energy Vehicle Sale in 2019**



Source: IEA



## **Key Policy Challenges towards Decarbonization**

- More focus on passenger transport
- Enhancing energy efficiency of informal transport
- High share of 2 and 3 wheelers decarbonize
- Initiative in the freight transport
- Still lack clear trajectory what will lead to carbon neutral in transport
- More efforts in planning and polices
- More focus on implementation and scaled up implementation
- Diffusion of technology
- Collaboration among researcher and policy makers



## Regional Initiative on Transitioning to EV in Public Transport

### National EV Polices and Strategies

- Pilot countries Georgia, Laos, Nepal, and Thailand
- Review of current polices and opportunities
- National stakeholders' consultation workshops- 2022

### Regional EV Initiative

- Regional policy guidelines and case studies
- Regional Initiative on EV
- Regional and Subregional Meeting on EV

### Collaboration and Partnerships

- UNEP, GGGI, Research Institute of Highways, China
- GIZ- Sustainable Mobility in Metropolitan Region in ASEAN Project
- King Mongkut University of Technology, Thonburi, Thailand

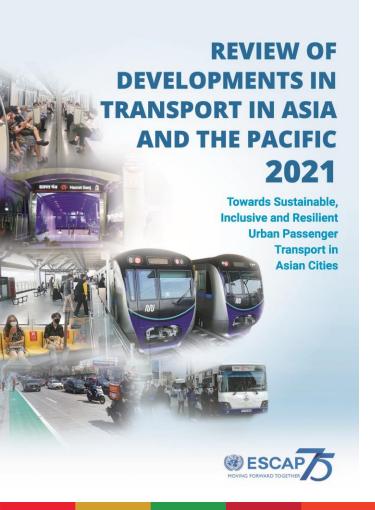




## **Concluding Remarks**

□ Prioritize Adaptation

☐ Transport strategies & plans with specific emission reduction targets ☐ Cover passenger and freight, modes- NMT, Public transport, 2/3 wheelers and informal ■ Monitoring and carbon accounting □ Scaled-up implementation ☐ Current pace not enough to be carbon neutral by 2050 ☐ Integrated planning and cross-sectoral coordination ☐ Partnerships- Global Initiatives and Alliances, Private sector ☐ Financing and Diffusion of Technology- NDCs linked to additional support ☐ Strengthen Transport Ministry's involvement - visioning, scenario analysis and modelling- encourage evidence-based decisions



## **Thank You**

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www.unescap.org/kp/2021/review-developments-transport-asia-and-pacific-2021