UNEP TRANSPORT PROGRAMME and
PROJECT OVERVIEW

Promoting Low Carbon Transport in India

2nd National Stakeholders’ Workshop
18-20 October 2011
India Habitat Centre, Delhi

In partnership with:

Supported by:

Based on a decision of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany
Energy Use and security
➢ Consumes 25% of world energy, 90% are fossil fuels
➢ Transportation’s fuel consumption has doubled since 1970

Climate Change
➢ Responsible for 23% global CO₂ emissions
➢ Fastest growing sector in GHG emissions, 2.5% yearly until 2020

Noise pollution
➢ As a result of rapid motorization

Air Quality & Health
➢ Largest source of air pollution in many cities, with pollution exceeding WHO standards and costing more than 5% GDP

Source: OECD, 2005
Issues and challenges

- Systems overwhelmed by growth in urban populations
- Quality of systems in developing world appears to be deteriorating
- Stagnating or declining modal share of transit use in many cities around the world
- Lack of integration between land-use and transport planning
- Policy actions and economic incentives to dampen rate of increase car ownership, oil use, CO$_2$
- Under-investment towards infrastructure for public and non-motorised transport
- Behavioral changes on mobility choices
Sustainable transport pathway

• Urgent need to re-think transportation trends and decouple from negative impacts

• Cost-effective options such as walking and cycling need to be promoted (are often overlooked)

• Moving towards green transport development - directing investments in sustainable transport infrastructure and achieve co-benefits (job creation, poverty eradication, carbon emission reductions)

• Need a participatory approach where all relevant stakeholders are involved in the decision making process

• Integrated infrastructure + available technology + efficient services + complementary policies will positively affect the choices people make
Objective: progressive shift to transport systems and approaches to mobility that are less disruptive to the environment

UNEP Transport Strategy

- Environmental mandate
- Sustainable Development
- Climate Change
- Green Economy

Integrated Approach

‘Avoid’
‘Shift’
‘Improve’
Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV) promote cleaner fuels (lead and sulphur) and vehicles to reduce urban air pollution in >120 countries.

Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) promote national efficient vehicles policies – 4 pilot countries.

Share The Road (NMT) promote investment for non motorized transport (walking and cycling) infrastructures – East Africa.

Public Transport - promote investment in public transport infrastructure (e.g efficient bus systems, BRTs, Mass Rapid transit (metros, light rails, inter-modality).
Overview of UNEP Transport Activities

Regional Network: NESTLAC – The Network for Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Latin America and the Caribbean

Field Projects in LATIN AMERICA: Guatemala, Chile, Columbia,

Field Projects in AFRICA: Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi

Regional network: EGT Goes East Clearing House in the EECCA region

Field Project in ASIA: Indonesia, India

Public Transport + NMT + GFEI

PCFV support to more than 120 countries
Project Overview:
Promoting Low Carbon Transport in India
Key Facts

• **Duration:** 2010 – 2013 (3 years)

• **Implementing Agency:**
  – United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

• **Implementing Partners:**
  – UNEP Risoe Centre, Denmark

• **Along with:**
  – IIMA: Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
  – IITD: Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
  – CEPT University, Ahmedabad

• **Funding:**
  – Under International Climate Initiative of German Government
“It took India 59 years to reach a sale of 1 million cars till 2009. And then in 1 year by 2010 we added another million”

“Rate of growth of transport emissions is most important in the transport sector as it could double in 15 years”

“Policy framework need to be right that does not discriminate certain modes such as public transport while encouraging SUVs, etc”

“The Govt is to set standards – we need guidance – sort of a roadmap on what improvements are required, what are barriers to certain policy”
Project Objectives

• Delineating an enabling environment for coordinating policies at national level to achieve a sustainable transport system

• Enhancing capacity of cities to improve mobility with lower CO₂ emissions.
Institutional Structure

Implementing Agency:
United Nations Environment Programme

Project Implementation Unit:
UNEP Risoe Centre, URC
Transport Unit, UNEP DTIE

Abbreviations:
MoEF : Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India
MoUD : Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India
DoUD : Department of Urban Development at state level
IIMA : Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
IITD : Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
CEPT : CEPT University, Ahmedabad
# National Level Outputs

## Analytical / Toolkits

- **Macro Indicators** for Low Carbon Transport Services
- National level *assessment of transport sector for various scenarios* – BAU, Low Carbon & Policy
- **Case studies** of existing and under implementation projects.
- **A Climate Adaptation** framework for transport infrastructure

## Transport Action Plan

- **A Road Map** of technology needs, related R&D and technology transfer, finance and pathways for international cooperation in transport sector.
- In line with **India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change**
# City Level Outputs

**Analytical /Toolkits**

- **Indicators** of Urban Mobility
- **Case Studies** of BRT, Metro and NMT modes
- A **methodology** for developing low-carbon mobility plans at city level

**Low Carbon Strategies**

- **Low Carbon Mobility Plans** at city level
- **Project proposals**
Project Website:
www.unep.org/transport/lowcarbon