ASEAN was established in 1967 and has its Secretariat in Jakarta, Indonesia. The ASEAN member states include Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao DPR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The ASEAN Working Groups on Land Transport and on Climate Change were established to improve regional coordination on transport and climate change issues.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

GIZ is a federally owned enterprise that supports the German government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation services for sustainable development. It operates in more than 130 countries worldwide and employs over 17,000 staff members. GIZ serves other clients such as other German ministries, federal states and municipalities, governments of other countries as well as public and private sector clients worldwide.

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)

ONEP, under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, has the mission to develop policies and plans for natural resources and environmental conservation and administrative management. These will lead to concrete action, strengthen the economic growth of Thailand and support sustainable development as well as promote good quality of life.

Contact

Mr. Stefan Bakker, Team leader
www.transportandclimatechange.org
www.citiesenvironmenttransport.org
c/o The Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
60/1 Soi Pibunwattana 7, Rama 6 Rd,
Sam Sen Nai, Phayathai Bangkok 10400, Thailand
Tel +66-2-298-6649
stefan.bakker@giz.de
Transport, sustainability and climate change in the ASEAN region

A certain level of mobility creates benefits for economic and social development; however the current trends in the transport sector in Asia are unsustainable. The vehicle fleet in ASEAN, almost as big as China’s, is growing by 12% annually\(^1\), and takes 58% of oil consumption, raising energy security concerns. Congestion\(^2\), road safety and air pollution – responsible for over three million deaths globally\(^3\) – are just a few other problems. In addition, with 310 million tonnes of CO\(_2\) emissions\(^1\), transport in ASEAN is significant contributor to global CO\(_2\) emissions.

Without strong sustainable transport policies and their implementation, the situation is set to worsen. Referring to those concerns including climate change, the Brunei Action Plan 2011-2015 sets out to “establish a sustainable, energy efficient and environmentally-friendly transport system”.

Project objective and outputs

The Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Mitigation in the Land Transport Sector in the ASEAN Region (in short ‘Transport and climate change’) project was requested by the ASEAN secretariat to the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The overall objective of the project is:

“Strategies and action plans towards the improvement of energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are developed, implemented and monitored”

The project will work in four areas:

1. Development of an ASEAN regional policy to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the land transport sector
2. Development of guidelines and templates for national policies and action plans for ASEAN Member States
3. Development of action plans and measures in five countries, and implementation according to national plans in at least three ASEAN Member States
4. Improvement of the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system in five countries.

In order to achieve this, the project will work together with relevant policymakers in the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant Working Groups such as Land Transport and Climate Change. The first phase of the project runs from late 2012 until the end of 2015. As part of the ASEAN-German Regional Programme ‘Cities-Environment-Transport’ we work closely together with other projects such as Clean Air for Smaller Cities and Sustainable Port Development.

\(^1\) Clean Air Asia, 2012, “Accessing Asia: Air Pollution and Greenhouse Gas Emission Indicators for Road Transport and Electricity”.
\(^2\) The 3rd ASEAN Energy Outlook, 2011.
\(^3\) Health Effects Institute, 2012, “Outdoor Air Pollution Among Top Global Health Risks in 2010”.