### **Automotive Summit 2015**

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Bangkok, Thailand

# Towards Sustainable Transport

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The ASEAN – German Technical Cooperation Programme "Cities, Environment and Transport"

**Transport and Climate Change** 















### **About GIZ**









- GIZ's purpose is to promote international cooperation for sustainable development and education work.
- As a 100% federally owned, public-benefit enterprise, we support the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.
- Our annual turnover is about 2 billion Euro.





### **About GIZ**







- GIZ operates throughout Germany and in more than 130 countries worldwide.
  Our registered offices are in Bonn and Eschborn. We have more than 16,000
  staff across the globe, some 70 per cent of whom are employed locally as
  national personnel. There are also 890 development workers working for GIZ.
- In addition, CIM which is jointly run by GIZ and the German Federal Employment Agency – places experts with local employers. At the end of 2012, almost 542 integrated experts had employment contracts with organisations and companies in the field, while 454 returning experts were receiving financial support and advice.

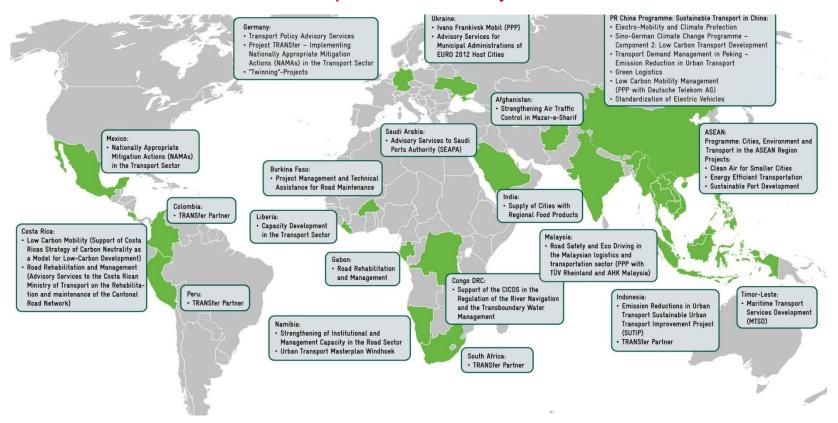






### **About GIZ**

#### Current Activities in the Transport and Mobility Sector









### **About GIZ**

**Our Service Lines** 













## Transport and Climate Change

#### Overview

Project objective:

Develop, implement and monitor strategies and action plans towards the improvement of energy efficiency and GHG emissions









### Rationale: local and global benefits go hand in hand

#### Sustainable transport:

- Improves energy efficiency
- Benefits economy
- Increase road safety
- Improves air quality
- Reduces congestion
- Increase in liveability
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions

-> Climate change mitigation as a cobenefit of sustainable transport policy









## Main challenges and opportunities

In EE&CC in the land transport sector in ASEAN

- Governance: no legislation
- Regional differences: development, environmental considerations, political diversity
- Process of integration with transport/connectivity as key topic
- Increasing awareness of environmental issues







## Five key activities

Carried out in TCC phase I (2013 – 2015)

Green Freight and Logistics Workshop Singapore

 Putting GFL on the political agenda, develop interest, and a comprehensive approach to action plans

Fuel Economy Expert meeting Colombo

 Create interest for regional approach to fuel economy in ASEAN, peer-to-peer learning

Expert Workshop on Regional Strategy, Pattaya

Create strong basis for a regional strategy

Inputs into Sustainable Transport Goal, LTWG

 ST as key strategy for post-2015, provide concrete options for goals, actions and milestones.

Transport NAMA workshop Ha Long

 Peer to peer learning, boosting interest, motivation and knowledge for developing t-NAMAs

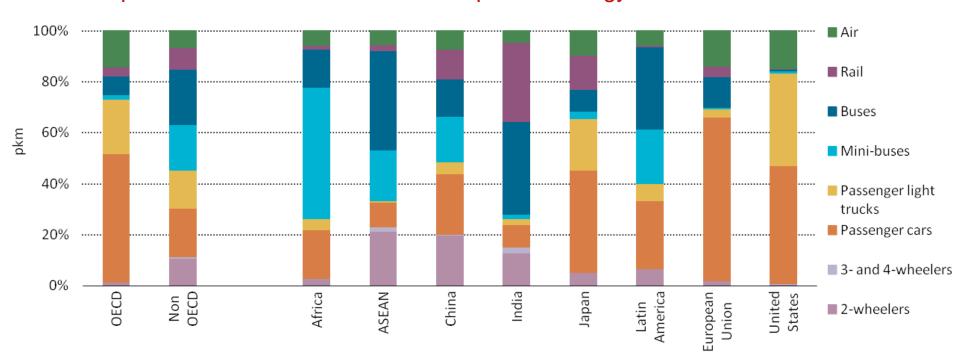






## World's mobility habits are diverse

Most regions and countries increasingly relying on energy intensive transportation modes -> Avoid/Shift/Improve strategy needed



Source: ETP 2012.

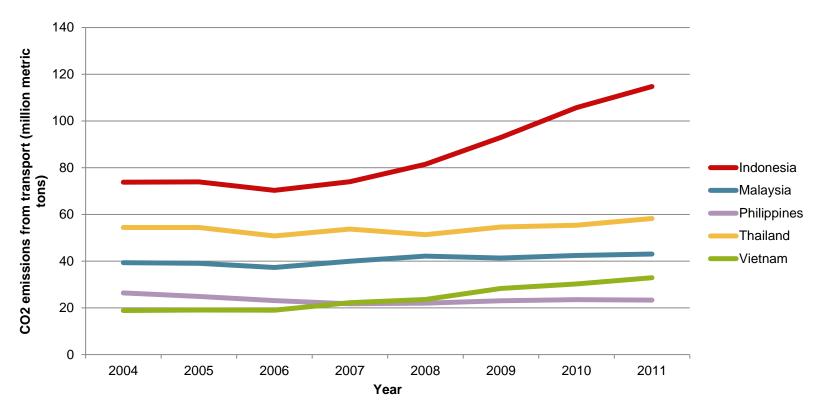






## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport

From 2004 to 2011 in TCC partner countries



Source: World Bank Institute (2015)

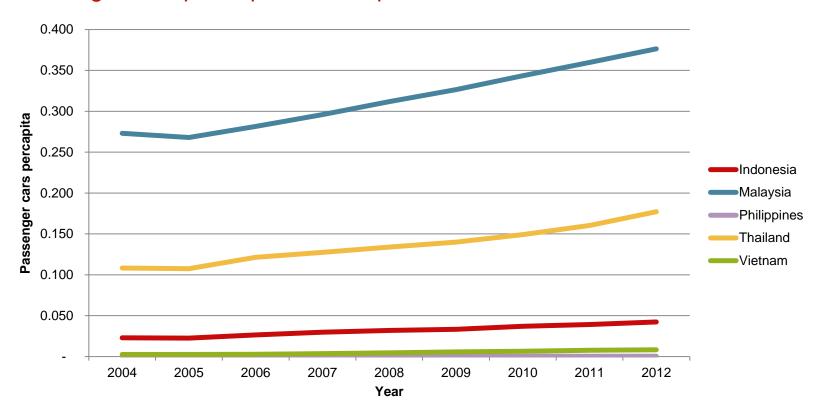






### Motorisation

Passenger cars per capita in TCC partner countries from 2004 to 2012



Source: ASEAN Statistics (2014)

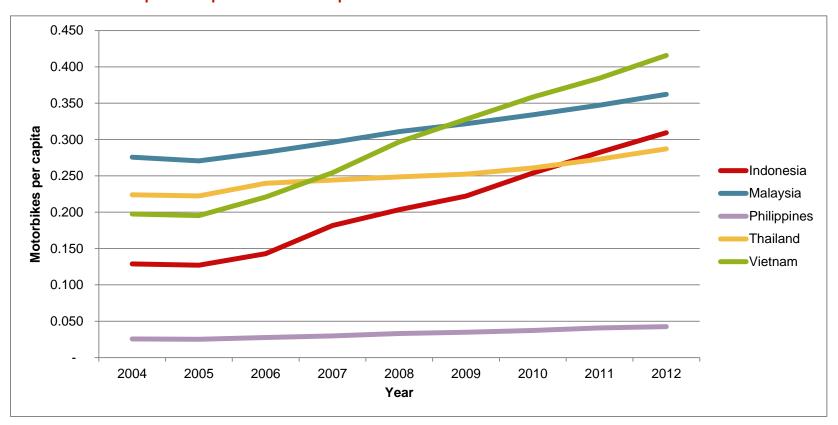






### Motorisation

Motorbikes per capita in TCC partner countries from 2004 to 2012



Source: ASEAN Statistics (2014)







Rio de Janeiro, 1993

heliel planeta

Xangai, 1993

(sem metrô)









Source: ITDP









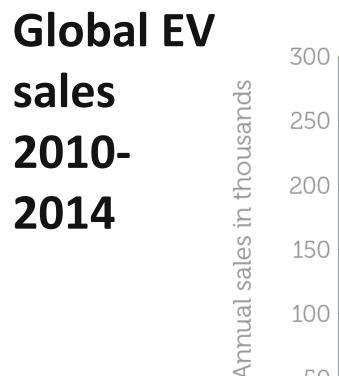


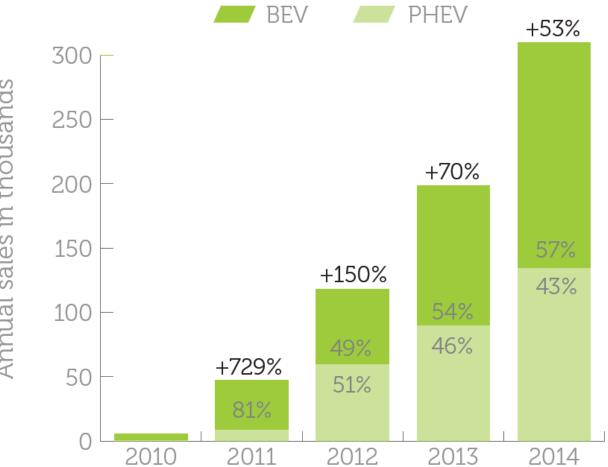












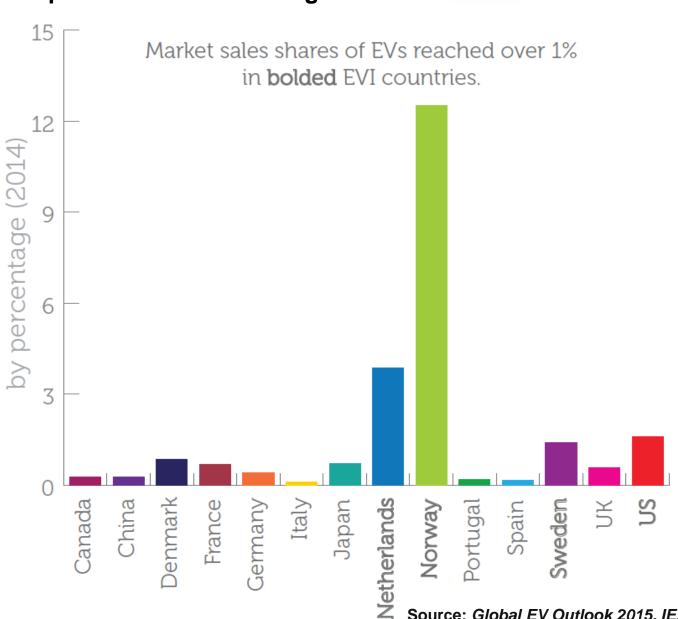
EV sales more than doubled between 2011-2012, but are still far from the necessary 2020 interim target



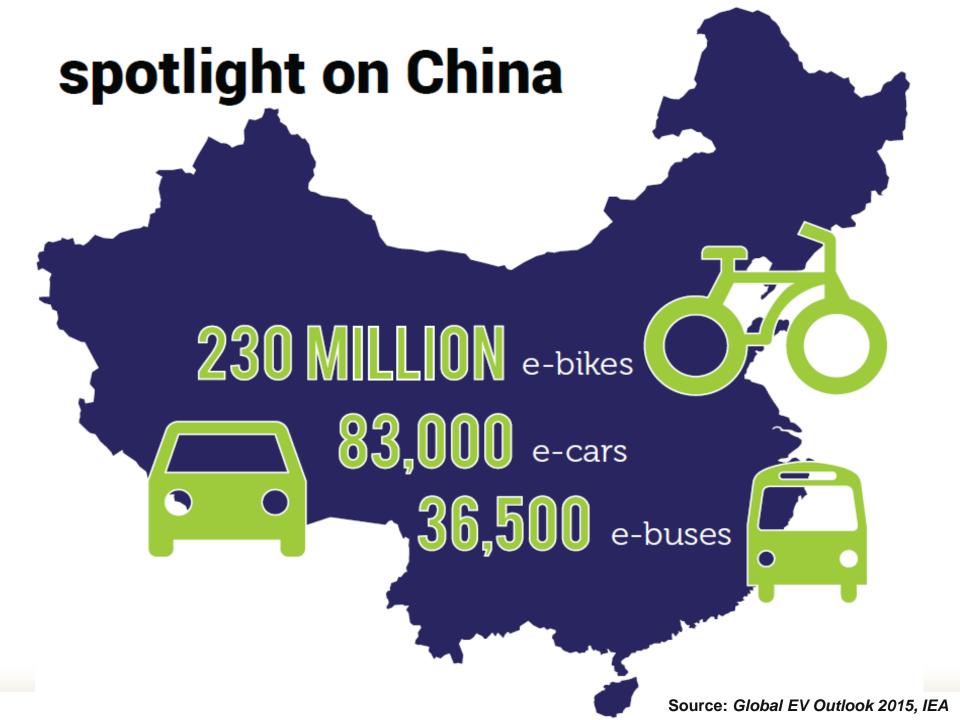




**EV** market shares in 2014



Source: Global EV Outlook 2015, IEA

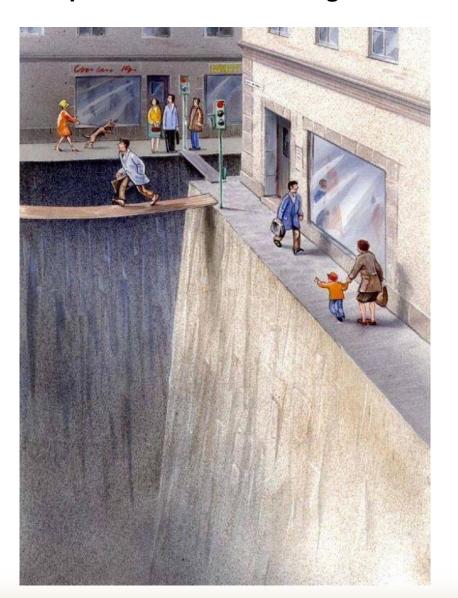






Implemented by

Roads and human beings



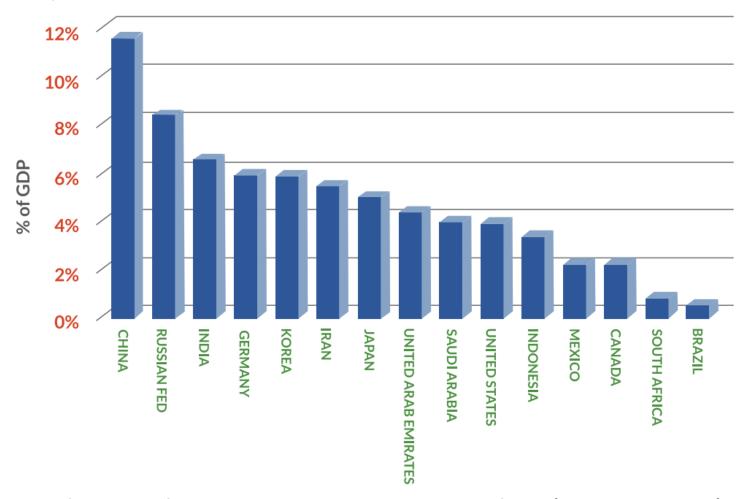
Source: Claes Tingvall, SRA







#### Cost of mortality form outdoor air pollution (2010)



- Cost of mortality from outdoor PM 2.5 exposure as % of GDP (median estimates), 2010, 15 largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitters. Source: The New Climate Economy, 2014.
- Traffic jams cost Beijing alone cost \$11.3b per year, not including health costs.







## **Conclusions**

- Without policy interventions oil use and related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions worldwide could double by 2050
- We can change this picture dramatically and cut transport CO<sub>2</sub> below current levels via a <u>combination</u> of
  - Strong efficiency improvements in fuel economy and adoption of alternatives fuels
  - Rapid uptake of advanced technology vehicles (e.g., EVs, FCVs), but <u>avoid silver</u>
     <u>bullet bias</u>
  - Integrated land-use planning (TOD & NMT) and shifting to more efficient modes of transportation (buses and rail)
- For all vehicles, the two key questions are:
  - Where and how are you producing the fuel? (including leakage and lifecycle impacts)
  - What is the necessary <u>infrastructure</u> needed, and who will pay for its installation, and especially O&M?







## Thank you!

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