

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION CORE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

matching transport with climate finance



GMS Green Freight Initiative

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Truck's disproportionate contribution to transport CO2 emissions in Asia



Source: Clean Air Asia, Energy Efficiency for Heavy Duty Vehicles in Asia

Transport investment in the GMS



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Increased emissions from traffic



Business as usual CO2 emissions from EWEC



Passenger transport
Freight transport



Piloting and demonstrating 'viable' solutions to improve freight efficiency

Focus



| Avoid | Shift | Improve | Fuels |
|---|--|---|---|
| less freight transport e.g. due to industrial policies or fuel price increase | road to rail, ship, pipelines; largest impact of all options | retrofit Green Freight Technologies logistics improvements driver training improved maintenance and management fuel-efficient new trucks larger trucks | biofuels, gaseous fuels (e.g. LNG), electric trucks |

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- Aim: To reduce GHGs from freight transport
- Outcome: Successful
 testing of approaches
 to deploy fuel
 efficiency
 interventions in road
 freight companies
- Scope: GMS corridor provinces (EWEC)



Improving driver behavior and vehicle maintenance



Promoting green technologies through low cost financing



Improving logistics management and fleet utilization



Green Freight Technologies





| Installation of Cab-Roof Deflectors | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Fuel/GHG saving | 4-8% | | |
| Payback time | 6-12 months | | |
| | | | |

- Auxiliary loads in many countries nonrelevant
- Increase tire pressure by 1bar saves 1.5% fuel, however automatic tire inflation systems too expensive
- Low average speed of vehicles limits application of aerodynamics
- New trucks offer limited advantage concerning fuel consumption compared to elder trucks
- Impact is traffic, road, and country dependent

| Low Rolling Resistance Tires | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Fuel/GHG saving | 5-7% | | |
| Payback time | 6-9 months | | |



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- Many reports on Eco Drive impact are based on theoretical potentials or results measured during trainings with to optimistic results.
- Longer term monitoring shows an impact for trucks of around 2% fuel savings.
- For sustainability Eco Drive should be integrated in the driver curricula
- Results are better if combined with fuel management and driver incentives at company level and truck diagnostic instruments like FleetBoard.







Logistics and Management



Empty load factors of nearly 50% are not uncommon.....however....

- Asymetries in distributional networks are frequent it is therefore important to evaluate initially load factors;
- Lack of performance guarantees and insurance schemes result in trust-based personal contracts limiting the application of instruments such as internet based logistics platforms;
- The trend in Europe is again towards reduced load factor due to market demands for fast delivery;







Combining measures of GF technologies, Eco Drive and fuel management a reduction of 10% of fuel usage, GHG emissions as well as Black Carbon, Particle Matter and NOx emissions are feasible.



GHG emission reductions per long-haul truck per annum of 25 tons CO_{2e} are feasible (based on 48t truck Euro III; Well-to-Wheel emissions including Black Carbon)



Financial Structuring



What does not work:

- Group purchasing: too little; Internet based general platforms like Aamazon take this role; not linked sufficiently with efficiency measures
- ESCOs: measurement to fuzzy; dispute over results; investment volumes to small

What works:

- Climate finance based on pre-defined improvement factors;
- Keep financial structure simple, lean and independent;
- Separate technical assistance and monitoring from finance;
- Realize group based advisory services;

Core elements:

- Negative marginal abatement costs of CO2... but willingness of truckers to go for additional upfront investment is low
- Not only CO2 is reduced but also Black Carbon
- GCF is a potential funding source



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