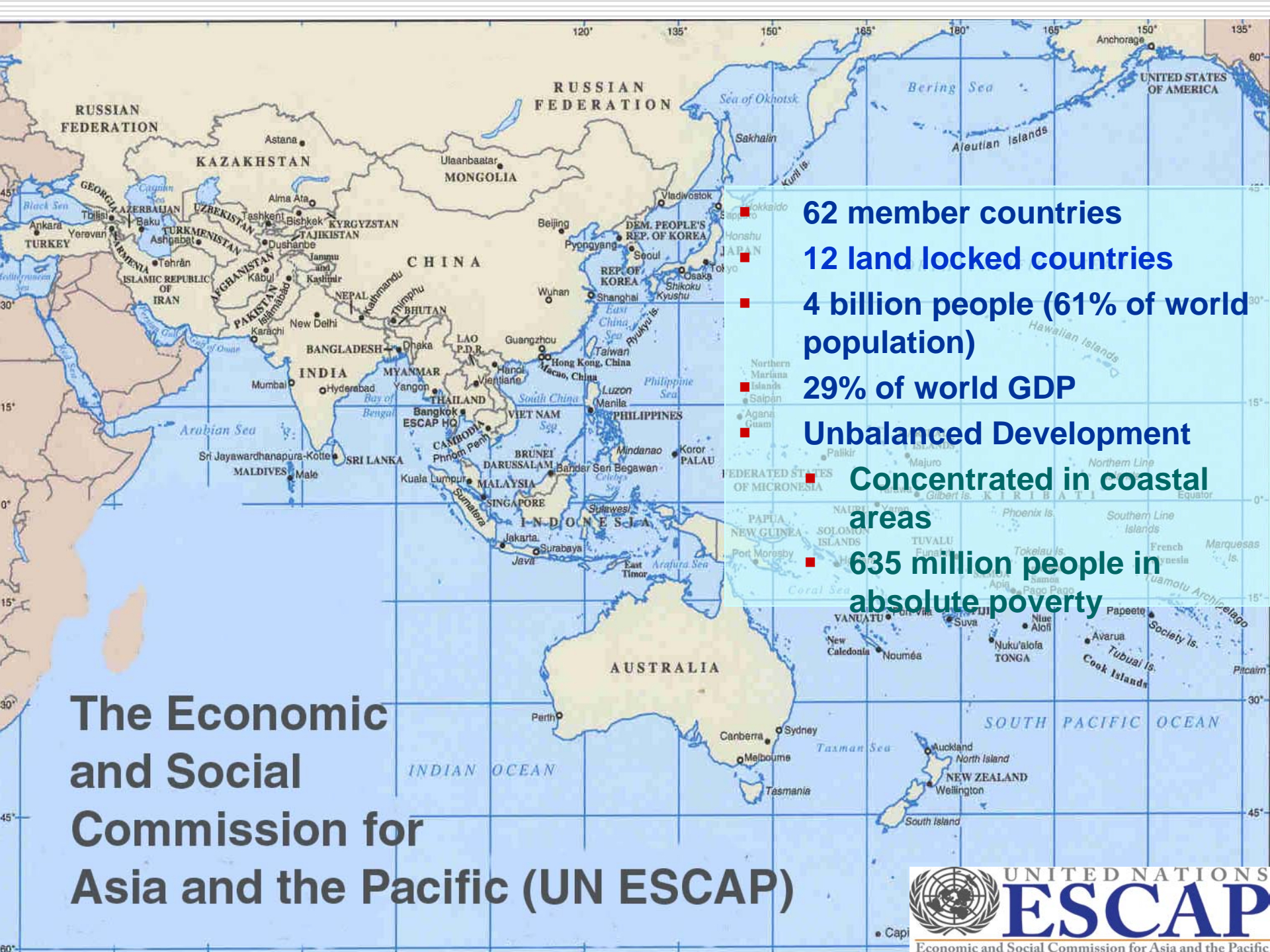


3rd Asia Automobile Institute Summit

3-4 December 2014
Bangkok, Thailand

Introduction to ESCAP Activities on Sustainable and Inclusive Transport Development

Madan B. Regmi, DEng.
Transport Division
UNESCAP, Bangkok



62 member countries

12 land locked countries

4 billion people (61% of world population)

29% of world GDP

Unbalanced Development

Concentrated in coastal areas

635 million people in absolute poverty

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)



UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Mandates

- Global
 - Rio+20, focus on three pillars of sustainability
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Environmental
 - Millennium Development Goals, 8
 - Kyoto Protocol – new protocol by 2015
- Regional
 - Regional Action Programme for Transport Development, 2012-2016 (Ministerial Conference on Transport, 2012)
 - Sustainable transport development (10 Thematic Areas)
 - Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport, Nov. 2013
- Sustainable Development Goals (beyond 2015)



Rio+20 Outcome Document (Transport)

- ❑ Transport and mobility are key to Sustainable Development
- ❑ Efficient movement of goods and people
- ❑ Energy efficient multimodal transport system
- ❑ Clean fuels and vehicles
- ❑ Integrated approach to planning
- ❑ Affordable and sustainable transport
- ❑ Sustainable transit transport- need of landlocked and transit countries
- ❑ Capacity development

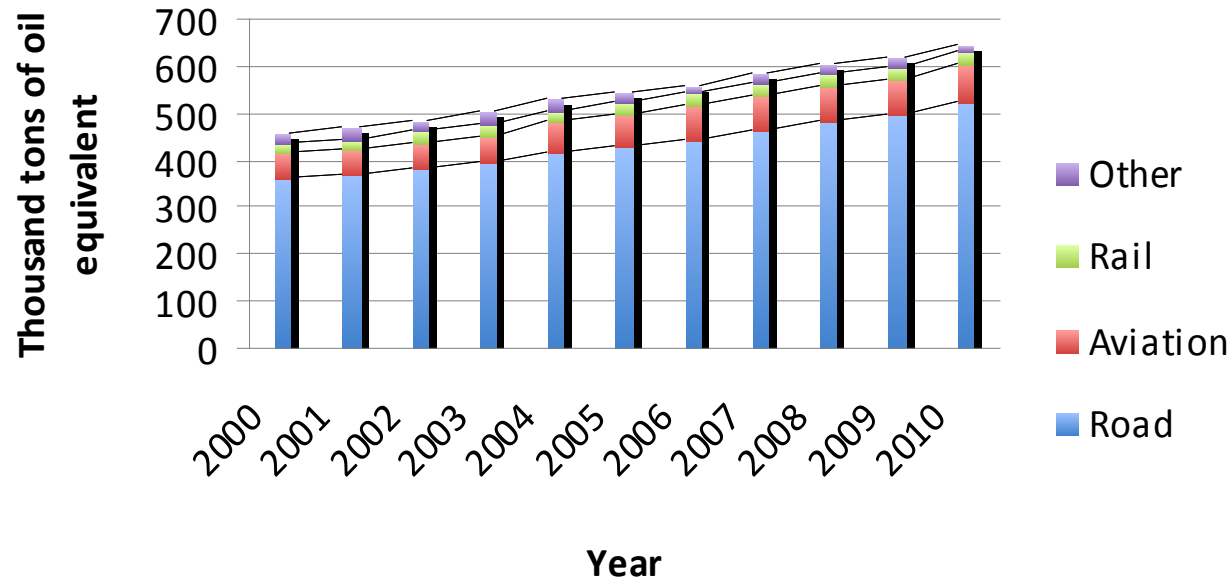
Post 2015 Development Agenda

- ❑ Sustainable Development Goals
- ❑ Open Working Group, adopted 17 goals and 169 targets on 19 July 2014 and recommended to GA
- ❑ Inclusion of Transport in SDG:
 - (11.2) by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
 - (9.1) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure
 - (2.3) equal access to markets
 - (2.a) increase investment in rural infrastructure
 - (13.2) Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- ❑ SDG agreed by Sept. 2015

Energy consumption



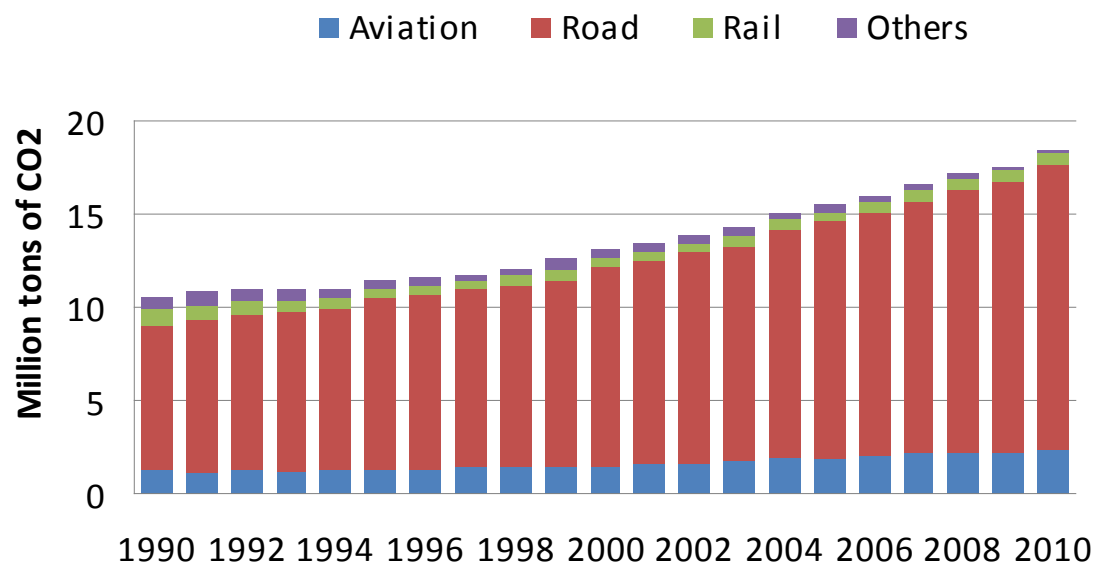
**Energy Consumption, Transport
(ESCAP Countries)**



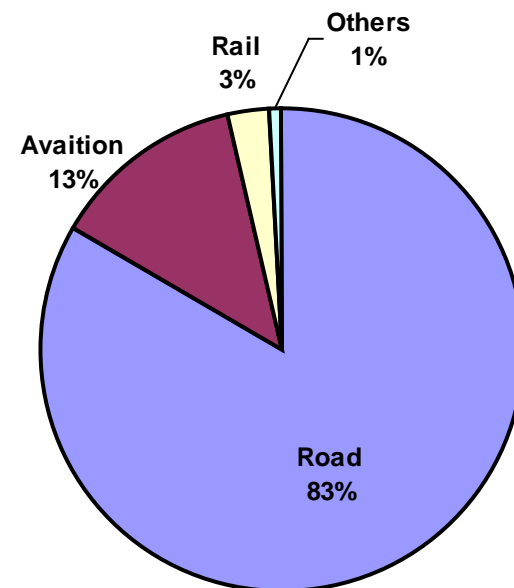
- World-236.2 mil TOE
- ESCAP-64.8 mil TOE (27.4% of world)
- Road- 81%
- Aviation-13%
- Rail- 4%
- Others- 2%

Transport emissions by modes, ESCAP

CO2 emission: By Mode of Transport, ESCAP



Transport CO2 Emissions, 2010



Main areas of Transport work:

- ❑ Regional Transport Connectivity
 - Asian Highway, Trans-Asian Railway & Dry Ports
- ❑ Intermodal Transport and Logistics
- ❑ Cross-Border Transport Facilitation
- ❑ Harmonization of rules and process
- ❑ Sustainable and Inclusive Transport Policies
 - Integrated transport planning
 - Urban Public Transport System
 - Energy Efficient Vehicles- Fuel Economy and Emission Standards
 - Electric Vehicles- Charging Infrastructure
 - Road Safety- Decade of Action for Road Safety

The Transport Vision for Asia and the Pacific



Development of an international integrated intermodal transport and logistics system



- ❑ Transport Links
 - Integration of road (AH), rail (TAR), inland waterways, shipping and port networks
- ❑ Transport Nodes
 - Intermodal nodes/interfaces (ICDs, Dry ports, Airports, Ports, River Ports)
- ❑ Transport Services
 - Private/public sector
- ❑ Integration of transport modes
 - Development of logistics centres and dry ports
 - Facilitate and promote modal shift

Focus on plugging infrastructural, operational, institutional and technical gaps and contribution to sustainable development

143,000 km, 32 countries

ASIAN HIGHWAY ROUTE MAP



Trans-Asian Railway Network

Building the missing links

Islamic Republic of Iran – Afghanistan
(ongoing)

US\$ >25 billion

Islamic Republic of Iran – Azerbaijan
(ongoing)

China - Kyrgyzstan

ASEAN - China

Turkey - Georgia
(ongoing)

Islamic Republic of Iran – Armenia

Thailand - Lao PDR
(inaugurated March 2009)

Islamic Republic of Iran – Pakistan
(completed end 2008)

Myanmar - Thailand
Myanmar - India

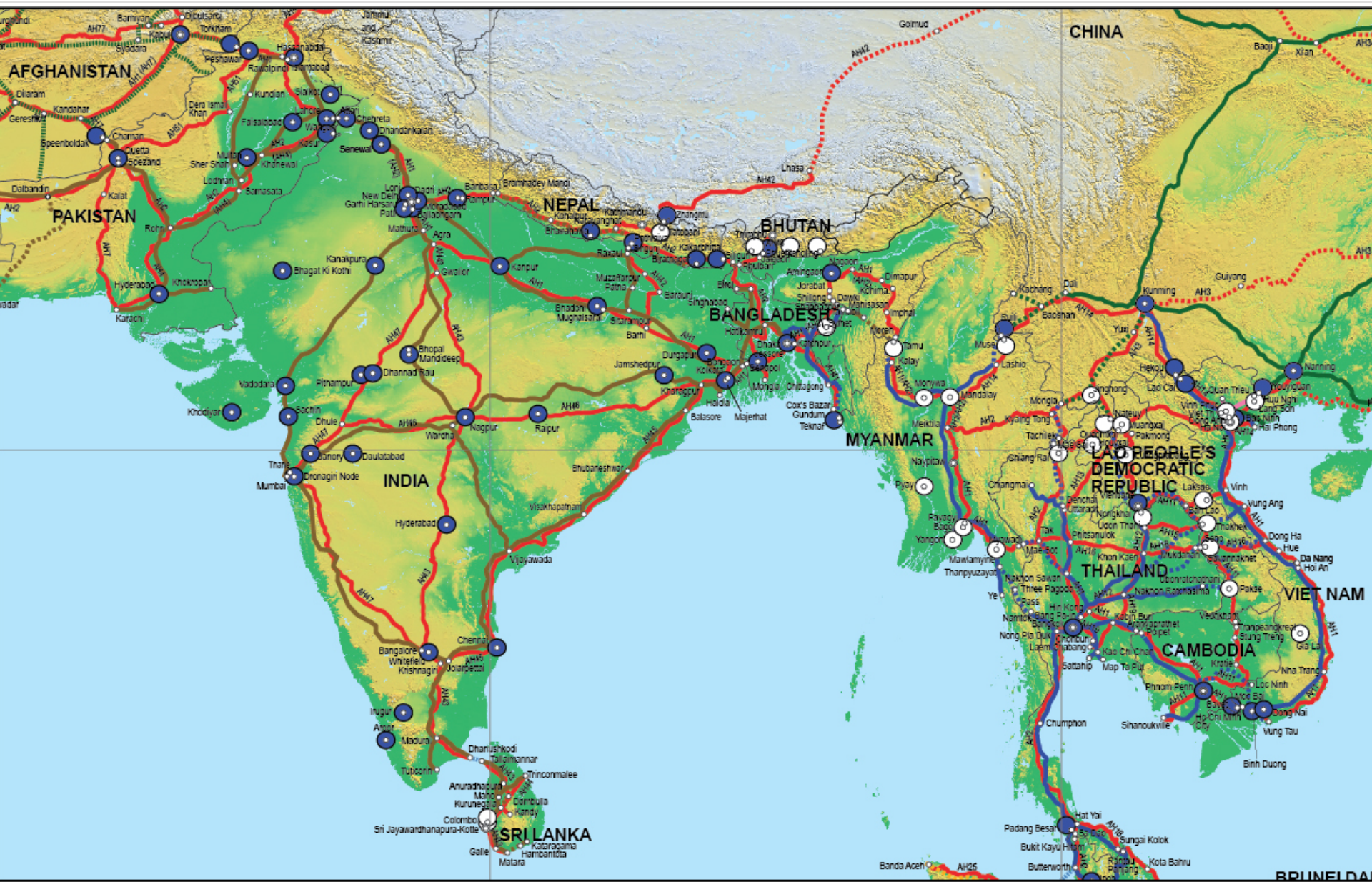
Thailand - Cambodia
Cambodia - Viet Nam

Track Gauges

— 1,676 mm
— 1,520 mm

● BREAK-OF-GAUGE
..... FERRY CROSSING

Dry Ports of International Importance



Growing pattern of urban development

- Half of world's people live in town and cities
- 90% of world's urban expansion in developing countries
- Unsustainable pattern of growth of big and megacities
- Cities account for more than 2/3 of energy use and GHG emissions



- Car centered developments
- Lack of affordable public transport
- Cost of congestion- 2-5% of GDP
- Issues of secondary and small sized cities

What are possible Policy Options?

- ❑ Integrated transport planning
- ❑ Improvement of public transportation
 - MRT, LRT, BRT, Public Bus
- ❑ Modal shift to energy efficient modes
 - Technology, Hybrid, NMT
- ❑ Travel demand management
 - Use of ICT, Compact city planning
- ❑ Congestion management
 - Road pricing, car free areas/days
- ❑ Resilient Infrastructure
- ❑ Social inclusion- Affordability
 - Extend reach of transport to vulnerable groups



Moving Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Transport Systems

- ❑ Need to develop and implement policies
- ❑ Combination of policies essential
- ❑ Many successful examples in Asia
- ❑ Focus on Technology, Research and Innovation
- ❑ Regional standards and guidelines
- ❑ Enhance engagement and partnerships with the private sector, research institutes and academia

Thank you



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<http://www.unescap.org/our-work/transport>