

**National Capacity Building Workshop
on Sustainable and Inclusive Transport Development**

3-4 July 2014, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Global Mandates and Regional Overview of Sustainable
Transport Development



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Outline

- United Nations Mandates
 - Rio+20 Conference Outcome
 - State of transport in Asia
 - Impacts of disasters and extreme climate events
 - Pattern of urban development
 - Possible Policy Options
 - Workshop programme
 - Concluding remarks
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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)



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Rio+20 Outcome Document (Transport)

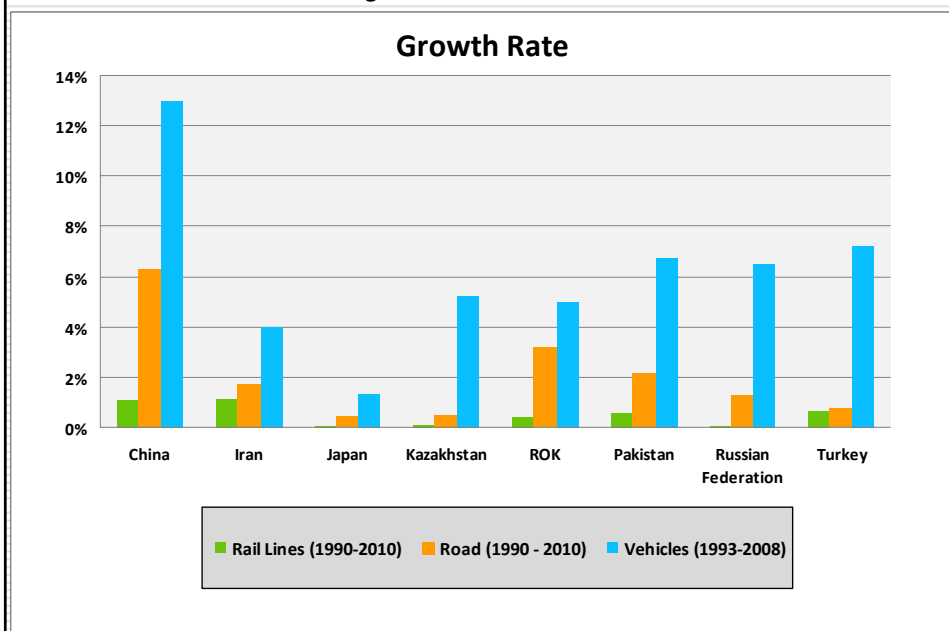
- Transport and mobility are key to Sustainable Development
- Efficient movement of goods and people
- Energy efficient multimodal transport system
- Clean fuels and vehicles
- Integrated approach to planning
- Affordable and sustainable transport
- Sustainable transit transport- need of landlocked and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

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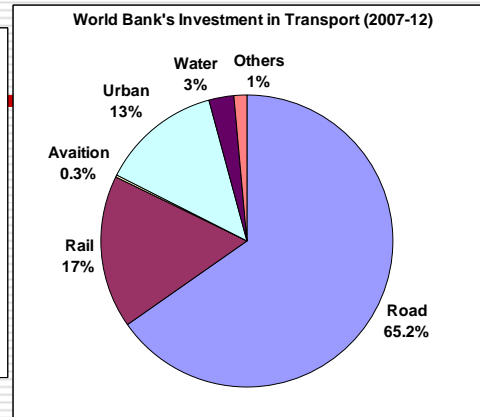
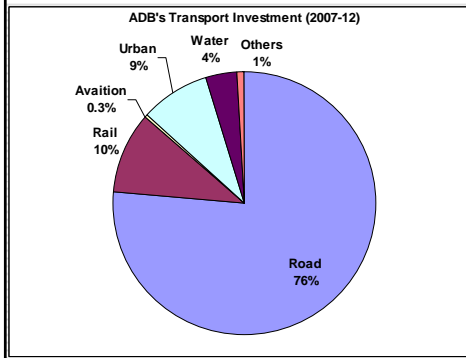
Post 2015 Development Agenda

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Open Working Group
- Inclusion of Transport in SDG:
 - Sustainable transport that enables universal access to safe, clean, and affordable mobility*
 - by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, low-carbon and resource-efficient urban and peri-urban transport for all
 - improve road safety
- SDG agreed by Sept. 2015

Growth of railways, road and vehicles



Pattern of Investment in Transport



(ESCAP, 2013)

- Railway and water transport are more environmental friendly than roads
- Majority of investment is in roads
- Rail and Urban transport investment increasing
- Limited investment aviation, inland water transport and coastal shipping

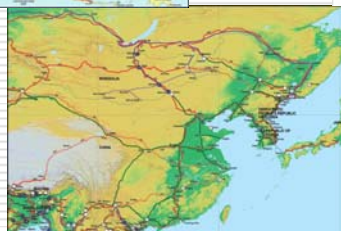
Regional Transport Networks & Intermodal Integration



Roads



Railways

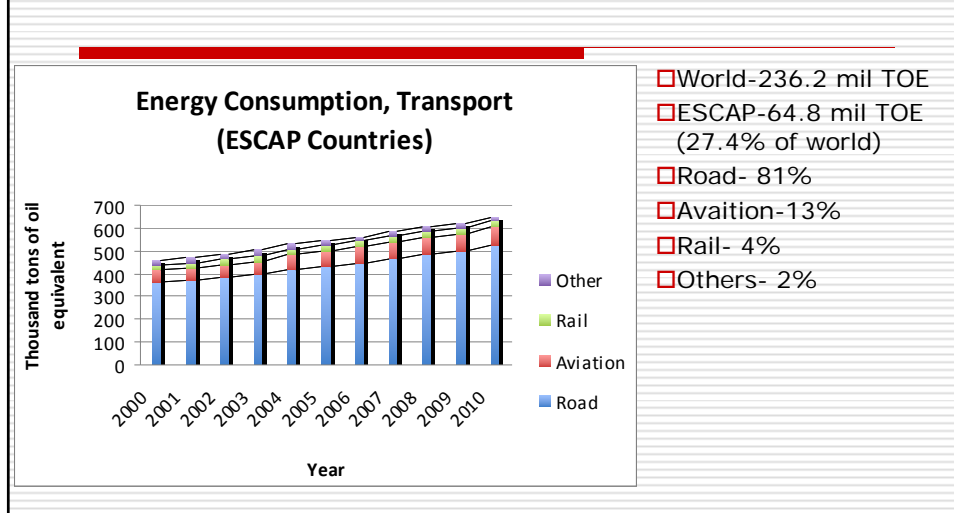


Intermodal Logistics

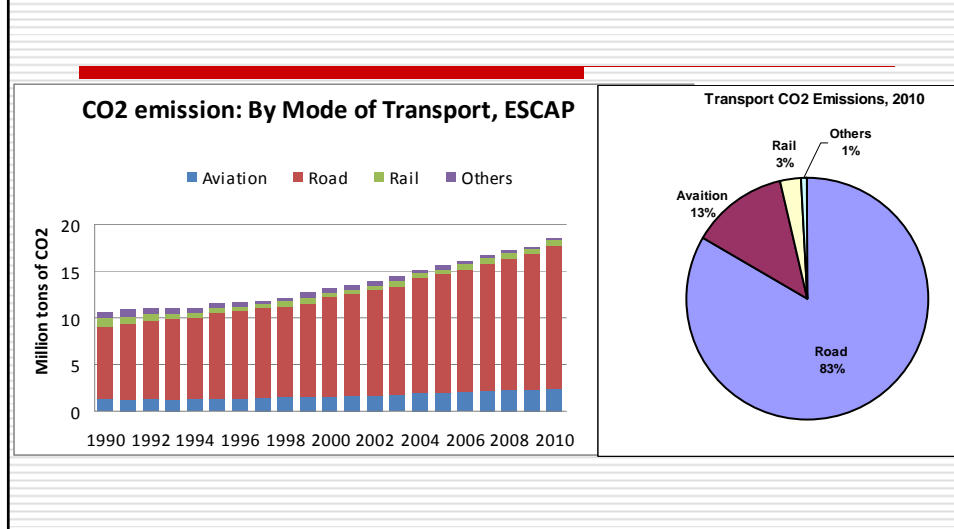
- Integration of Highway, Railways, Inland waterways
- Shipping, port and logistics networks
- Facilitate and promote modal shift
- Infrastructure and services

Electrified Railways: Japan-61%, China-46%, RF-51%, India-30%, Malaysia-20%, Australia-8%

Energy consumption



Transport emissions by modes, ESCAP



Impacts of disasters and climate events

- ❑ Frequent disasters, extreme climate events, sea level rise- Thailand Flood, East Japan Earthquake
- ❑ Damage to transport infrastructure and affect services
- ❑ Potential impacts
 - ❑ Bridges, coastal roads and rails, pavement, drainage,
 - ❑ Planning, Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance



Growing pattern of urban development (1)

- 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 that 2/3 of energy use and GHG emissions



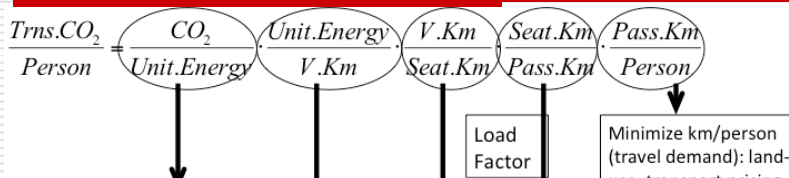
Growing pattern of urban development (2)

- Car centered developments
- Lack of affordable public transport
- Cost of congestion- 2-5% of GDP
- Air pollution- health cost 2-4% of GDP
- Vicious cycle: more new cars- more new road –more congestion
- Issues on secondary and small sized cities



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Policy options



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5336

