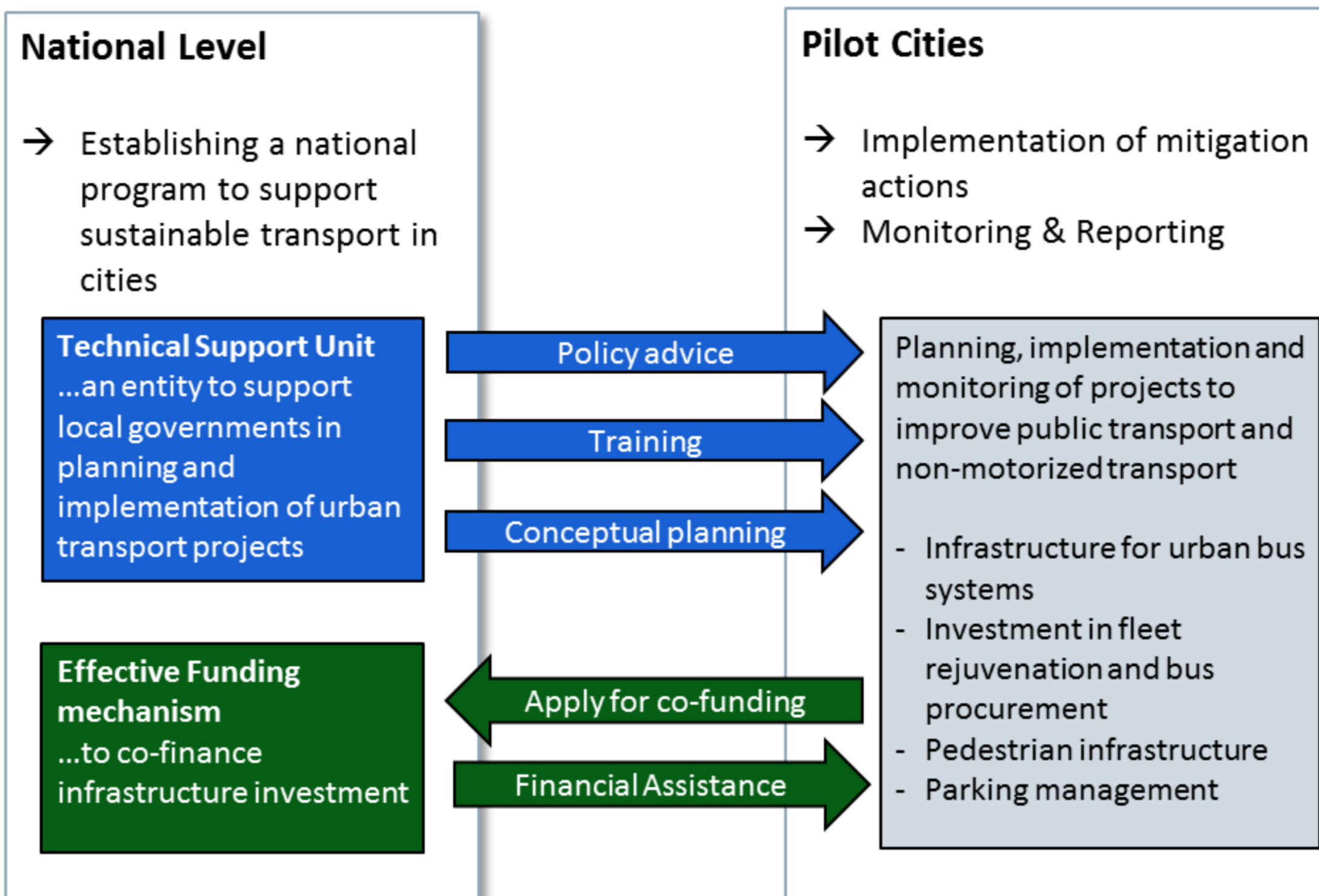


Sustainable Urban Transport Program in Indonesia



Challenges

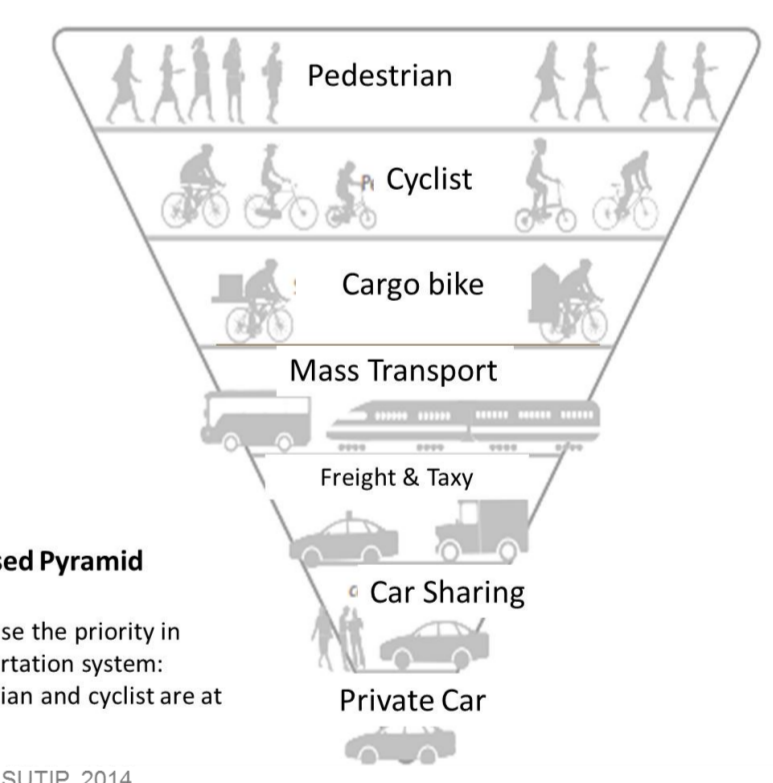
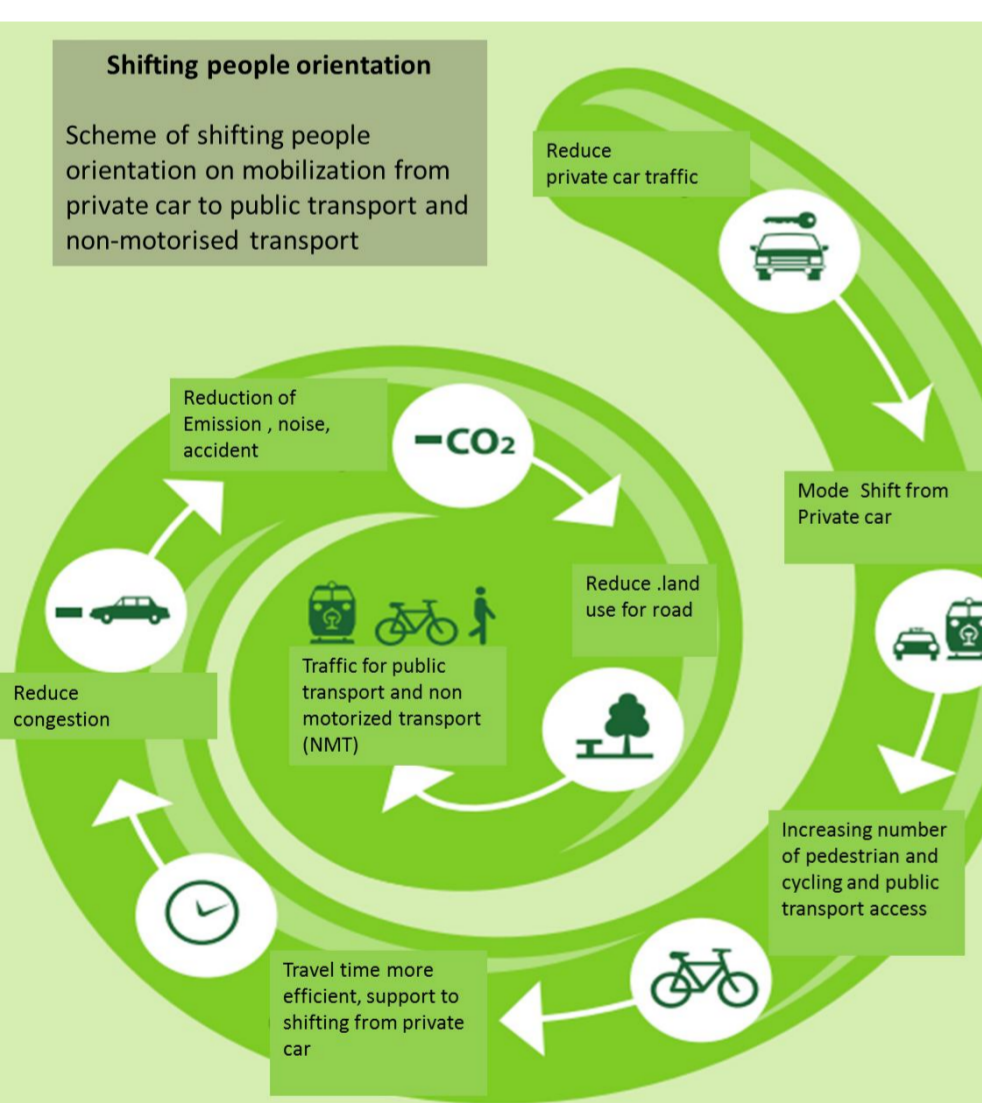
The transport sector in Indonesia emitted 25% of all energy-related emissions in 2010 (91% in road transport). Considering the rapid population growth and strong urbanization trends, cities have to cope with a highly increasing transport demand. Over the next 25 years, vehicle ownership is projected to more than double (especially two wheelers and light duty vehicles). Mobility is essential for economic development and social well-being. However, car-oriented transport policy leads to congestion, air pollution, accidents, noise and increases the fossil fuel dependency.



Project Description

NAMA SUTRI aims to transform urban transport with a mix of capacity-building and investment measures including:

- Establishing a Technical Support Unit providing technical guidance and capacity development for local governments
- Creating effective funding mechanisms to co-finance the implementation of public transport and transport demand management projects
- Developing a project pipeline for co-financing of demonstration projects
- Implementing demonstration projects in pilot cities (e.g. bus fleet investment, improvement of public transport corridors, parking management, pedestrian infrastructure)
- Implementing a systematic MRV system for monitoring and evaluation of urban transport development



NAMA SUTRI – Facts

- Duration**
2015-2019
- Location**
Medan, Batam, Palembang, Bogor, DI Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Manado
- Project budget**
Budget expected from international sources
18.4 million USD NAMA Facility
Budget expected from domestic sources
21.05 million USD Matching Fund
- Amount of Emission Reductions (CO₂e)**
0.9-1.7 Mt per year in 2030
- Delivery Organisation:** GIZ
- Implementing Partner:** Ministry of Transportation, Pilot Cities
- Responsible Parties:** Ministry of Transportation, Bappenas, Ministry of Finance, ICCTF



Co Benefits

- Reduced local air pollution leading to positive effects on health cost
- Better walkability in cities
- Improved accessibility to public transport, workplaces and public services
- Improved Road Safety
- Creation of formal jobs in the transport sector
- Improved life quality and better investment conditions
- Increased effectiveness of local budget spending