TRANSPORT AND CLIMATE CHANGE 2018 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

> Having a look at the Global Status Quo – Where is the Transition?

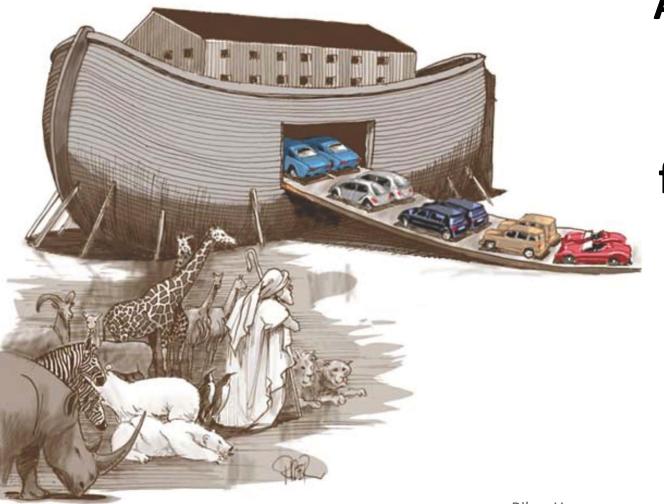
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¹ r^ahsportClimateStatus

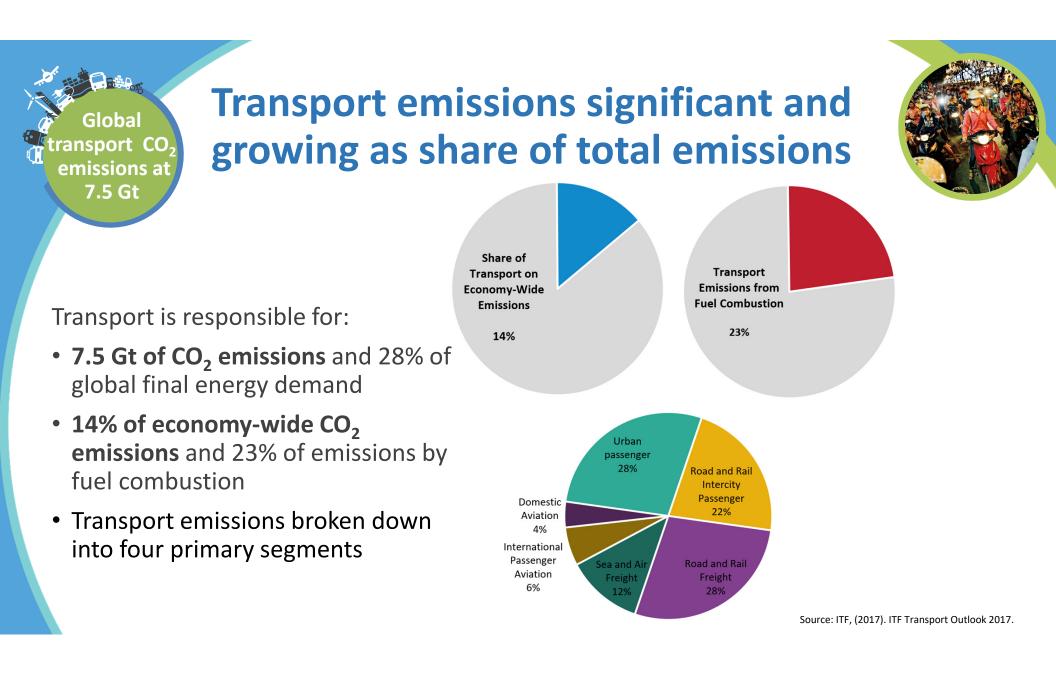
Presented by

Holger Dalkmann, Interim Secretary General, SLoCaT



Are we going to sacrifice our planet to drive fossil fuel cars?

Riber Hansson

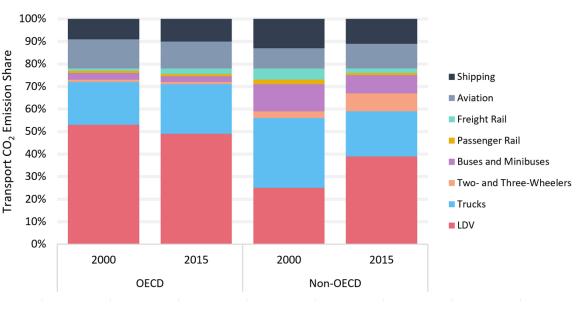


Freight growth more intense than passenger

Freight transport emissions increasing faster than passenger transport



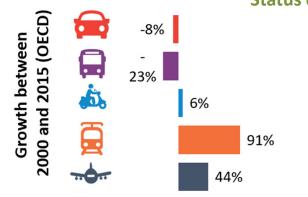
- Passenger transport emissions increased by 36% (2000 to 2015)
- Freight transport emissions have increased by 75%
- Emission share by freight share increased from 35% in 2000 to 41% (2015)
- Passenger transport showed strong increase of private cars, freight saw increase of long-distance trucks

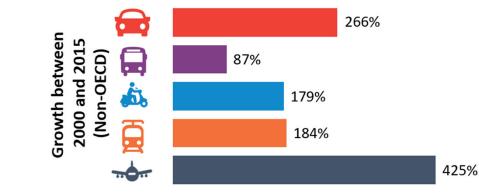


Source: IEA and WBCSD, (2004). IEA/SMP Model Documentation and Reference Case Projection. IEA, (2016). Energy Technology Perspectives 2016.

Private motorization in non-OECD grew by +266%

Travel demand growing worldwide, spurring increase in private motorization





Status of Passenger Mobility

- Modal share shifts rapidly towards private autos and air travel
- Public transport services being less used in OECD and have slow growth in non-OECD

Source: IEA, (2016). Energy Technology Perspectives 2016.

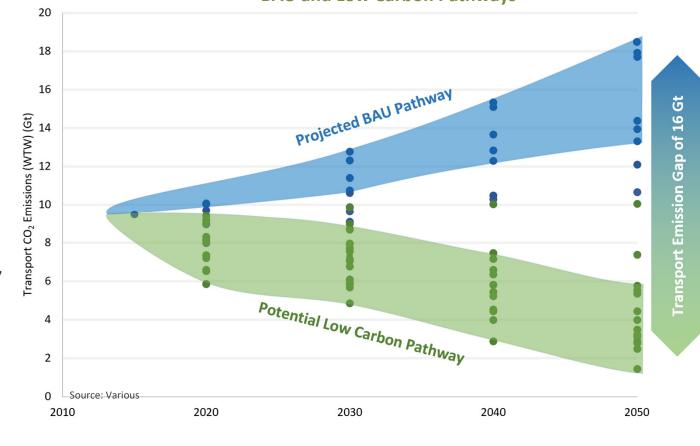
Emission gap growing, but low carbon transport has high mitigation potential gap of 16 Gt

Business-as-Usual (BAU) pathways project further increase, up to 18 Gt CO₂

ransport

emission

For transport to contribute • to the 1.5 degree Celsius goal of the Paris Agreement, CO₂ emissions have to go down to 2 Gt CO₂ by 2050



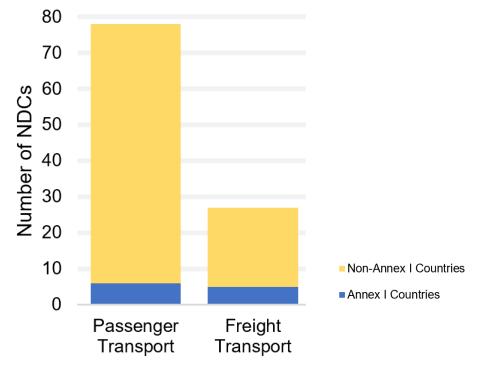
BAU and Low Carbon Pathways

NDCs focus strongly on passenger transport

Transport measures in NDCs lack ambition and comprehensiveness

- **76% of the submitted 165 NDCs** highlight the transport sector as a mitigation source
- Only 8% of NDCs propose transport sector emission reduction targets
- Passenger transport dominates over freight:
 - 62% of NDCs highlight passenger transport measures
 - only 22% focus on freight transport

Number of NDCs Highlighting Modes

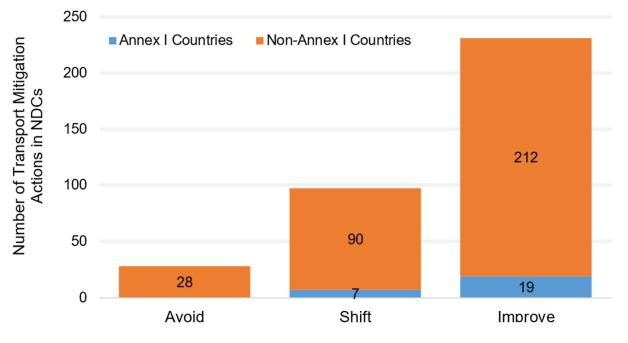


Improving transport won't be sufficient

NDCs emphasize 'Improve' measures over 'Avoid' and 'Shift' measures

Share of Avoid, Shift and Improve Measures in NDCs

- Majority (about 65%) of the 356 proposed mitigation measures in NDCs represent 'Improve' strategies
- Measures, such as e-mobility and fuel economy standard improvements are favored
- ➔ Current NDCs are not sufficient enough to reach Paris Agreement goals

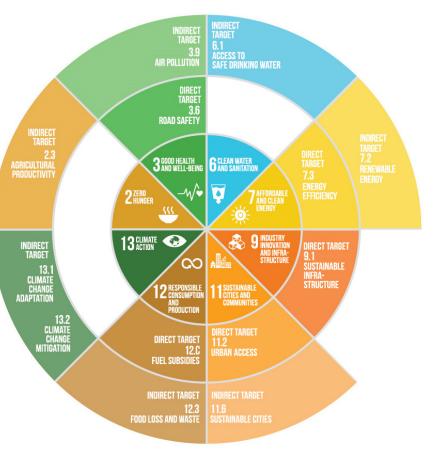


Few countries have targets for transport

Synergies in SDGs and NDCs to ensure ambitious action

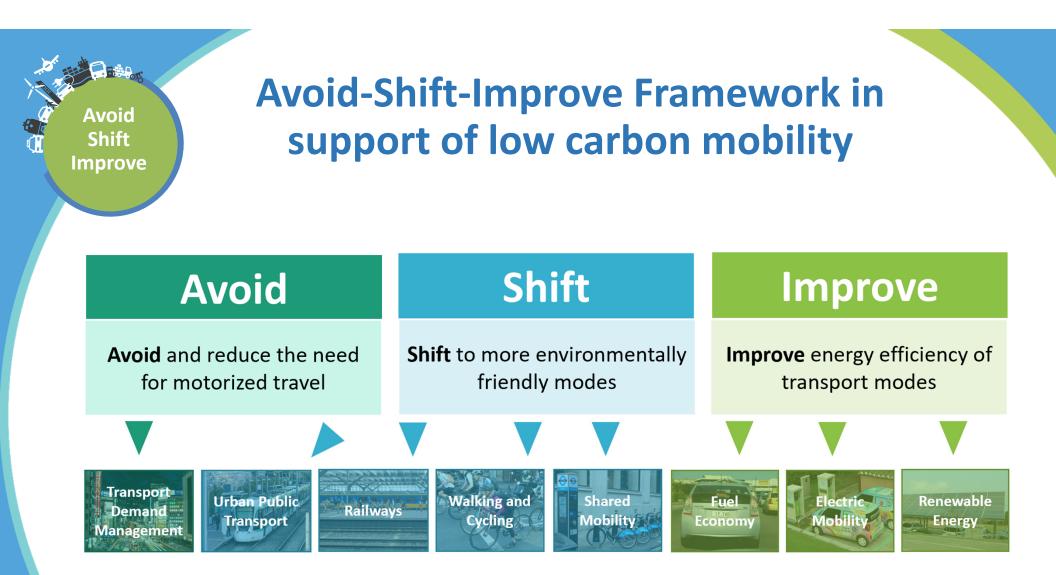
Direct and Indirect Targets of SDGs Linked to Transport

- Progress on SDGs are tracked through Voluntary National Review (VNRs) which lack specific transport actions
- 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement can work together by:
 - **Coordinating** activities and targets
 - Mainstreaming goals into policy planning
 - **Optimizing** financial resources
 - **Building** mutually reinforcing monitoring and reporting frameworks



KP34	Suggest to convert table to map or put separtately at bottom of deck (with other slides to be developed later).
	Too much info to absorb in slide show.
	Karl Peet; 31/08/2018







Policy Instruments of Sustainable Transport





TDM covers a large variety of measures

More cities embrace measures on Transport Demand Management

Europe

Transport Demand Management

- 8 cities introduced new low emission zones (LEZs) in 2017, bringing the global total to 241 cities
- **Congestion charging** has been implemented in relatively few cities in Europe (7 cities) and Singapore
- Vehicle quota systems and vehicle restrictions are used in 28 cities around the world, proved to be successful in Shanghai, Japan and Latin America,

America

Source: Various

7 Cities 1

Transport Demand Management Measures

Vehicle Restrictions (covering measures limiting the number of vehicles entering the city or limiting the ownership of private vehicles)

Low Emission Zones (restricting vehicles based on their pollution levels from certain areas)

Asia

17 Citi

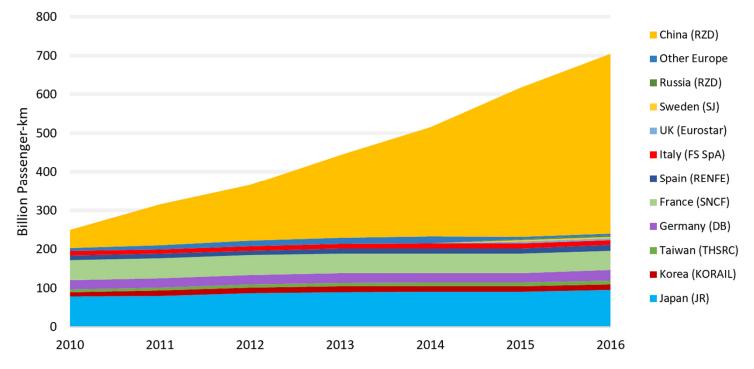
Congestion Charging (charging road users for driving vehicle within the city)

HSR grew share from 10 to 20%

High-speed rail booming in China, expanding in other key markets

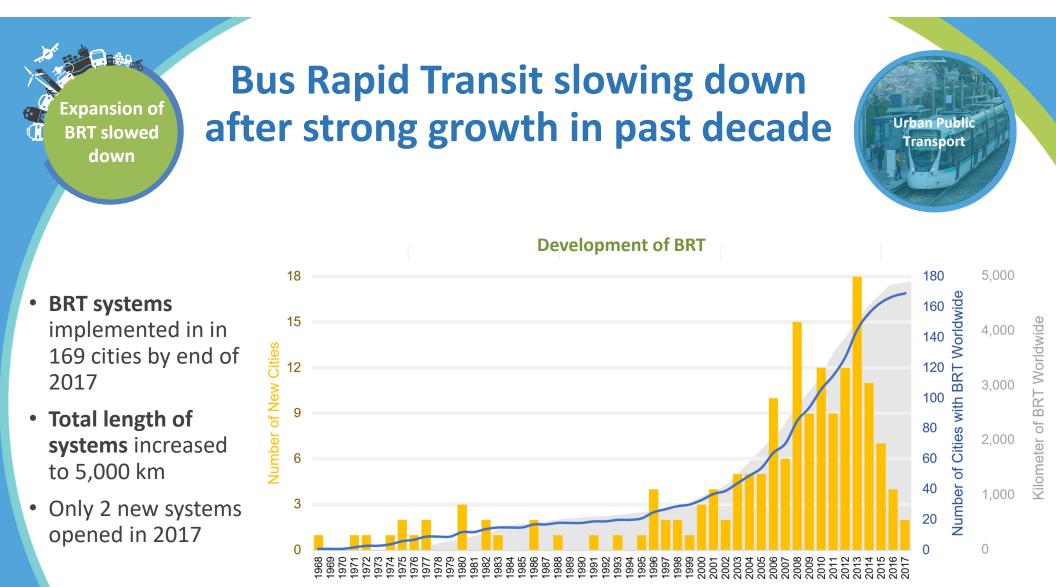
• Total HSR network spans around 32,000 km

- China leads growth of high-speed rail
- Potential to shift away from domestic and international aviation



Global Development of HSR

Railway

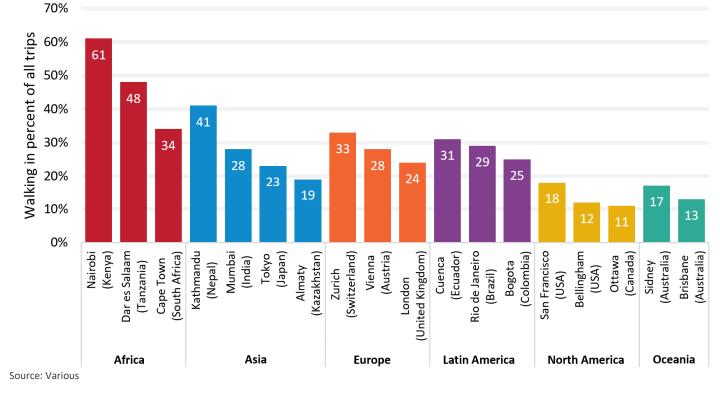


Source: BRT+ Centre of Excellence and EMBARQ, (2018). Global BRTData. Version 3.37.

Walking highest where fewer alternatives

Walking share highest in dense cities and developing countries





- Walking in **Nairobi** accounts for 61% of trips
- **Cities in Asia** record between 19 and 41%
- Just 13% of trips on foot in Brisbane and even fewer in North America

ver 1,700 bikesharing services globally

Bikesharing gaining popularity in past decade, accelerated through dockless services

1800 1600 **Total Number of Bikesharing Services** New Bikesharing Services per Year

Growth of Bikesharing

- Bikesharing services accelerated • since 2010, expanding to cities in Asia, Europe and North America
- 33% growth between 2016 and 2017, motivated by launch of dockless bikesharing services in China and the US
- First bikesharing in Africa opened in 2016 in Morocco, followed by service in Cairo in 2017

Source: SLoCaT calculations based on Meddin, R., (2018). Bikesharing Map.

Africa Asia

Europe

Latin America and the Caribbean

Northern America

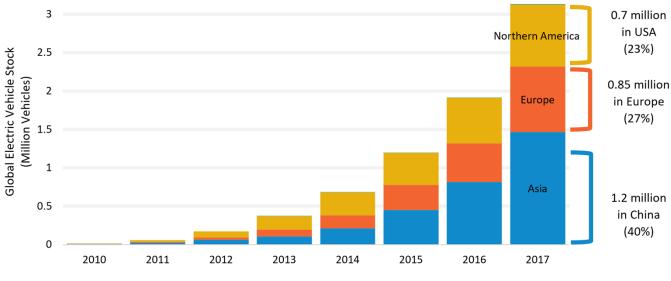
Oceania

Sharec Mobility EVs represent 0.3% of global vehicle fleet

Electric vehicles growing rapidly but overall share still modest

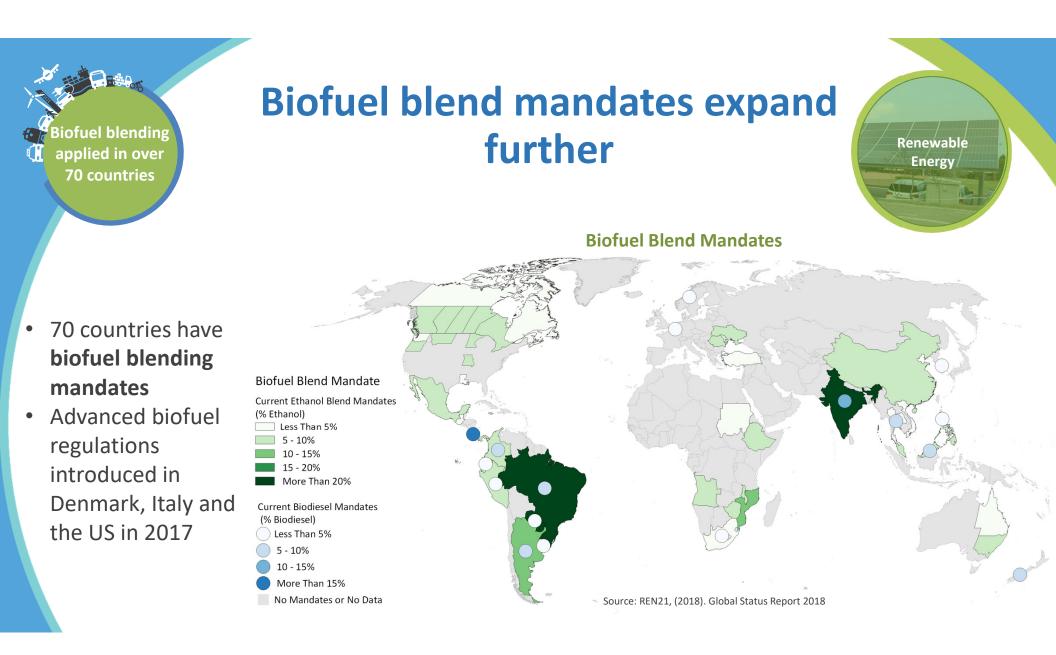


- Road transport accounts for 75% of transport emissions
- In 2017, EVs passed 3 million, from near-zero in
- 40% of EVs are driven in China
- Global electric bus stock was around 380,000 buses in 2017 (13% of the global bus fleet)



Passenger Electric Vehicle Stock (4-wheelers)

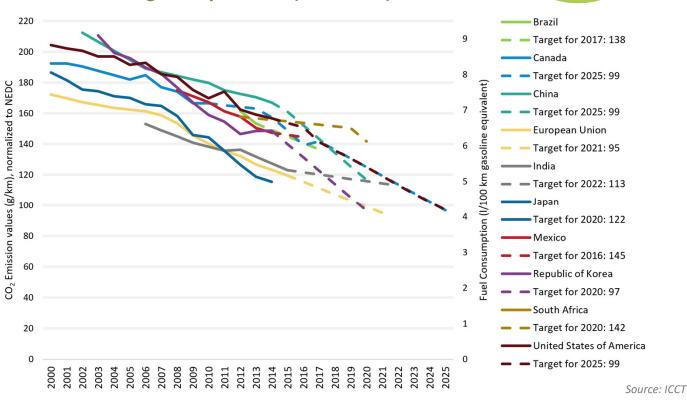
Source: IEA, (2018). Global EV Outlook 2018.



37 Countries have LDV Fuel Economy Standards

Fuel economy a tested tool to reduce CO₂ emissions

CO₂ Emissions Performance and Standards for Light Duty Vehicles (2000-2025)



uel Econom

- Since 1970s countries implement standards on LDV fuel economy
- 37 countries have LDV fuel economy standards
- Just 5 countries with HDV fuel economy standards

Report structure	How is the TCC-GSR structured?						
	Part I. Executive Summary and Global Overview	A. Executive SummaryB. Global Overview					
	Part II. Transport Demands and Impacts	A. Transport Demand B. Transport Emissions and Other Impacts C. Transport Mitigation Potential					
	Part III. Transport and Climate Change Policy Measures	A.Policy Framework	B.Policy Landscape	I. Transport Demand Management II. Urban Public Transport	III. Railways IV. Walking and Cycling	V. Shared Mobility VI. Fuel Economy	VII. Electric Mobility VIII. Renewable Energy
	Part IV. Mobilizing Action on Transport and Climate Change			A. Fin B. Stake			



Which organizations are contributing to the TCC-GSR?

The TCC-GSR is **primarily supported** by these organizations:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety





• Organizations/experts contributing to the TCC-GSR strategy team:



• Others contributing as section authors and feedback teams

Contact us!

How can you contribute to the TCC-GSR?

- SLoCaT is looking for participation from the transport community (and peers in related fields):
 - To provide quantitative or qualitative data
 - To peer review draft sections (10-21 September)
 - To support **outreach** on report results



Please contact us at tcc-gsr@slocatpartnership.org





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Thank You!

TT)

For more information, please visit: http://www.slocat.net/tcc-gsr

#TransportClimateStatus hdalkmann@sustain2030.net

