Final Conclusion Workshop
Promoting Low Carbon Transport in India

Manekshaw Centre

26th November 2015
Promoting Low Carbon Transport in India

Inclusive and sustainable mobility

Supported by:

Partner Organizations:
About the Project

**Project Name:** Promoting Low Carbon Transport in India

**Project Implementer:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP)

**Key Partners in India:** the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad; the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi; and CEPT University

**Donor:** International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building, and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)

**Funding:** Euro 1.95 million

**Website:** [www.unep.org/transport/lowcarbon](http://www.unep.org/transport/lowcarbon)

**Duration:** September 2010 – December 2015
About the Project - optimal socially inclusive solution for the transport sector

- Transportation growth
- Development objectives
- Climate Change Targets
What we did?

- Provided the analysis and the know-how necessary to create an effective policy environment for low carbon transport on both a national and a city level.

- Integrated the climate agenda and its co-benefits into its promotion of sustainable transport development in India.

- Conducted detailed analysis and action plans on how to achieve India’s INDC targets.
**Key Interventions / Outputs**

**National Level**

- Impact assessment of mega transport infrastructure - Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor, High Speed Rail for Intercity Passenger Transport
- Impact Assessment of Fuels and Vehicles technologies – Electricity Mobility, 2nd Generation Biofuels
- Macro Indicators for Sustainable Low Carbon Transport

**City Level**

- Impact Assessment of Urban Transport Infrastructure - Metro, Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), Non-motorized Transportation (NMT)
- Indicators for Sustainable Urban Transport Planning

**Integrated Assessment and Transport Scenarios for India**

- Networking and Information Sharing (Workshops, website, publications, case studies)
- Roadmaps for sector specific transport action plans – Electric Vehicles, Biofuels, High Speed Rail,
- Fuel Efficiency Policy Study for Light and Heavy Duty Vehicles
- Adaptation Framework for Climate Proofing of Transport Infrastructure
- Development of LCMPs for Rajkot, Udaipur and Visakhapatnam
- Analysis of gender sensitive transport planning and characteristics in Indian Cities

- Methodology for Development of Low Carbon Comprehensive Mobility Plans (LCMPs)

- Generic guidebook /Toolkit on LCMP
- Revision of the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) toolkit of the MoUD

- Development of Project Proposals - technological and financial packages for implementation of action plans

- Integrated Assessment and Transport Scenarios for India
Outcome of the Integrated Assessment of the Transport Sector
A low carbon transport transition is possible for India.

First Wedge: electricity cleaning, including the uptake of electric vehicles and the decarbonisation of electricity in India’s power grid.

Second Wedge: CO₂ reduction from implementation of stringent fuel economy targets

Third Wedge: Sustainable mobility, including passenger transport initiatives such as metro and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems, along with improved integration of NMT modes, the use of feeder buses, and a higher share of rail in intercity transport.

Fourth Wedge: Biofuel penetration, facilitated through national policies and enabling mechanisms, as well as carbon price.

Fifth Wedge: Interventions in the freight transport sector through the implementation of dedicated freight corridors, demand reduction for coal freight, etc.
"Transport sector can transit to a pathway consistent with the 2 °C scenario and the five wedges which can deliver the reductions in CO2 emissions of 13 billion tons from 2010 to 2050."
## Contributions to India’s INDC

### Rail Transport
- Enhancing the share of rail in total land transportation from 36 % to 45 %
- Dedicated Freight Corridors will reduce 457 million tonnes of CO₂ over a 30-year period

### Coastal shipping and inland waterways
- The implementation of a 1,620-km navigable channel for large commercial ships
- To establish a waterway transportation grid connecting existing and proposed waterways to roads, railways, and ports.
- To improve and augment capacity in India’s ports, promoting efficient transportation of goods.
- A 7,000 km road network along the coast will provide further connectivity to these ports.

### Mass transit
- Urban transport to focus on moving people - investments in mass transit

### Vehicle efficiency
- Efficiency targets for new cars starting 2016
- Improve fuel standards from Euro IV equivalent to Euro V and finally to Euro VI

### Alternate Fuels and Vehicles
- Incentivizing faster adoption and manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles in the country
- Promoting Biofuels
www.unep.org/transport/lowcarbon