

Win-win transport solutions for green economy and climate mitigation

Holger Dalkmann world resources institute EMBARQ Is there a winwin situation?

Status-quo: Transport and Climate Challenges





The Challenge

If we want to achieve the **2 degree target** ...

... we need to limit per capita emission to $2t CO_2$ eqv. (IPCC 2007).





Is there a winwin situation?

Some doubting facts...



COP in Durban – EST in Delhi







Climate is a co-benefit for sustainable transport





Source: CTS Mexico

Kyoto did not work for transport!

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Source: UNEP Risoe, ITF, UNFCCC

Climate finance is marginal for transport



A climate perspective can be misleading

Global GHG abatement cost curve beyond business-as-usual – 2030



Transport

Potential and cost of emission reductions: A holistic perspective: Mexico case





Is there a winwin situation?

Some good news...

Climate change a driver



Fuel subsidies: A real win-win situation

300 billion US Dollar on fuel subsidies in 2008 (UNEP)

6% global GHG reduction by abolishment of fuel subsidies

G 20 decision

Climate Change as one driver: Asian Development Bank (2010) – Sustainable Transport Initiative

Climate change as a driver for public participation and funding shift: Mexico

Develop accountability mechanisms for international and national flows to address climate change.

Analyzed the links between the National Policy on Climate Change and assigned federal budget.

Present recommendation to the Congress

If 10 % of the investment assigned to the Ministry of Transport and Communication was relocated

Annual budget US\$6.4 bn

BRT	•	Bicycle Paths			
10%	US\$646 mn	5%	US\$323 mn		
Cost/km of BRT (Guadalajara`s BRT)	US\$4.7 mn	Cost/km of cycle paths	US\$96,000		
Km constructed with 10 % of the annual budget for infrastructure	144 km	Km constructed with 5% of the annual budget for infrastructure	7.05 km		

Is there a winwin situation?

And what about Durban?

Some prospects

Some good news and Green Climate Fund (?)

Source of climate finance	Total budget	Total allocated	Total allocated to transport			
Clean Development Mechanism	n/a	US\$72.9 billion (as of Sept 2010)	US\$4.3 million (as of Sept 2010)			
Global Environment Facility	unknown	US\$8.8 billion between 1991 and 2009	US\$201 million (1999 to April 2009) US\$250 mn until 2014			
Clean Technology Fund (World Bank)	US\$4.335 billion (between 2008 and 2012)	US\$4.149 billion (as of Jan 2009)	US\$600 million (from 2009 to present)			
International Climate Initiative (Germany)	Approx US\$165 million (€120 million) a year since 2008	Approx US\$490 million (€354 million) since 2008	3% of projects but value unknown			
Green Climate Fund	Approx US\$100 bn annually	US\$30 bn (2010- 2012)	????			

National Appropiate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): The appetite for low carbon transport

Developing Bindagy adaminy Party approach	Strategy approach	Intractructure development/ enhancement					1						
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Republic of Armenia	Improve												¥
Benin	Shift				1								
Botswana	Shift and Improve			1									×
Central African Republic	Avoid, shift and improve							1					¥
Chad	Shift and improve									*			~
Colombia	Shift and Improve						1			1			1
Cote d' Ivoire	Avoid and shift								~	*			
Costa Rica	Not specified												*
Republic of Congo	Avoid and shift					1		1			1		
Eritea	Avoid, shift and improve												×
Ethiopia	Shift	1											
Gabon	Shift and Improve				1						*		
Ghana	Shift and Improve	1	1	*	1	*				*	1		×
Indonesia	Shift												~
Jordan	Shift and Improve	1			1		1				1		1
Macedonia	Shift and Improve	\checkmark	\checkmark	*			~			1	1		×
Madagascar	Shift and Improve	1											~
Marshall Islands	Shift and Improve						1				1		×
Mauritania	Shift				*								
Mexico	Shift and Improve	1	1	1							1		
Mongolia	Improve												1

28 out of 43 submissions mention transport

Example:

 Indonesia: "Shifting to low-emission modes of transport"

GIZ Transfer project: South-South Transfer Mexican vs Columbian Renovation Programs

Similar needs – similar problems

- > Obsolete fleets
- > Dispersed ownership (one man-one truck/bus)
- > Poor registry
- > Key differences
 - > Funding sources: Colombia private, Mexico public
 - Institutional settings: Colombia separate for trucks (national) and buses (local); Mexico common federal program

Better data: City Level GHG Monitoring Approaches

From Principles to Practice: Rio de Janiero

- City Target: Avoid 20% of 2005 GHG emissions by 2020
- Develop Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Strategies
- > Citywide GHG inventories
- Sectoral mitigation action GHG accounting for transportation and waste management
- New standard opportunity for a city NAMA

Conclusions: Win-win solutions ahead

Need for a low carbon transport and energy strategy

Climate change is a co-benefit

Climate finance can leverage,
But do not wait for climate to work for transport

Thank you for your attention

