Ninth Regional EST Forum in Asia

#### Impacts of Climate Change on Transport & Planning for Climate Adaptive Transport Infrastructure

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## **Transport Infrastructure domains**

AIR:	WATER:				
Domestic	Marine				
International	Freshwater				
++ speed	++ cargo/goods				
cost & carbon	Handling capacity				
Intercon	Interconnected!!				
Policies, S	Policies, Strategies,				
Institutions	Institutions, Systems,				
Resource	Resources, Skills &				
Capab	Capabilities				
LAND - RURAL:	LAND-URBAN:				
Economics poor Specific/variable technical challenges Diverse socio-political issues & lack of voice	Economics stronger Specific technical challenges More homogenous? More voice/not the poorest?				

## Waterways – mixed users



#### **Road Bridges – variable users!**



## **Annual capital expenditure on Transport**

### ➤ US\$1.4 - 2.1 Trillion (\$000,000,000)

- High Income countries private (47%)
- High Income countries public (29%)
- Low/Middle Income Countries private (11%)
- Low/Middle Income Countries public (14%)
- Complex: e.g. India: roads (85% public); ports (20% public)

(WRI 2014 Lefevre B et al...from WB/IMF/OCED etc)

## Transport – vital to economic growth & trade and what else?

- > Asia's population: 3.9 Billion (61% of world population)
- Urban share 1920 (9%)
- Urban share 2005 (48%)
- Urban share 2030 (54%?)
- > 44 million additional urban people/year = 120,000/day
- Urban: 80% of new economic growth
- Urban: 25% of Asia's urban population is poor
- 250 million poor people...rising to 300 million by 2030
- Adverse health impacts
- Road traffic death & injury

## Climate Risk & Impacts on Transport Infrastructure (1 of 2)

Mode	Climate Hazard	Risks – examples
Rail	Summer Heat	<ul> <li>Rail Buckling</li> <li>Material fatigue</li> <li>Increased Embankment instability</li> <li>Equipment overheating</li> <li>Increased wildfire impacts</li> </ul>
	Winter Cold/Ice	Rail & catenary systems stressed
	Extreme Rain	<ul> <li>Flood/landslide damage</li> <li>Scour to structures</li> <li>Embankment de-stabilisation</li> </ul>
	Extreme storms	<ul> <li>Signal damage</li> <li>Power cable damage</li> <li>Falling trees/line blockage</li> </ul>
	In General	<ul> <li>Reduced Safety</li> <li>Increased repair and maintenance cost</li> <li>Disruption of "just in time" delivery</li> </ul>

# Climate Risk & Impacts on Transport Infrastructure (2 of 2)

Mode	Climate Hazard		Risks – examples
Road	Summer heat	•	All roads, bridges & tunnels
	Winter cold/ice	•	Coastal roads
	Extreme rain	•	Mountain roads
	Extreme storms	•	Sewerage systems
Aviation	Similar to above	•	Airports & runways
Shipping	Similar to above & NB	•	Inland shipping
	ice/sea-level	•	Maritime shipping
		•	Ports
Urban	Similar to above	•	Heat Island effects
		•	Extreme flash floods
		•	Sea-level rise & storm surge flood
Transmission &	Similar to above & NB	•	Electrical networks
Distribution	melting permafrost	•	Arctic supply fossil fuel pipelines
		•	Gas supply pipelines
Primary Storage &	Similar to above & NB	•	Sea-level rise threats to costal
Distribution	storms & high tides		storage, refineries & pipelines

## A sustainable transport system

**Four Key Attributes** 

- ✓ Accessable
- ✓ Safe
- ✓ Environment-friendly
- ✓ Affordable

## ➢NB: Carbon Pricing — "FASTER Principles"?

Fairness; policy Alignment; Stability & predictability; Transparency; Efficency & cost-effectiveness; Reliability & environmental effectiveness

### Transport Policies & Strategies – Climate Change Mitigation

Diana Kucherbaeva UN ESCAP undertook research & synthesis to support this presentation

#### Modal Shifts

- Passengers & Freight to Lower-C (private → public)
- Prioritising pedestrians & non-motorised transport
- Demand Reduction (mixed zonation, pricing, local supply chains)
- Improving Vehicle Efficiency (eng'ing 25% + propulsion 25%-35%)
- **Reducing C-intensity of fuel** (CNG & biofuels, BEVs, HFC-PV)
- Policy Interventions (pricing, regulation, investment, centralised urban planning)

Lima-Paris Action Action Agenda – UNFCC – City-level

#### **Avoid-Shift-Improve**

#### Figure ES-2 (Bongardt, Breithaupt and Creutzig 2011)



#### Transport Policies & Strategies – Adaptation to Climate Change

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## **Key Actions:**

- Identify critical system components at risk
- Monitor conditions & on-going impacts
- Prepare O&M SoPs to manage & mitigate
- Identify changes required in Design, Processes
   & Procedures
- Retrofit & relocate vulnerable infrastructure
- Choose what to de-prioritise !!

#### **Urban – Bus transport systems retrofitted**



#### **Maritime Port – DSM Tz**



#### Previous EST Forum Declarations & Statements

- Kyoto Declaration (2015)
- Colombo Declaration (2014)
- Bali Declaration (2013)
- Bangkok 2020 Declaration (2010)
- Seoul Statement (2009)
- Aichi Statement (2005)
- Manila Statement (2004)

#### What does it all mean for YOU & me?

• **9**<sup>th</sup> **EST recommends**.....policies, strategies, resource demands & prioritisation advice....

• AND...maybe a little more from us?

• I WILL....by...20xx? And I am willing to be judged by these x y z (QQT) metrics!!

Challenge or Opportunity ??
 Thank you - End