



Transport at COP21

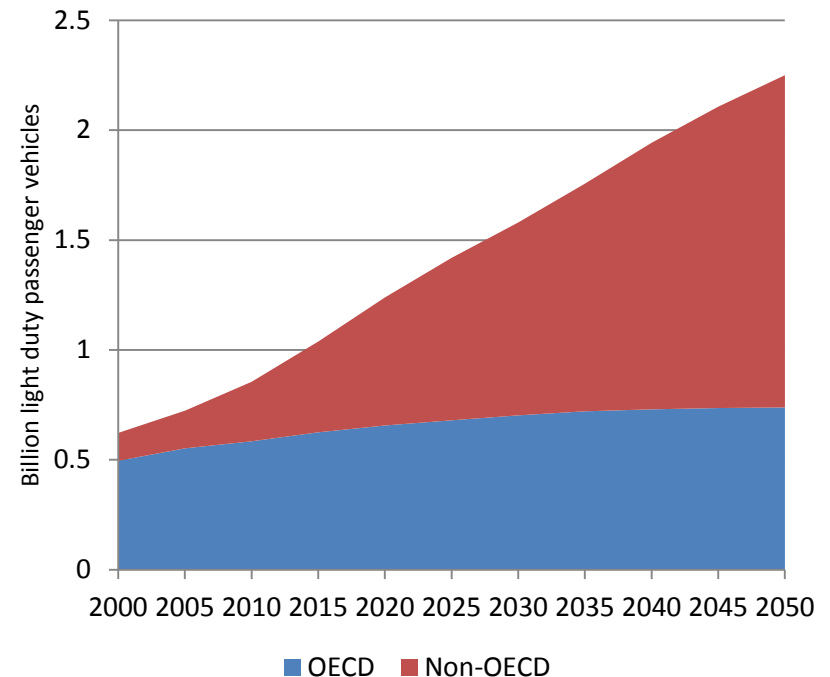
Cooperation between the FIA Foundation and UNEP to promote sustainable and efficient transportation

*Mark Radka, Chief, Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch
UN Environment Programme*

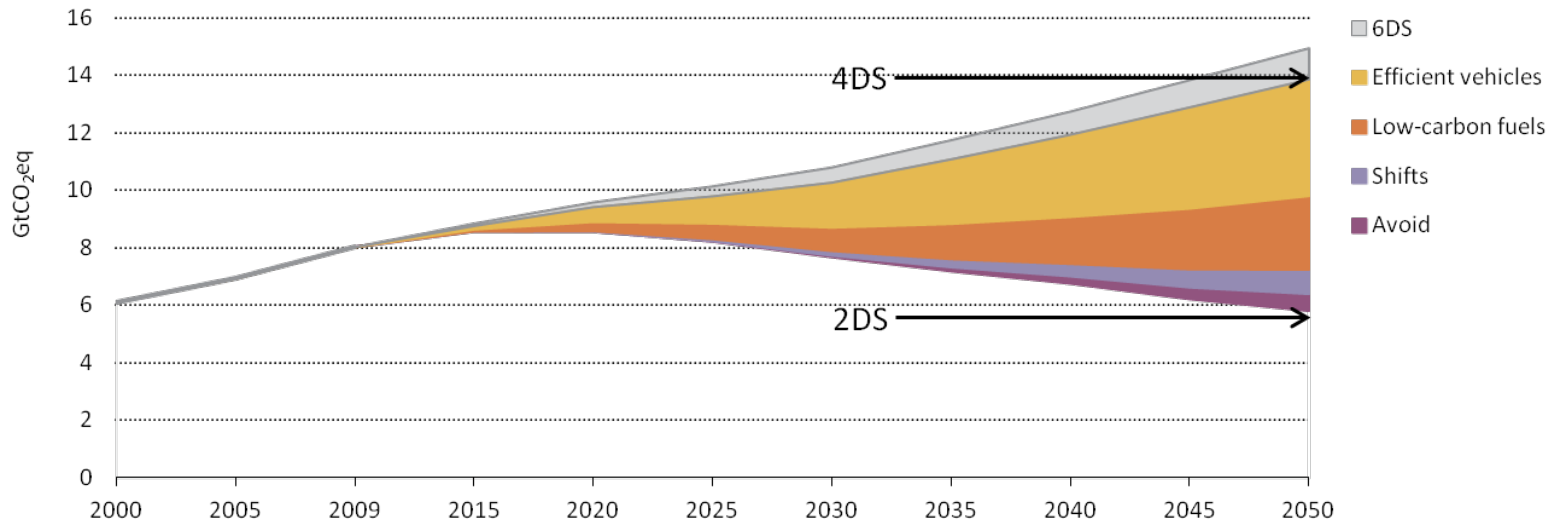


Climate Change and Transportation

- The transport sector is responsible for one quarter of energy related CO₂ emissions , going to one-third by 2050
- Transport emissions are growing faster than in any other sector
- The number of vehicles set to double, and almost all growth is in low and middle income countries
- The sector is a arge source of short lived climate pollutants
- Social, economic, and environment impacts are important: air quality, road safety, congestion



Carbon Reduction - Transport



- There is potential for transport to reduce 4 GT/yr in 2030 and 8 GT/yr in 2050 (IEA MOMO model 2015)
- A comprehensive approach is needed:
 - **Avoid** transport, for example through better city planning
 - **Shift** to efficient transport modes, like public transport
 - **Improve** through cleaner vehicles
- The biggest potential lies in improving vehicle efficiency

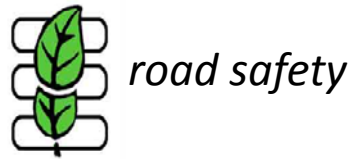
UNEP's Sustainable Transport Work

- Promoting walking and cycling infrastructure (Share the Road)
- Clean fuels (unleaded & low sulfur - PCFV)
- Clean and efficient vehicles (GFEI)
- Africa sustainable transport roadmap (ASTF)
- Clean ports (CCAC programme)
- Electric mobility



Share the Road – Linking Environment and Road Safety

- To promote the systematic investment in NMT infrastructure
- To ensure that all urban roads have walking and cycling elements
- Working with national governments and city governments at the global and operational levels
- Triple wins:

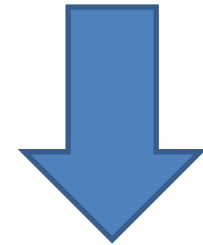
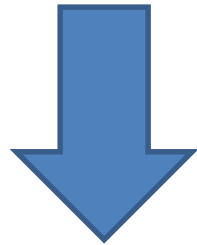


- Two examples: Uganda parliament adopted national non-motorized transport policy, and Nairobi allocated 20% of its road budget in 2016 for NMT infrastructure



Before

Share the Road
Design for walking and cycling



 **FIA Foundation**
for the Automobile and Society



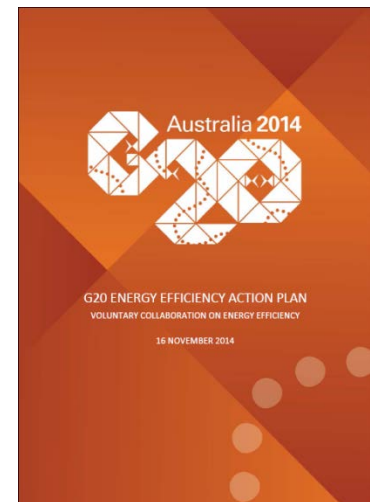
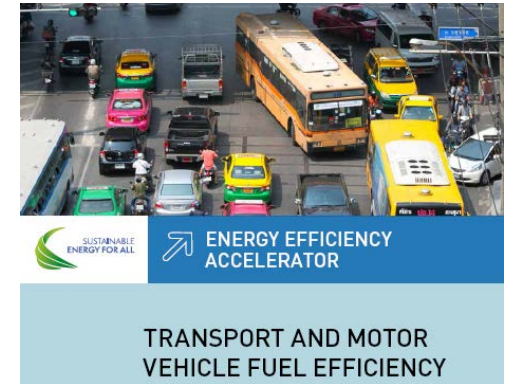
After



Cleaner and More Efficient Vehicles



- FIA Foundation and UNEP are co-founders of Global Fuel Economy Initiative
- Other partners: ITF, IEA, ICCT, UC Davis
- GFEI is the leading global programme to promote more efficient vehicles
- Issue prioritized by G20/ SDGs/ SE4ALL
- Target: double the efficiency of the global fleet by 2050.... implies all new vehicles by 2030
- Going from an average of 8.3 l/100km (2005) to 4.2 l/100 km
- Activities at global, regional and national levels



GFEI at COP21

- Fuel economy improvement crucial for any 2 °C scenario
- Push to go to 100 countries – “100 for 50 by 50”
- New financial and support commitments of \$7 million - from EC, FIA Foundation, UNEP, Germany, others
- Adding 40 country projects to the current 27

GFEI at COP21

“Improving fuel economy has many benefits - air quality, cost savings & climate. UNEP is working with GFEI to support countries to put in place policies & incentives for improved fuel economy - our aim is to go from 30 to 100 countries in the coming year”

Achim Steiner,
Executive Director, UNEP



100
FOR 50BY50
SAFE CLIMATE AND
CLEAN AIR AT COP21



GFEI at COP21

“GFEI is helping to reduce oil demand by supporting fuel-saving technology. This is good news for consumers, for energy security and the environment. The IEA is proud to be a founding member & commends GFEI to others.”

Fatih Birol, Executive Director,
International Energy Agency



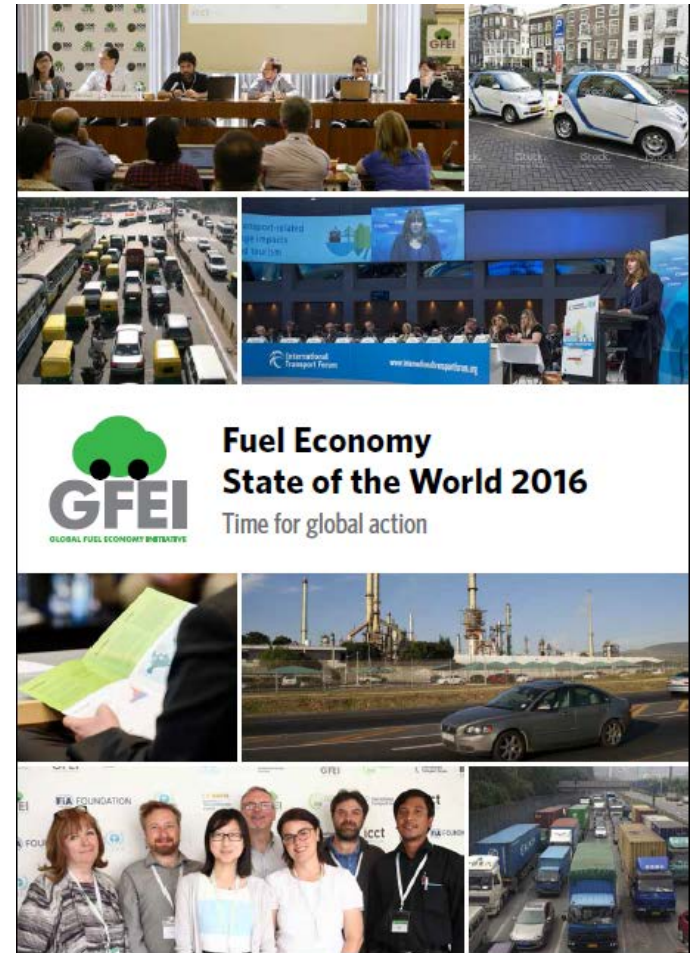
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FOR 50BY50
SAVE CLIMATE AND
CLEAN AIR AT COP21

GFEI



GFEI at COP 21

- GFEI fits in the Transport and Energy Efficiency segment of the LPAA
- Several substantive events (Transport Day, UNEP's Energy Efficiency event)
- Launch of new global phase with additional country projects and extra financial support
- Launch of the new State of the World Fuel Economy Report



Key Findings of the Report

- Policies and incentives do work and result in better fuel economy
- Although new low- and no-emissions vehicles are being introduced, most emissions reductions will come from fuel economy improvements in the coming decades
- OECD countries are almost on track to achieving GFEI target of doubling fuel economy
- Non-OECD countries, however, are making little progress
- There is a need to reach out to all countries to establish fuel economy policies and incentives
- Measuring progress is important.

Final Remarks

- The FIA Foundation and UNEP are working together on several leading global programs that promote cleaner and more sustainable transport
- These programmes are fully integrated in global goals, mandates and targets, but have local benefits
- Transportation, and fuel economy in particular, are essential elements of limiting global temperature rise to less than 2 °C

