

Decarbonising Transport in India - Financing Strategies

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PROSPEROUS
INCLUSIVE
RESILIENT
SUSTAINABLE
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



Overview

- ADB's Vision 2030
- ADB's Operational Priorities
- Sector wise Commitments
- Transport Sector Portfolio – Asia and the Pacific
- Transport Sector Portfolio – India
- Snapshot of some ADB assisted projects in India

ADB's 2030 Vision and Operational Priorities

PROSPEROUS
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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities

human development and social inclusion, quality jobs, education and training, better health, social protection



Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability

low greenhouse gas emissions development, approach to building climate and disaster resilience, environmental sustainability, water–food–energy security nexus



Promoting rural development and food security

market connectivity and agricultural value chain linkages, agricultural productivity and food security, food safety



Fostering regional cooperation and integration

connectivity and competitiveness, regional public goods, cooperation in finance sector, subregional initiatives



Accelerating progress in gender equality

scaled-up support for gender equality; women's economic empowerment; gender equality in human development, decision-making, and leadership; reducing time poverty for women; strengthening women's resilience to shocks



Making cities more livable

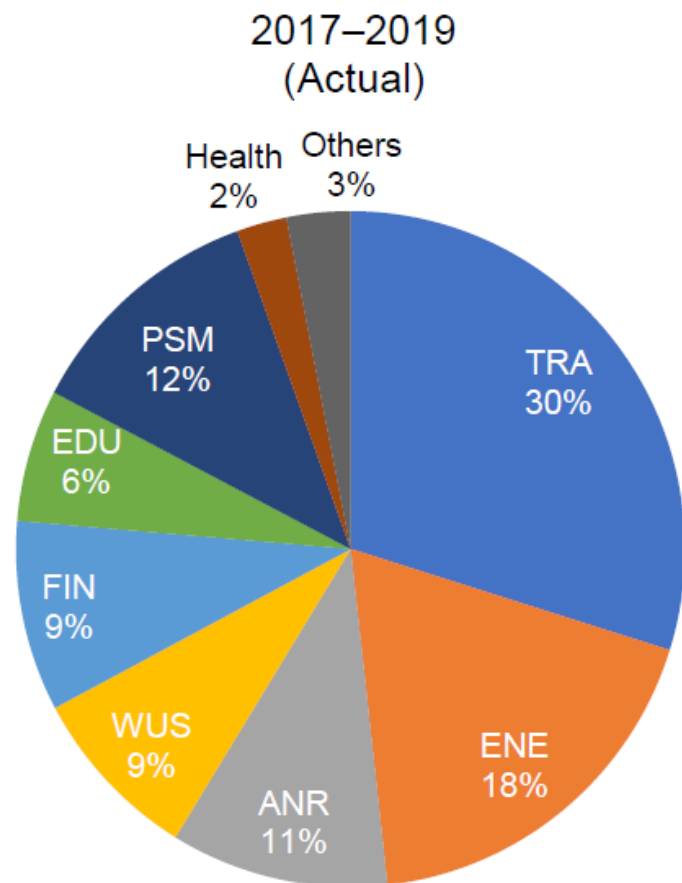
integrated solutions, funding for cities, inclusive and participatory urban planning, climate resilience and disaster management



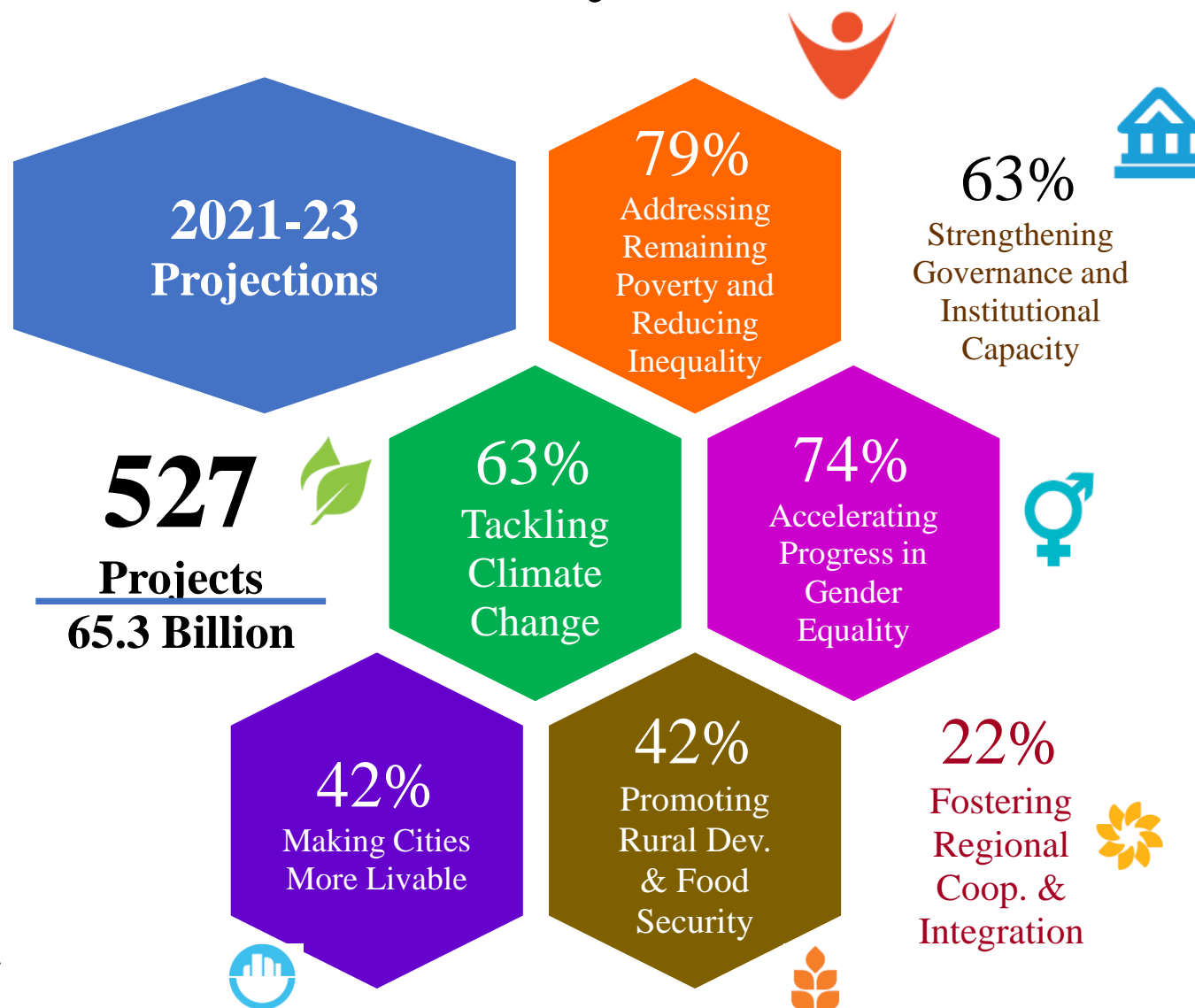
Strengthening governance and institutional capacity

public management reforms and financial sustainability, service delivery, capacity and standards

Sovereign Projected Commitments by Sector

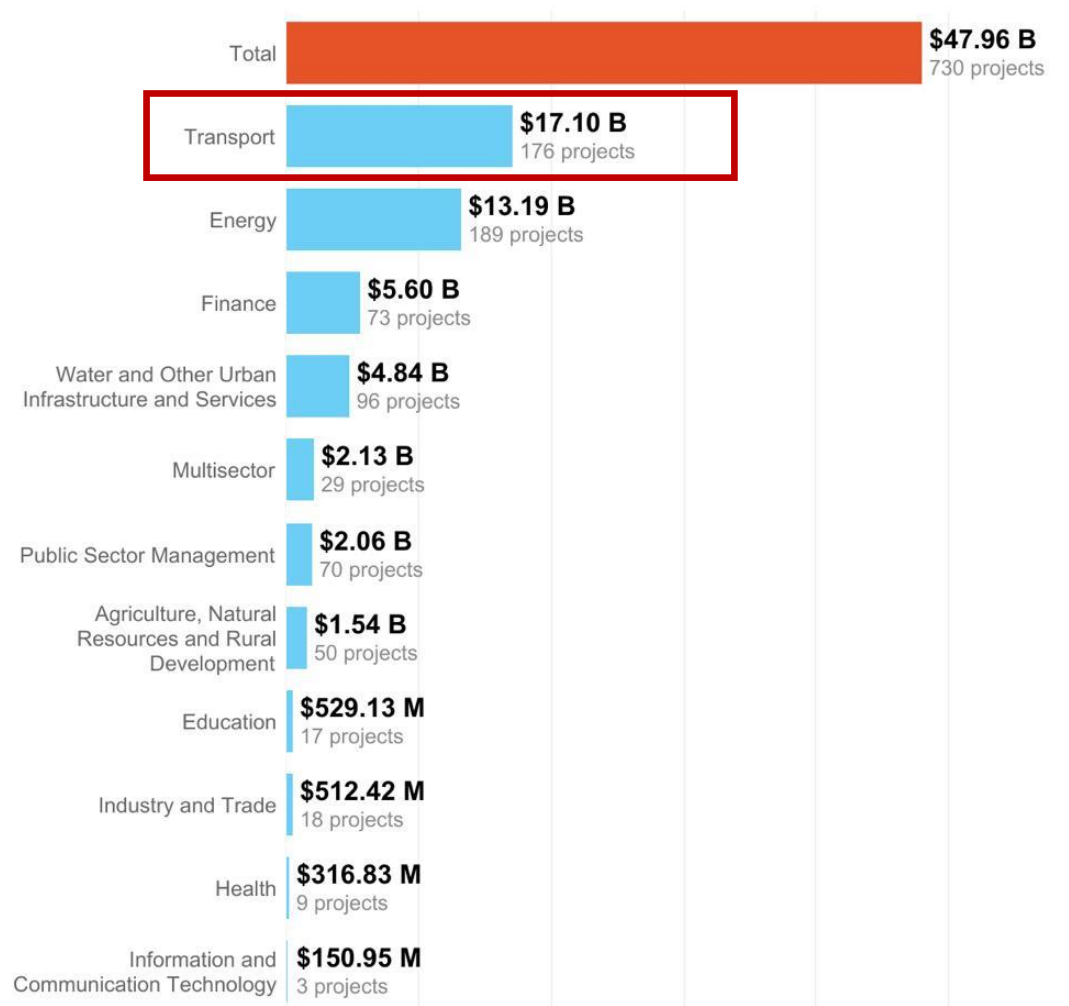


ANR = agriculture and natural resources, EDU = education, ENE = energy, FIN = finance, PSM = public sector management, TRA = transport, WUS = water and other urban infrastructure and services.
 Note: "Others" includes industry and trade, and information and communication technology.
 Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.



Transport Sector Portfolio - India

India: Cumulative Lending, Grant, and Technical Assistance Commitments
as of 31 December 2019



Source: Asian Development Bank. ADB and India: Fact Sheet (May 2020)

Mumbai Metro Rail Systems Project



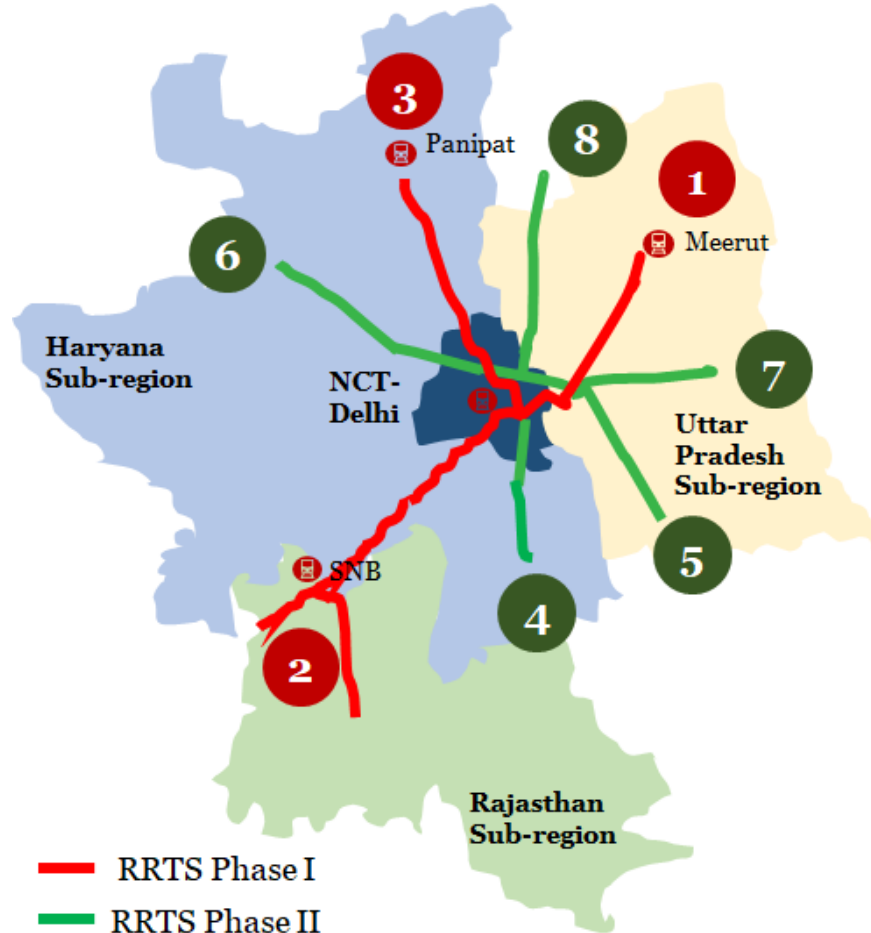
ADB Financing - \$926 million

Rolling Stock, Signaling and System for
Line 2A, 2B & 7 of 58 kms

The project will cause a shift in the mode of travel of people from high GHG-emitting private cars, trucks, and buses to the lower GHG-emitting metro lines. It will also help reduce traffic congestion by shifting travel demand from private vehicles and informal public transport modes to the metro lines.

Delhi – Meerut Rapid Rail Transit System

National Capital Region (NCR)



ADB financing of \$1049 million

Corridor Length: 82.15 km

Elevated - 68.03 km (*Delhi - 9.29; UP - 58.74*)

Underground - 14.12 km (*Delhi- 3.71; UP – 10.41*)

15 RRTS Stations; 13 Local Transit Stations (Metro)

Seamless **multimodal** connectivity with other modes of transport

Will serve **0.8 million passenger trips per day**

Railway Electrification



Non-sovereign ADB loan up to \$750 million

Electrification of existing railway tracks spread across 13 states in India

Through Indian Railways Finance Corporation (IRFC)

Advantages:

- (i) cheaper to run trains on electric traction compared with diesel-powered trains.
- (ii) electric traction is not dependent on a specific primary source of energy (in contrast to diesel) and can therefore be sourced from a range of energy forms taking price and other characteristics into consideration, such as increasing renewable energy capacity in India.
- (iii) electric traction makes regenerative braking possible, thereby saving energy by up to 20%.
- (iv) use of electricity reduces dependence on imported energy (diesel), thereby helping manage the current account deficit.

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Thank you

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