UNEP and decarbonizing transport in India

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Decarbonising Transport in India: DTEE + NDC-TIA
Scenarios and policy strategies for transport decarbonisation in India
Acknowledging the need to focus on improving movement of people and goods over vehicles

UNEP Sustainable Mobility Unit
Clean fuels and vehicles
Low carbon and electric mobility
Non-motorized and mode integration
Selected key developments on transport in India with impact on decarbonization

• Metro rail – from 2km in 2002 to about 600km in 2019 with 600km under construction and 1000-1500km being planned (2019)
• BRTS – from 2 cities in 2008 to 9 cities at present with 228km
• Bharat VI in 2020 – advanced from earlier plans of 2024 adoption
• Average fuel consumption standard (2015) - 5.49 km/100 liters for 2017/2018 and 4.77 l/100km for 2022; Tyre labeling (2020)
• FAME I (2015), FAME II (2019)
• E-3Ws – more than 2million in operation
UNEP supporting transport decarbonization in India

- Low Carbon Mobility Project in India (2010-2016)
  - Supported by BMU-IKI, implementation led by UNEP-DTU
  - Key achievements:
    - Modelled the country’s transport sector contribution to the 2°C stabilization target using the data collected.
    - Revisions to the Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) Toolkit
    - Low Carbon Comprehensive Mobility Plans (LCMPs) for Udaipur, Rajkot, and Visakhapatnam
    - Analysis of the impact of current and proposed transport interventions, including bus rapid transit, metro rail, high speed rail, dedicated freight corridors, and non-motorized transport
Promoting Low-Carbon Transport in India publications
UNEP supporting transport decarbonization in India (2)

- Supported the development of Uttar Pradesh’s Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy 2019
- MOU for the installation of 200 chargers signed between NOIDA Authority and EESL
- A public charging station in NOIDA was also publicly launched by Ms Ritu Maheshwari (CEO NOIDA Authority)
UNEP supporting transport decarbonization in India (3)

- GEF7 Global Electric Mobility Country project: “Electrifying Mobility in Cities: Investing in the Transformation to Electric Mobility in India”
- Jointly implemented by UNEP and ADB
- 5 years, 5.3 million USD from GEF, and 162 million USD co-financing (implementation to start in late 2021 or early 2022)
  - Outcome 1: Government institutionalizes integrated e-Mobility national policy framework and facilitates effective implementation of increased e-vehicle infrastructure, including its measurement and monitoring in Cities
  - Outcome 2: Policy for Lithium-Ion Battery (LIB) reuse and recycling and battery standards for EVs endorsed by the Government
  - Outcome 3: Enabling conditions for e-mobility investments created, new business models and charging infrastructure plans developed at city level
  - Outcome 4: Demand for e-vehicles stimulated through increased capacity and awareness among government, consumers and private sector stakeholders on the benefits and business opportunities for accelerating electric mobility uptake
GEF 7 Global Electric Mobility Programme
countries and partners

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Activities depend on country priorities, but includes national and local policy development on e-mobility, public procurement, charging infrastructure development and link to renewable energy, battery management

The GEF7 Global E-Mobility programme, the GEF E-Mobility Standalone Projects and EC SOLUTIONSplus city projects add up to 42 e-mobility projects with a grant volume of > USD 85 million.
Central Railway, Mumbai, in association with the UNEP and Tata Power announced the launch of their novel green initiative for promoting e-mobility in Mumbai.

Charging points for electrical vehicles will be made available at all important railway stations in the island city, the suburbs and adjoining Mumbai Metropolitan Region.
Summary

- Since early 2000s, national, state, and local governments have started developing and implementing sustainable transport policies.
- Many programs have been developed — JNNURM, FAME.
- Many international development organizations have supported India — UNEP, GIZ, ADB, WB, WRI, ITDP, ICCT, EDF, RMI, etc..
- There is now broader support from civil society, private sector, and other relevant stakeholders to advance sustainable and low carbon transport policies.
- Time is now to consolidate policy and government support at local government levels focusing on improving urban planning/ TOD, cycling, and walking facilities.
- Keep an eye on the implementation of national programs and policies.

Opportunities for more decarbonization:
- Electrification of transport linked to renewable energy use.
- Promoting modal shift to rail, and inland waterways.
- Urban planning, public transport, cycling, and walking.
- India’s leadership on transport decarbonization in the region.

Electric vehicles alone not the answer to solve our unsustainable and inequitable transport systems!
Thank you

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