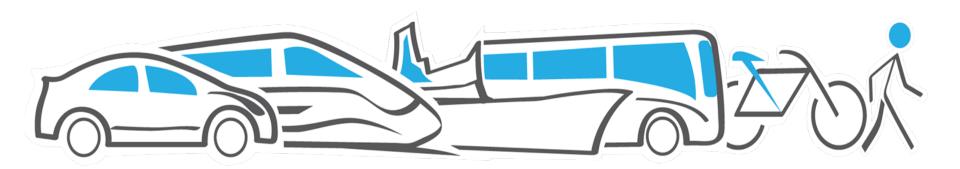
Sustainable Mobility for All

World Bank February 1, 2017



Challenges

Collective efforts on sustainable mobility have so far been insufficient



1 billion people

Over 1 billion people have no access to an allweather road



70 % fuel energy

70 percent of fuel energy is lost in engine and driveline inefficiencies.



1 billion t cars

Number of vehicles on the road expected to double to 2 billion by 2050



32 %1 in road deaths

Road death rate per 100,000 population increased 32% in Low Income Countries (from 18.3 in 2010 to 24.1 in 2013)



23 % GHG emissions

Transport is responsible for 23 percent of energy-related GHG emissions and this share is increasing

Challenges

The fragmented approach is unlikely to trigger radical changes

Cities

MDBs

IDB, EIB, ADB, CAF, IsDB, AfDB, EBRD, World Bank

Associations

UIC, UITP, FIA, IRAP, ICS, **PIARC**

Private Sector

WBSCD, WEF, Michelin, UPS, Ford Foundation, Volvo Group

C40, ICLEI, 100 Resilient Cities, **Bloomberg** Philanthropies, Civitas, Compact of Mayors, MobiliseYourCity

Academia

University of California **NextSTEPS** program

UN system

GPST, ITF/OECD, ITDP, CODATU, EMBARQ, GFEI, GTI, SLoCaT, Global Partnership for Road Safety, PPMC, WRI, Friends of **Transport**

Partnerships

UNECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC, ICAO, IMO, UN DESA, UNEP, UN Habitat, WHO, UNIDO, UN-OHRLLS, WFP, UNCTAD, UNESCAP, UN FCCC, UNGC, UNICEF, **UNSG HLAG ST**

DFID, Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, US

Other

IEA, Se4All, Climate Works Foundation, Sustainable Shipping Initiative. Taxis4SmartCities Initiative, WCA, ECF

* Yearly ODA to transport higher than \$100 million





Concept

Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All):

- 2. Global Tracking Framework
- 3. Significant Global Program of Actions
- 4. Leadership structure

1. Vision

To facilitate Sustainable Mobility for All through four objectives:



UNIVERSAL ACCESS

Achieve "access for all" to modern mobility solutions, and ultimately to economic and social opportunities



EFFICIENCY

Increase the "efficiency" of transport systems and services



SAFETY

Improve the "safety" of mobility (SDG target 3.6 on road safety)



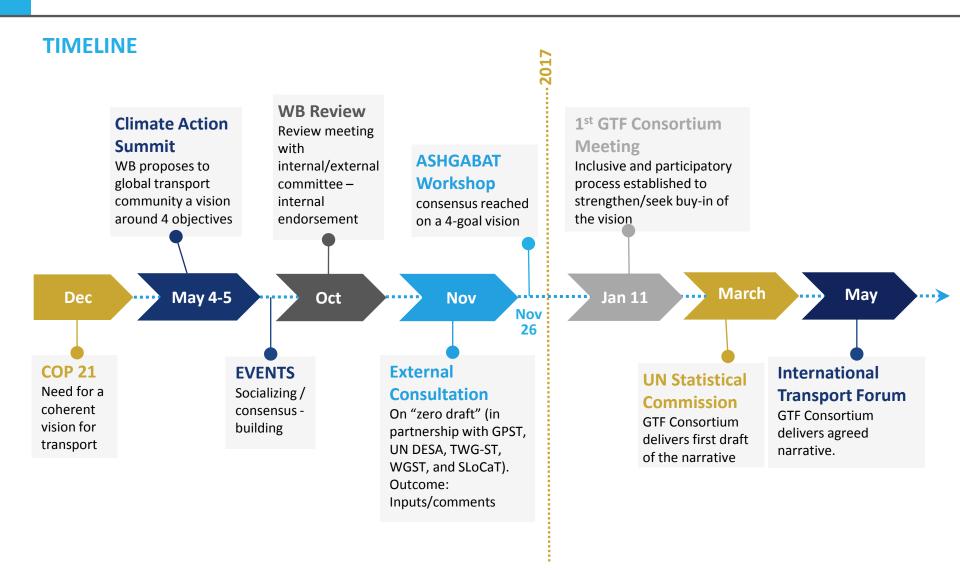
Shift transport infrastructure and services to a "green", clean and resilient path

Improvement of lives and livelihoods of billions of people across the world—their health, their environment, their quality of life—and stabilization of climate change over the long term.





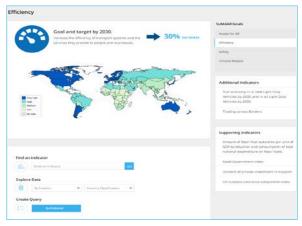
Task: Structure the vision around a few clearly defined objectives



2. Global Tracking Framework

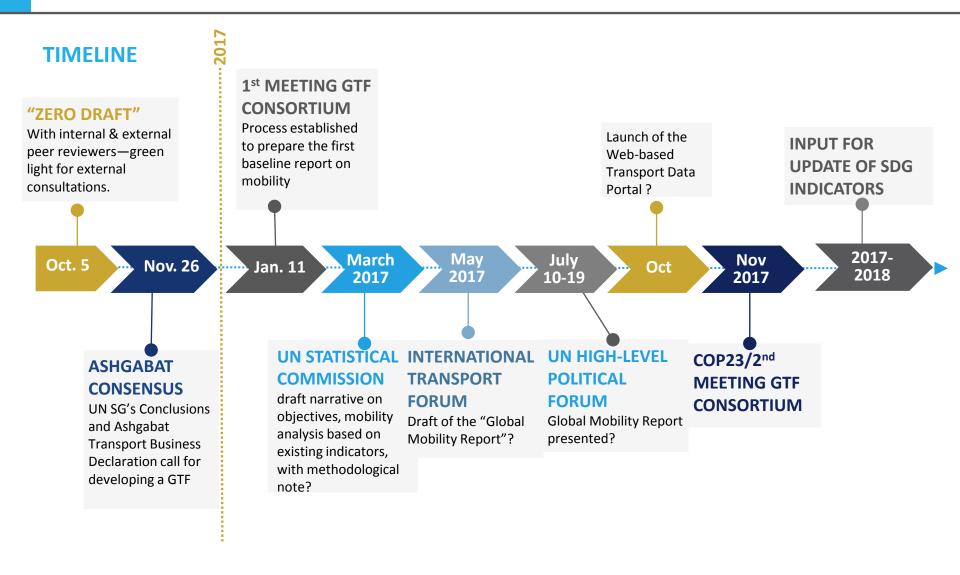
- Buttress vision through accountability
- Capture progress towards global objectives
- Tied in with SDGs and other global agreements
- Output:
 - Menu of indicators by objective
 - Web-based transport data portal
 - Baseline report on mobility (bi-annual)
- Many stakeholders supportive of M&E/tracking framework for transport:
 - UK Aid (funding)
 - 8 MDBs (WGST Meeting, September 19 2016)
 - UN HLAG on Sustainable Transport (October 2016)
 - Ashgabat Transport Business Summit Declaration (November 27th 2016)





(

Objective: Assess the baseline of sustainable mobility, globally









3. Global Program of Actions

Gaps and opportunities for synergies require concerted action



NEW URBAN AGENDA (2015)





on Road Safety (2010)



PPMC DECARBONIZATION **ROADMAP (2016)**

ITF DECARBONIZATION (2016)



CROSS-CUTTING





OPTIONS:

4. Global Leadership

Consultative Group

Examples:

H-LAG ST, WEF Mobility Board of Stewards

UN system-wide coordination mechanism

Examples:

DESA, UN Water, UN Energy

Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

Examples:

- Sustainable Energy for All (with Advisory Board, co-chaired by UN and WB)
- SG High-Level Group on Water (co-chaired by UN and WB)

Consortium?

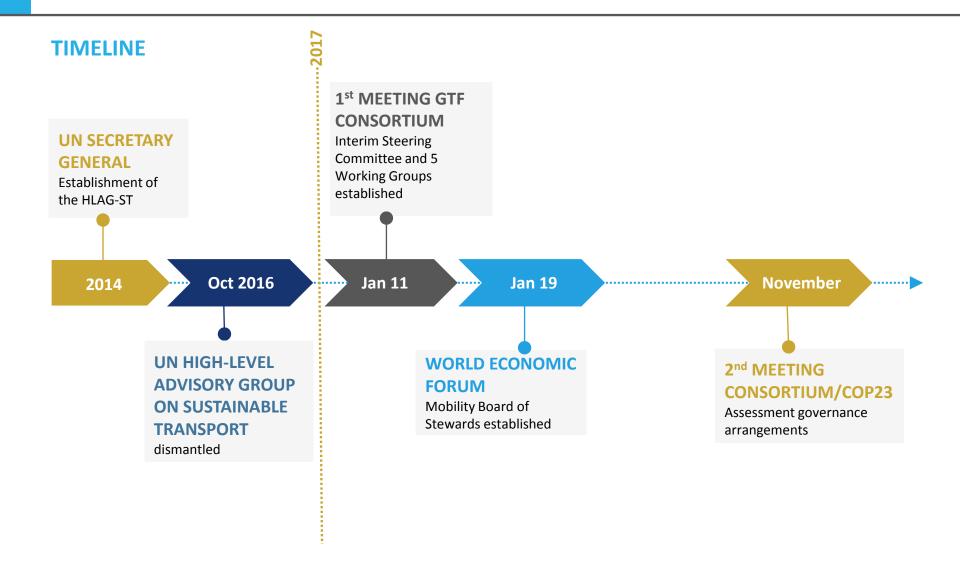
UN **Transport?**

Advisory Board?





Objective: develop greater coherence and scale of action





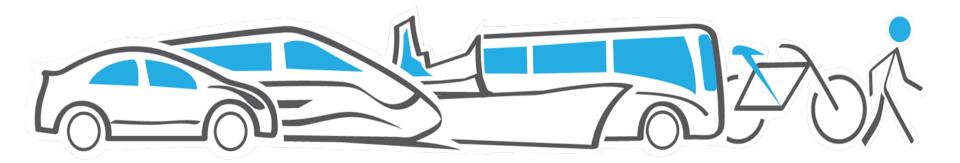
DC Consortium Outcome: Interim arrangements

ITF	World Bank	UN Representative (UN-DESA)	IDB (Chair of MDB Working Group on Sustainable Transport)	Private Sector Representative
DFID Rural	UITP / ITDP	WHO (with CAF)	SLOCAT/PPMC /WRI	UN ECE
Access for All DFID National Road Fund Governments sub-national entities IFIs, Bilateral DFIs and MDBs WGST MDBs CSO IRU UIC Bilaterals Transport Industry WRA / PIARC (120 Governments) RECAP Steering Committees	Access for All UITP ITDP UN Habitat IRU UNDESA AfDB WB IRU / GPST GIZ WBSCD Urban logistics players Data companies Governments	WHO CAF MDB Road Safety Working Group GRSF / WB FIA OECD/IRTAD UN ECE & ECLAC iRAP WHO/UNRSC Governments Consultation with: Global NGO Alliance, GRSP, FIA Foundation, National & Sub- National Governments, Bloomberg Philanthropies, UK DFID, Global NCAP, IRU/GPST	PPMC WRI SLoCaT ITEM WB ITF Clean Air Asia UNEP WEF Governments	UN ECE WB FIA Foundation GPST ADB ITF UN OHRLLS GIZ EIB UNEP COP21 Governments



Sustainable Mobility for All

ANNEX



Mapping of SDG Targets









Targets:

▶ 9.1

> 11.2

Targets:

> 7.3

➤ 12.c

Target:

> 3.6

Targets:

> 3.9

> 7.3

> 9.4

> 11.6

▶ 13.2







SDG TARGETS RELATED TO TRANSPORT

- Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure ... with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure ... to make them sustainable ... with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality.
- Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions
- Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.





Objective: develop synergies and act at the global level

