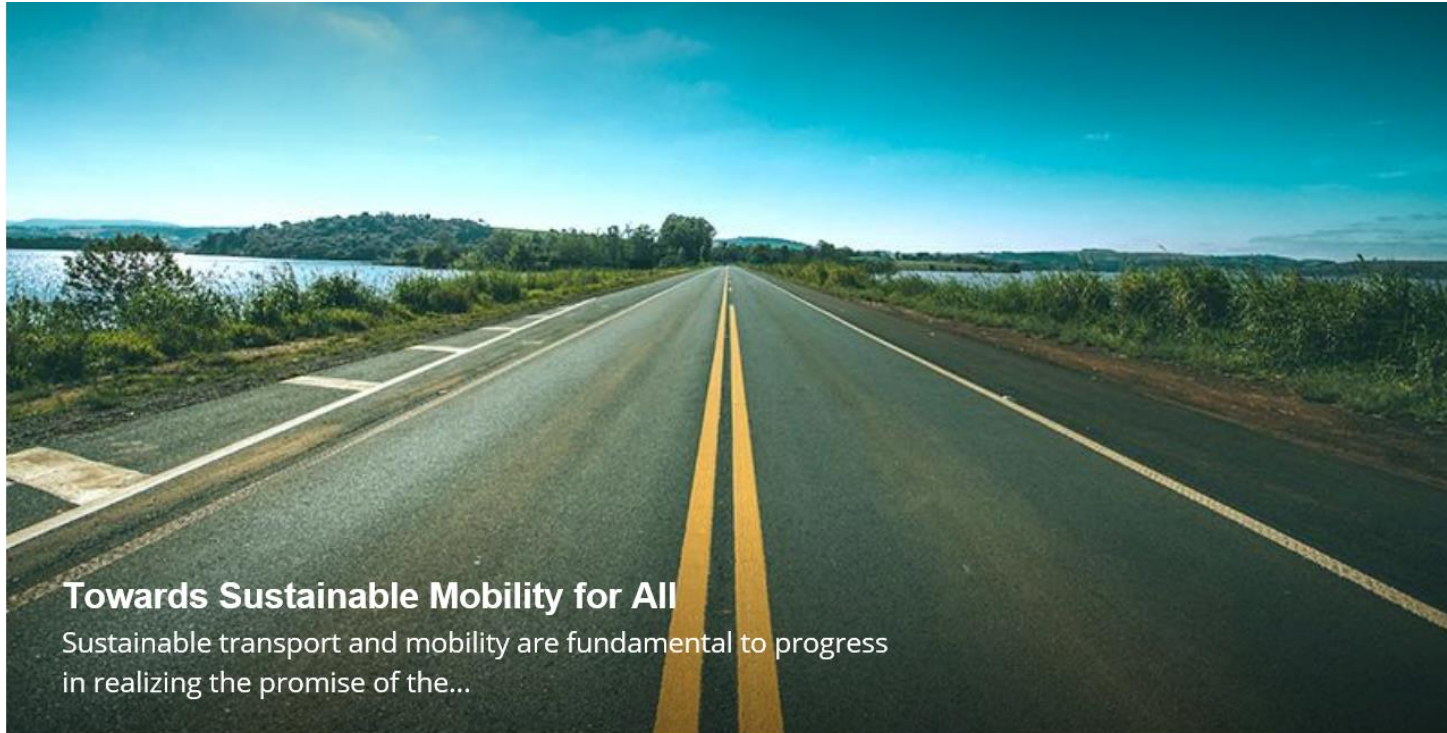# SPECA Workshop on Transport-related SDGs
November 2-3, 2017
Astana

Aliya Karakulova

Senior Operations Officer

Transport and ICT

Central Asia, China, and Mongolia
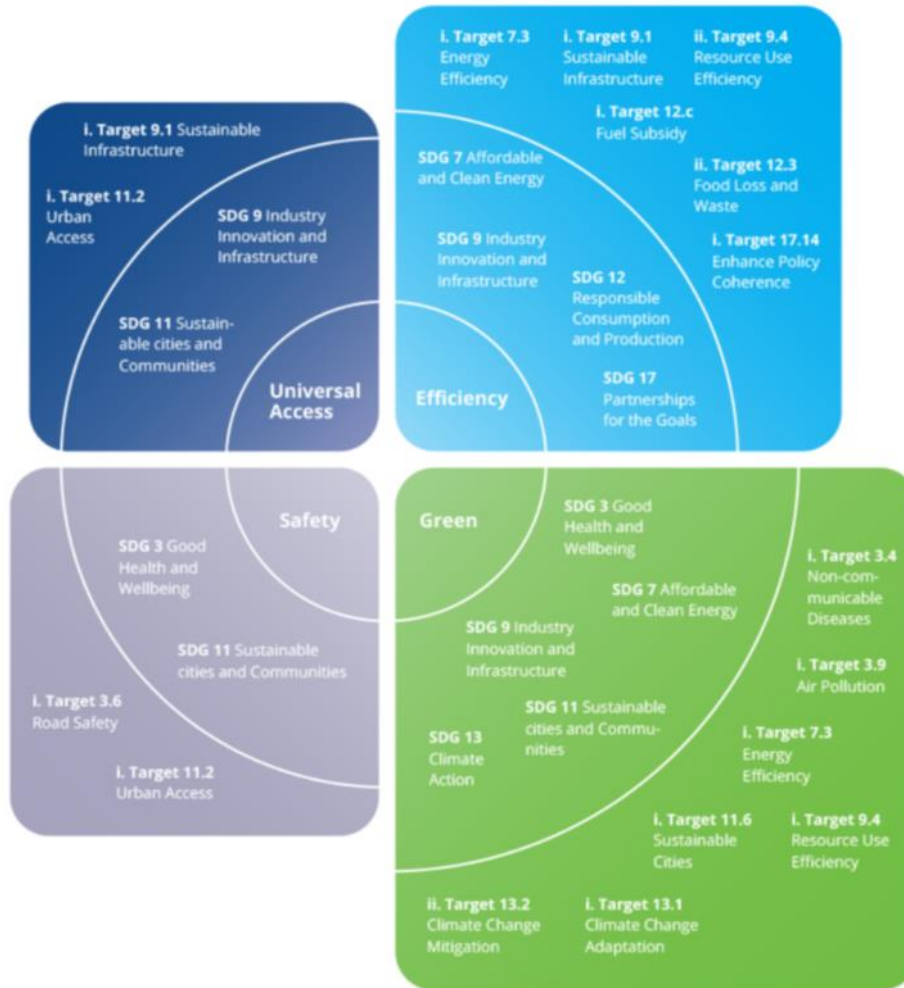
Implementing SDGs – Mobility

Towards Sustainable Mobility for All
Sustainable transport and mobility are fundamental to progress in realizing the promise of the...

Universal Access   **Efficiency**   **Green Mobility**   **Safety**

Implementing SDGs – Mobility

Universal Access

 SDG 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

 SDG 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.) and is at the heart of Habitat III New Urban Agenda.

# Example: Support to Countries in Central Asia

Project Name	Country	Closing Date	Net Comm. Amt. - Total ($M)
SOUTH-WEST ROADS: WESTERN EUROPE-WESTERN CHINA INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT CORRIDOR (CAREC 1B & 6B)	Kazakhstan	31-Dec-2021	2125.00
East-West Roads Project (Almaty-Korgos Section): Western Europe - Western China International Transit Corridor (CAREC - 1b)	Kazakhstan	31-Dec-2021	1068.00
Central Asia Road Links - Kyrgyz Republic	Central Asia	30-Apr-2019	45.00
Central Asia Road Links - Tajikistan	Central Asia	31-Aug-2020	45.00
Pap-Angren Railway	Uzbekistan	31-Mar-2019	195.00
Regional Roads Development Project	Uzbekistan	30-Sep-2021	200.00

Efficiency

SDG 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

SDG 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

SDG 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

SDG 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

– SDG 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including postharvest losses.

– SDG 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

Example: Kazakhstan RAMS

RAMS

Quality, accuracy, reliability

Year 1 Maintenance program

Year 2 Maintenance program

Year 3 Maintenance program

Year 4 Maintenance program

Year 5 Maintenance program

Analysis

Analysis

Analysis

Analysis

Analysis

Data

Data

Data

Data

Data

Training + survey

Full survey

Further System calibration and improvements

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

Dev.

Implementation

Example: Monitoring and Evaluation
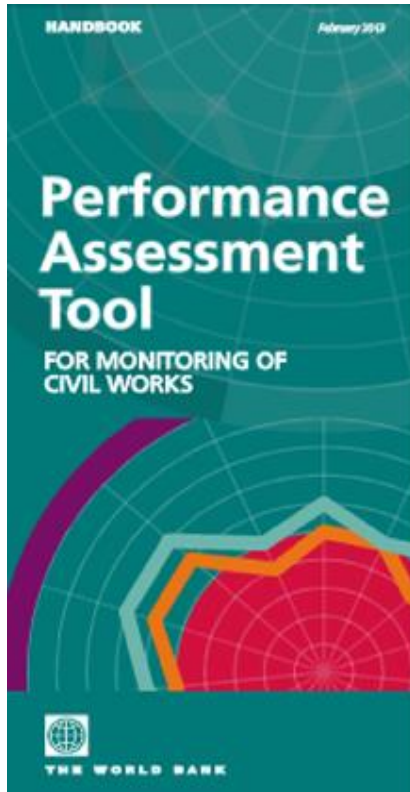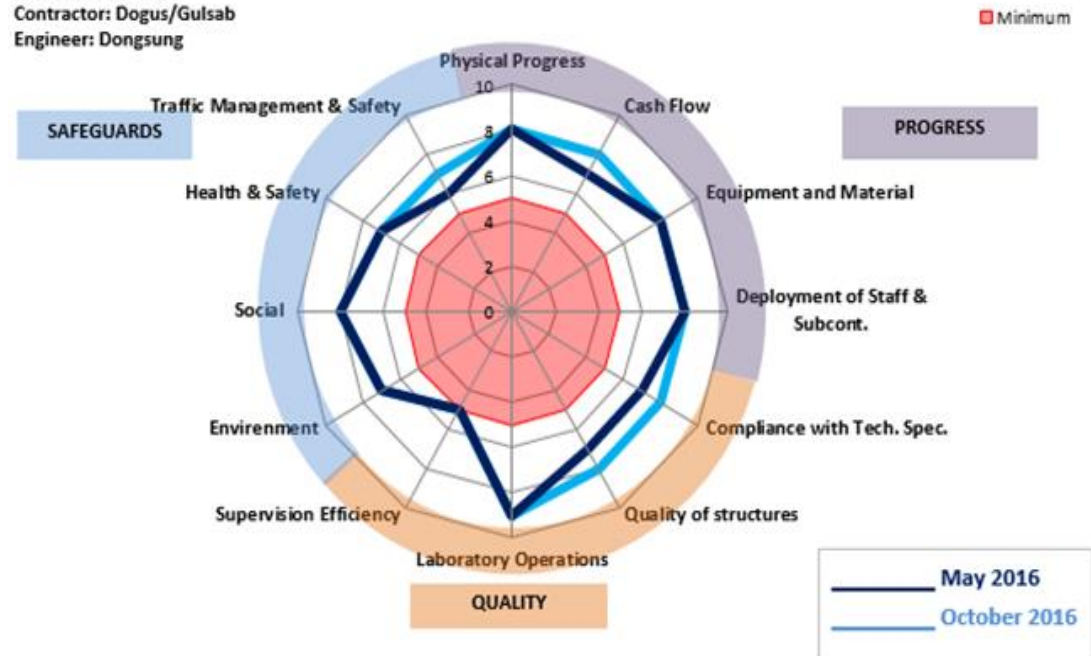
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Examples: Technologies
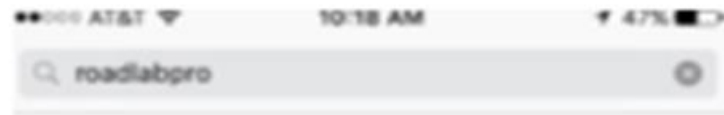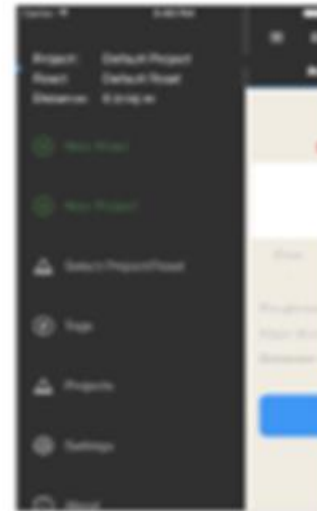
Example: Logistics Performance Index, 2016

Country	Year	LPI Rank	LPI Score	Customs	Infrastructure	International shipments	Logistics competence	Tracking & tracing	Timeliness
China	2016	27	3.66	3.32	3.75	3.70	3.62	3.68	3.90
Kazakhstan	2016	77	2.75	2.52	2.76	2.75	2.57	2.86	3.06
Russian Federation	2016	99	2.57	2.01	2.43	2.45	2.76	2.62	3.15
Uzbekistan	2016	118	2.40	2.32	2.45	2.36	2.39	2.05	2.83
Belarus	2016	120	2.40	2.06	2.10	2.62	2.32	2.16	3.04
Turkmenistan	2016	140	2.21	2.00	2.34	2.37	2.09	1.84	2.59
Kyrgyz Republic	2016	146	2.16	1.80	1.96	2.10	1.96	2.39	2.72
Afghanistan	2016	150	2.14	2.01	1.84	2.38	2.15	1.77	2.61
Tajikistan	2016	153	2.06	1.93	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.04	2.04

Green Mobility

SDG 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

SDG 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.

SDG 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

SDG 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

SDG 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning

Example: Kazakhstan E-Tolling Concept

- Dirty vehicles = more cost for user
- More distance travelled = more cost for user
- Bigger vehicles = more cost for user
- Payment is fair for smart users of clean vehicles with full loads

Safety

SDG 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

SDG 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.

Example: Road Safety in Kazakhstan

- Provide safer infrastructure in Kazakhstan through design stage iRAP assessments
- Improve awareness and capacity of agencies on design assessments using iRAP methodology
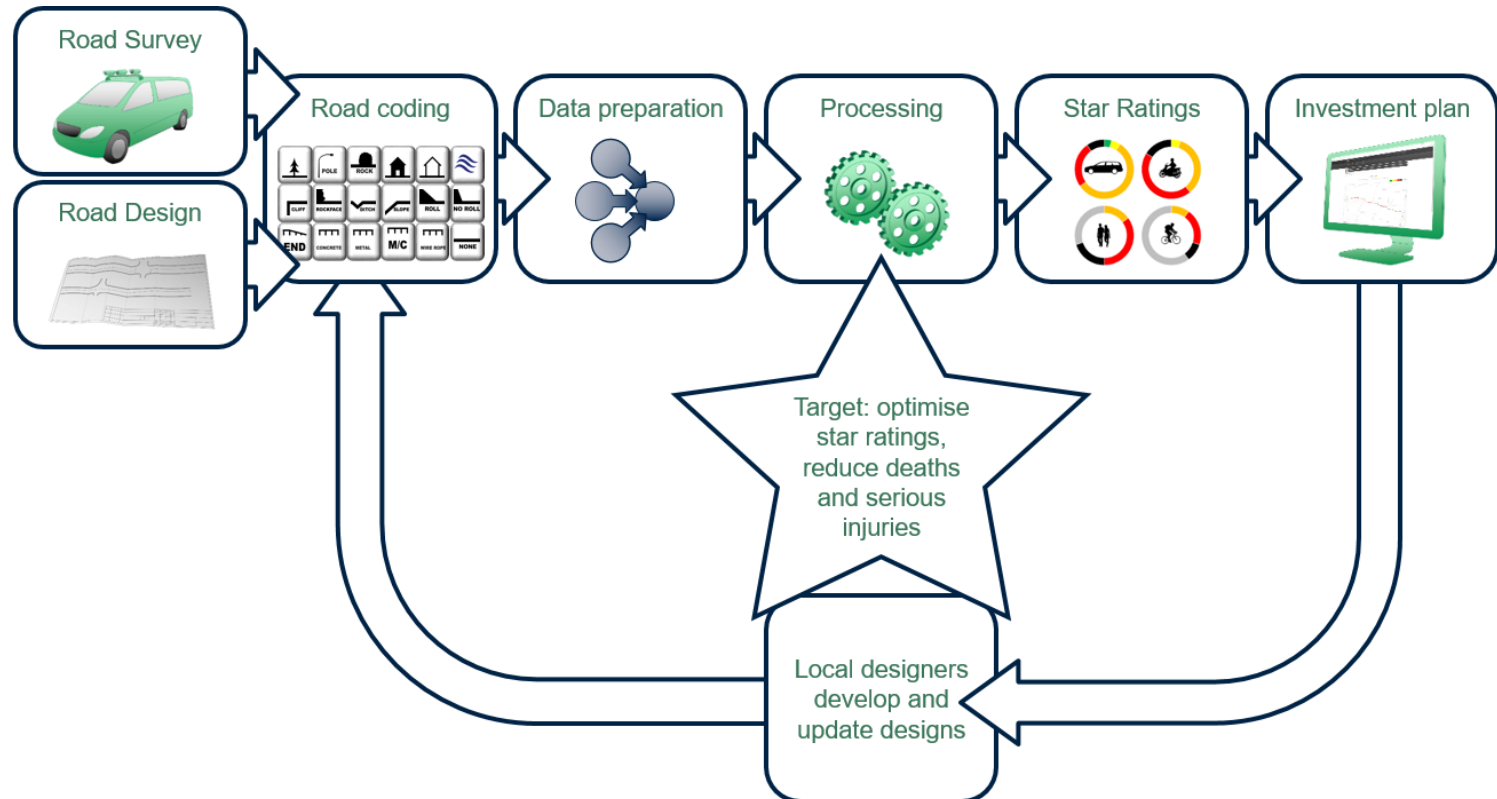
Safety: 'After' Star Ratings

Current design

Star Ratings	Vehicle Occupant		Pedestrian	
	Length (kms)	Percent	Length (kms)	Percent
5 Stars	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
4 Stars	1,174.10	89.01%	0.80	0.06%
3 Stars	145.00	10.99%	0.30	0.02%
2 Stars	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
1 Star	0.00	0.00%	6.40	0.49%
Not applicable	0.00	0.00%	1,311.60	99.43%
Totals	1,319.10	100%	1,319.10	100%
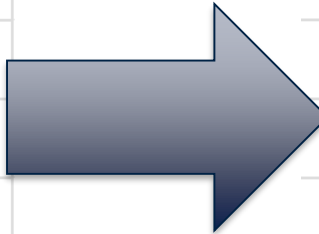
After SRIP implementation

Vehicle Occupant		Pedestrian	
Length (kms)	Percent	Length (kms)	Percent
0.00	0.00%	1.10	0.08%
1,273.10	96.51%	1.00	0.08%
46.00	3.49%	0.60	0.05%
0.00	0.00%	4.80	0.36%
0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
0.00	0.00%	1,311.60	99.43%
1,319.10	100%	1,319.10	100%

Global Mobility Report 2017

http://sum4all.org/

Mobility Data by Country

http://sum4all.org/mobility-data-country

Mobility Data by Country

Thank you

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