Module 3

Climate and Sustainability Responses in Transport Sub-Sectors and Modes

Section 3.1

Integrated Transport Planning



FIGURE 2. Average perceived increase in transport costs across 30 countries, 2021

Source: See endnote 79 for this section.



FIGURE 3. Sustainable transport hierarchy

Source: See endnote 113 for this section.



FIGURE 4. Active and planned low-emission zones in Europe, 2019-2025

Source: See endnote 133 for this section.



FIGURE 5. Implemented and planned zero-emission zones and variants as of July 2022

Source: See endnote 154 for this section.



Section 3.2

Walking

FIGURE 1. Average percentage of urban population with convenient access to public transport

Source: See endnote 27 for this section.



Section 3.3

Cycling

FIGURE 1 Active travel time per capita by gender for all age groups combined, in selected cities

Source: See endnote 75 for this section.



Note: Active time is defined as total walking and cycling duration across all trips divided by the total number of sampled individuals. Cities with an asterisk use reported data, and others represent harmonised estimates.

Section 3.4.1

Public Transport

FIGURE 1.

Public transport ridership in selected countries as a percentage of pre-COVID-19 levels, and the number of infected individuals from February 15, 2020 to October 15, 2022

Source: See endnote 5 for this section.







Source: See endnote 44 for this section.





Emissions from public transport (including buses, rails, subways and trams) versus other modes (automobiles and motorcycles) in selected cities, 2018-2021

Source: See endnote 49 for this section.

Budapest



0.77

0.47

0.55

0.83

1.2 1.4



Guadalajara



Mexico City



Pittsburgh

2



Sao Paulo



Public Transport Other Modes

Sydney



Houston



Montreal



Porto Alegre



Toronto

1



Kyoto

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

Dublin

2018

2019

2020

2021

0.14



CO, equivalent (millions ton)

Osaka



San Francisco



FIGURE 4. Modal share of selected cities, by total number of trips, 2021

Osaka Sydney 28.44 42.99 Kyoto 32.29 29.54 **Buenos** Aires 35.46 40.35 Budapest 43.72 32.80 Dublin 46.41 40.71 Sao Paulo 46.70 27.12 Mexico City 48.22 29.72 San Francisco 59.39 32.73 Porto Alegre 60.24 23.53 Montreal 60.46 27.19 Toronto 25.74 63.06 Guadalajara 64.19 23.33 Pittsburgh 78.49 17.52 Houston 95.66 3.86 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 60% 70% 50% 80% 90% 100% Sh ••• Automobile Tram Cycling On Foot Bus Rail Subway Motorcycle

Source: See endnote 49 for this section.

FIGURE 5. Snapshots of public transport closure policies on June 30 of 2020, 2021 and 2022

Source: See endnote 74 for this section.



2022



Note: The response level of the strictest sub-national level is shown if policies vary within a country.



Allocation of green stimulus funding, March 2020 to February 2021

Source: See endnot5e 76 for this section.



FIGURE 7.

Number of initial and updated Nationally Determined Contributions that included public transport, as of end-2022

Source: See endnote 85 for this section.



Section 3.4.2

Informal Transport

FIGURE 1

Market shares of informal transport in 30 cities among motorised trips, selected years

Source: See endnote 5 for this section. 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100% Lima (Peru), 2005 90% Mexico City (Mexico), 2007 78% Bogota (Colombia), 2010 74% Caracas (Venezuela), 2007 53% Recife (Brazil), 2006 26% Chennai (India), 2005 43% Bangkok (Thailand), 2001 26% Delhi (India), 2000 10% Kampala (Uganda), 2008 100% Kigali (Rwanda), 2008 99% Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), 2013 98% Dakar (Senegal), 2008 97% Douala (Cameroon), 2010 95% Harare (Zimbabwe), 2006 94% Conakry (Guinea), 2008 93% Bamako (Mali), 2008 91% Lagos (Nigeria), 2008 89% Nairobi (Kenya), 2008 87% Accra (Ghana), 2008 86% Windhoek (Namibia), 2010 81% Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), 2006 75% Johannesburg (South Africa), 2010 72% Yaounde (Cameron), 2010 65% Cape Town (South Africa), 2013 45% Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 2008 36% Cotonou (Benin), 2006 8% Algiers (Algeria), 2004 82% Alexandria (Egypt), 2014 59% Cairo (Egypt), 2008 53% Casablanca (Morocco), 2004 43%

FIGURE 2. Share of road-based motorised trips made by informal transport services in six African cities, selected years



Note: Data for Dakar reflect the percentage of daily trips made using informal transport, and data for Freetown refer to the percentage of passenger transport trips using informal transport. Data for Dar es-Salaam and Johannesburg are from 2013; for Dakar, Kampala and Lagos are from 2008; and for Freetown are from 2019.

FIGURE 4. Estimated modal shares of informal transport in commuting trips in six Asian cities

Source: See endnote 25 for this section.



Note: Data for Bengaluru are specifically for two-wheelers and auto-rickshaws. Data for Metro Manila are from 2021, for Khulna are from 2019, for Dhaka and Surat are from 2018, and for Bengaluru and Jakarta are from 2017.

FIGURE 7. Estimated modal shares of informal transport in cities in Latin America and the Caribbean



Note: Data for Port-au-Prince correspond to the city's Metropolitan Area, data for Puerto Viejo and Soledad reflect the percentage of all passenger travel carried out using three-wheelers, and data for Mexico City are for the percentage of public transport trips completed on "colectivos". Data for Puerto Viejo and Soledad are from 2022, and for Mexico City and Port-au-Prince are from 2018.

FIGURE 8. Motorised collective transport vehicle fleets in different cities in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2020



Section 3.4.3

App-Driven Shared Transport

FIGURE 1. Number of bike-sharing systems worldwide, 1995-2022

Source: See endnote 33 for this section.



FIGURE 2. Number of cities with dockless shared micromobility operations, 2019-2022

Source: See endnote 34 for this section.



FIGURE 3.

Estimated life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions per passenger-kilometre, by urban transport mode

Source: See endnote 57 for this section.



Section 3.5

Rail

FIGURE 1Passenger rail activity by region, 2004-2020

Source: See endnote 9 for this section.



Passenger rail activity (million pkm) by region, 2010-2020

Source: See endnote 19 for this section.



Freight rail activity (million tonne-km) by region, 2010-2020

FIGURE 3 Length of rail lines by region, 2010-2020

Source: See endnote 29 for this section.



Length of lines (km) by region, 2010-2020

FIGURE 4 High-speed rail development in selected countries/regions, 2011-2021

Source: See endnote 31 for this section.

High-speed rail network length (in km)



FIGURE 5 Status of global high-speed rail network by country/region, as of 2021

Source: See endnote 32 for this section.



Source: See endnote 33 for this section.

Factor by which rail mode share increases due to high-speed rail



IGURE 7 CO_2 emissions intensity of global rail, 2000-2020

Source: See endnote 44 for this section.



URE 8 Energy use in the rail sector by source, 2021 and projections for 2030

Source: See endnote XX for this section.



FIGURE 9 Share of electrified rail lines by region, 2011-2020

Source: See endnote XX for this section.



Section 3.6

(Private) Road Transport

Source: See endnote 10 for this section.



FIGURE 2. Motorisation rates by region, 2020

Source: See endnote 22 for this section.



FIGURE 3. Automobile vehicle sales (passenger and commercial) by region, 2015-2022

Source: OICA. See endnote 38 for this section.



Automobile vehicles (passenger and commercial) sales by region

FIGURE 4. Top 10 cities where people spent the most time in traffic, 2022

Source: INRIX. See endnote 66 for this section.



GURE 5. CO_2 emissions from road transport, by vehicle type, 2000-2020 (in MtCO₂)

Source: IEA. See endnote 86 for this section.



FIGURE 6. Per capita CO_2 emissions from road transport in countries globally, 2021 (in kilograms)

Source: See endnote 89 for this section.



FIGURE 7. Required emissions intensity pathway to 2050 according to the IEA's Net Zero scenario

Source: IEA. See endnote 103 for this section.



Section 3.7

Aviation

IGURE 1 Demand trends for international air travel, January 2021 to March 2022

Source: See endnote 12 for this section.



Passenger ticket sales, 7 - day moving average in % changes vs 2019

- North America-Asia - Asia-Europe (minus Russia and Ukraine) - Global international

FIGURE 2 Relative emissions of different classes of airline services from London to New York

Source: See endnote 36 for this section.



IGURE 3 Energy intensity of domestic (top) and international (bottom) passenger aviation, 2000-2021 and projections to 2030 under a net zero scenario

Source: See endnote 43 for this section.



URE 4 Scenarios for CO₂ emission mitigation from aviation, 2020-2050

Source: See endnote 45 for this section.



FIGURE 5 Decarbonisation scenarios under the International Civil Aviation Organization's longterm aspirational goal of 2022



Note: LTAG = long-term aspirational goal

Section 3.8

Shipping

FIGURE 1 Container shipping fleet deployment of selected countries (by capacity in 20-foot equivalent units), 2018 to mid-2022

Source: See endnote 13 for this section.

Container shipping fleet deployment, selected countries, in TEU capacity in millions



FIGURE 2

Shares of fossil fuels in international shipping and shipping vessel propulsion, as of March 2023

Source: See endnote 16 for this section.



FIGURE 3 Rising costs of shipping, 2019 to mid-2022 (in USD per day)

Source: See endnote 23 for this section.



URE 4 Inland waterway freight transport activity in the European Union, 2011-2021

Source: See endnote 27 for this section.



FIGURE 5 Monthly emissions from international shipping, 2019-2022

Source: See endnote 29 for this section.



URE 6 CO_2 emissions from the world's commercial shipping fleet, 2012-2022

Source: See endnote 30 for this section.



GURE 7 Greenhouse gas emissions per million tonne-kilometres, by transport mode, 2019

Source: See endnote 38 for this section.



Metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions per million tonne-km



Proportion of fuel strategies in industry commitments on maritime shipping decarbonisation, as of 2022

Source: See endnote 73 for this section.



