HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Santa Cruz, Bolivia
13-14 October 2016

Thematic Session 2: Enhancing efficient transit transport systems for economic growth and greater participation of LLDCs in regional and global trade

Frida Youssef
Chief, Transport Section
Trade Logistics Branch
Division on Technology and Logistics

13 October 2016, Geneva
Since its inception UNCTAD has recognized the importance of transport and trade logistics as key element for trade and development.

UNCTAD historical mandate and long established expertise in transport & trade logistics.

and A pioneer in recognizing the strategic importance of sustainability in trade and development, including transport and considering the multi-dimension implications of sustainability i.e. economic, environmental and social.
Sustainability increasingly mainstreamed into UNCTAD's work on transport and trade logistics:

- **Maafikiano (2016):** UNCTAD to "Continue its work in transport, including maritime transport, ports, multimodal and transit and provide member States with guidance to make transport more efficient and reduce transport costs while increasing its resilience, enhancing trade and port efficiency and improving transit, trade facilitation and transport connectivity… particular attention and assistance should be given to the needs of the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS and transit developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in relation to transport transit and infrastructure. .. UNCTAD should assist developing countries in identifying and leveraging existing and new sources and mechanisms of additional finance…(56 i);

- (56 j) Contribute to strengthening, including through analysis and technical assistance, the cooperation between landlocked developing countries and transit countries, including by facilitating the harmonization of policies in regional and transit infrastructure development and streamlining of customs and border crossing procedures;

- (56 k) Continue to assist developing countries in enhancing the sustainability and climate resilience of their transport systems and infrastructure, including coastal transport infrastructure and services and transport corridors, and hold expert meetings within the present framework to monitor and discuss relevant developments, share experiences on different approaches and identify best practices and recommendations on sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure and trade logistics.
Sustainable freight transport: defining the concept
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Adopted in September 2015
- 17 SDGs and 169 targets
- Transport plays key role in 8 SDGs
- 5 direct targets and 6 indirect targets

Source: SloCat (2015)
Key data

• Transport sector including freight is rapidly evolving, especially in emerging and developing economies.

• Global freight transport volumes are projected to grow 3-4 time by 2050, driven in particular by economic growth in developing countries. One third of global trade in 2050 is also projected to take place between developing economies (compared to 15% in 2010).

• Overall, transport consumes over 50% of global liquid fossil fuels and is projected to grow by 1.4% per year between 2008 to 2035.

• The travel activity of surface freight transport— including rail, medium-duty truck and heavy truck (in ton-km) worldwide is expected to increase by an average annual rate of 2.3% from 2000 to 2050.

• Nearly 25% of global carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions are transport related and these are expected to increase by 57% worldwide (or 1.7% a year) between 2005 and 2030. More than 80% of the predicted growth in transport emissions would be in developing countries and with most of the emissions being generated by land transport.
Some relevant UNCTAD work

• At the global level: Promote Common International Framework for Sustainable Freight Transport to ensure effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.

• Technical assistance programmes
  1. Trade Facilitation programme: provide assistance towards the implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation.
  2. Climate change impacts on coastal transport infrastructure in the Caribbean: enhancing the adaptive capacity of small island developing States.
  3. Building capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport
Aim:
Build capacities of developing countries to enable a reorientation towards sustainable freight transport through transport policy measures/actions and financing mechanisms.

Key activities include:

- Training Toolkit on SFTF
- a Reference Generic Framework for SFT strategies,
- Web platform,
- Capacity building activities (workshops, training, advisory services, etc.) in East Africa (Northern and Central Corridors) and the Caribbean.
Thank you for your attention
Transport Toolkit

Transport infrastructure and services, including shipping, ports, roads and railways are essential for global merchandise trade and related supply chains.

In accordance with its mandate, UNCTAD is carrying out work to help developed countries improve their transport systems and ensure better access to worldwide markets. In its intervention, UNCTAD is increasingly adopting a wider and multifaceted perspective that crosses modes and dimensions to better reflect the new realities and trends that are currently reshaping the transport sector landscape including growth in multimodal transport, extended supply chains and the growing importance of environmental sustainability objectives.

Sustainable Transport Toolkit

The following toolkit aims to outline the principles of sustainable transport and the type of investments needed to develop the required infrastructure.

It also provides guidance on possible financing mechanisms such as Public Private Partnerships.