



Connecting the Dots: Transport and the SDGs in Asia

Insights from the Asian Transport Outlook (ATO): The Transport
observatory for the Asia – Pacific region

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Asian Transport Outlook

September 2024

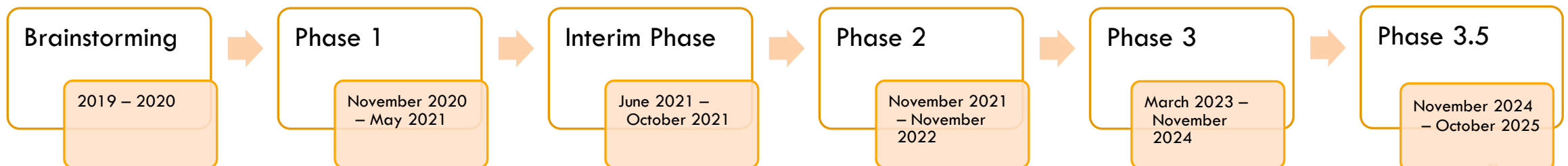
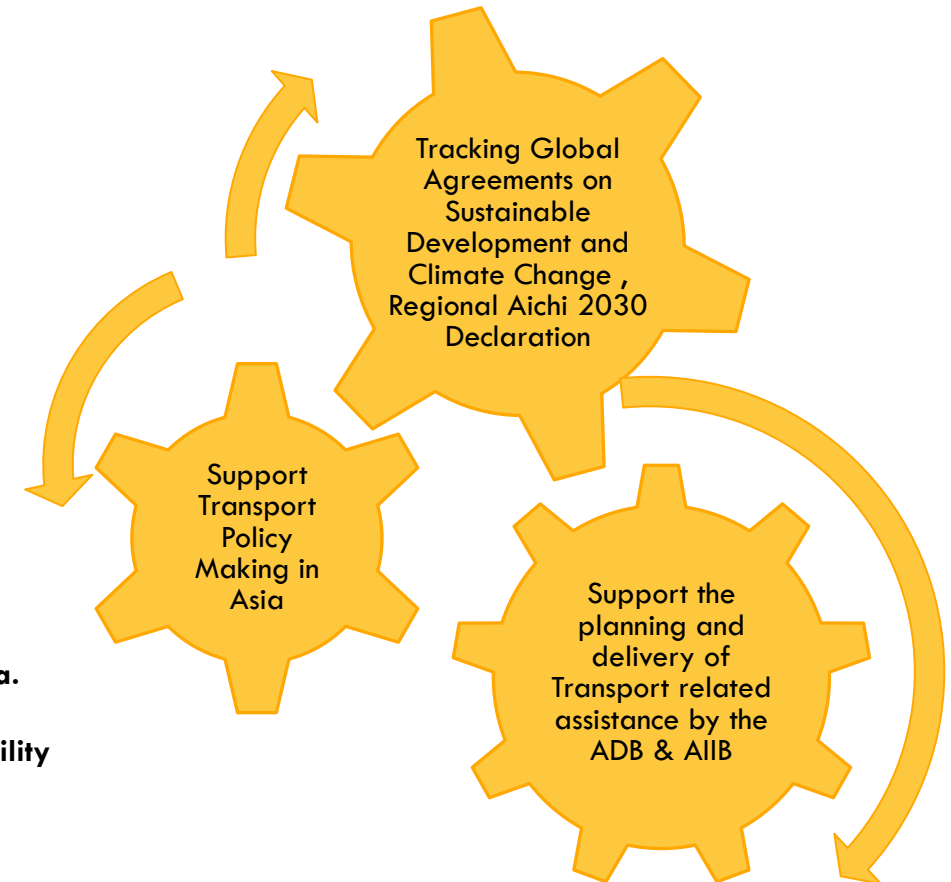


51 Economies (ADB Members + Russia and Iran)

460 Urban Centers (412 Asia-Pacific, 48 International)

46 Urban Centers with a detailed review * To be increased to 50

The Asian Transport Outlook (ATO) is an ADB-led initiative promoting sustainable transport in Asia. With comprehensive databases covering national, urban, and project-level data, ATO informs investment and policy decisions. It supports ADB and AIIB in aligning infrastructure with sustainability goals, monitors progress on the Aichi 2030 Declaration, and fosters collaborations with local and international organizations to enhance knowledge and capacity in the transport sector.







Turning the Tide: Transport and the SDGs in Asia 2023

2023-09-18

Report

Tags: climate change, Asia, infrastructure, air pollution, SDG, urban transport, road safety, goal, energy, economy



2021 Report on the Status of Transport Related SDG Targets in Asia and the Pacific Region

2022-03-02

Report

Tags: climate change, Asia, infrastructure, air pollution, SDG, road safety, goal, energy, target, indicator

Economies

	Afghanistan		Armenia		Australia
	Azerbaijan		Bangladesh		Bhutan
	Brunei Darussalam		Cambodia		People's Republic of China
	Fiji		Georgia		India
	Indonesia		Japan		Kazakhstan
	Kyrgyz Republic		Lao People's Democratic Republic		Malaysia
	Maldives		Marshall Islands		Mongolia
	Myanmar		Nauru		Nepal
	New Zealand		Pakistan		Palau
	Papua New Guinea		Philippines		Republic of Korea
	Samoa		Singapore		Solomon Islands
	Sri Lanka		Tajikistan		Thailand
	Timor-Leste		Turkmenistan		Uzbekistan
	Vanuatu		Viet Nam		Iran (Islamic Republic of)
	Russian Federation				



CONNECTING THE DOTS

TRANSPORT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ASIA



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



The Transport Sector and SDGs in Asia

SDG Targets

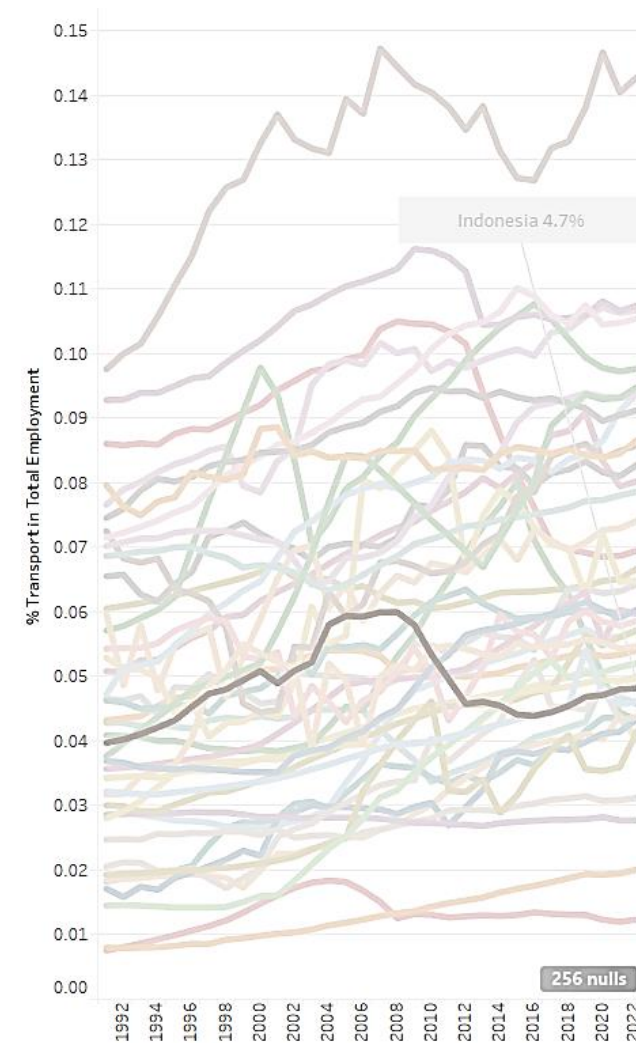
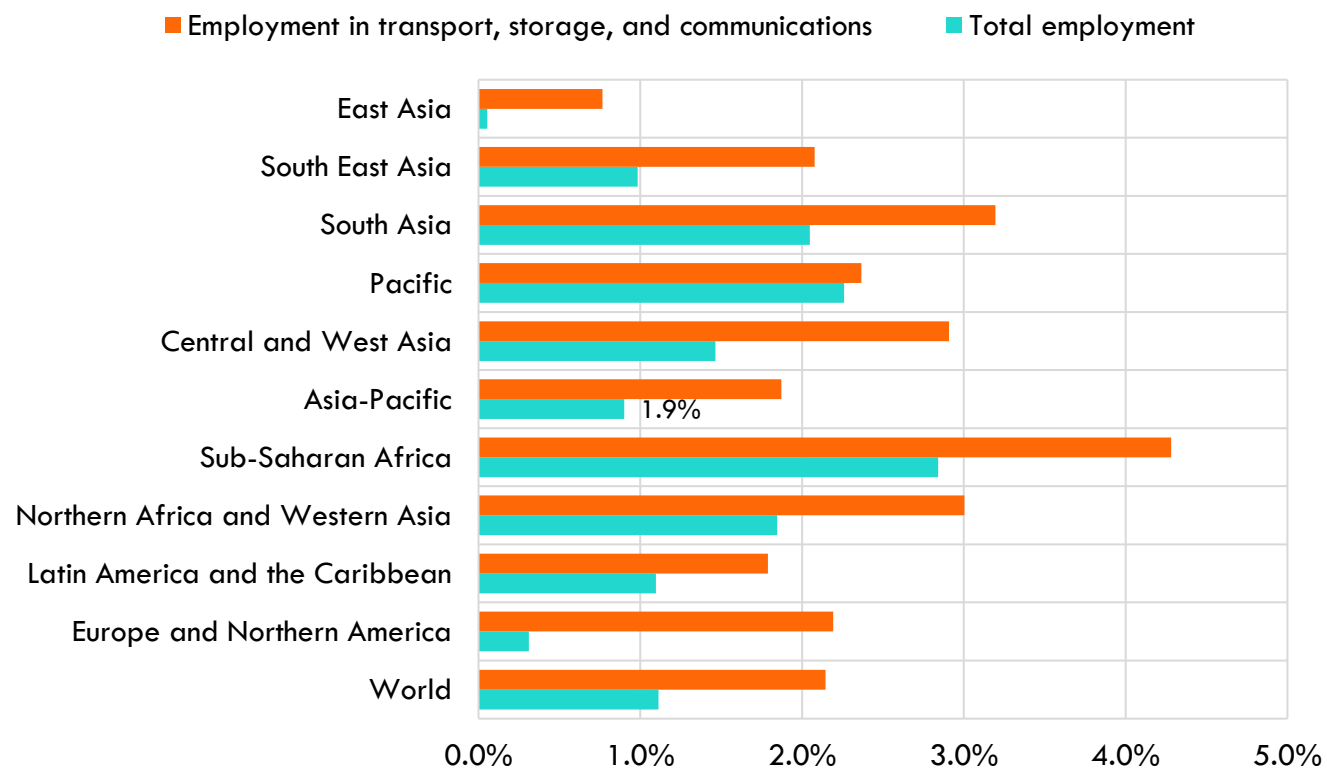
SDG 1.5	SDG 5.c	SDG 7.b	SDG 7.a	SDG 8.1	SDG 8.5	SDG 9.1
SDG 2.3	SDG 6.3	SDG 9.4	SDG 11.7	SDG 12.2	SDG 12.3	SDG 12.c
SDG 3.6	SDG 7.1	SDG 11.2	SDG 13.1	SDG 14.1	SDG 16.6	SDG 16.7
SDG 3.9	SDG 7.2	SDG 11.5	SDG 13.2	SDG 16.10	SDG 17.3	SDG 17.11
SDG 5.5	SDG 7.3	SDG 11.6	SDG 13.3	SDG 17.1	SDG 17.17	SDG 17.19



TRANSPORT AND THE ECONOMY

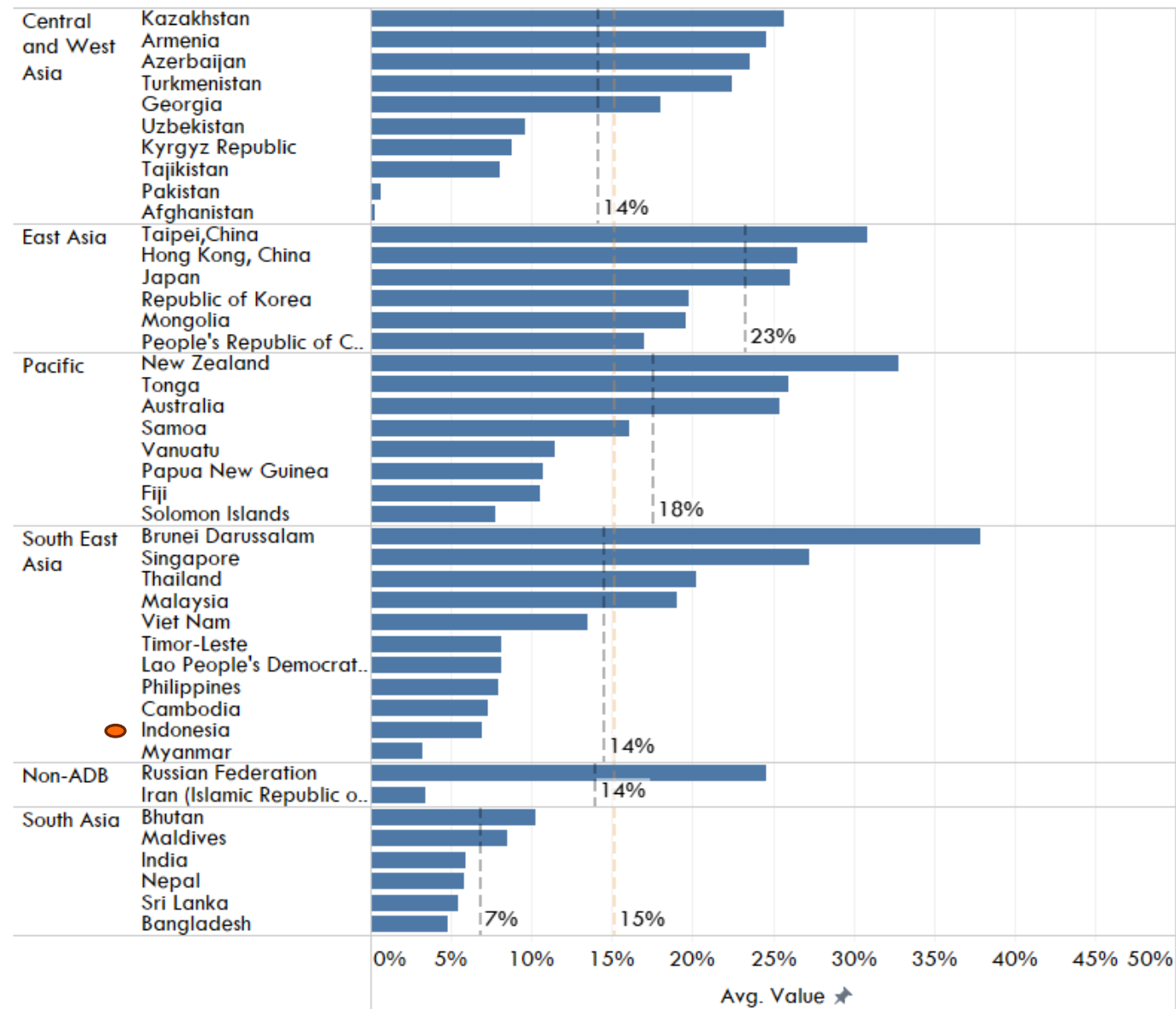
Employment in the Transport Sector in Asia and the Pacific

**Growth rate of total employment and in the transport sector
(2015-2022)**



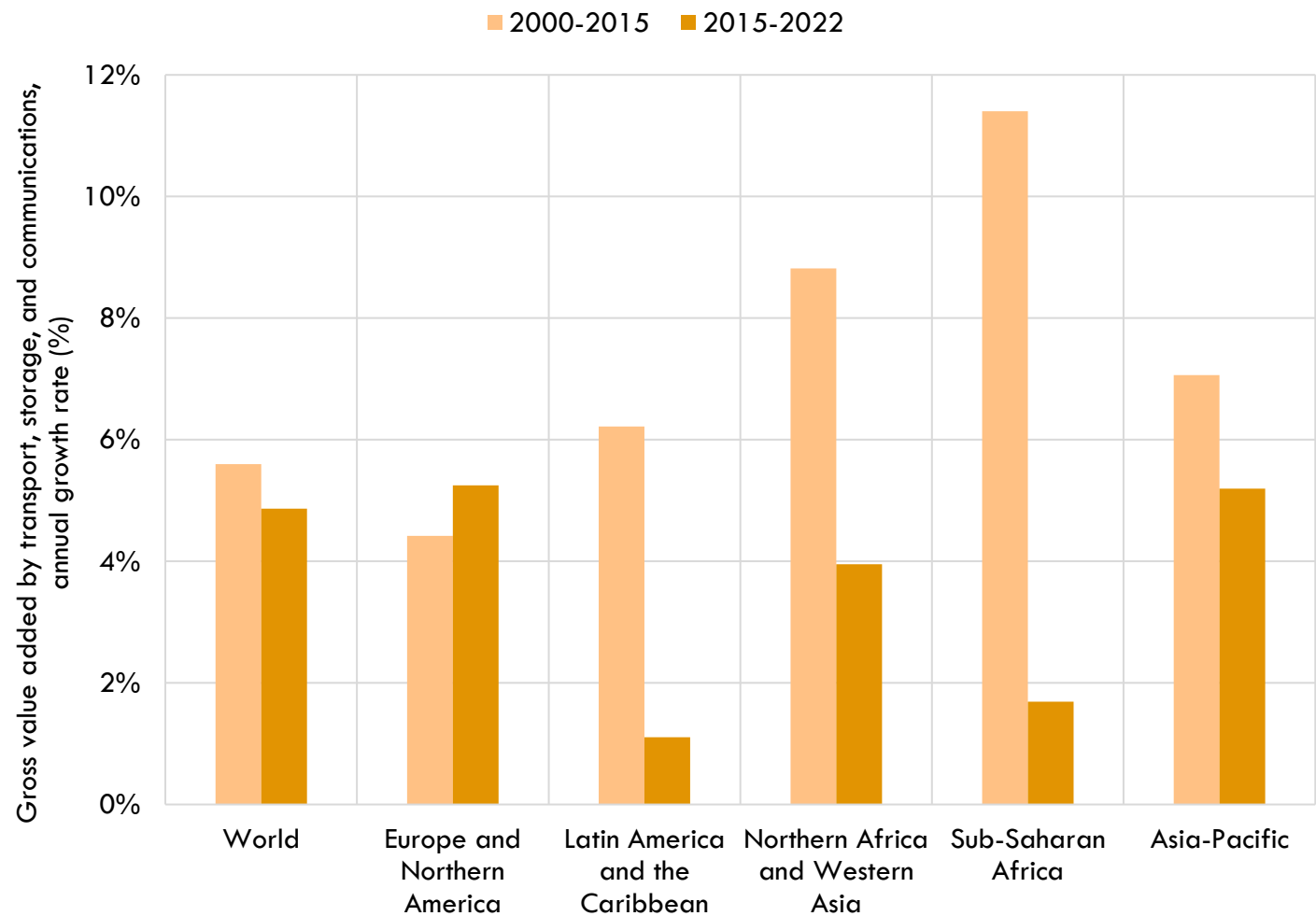
Female Employment in the Transport Sector

% Female in Employment Transport and Communications (2022)

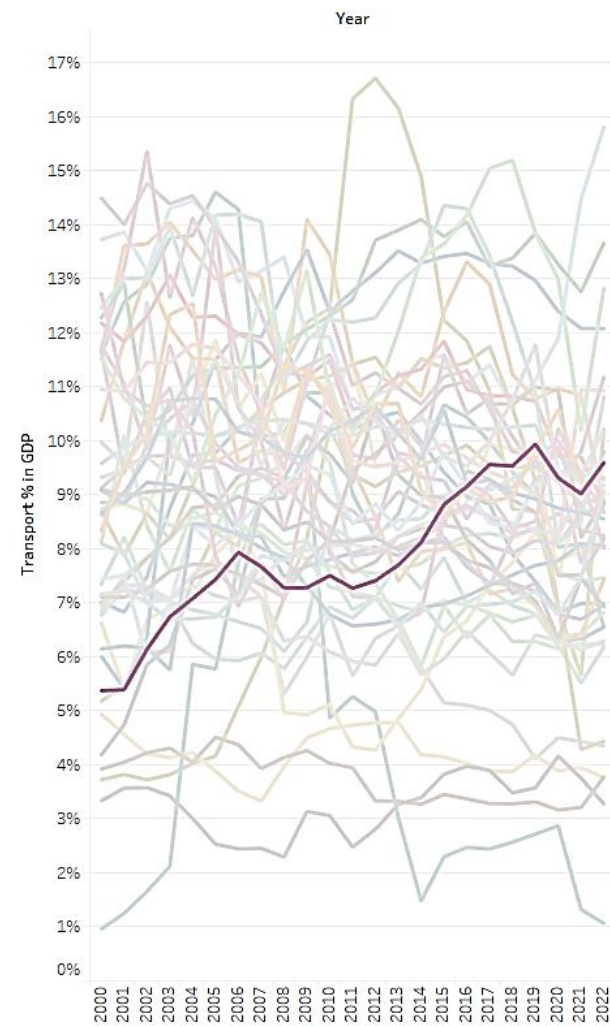


Transport Sector's Economic Impact

Gross Value Added by Transport, Storage, and Communications



Transport % in GDP

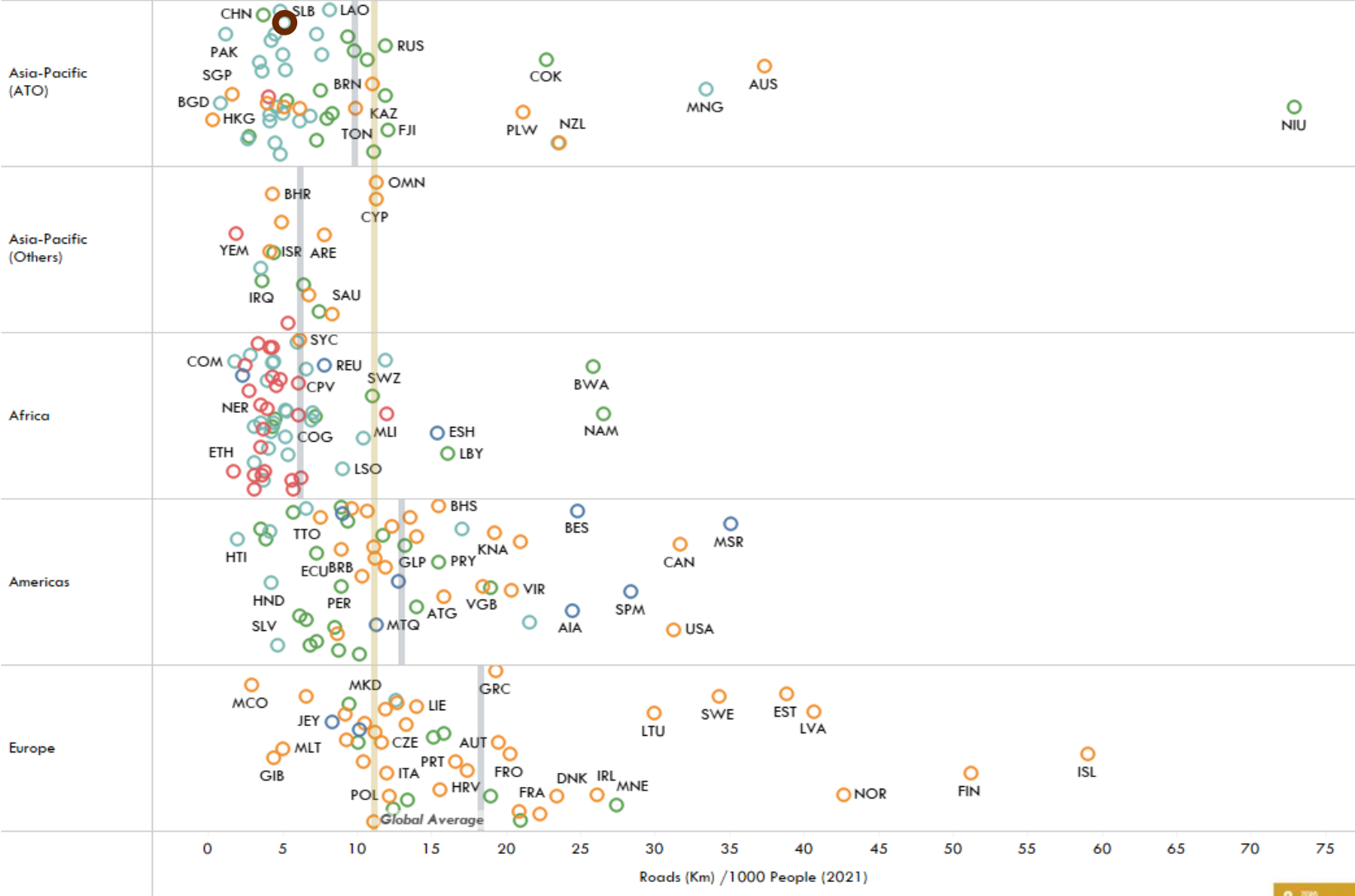


Source: ATO visualization based on the data from UN



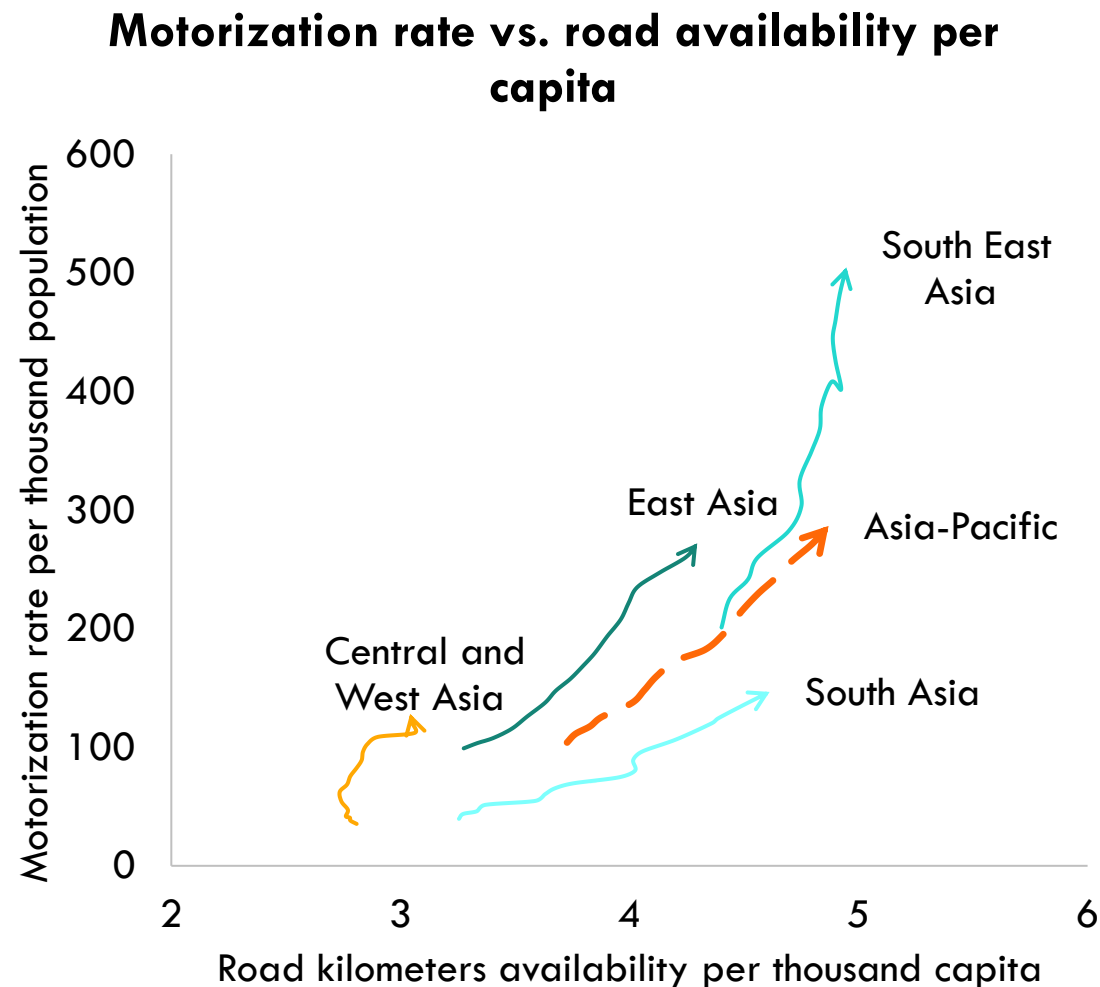
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Bridging the Gap: Road Infrastructure & Sustainable Development in Asia

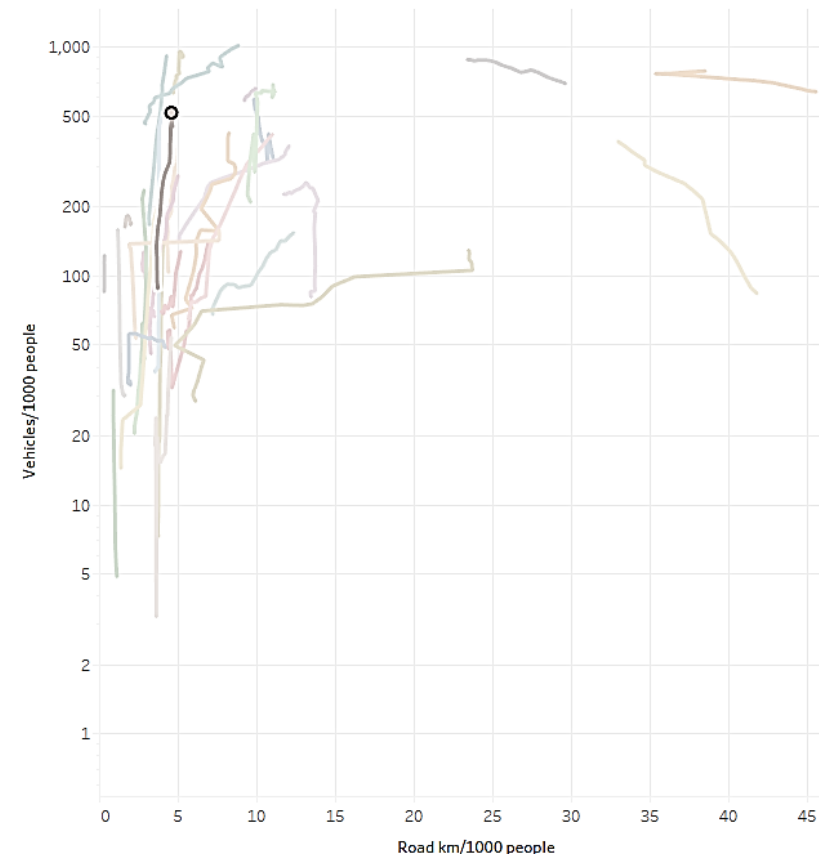


IDN: 4.55
Global: 11.1
Asia : 9.8

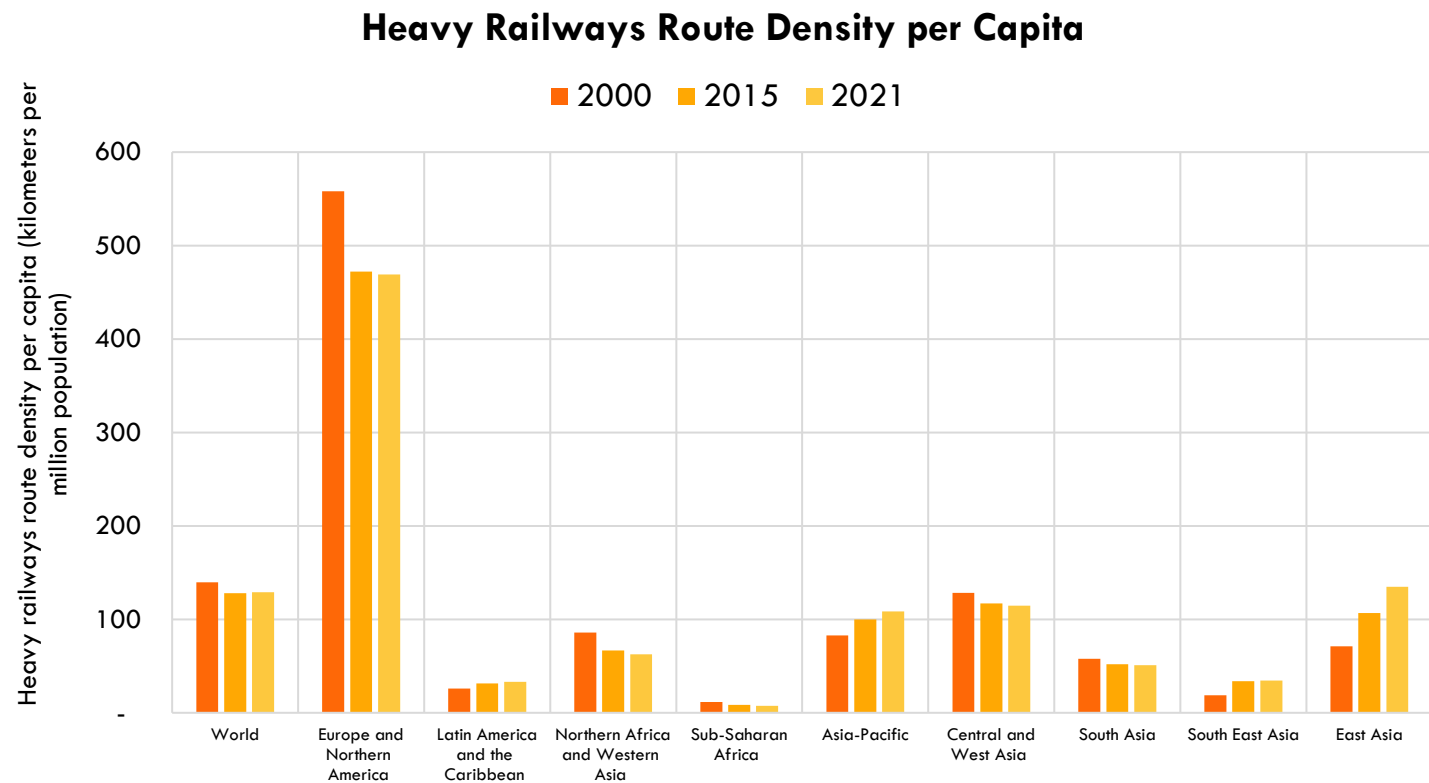
Asia's Motorization Boom: Outpacing Infrastructure



Motorization and Road Availability

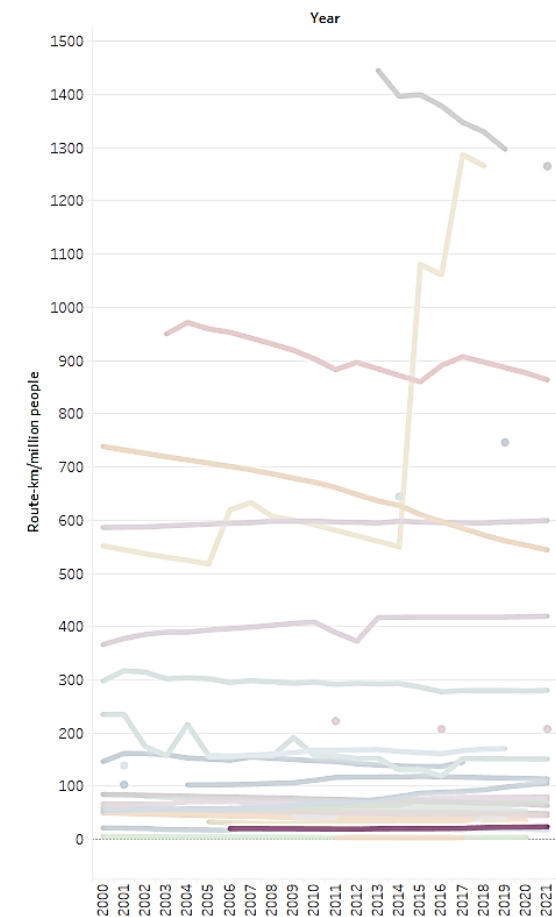


Bridging the Gap: Railway Infrastructure & Sustainable Development in Asia



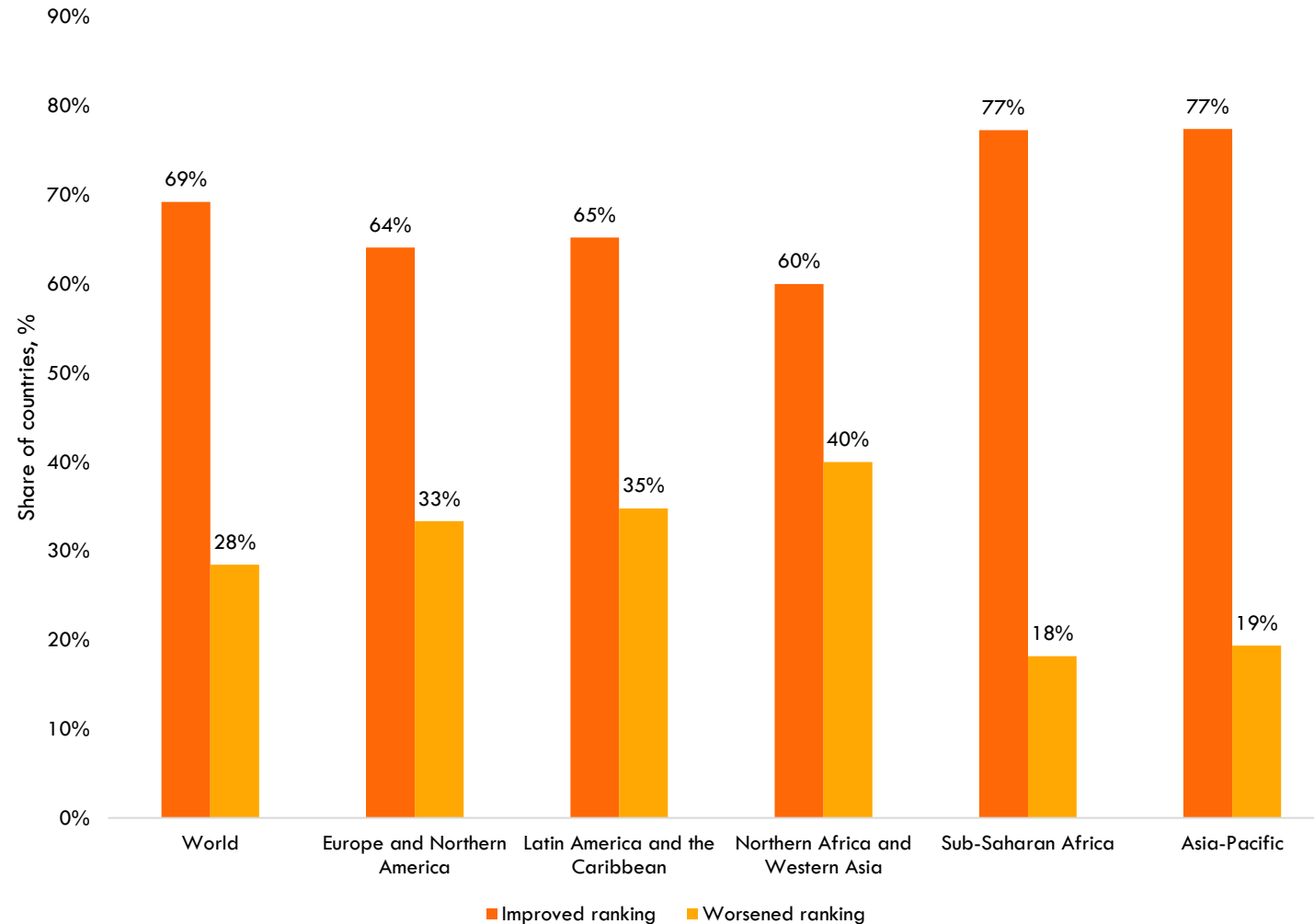
Source: ATO National Database INF-TTI-018 (UIC 2023). (accessed June 2023).

Heavy Rail Route-km/million People

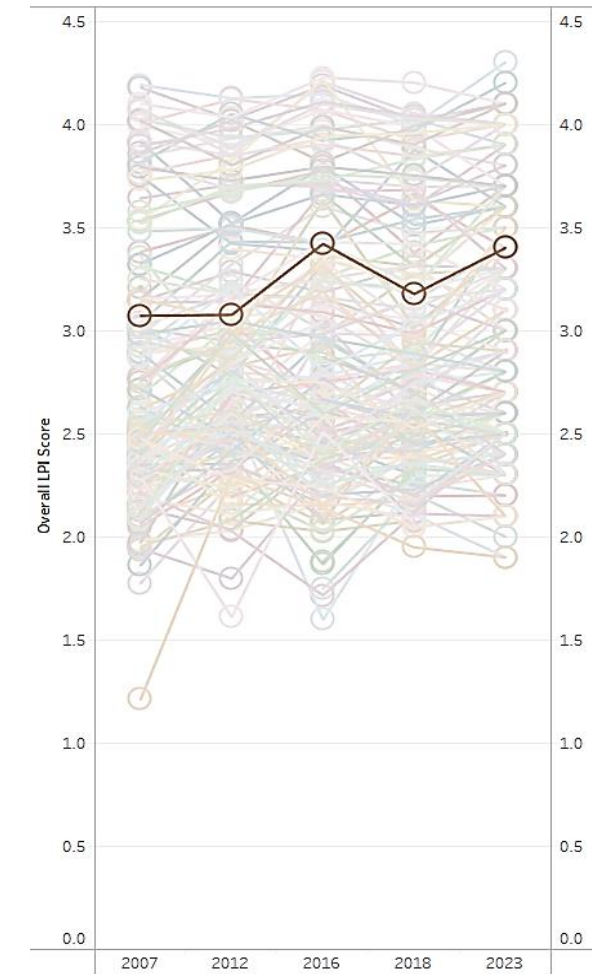


Logistics Performance Index

Share of countries with improved or worsened LPI ranking, 2016-2023



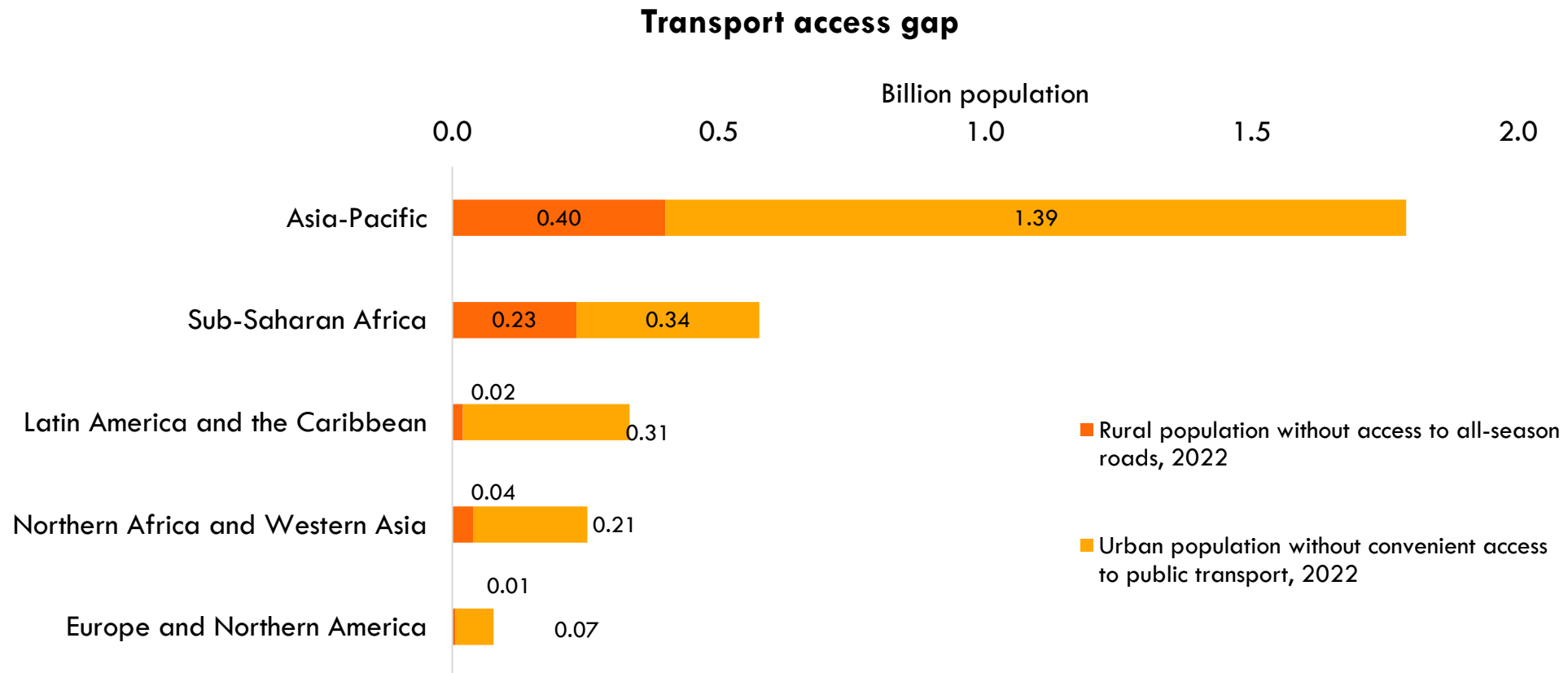
Overall LPI





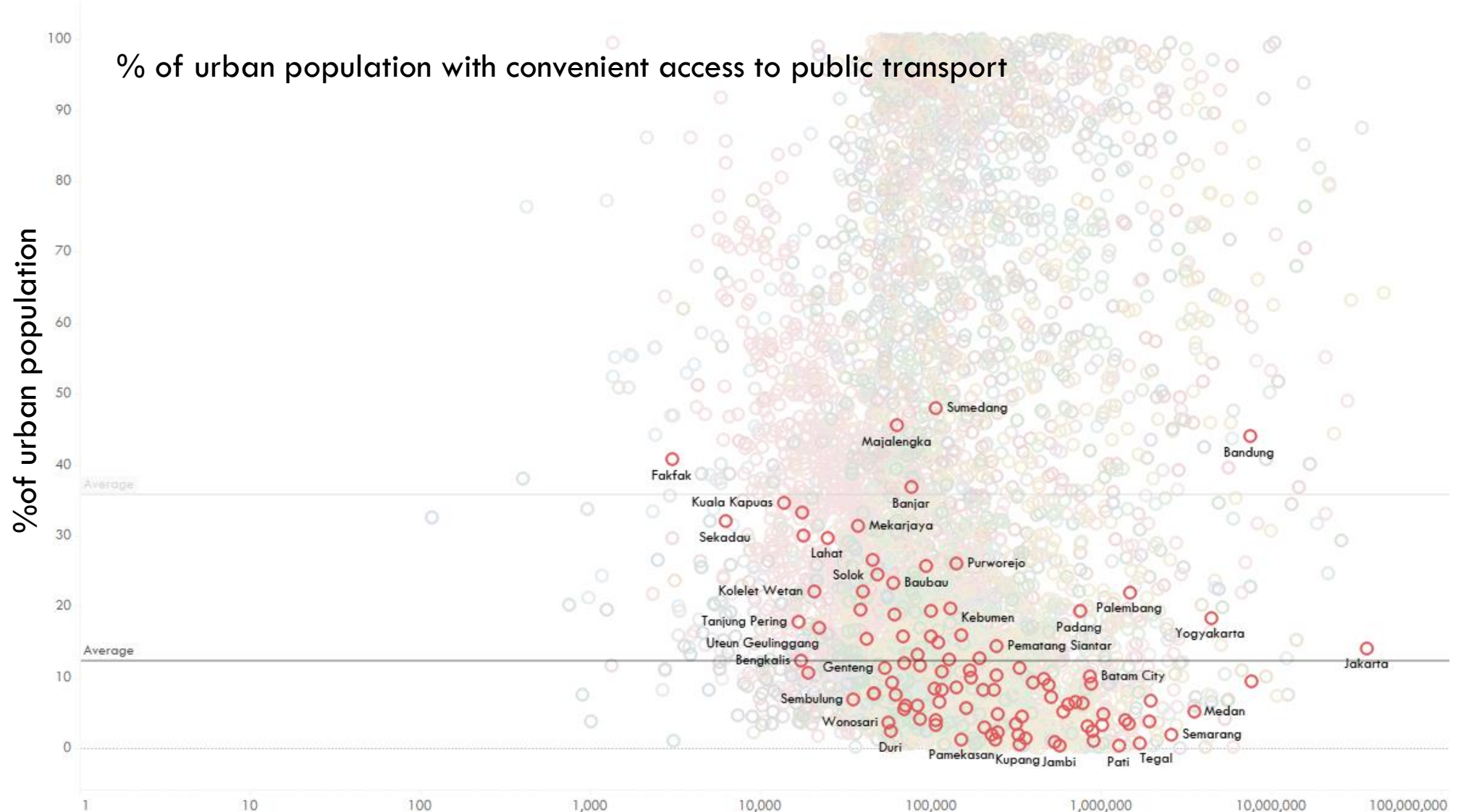
URBAN AND RURAL TRANSPORT

1.8 billion people in the Asia-Pacific region lack access to transport infrastructure

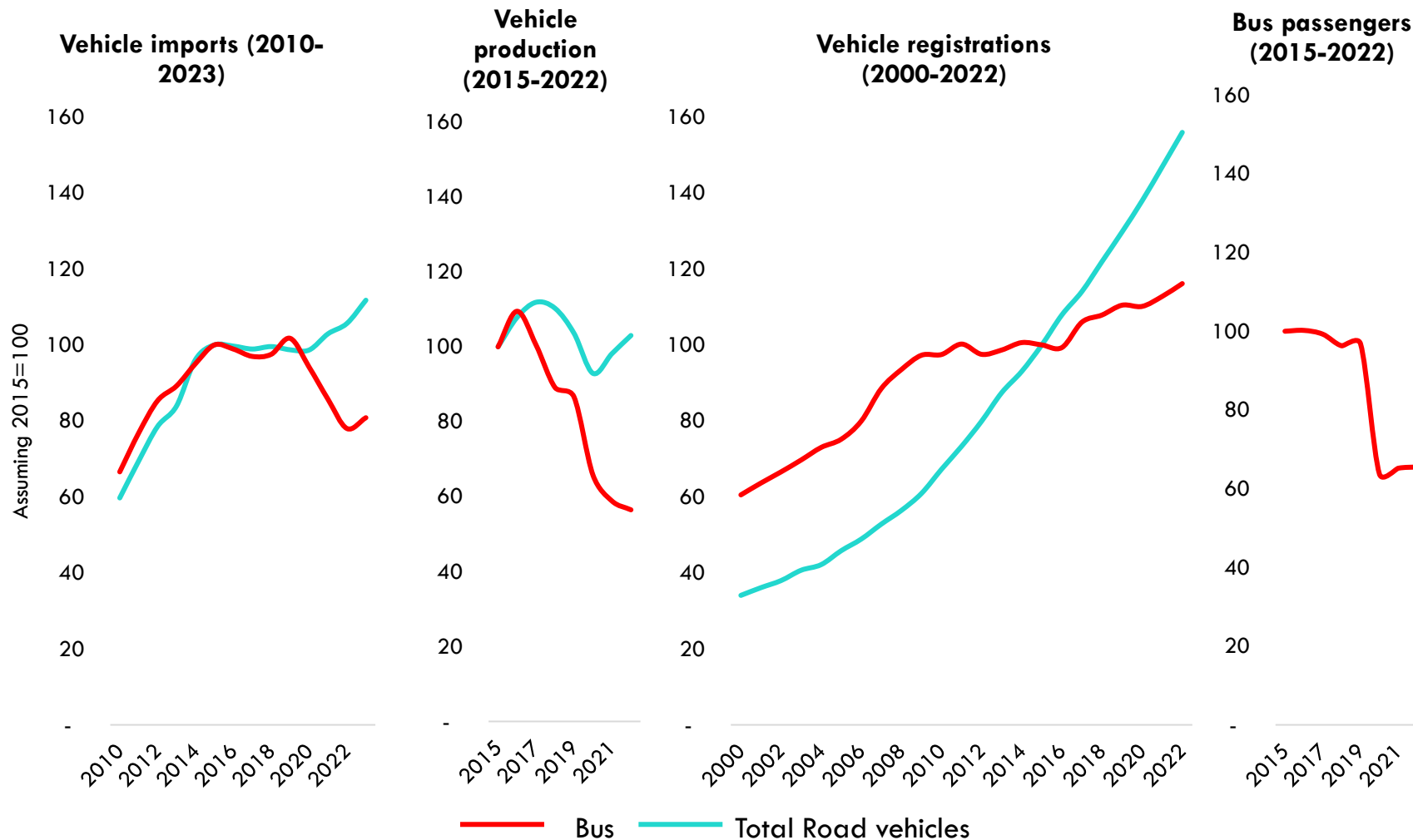


Source: ATO visualization based on the data from SDSN, UN Habitat

Urban Access



Gridlocked: Asia's Bus Crisis

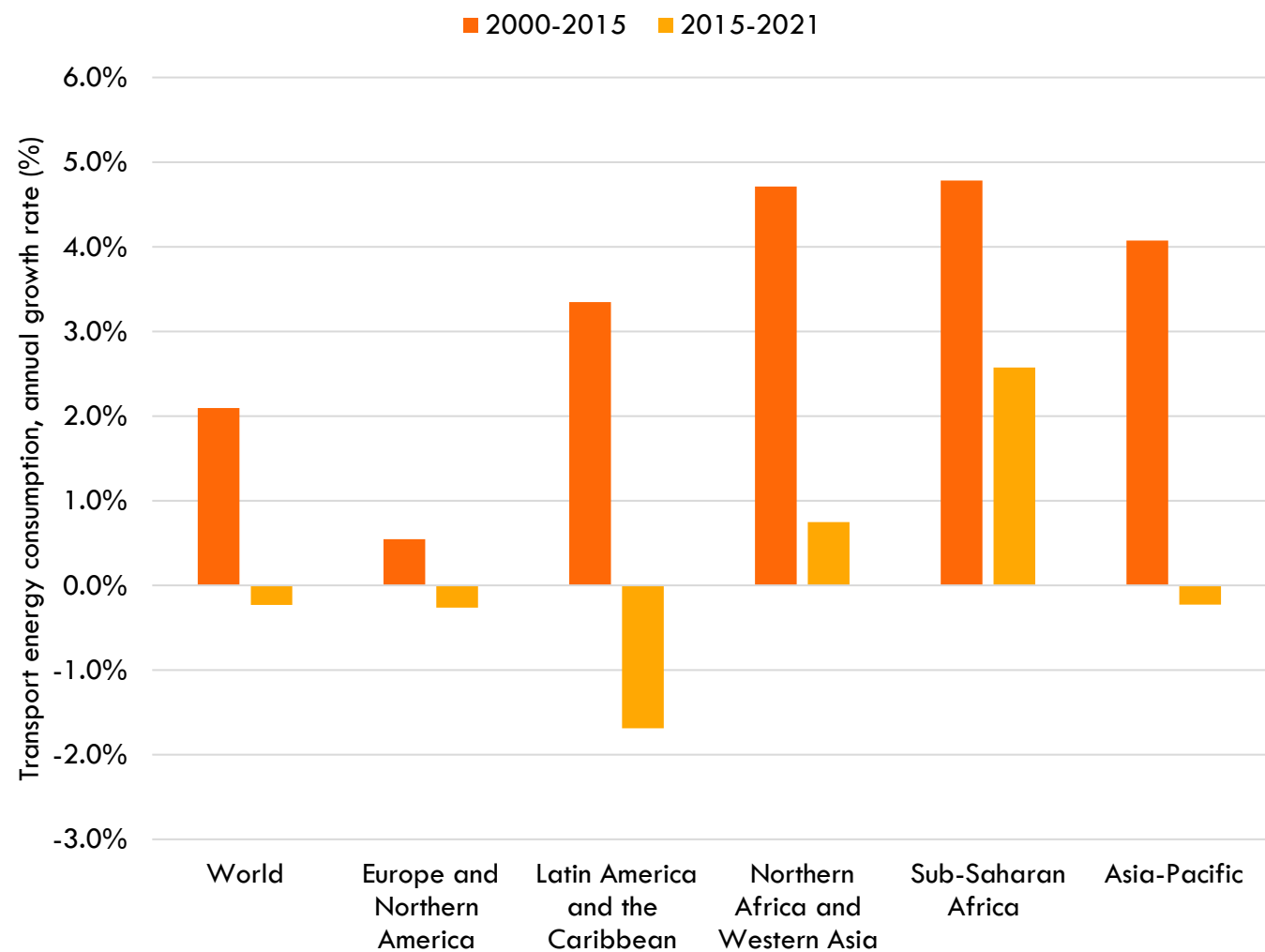


Note: Ridership includes other informal modes of transport also. Source: ATO visualization based on data from OICA, ITC, country stats

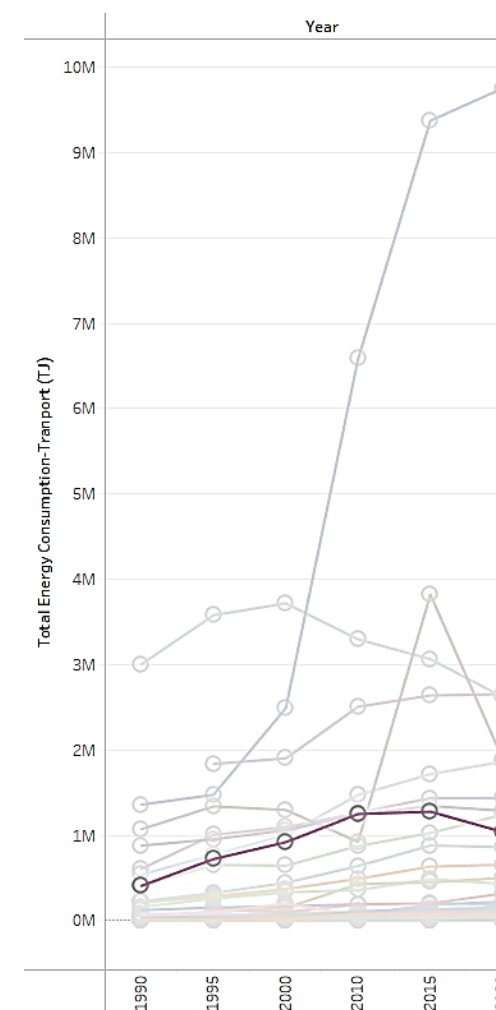


TRANSPORT AND ENERGY

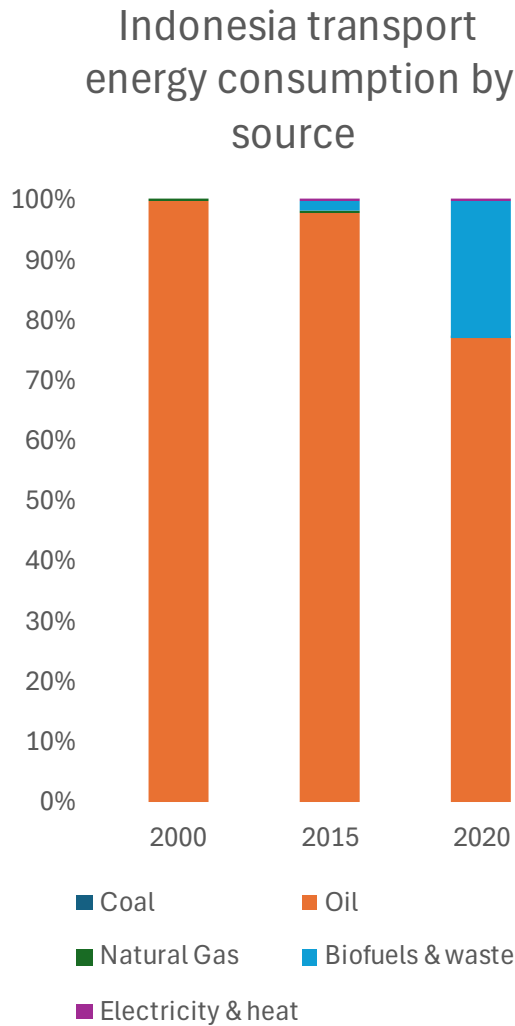
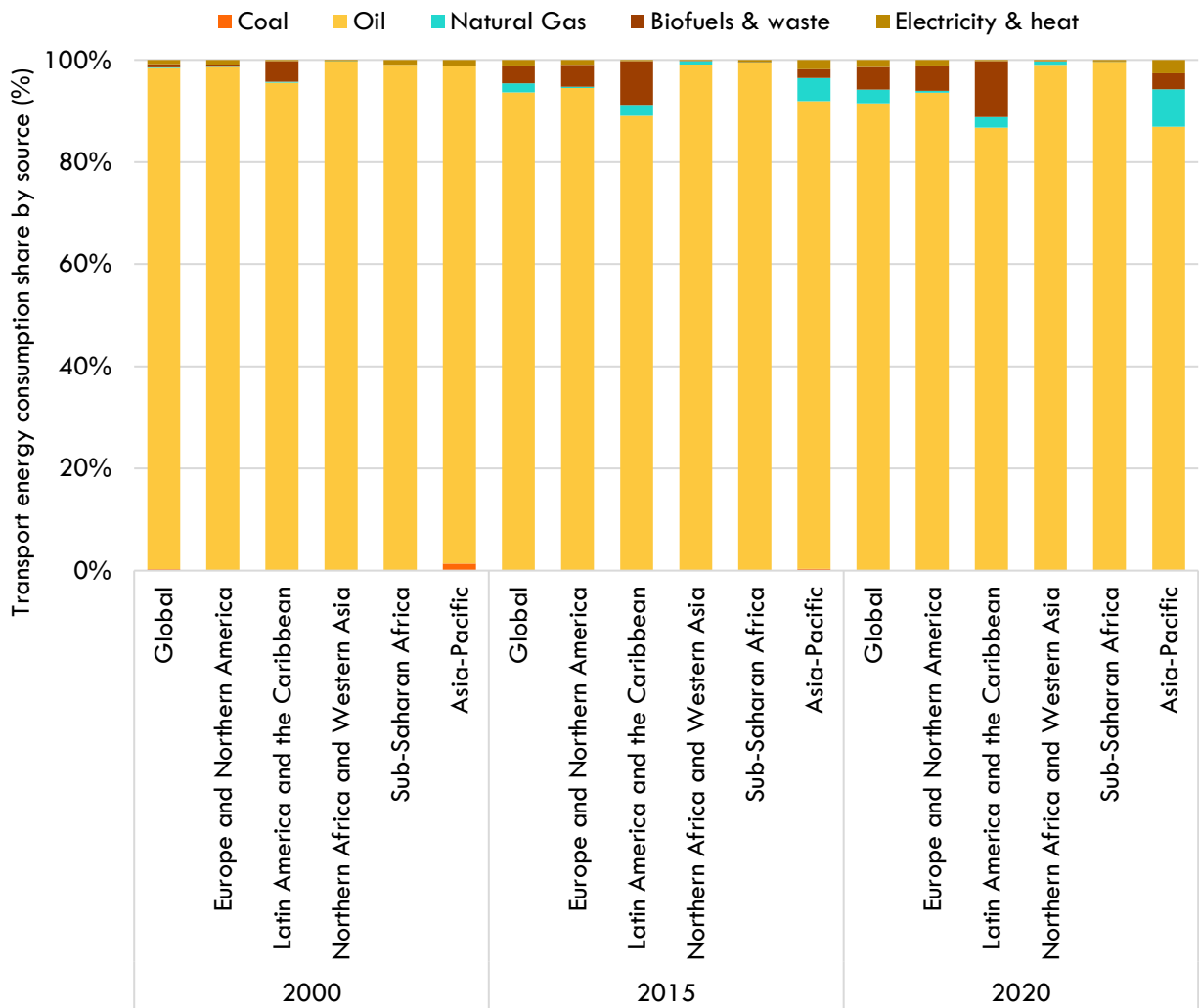
Transport Energy Consumption



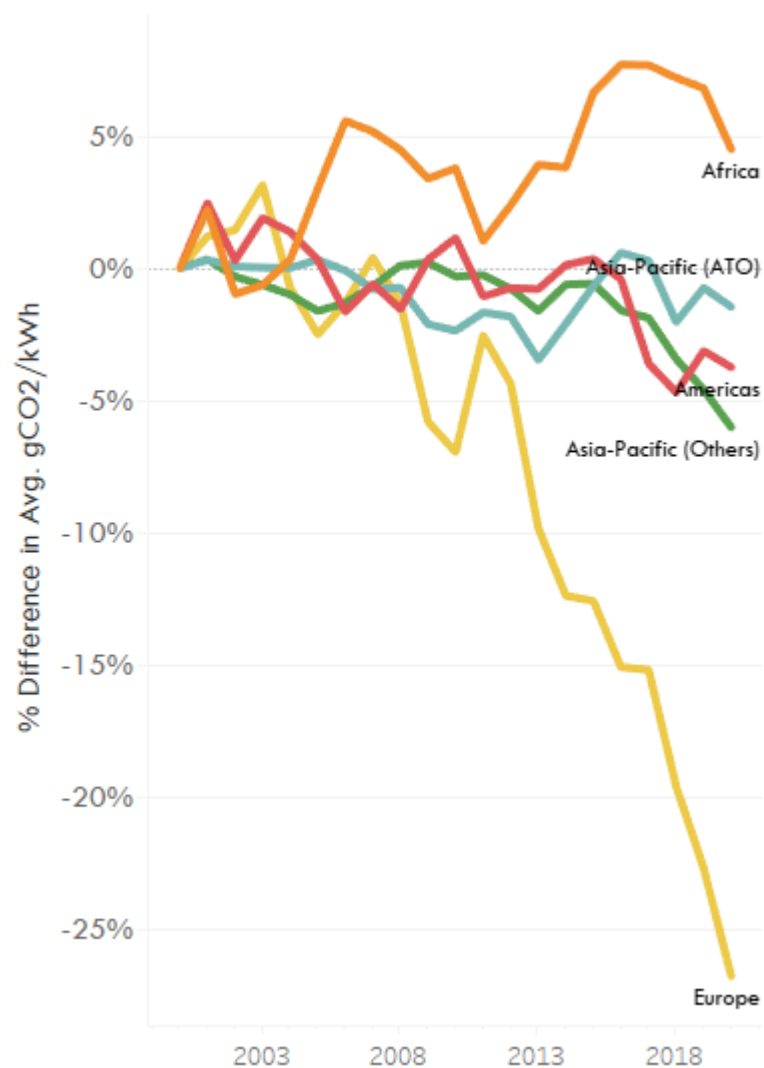
Transport Energy Consumption



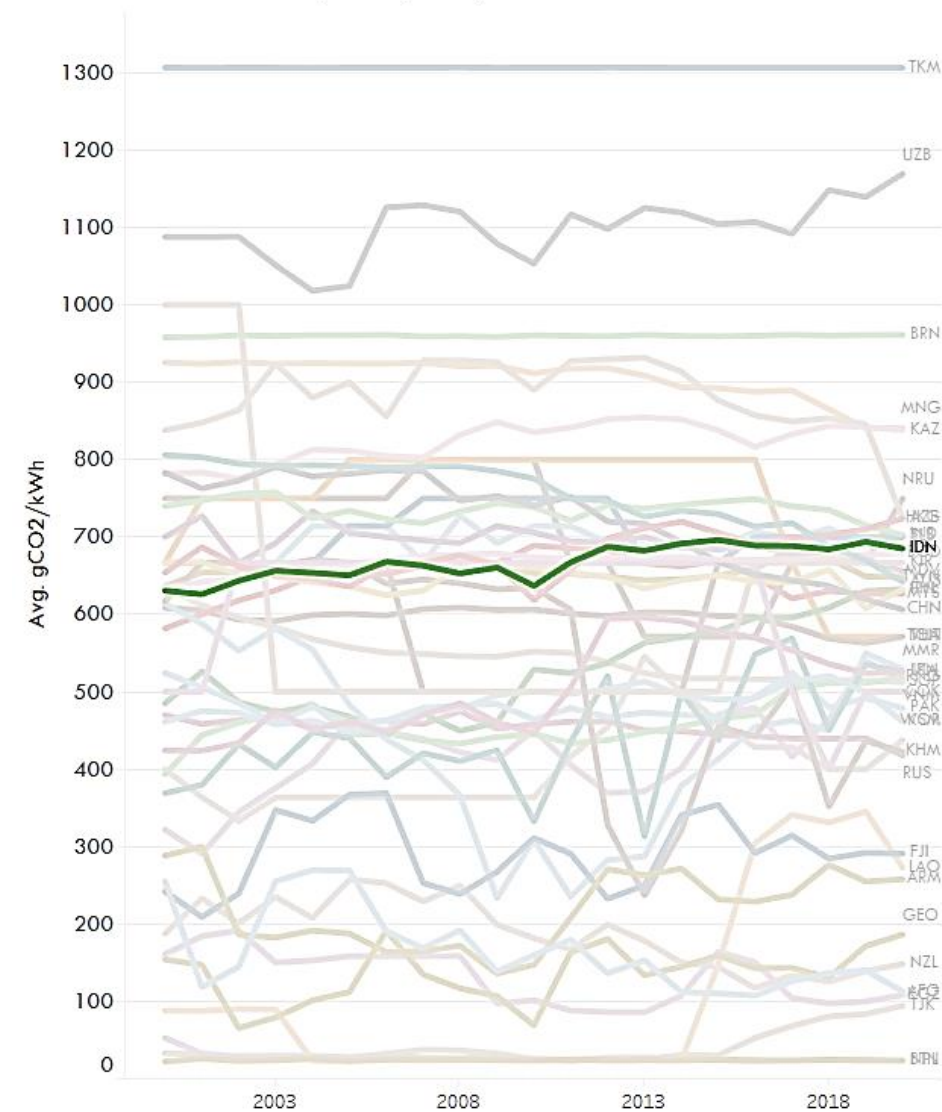
Transport Energy Consumption By Fuel and Mode



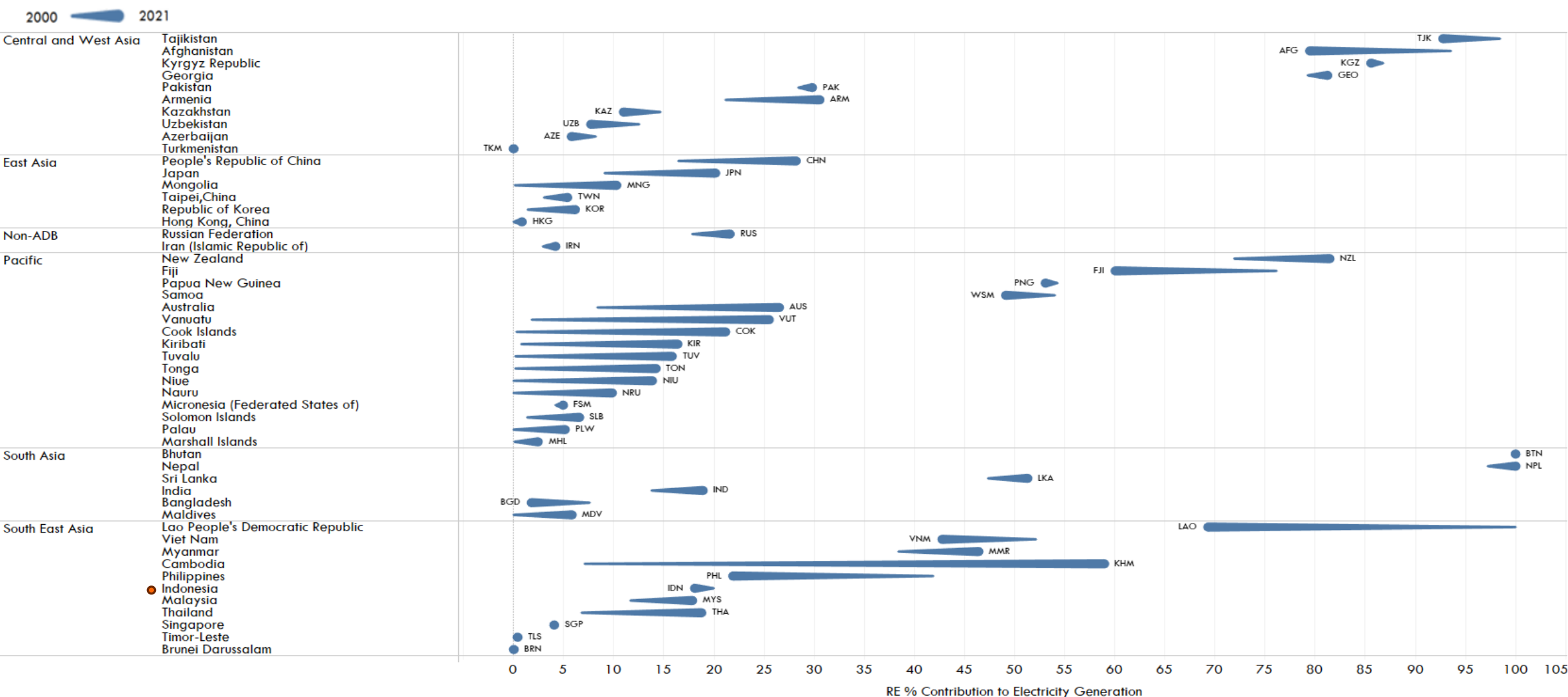
Decarbonising Electricity Grid



CO₂ Emission Factor (gCO₂/kWh)

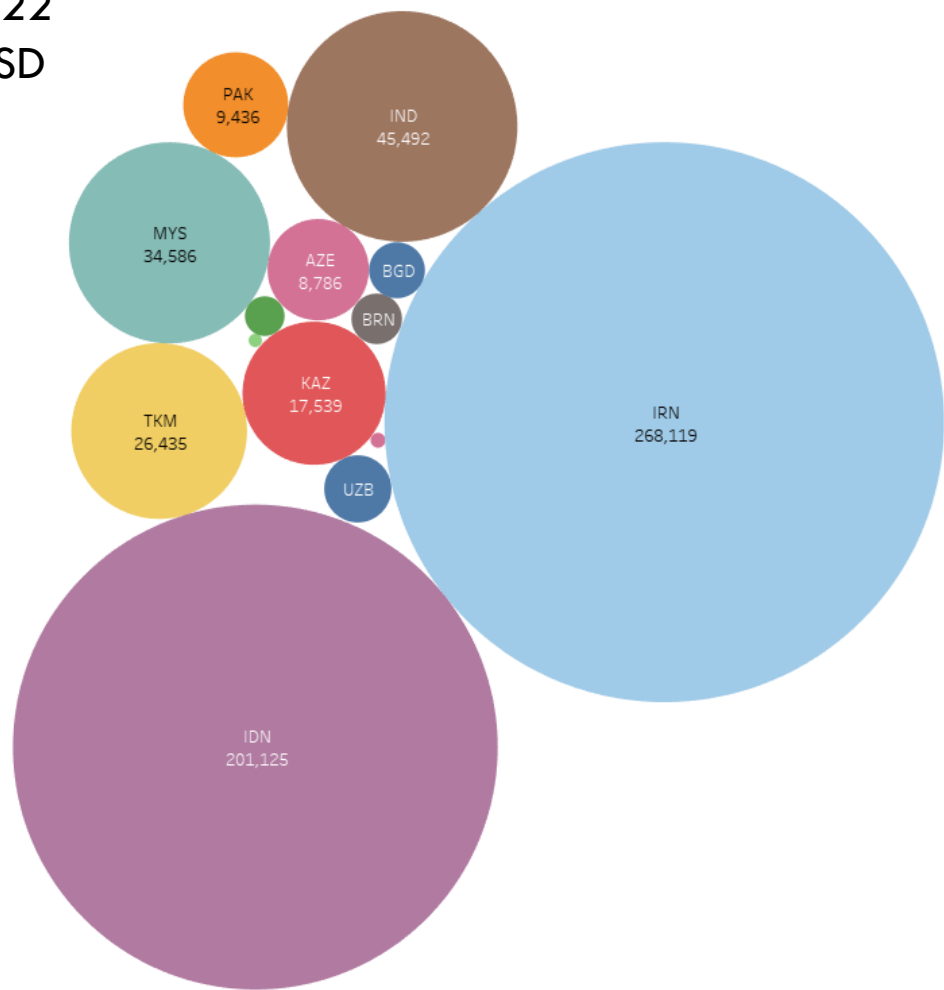


Renewable energy (% Generation)

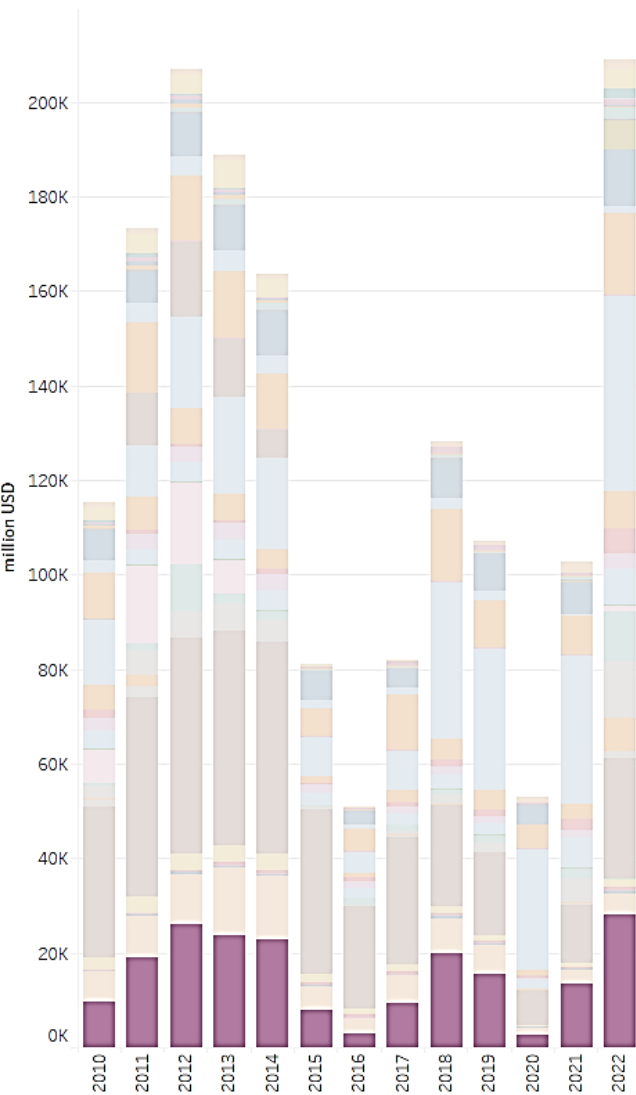


Increasing Fossil Fuel Subsidies

2010-2022
Million USD



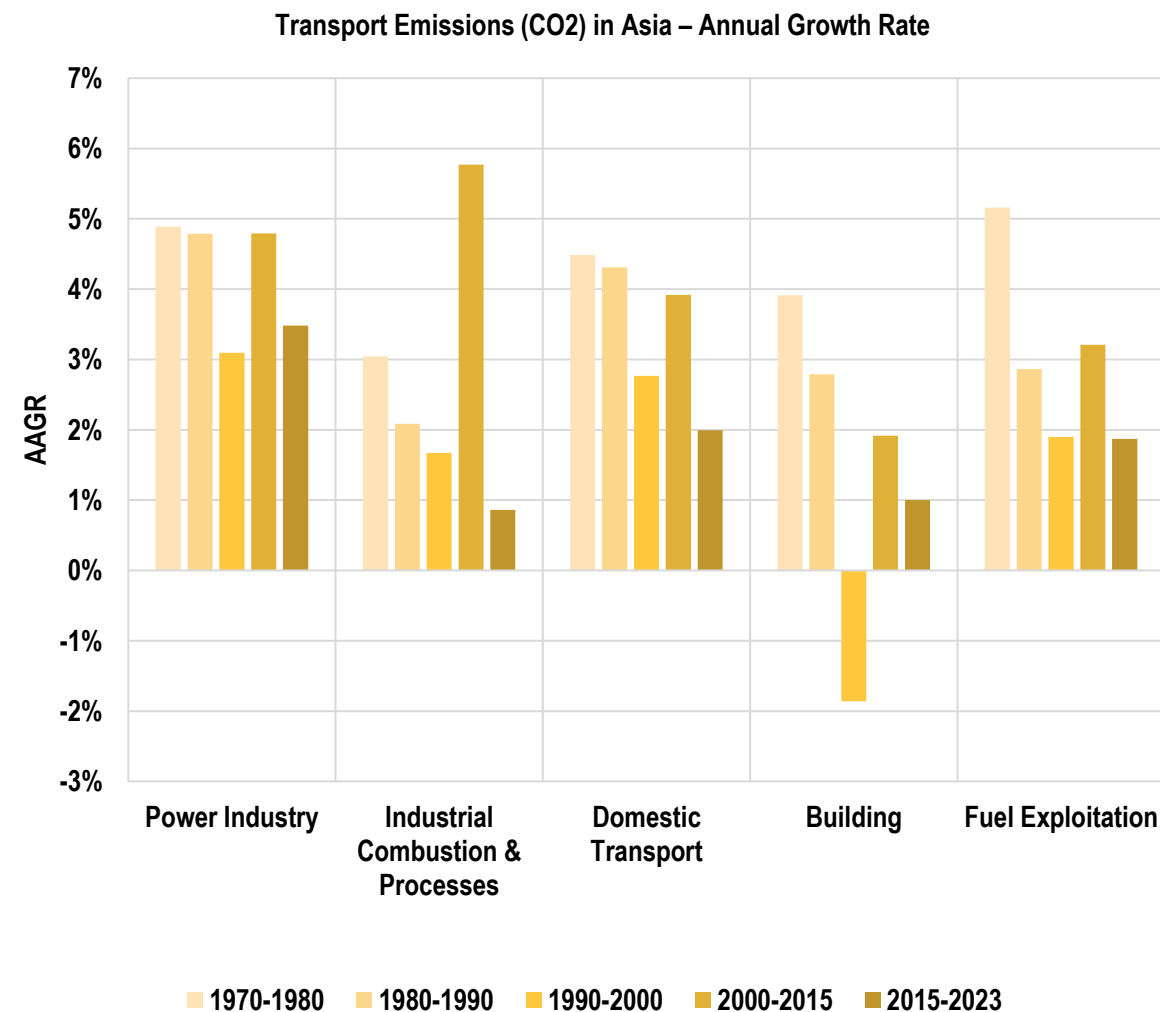
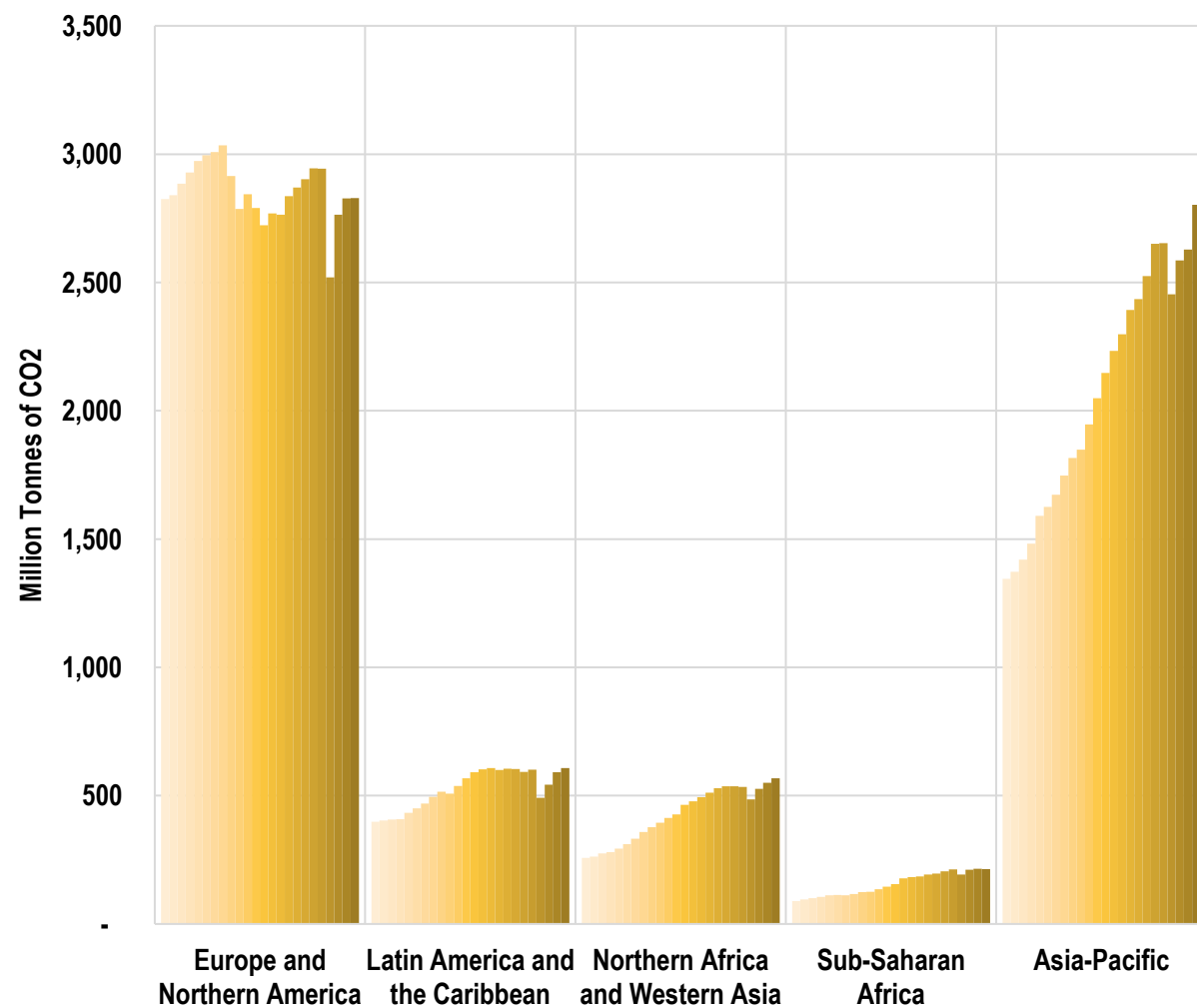
Transport Fossil Fuel Subsidy





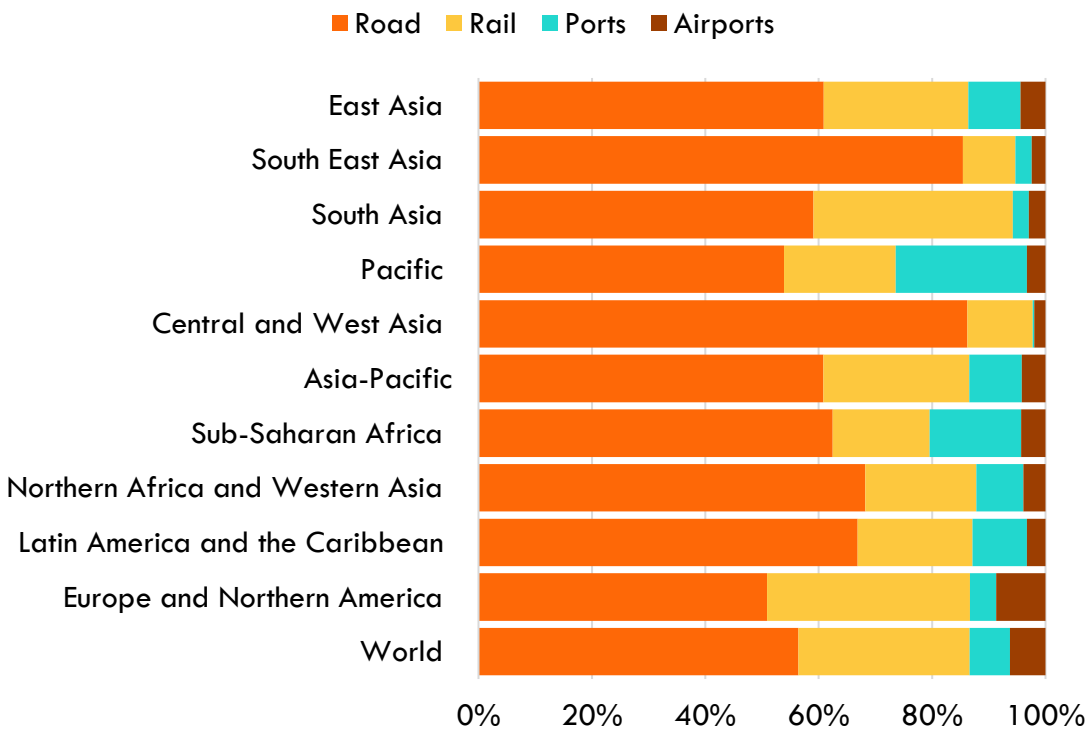
TRANSPORT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Asia's Transport Emissions: Growth Amidst Global Trends

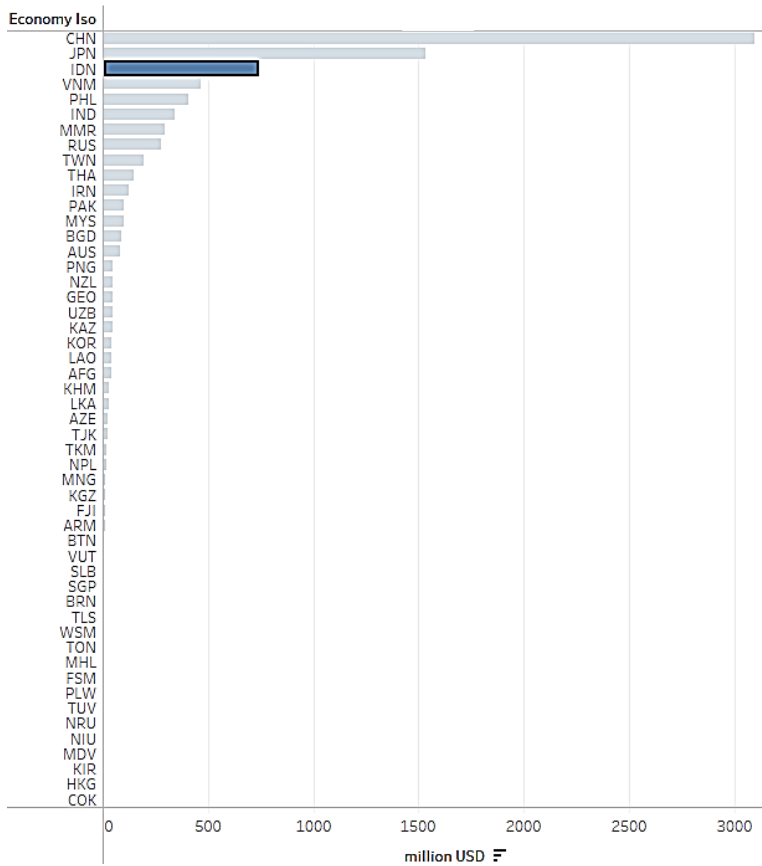


Multi-Hazard Expected Annual Damages to Transport Surface Infrastructure

Multi - Hazard Expected Annual Damages to Transport Infrastructure distributed by mode



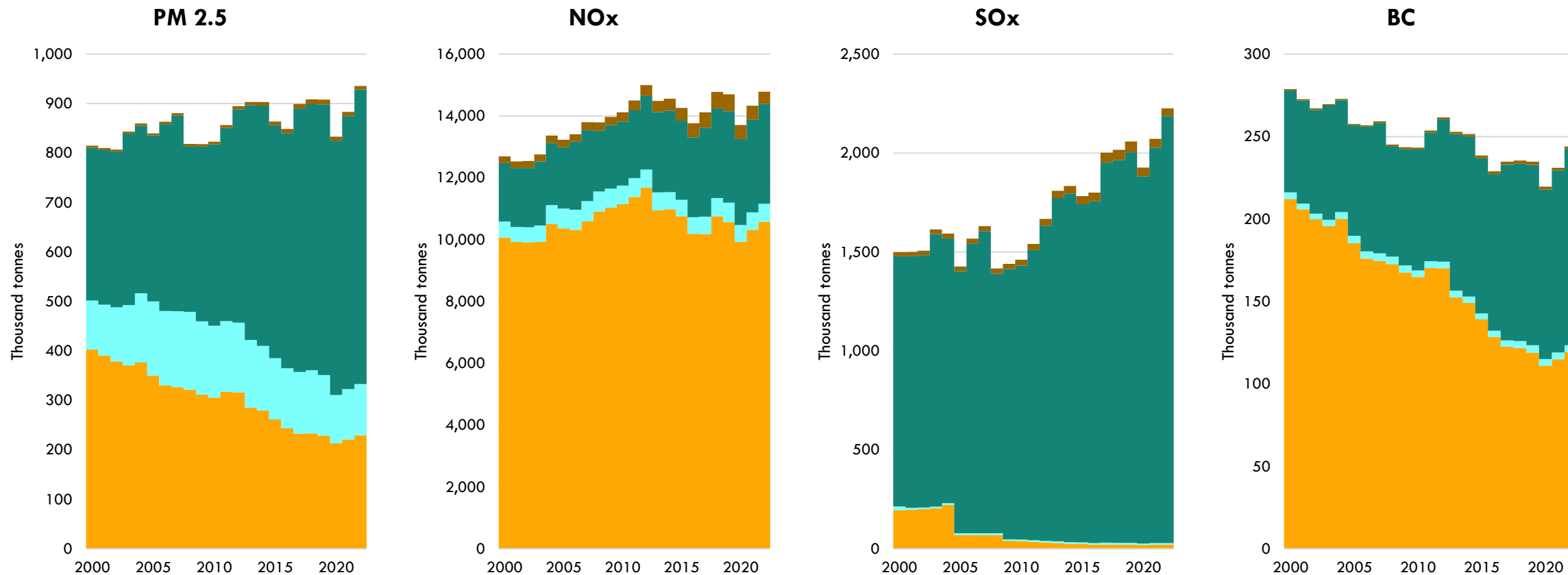
Multi-Hazard Expected Annual Damages



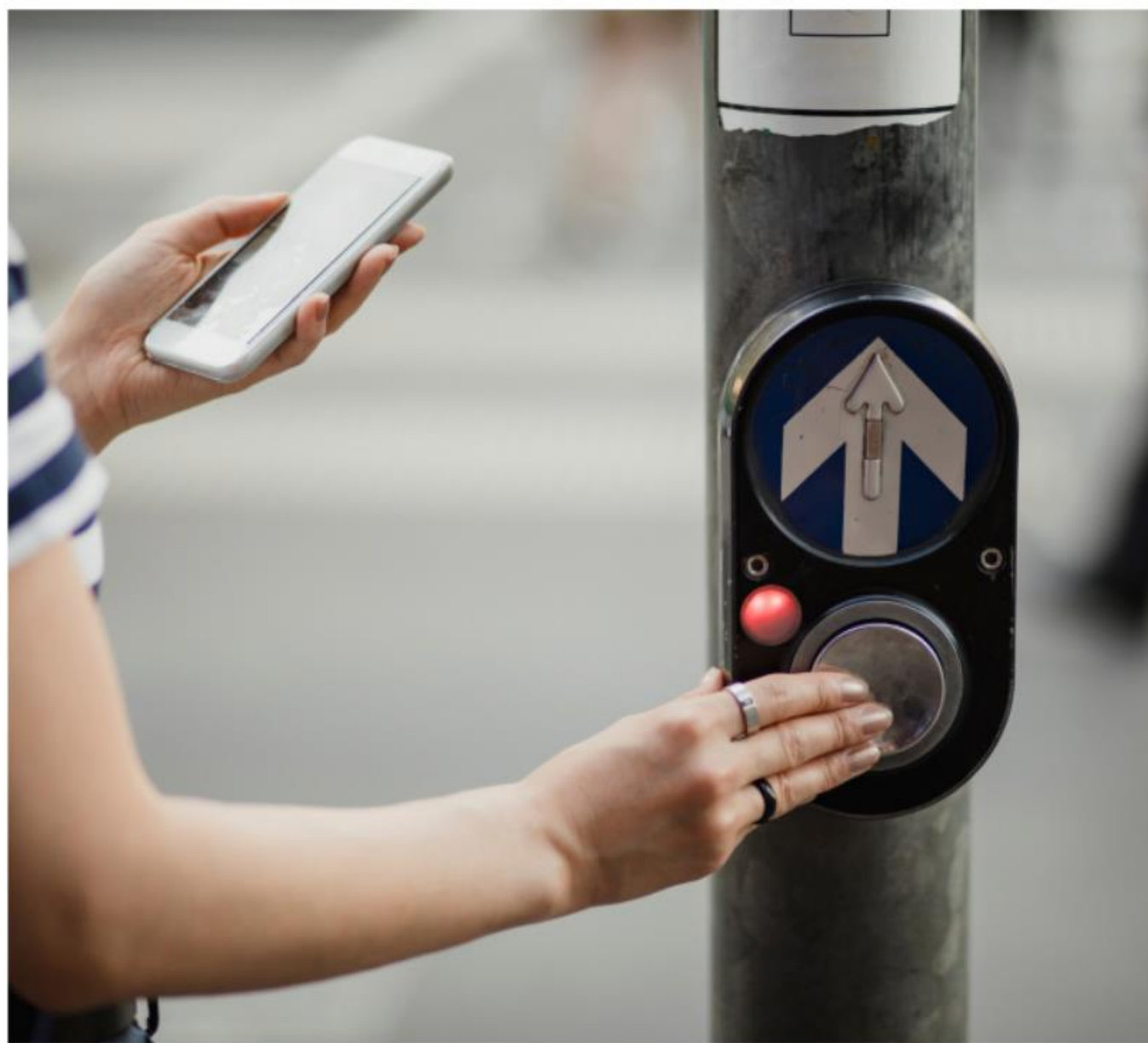


TRANSPORT AND AIR POLLUTION

Transport air pollutant emissions

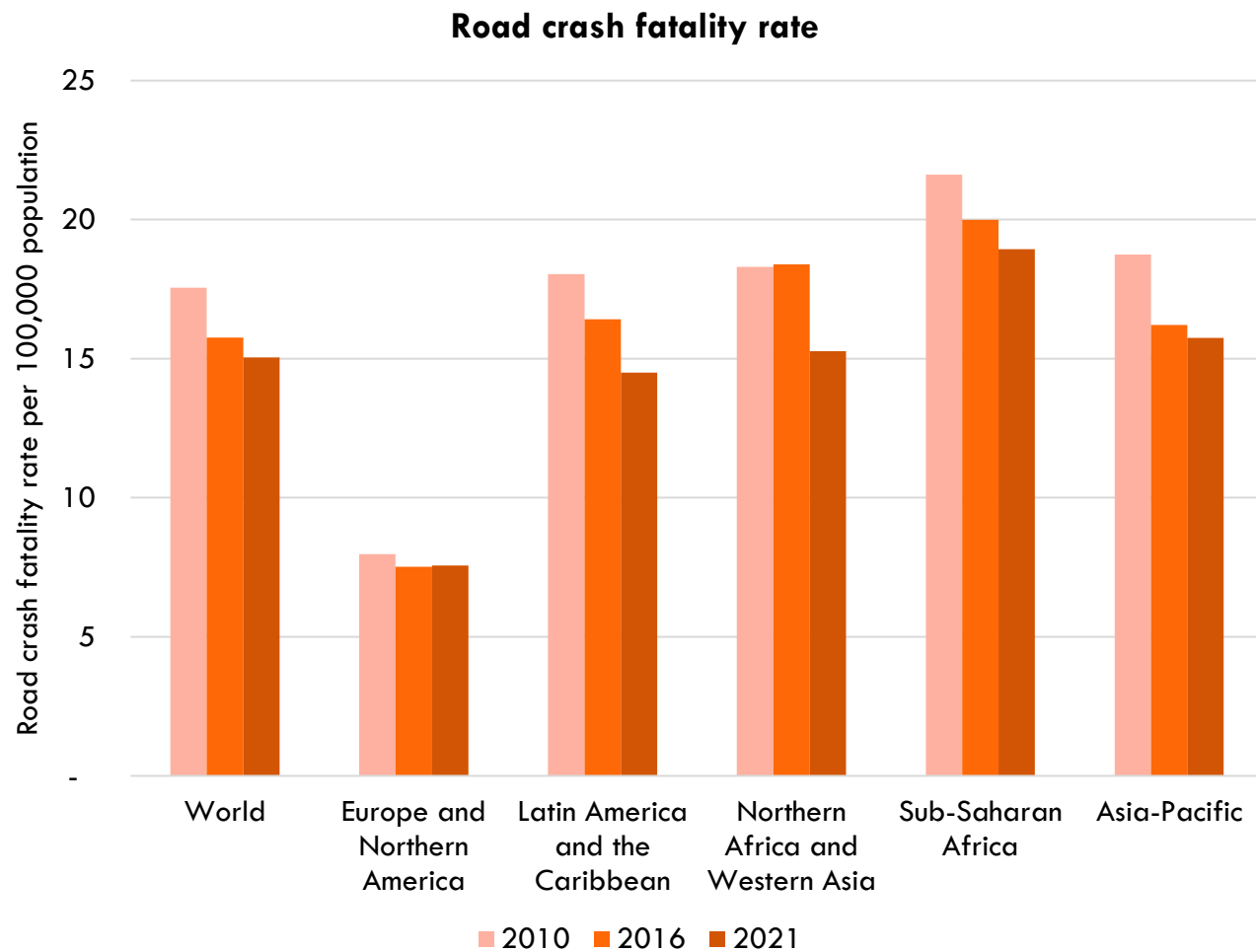


Source: ATO (EDGAR)



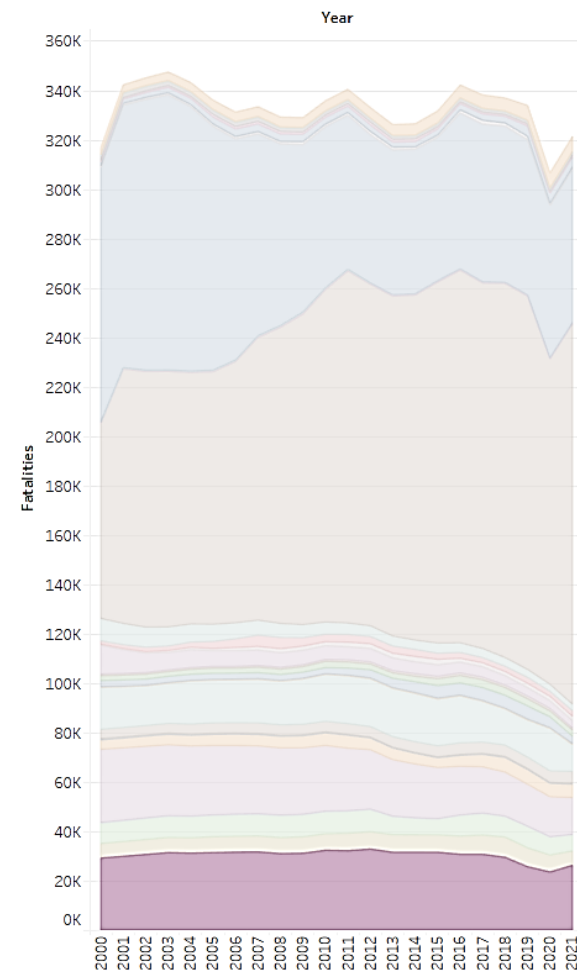
ROAD SAFETY

Road crash fatalities



Source: ATO visualization based on data from WHO

Road Crash Fatalities





TRANSPORT POLICY LANDSCAPE

Country wise coverage of the SDGs

	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	16	17
Tajikistan														
Azerbaijan														
Pakistan														
Uzbekistan														
Kyrgyz Republic														
Kazakhstan														
Mongolia														
Papua New Guinea														
Solomon Islands														
Vanuatu														
Marshall Islands														
Sri Lanka														
Bangladesh														
Bhutan														
Maldives														
Nepal														
Myanmar														
Viet Nam														
Cambodia														
Timor-Leste														
Lao People's Democratic Republic														
Indonesia														
Thailand														
Malaysia														
Philippines														

Key Insights



- **Employment:** The transport sector is a significant and growing source of employment in Asia, outpacing other sectors.
- **Economic Contribution:** Transport contributes substantially to Asia's GDP, but growth has slowed down since 2015.
- **Infrastructure:** Asia's road and rail infrastructure development has progressed but remains inadequate compared to developed regions. Growth rates have slowed since adopting the SDGs.
- **Logistics and Connectivity:** Global logistics performance has improved, with Asia leading in the percentage of countries showing progress. Asia also boasts superior liner shipping connectivity.
- **Access :** Urban and Rural access presents a 1.8 billion challenge.
- **Energy :** Transport energy consumption growth has slowed post-SDGs, and energy intensity has improved. The adoption of renewable energy in transport is increasing but remains low. Electric mobility adoption is growing rapidly, but the high carbon intensity of electricity grids in Asia poses a challenge.
- **Subsidies and Finance:** Fossil fuel subsidies in transport declined initially after SDG adoption but saw a sharp increase in 2022. Policymakers have, however, made progress in reducing transport's share of total subsidies.
- **Environmental Impacts:** Transport contributes to CO₂ emissions and air pollution. While road transport emissions have declined due to improved vehicle standards, emissions from other modes are on the rise.
- **Climate hazards** pose a significant financial risk to transport infrastructure.
- **Safety and Policy:** Progress on reducing road crash fatalities has slowed down since the SDGs. There's a growing recognition of the need to align transport policies with climate and sustainability goals.

***“ATO translates data into insights,
policies, and investments”***

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