

# POLICY LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW

Asia & Participating DMC Countries

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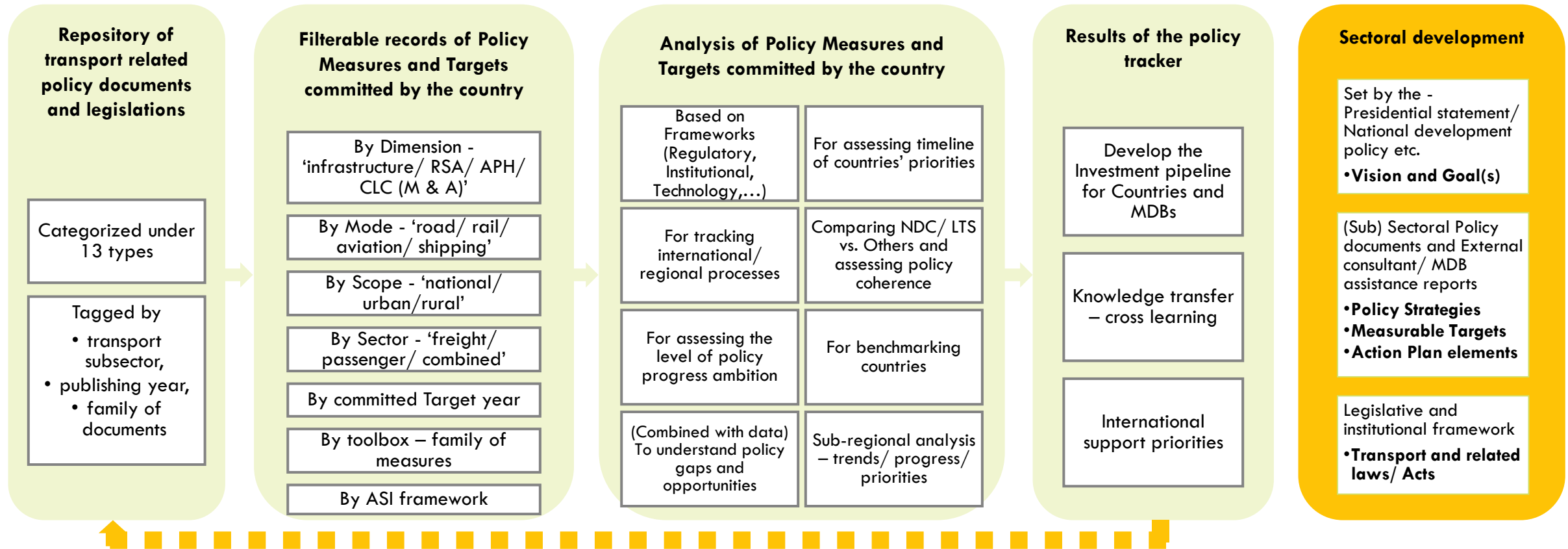
Co-Team Leads

Asian Transport Observatory

Advancing Transport Leadership,  
Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Tokyo  
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# ATO National Policy Tracker



**Notes:** RSA = Road Safety; APH = Air Pollution; CLC (M & A) = Climate Change (Mitigation and Adaptation); ASI = Avoid-Shift-Improve

For a sample of 41 countries

**760+ policy documents**

~ 19 documents per country  
(May 2025)

**9000+ policy measures**

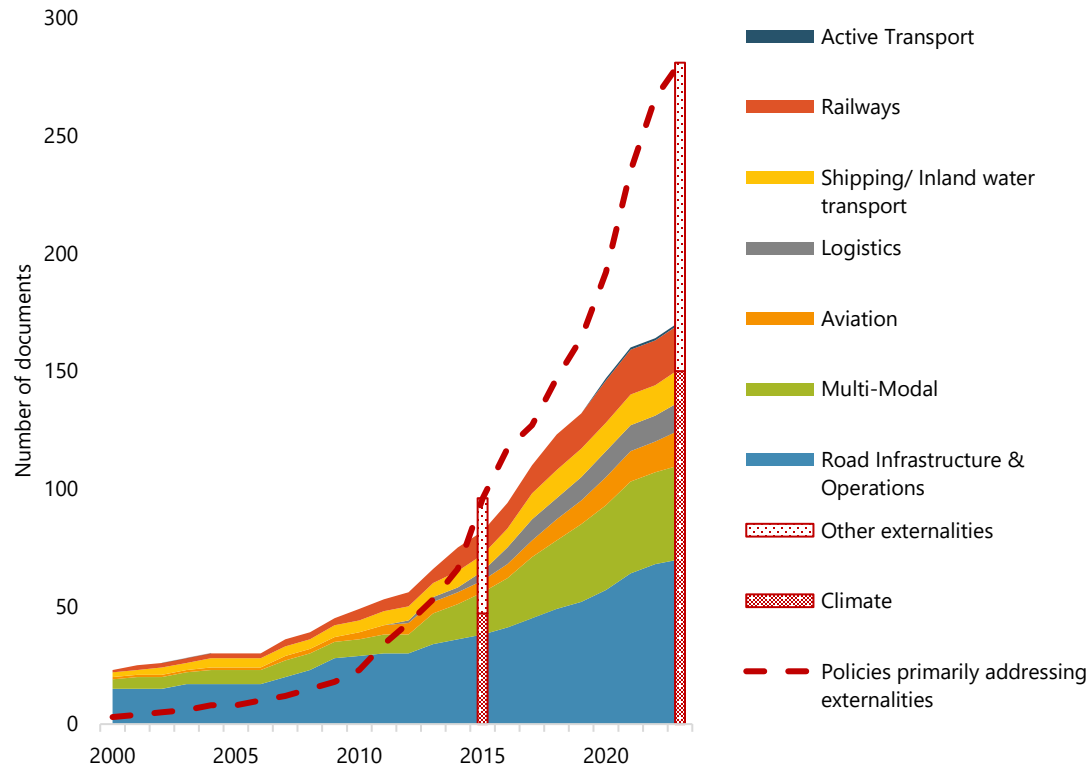
~ 220 policy measures per country  
(May 2025)

**820+ targets**

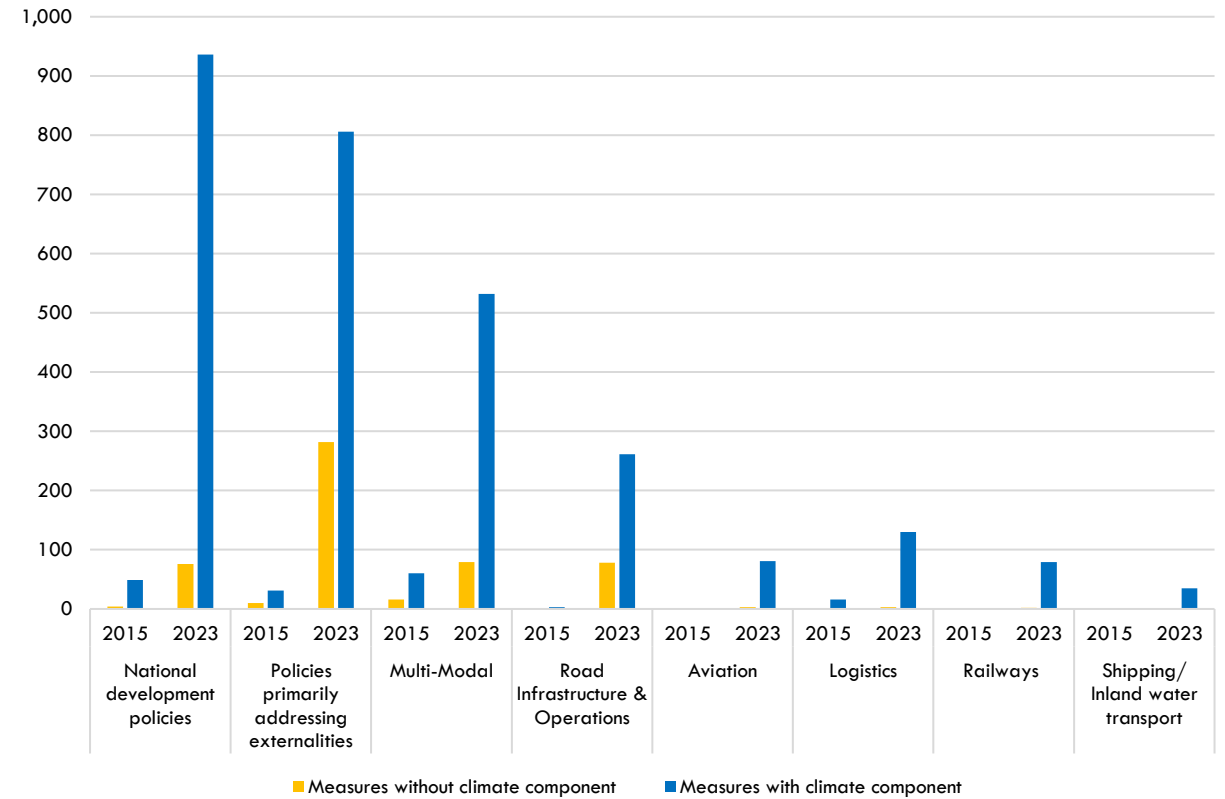
~ 20 targets per country  
(May 2025)

# Moving towards better inclusion of sustainability and climate

Transport policy documents by theme

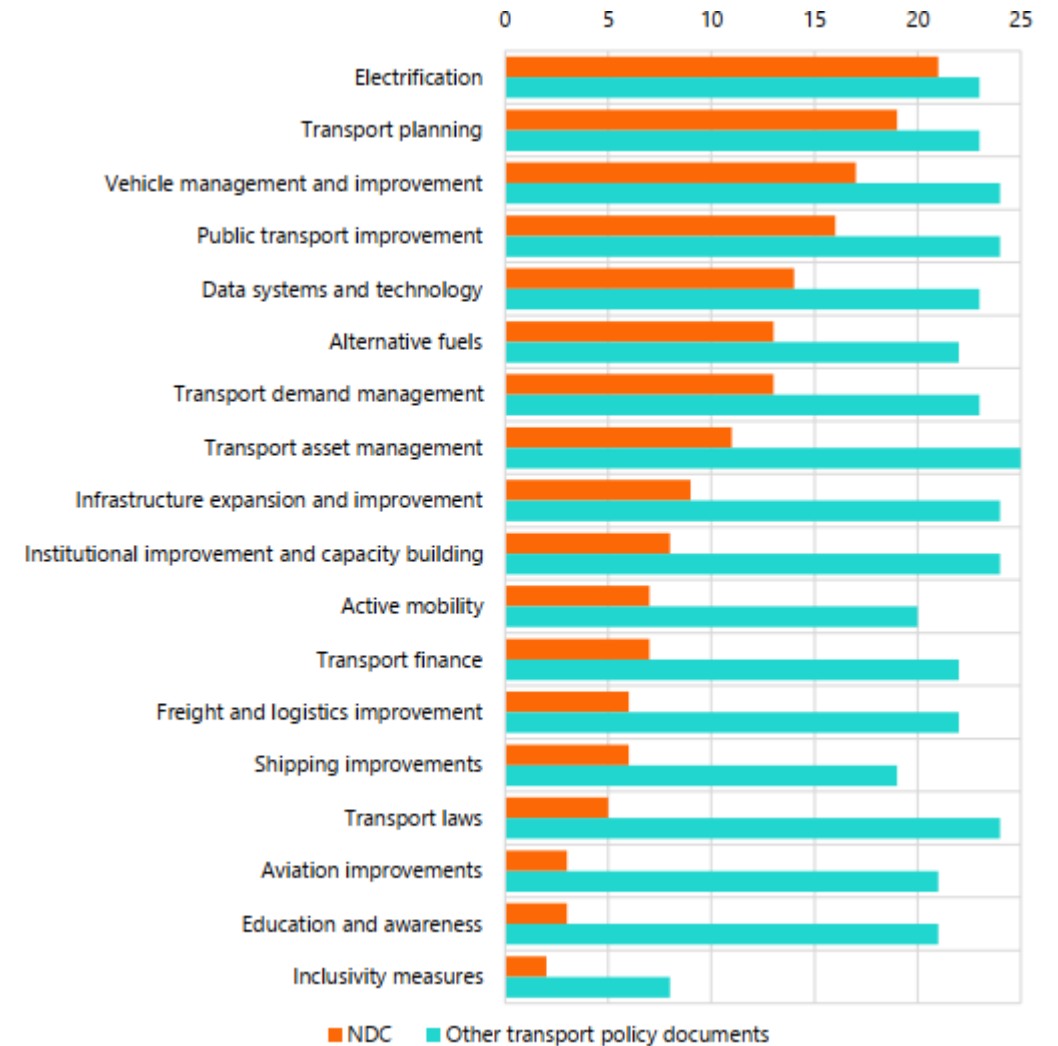
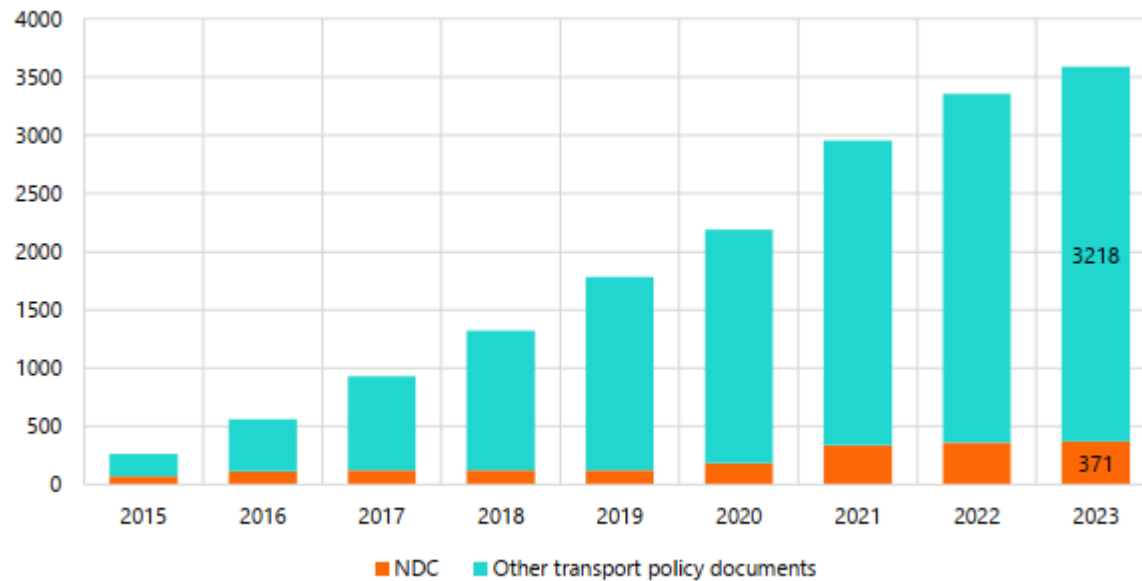


Cumulative number of climate measures in non-climate documents



# Recognizing the Embedded Climate-relevant Measures Outside the NDCs

Cumulative distribution of climate-relevant measures



# Policy measure types under each lever

## Avoid

- Access restriction by corridor/ road
- Development density or intensiveness
- Logistics hub
- Road charging and tolls
- Vehicle taxes
- Parking pricing
- Emissions trading and carbon pricing
- Fossil fuel subsidy elimination
- Freight consolidation
- Fuel tax
- General shared mobility
- Measures to increase car occupancy
- Number of vehicle registration limit
- General commuter trip reduction
- Mixed use development
- Teleworking
- Pricing control for app-based mobility

## Shift

- General public transport
- General inland waterways (IWT) improvement
- Active transport infrastructure expansion
- Target - Modal shift
- BRT
- Design standards for sidewalks and bicycle paths
- General rail improvement
- Freight rail infrastructure improvement
- High-speed rail (HSR)
- Intermodality measures
- Non-urban passenger rail infrastructure improvement
- Public transit integration
- Urban passenger rail infrastructure improvement
- Express lanes/ public transport priority
- Budget/ identification of public transport projects
- Freight transport shifting to rail or inland waterways (IWT)
- General IPT/ paratransit measures
- Port infrastructure improvements
- Budget/ identification of active mobility projects
- General micromobility
- Mobility-as-a-service (MAAS)

## Improve

### ROAD

- Passenger and freight load limits
- Road-side checks on overloading
- Road-side vehicle technical checks
- Routine transport asset maintenance
- Technical standards transport infrastructure
- Asphalt mix resurfacing
- Performance-based transport maintenance contracts
- Vehicle emission standards
- Vehicle import inspections
- Vehicle inspection and maintenance
- Vehicle labelling
- Vehicle scrappage schemes
- Accreditation of vehicle inspection centers
- Ecodriving
- Intelligent transport systems (ITS)
- Traffic management

### RAIL

- General freight and logistics improvements
- Rolling stock electrification
- General infrastructure improvements

### WATER

- Vessel scrappage and retrofit schemes
- Bunkering infrastructure for alternative fuels
- Programs to reduce emissions in logistics

### AVIATION

- Air traffic management
- Emission standards for aircraft
- Aircraft fleet renovation
- Jet fuel policies

### ASSET MANAGEMENT

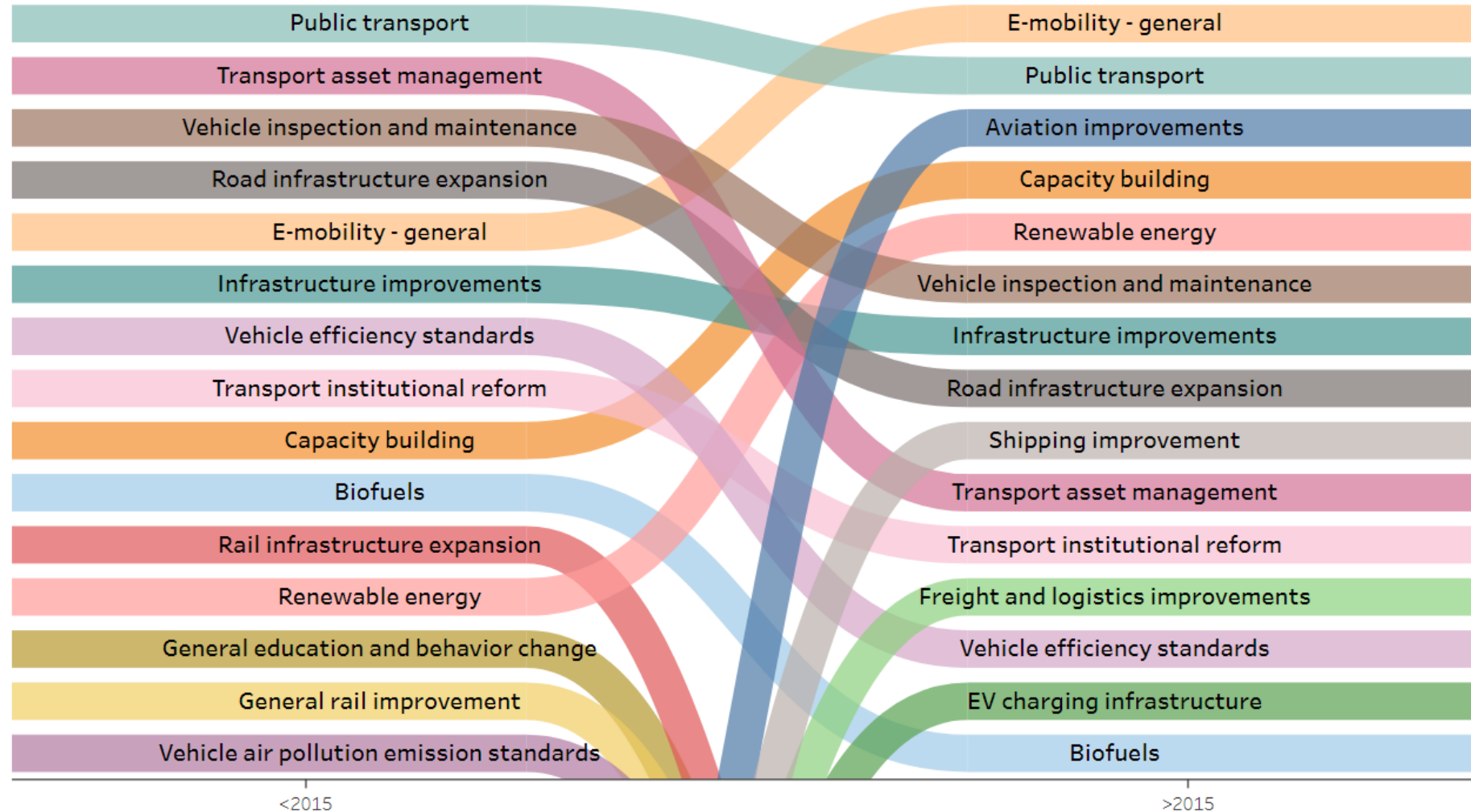
- Technologies on transport asset management
- Transport asset condition assessment
- Transport asset management funding strategy
- Transport asset management information system
- Technical standards transport infrastructure

## Transform

- Renewable energy
- Electric vehicle readiness requirements for new or refurbished buildings
- Charging infrastructure

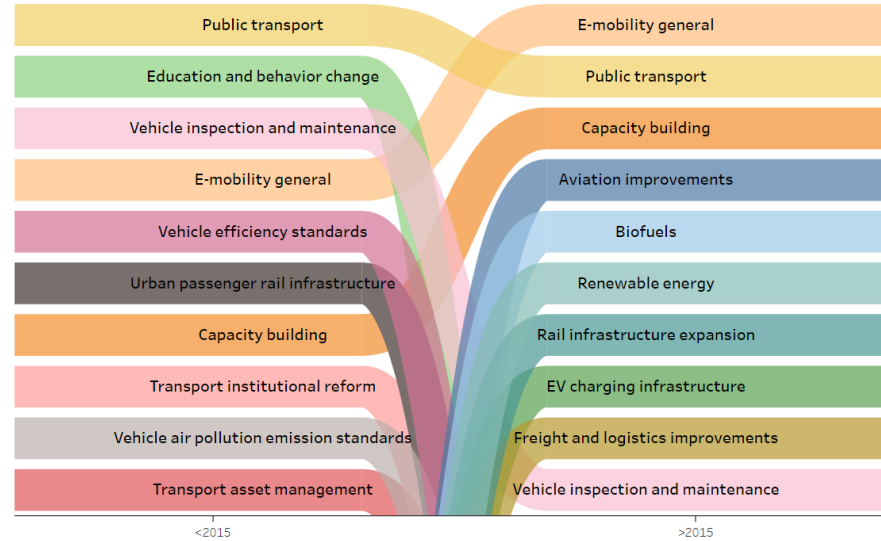


# Evolving transport policy landscape

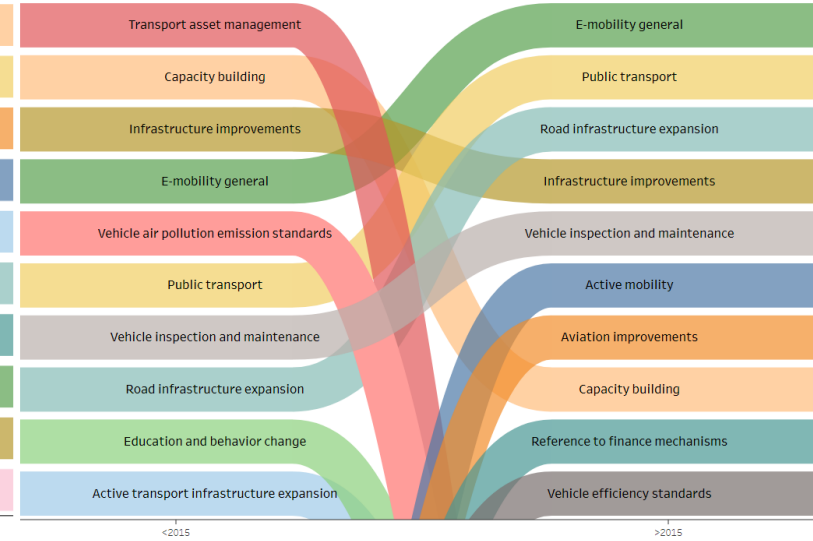


# Evolving transport policy landscape – Sub-regions

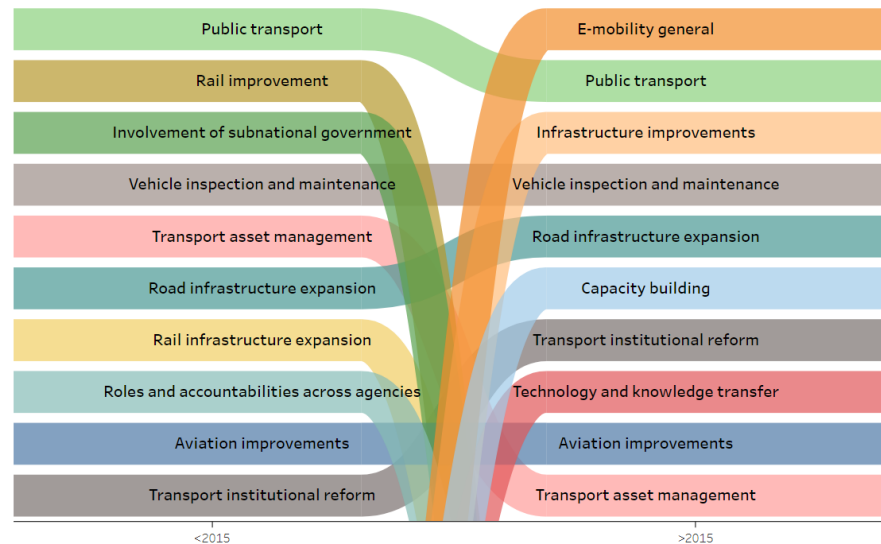
## South East Asia



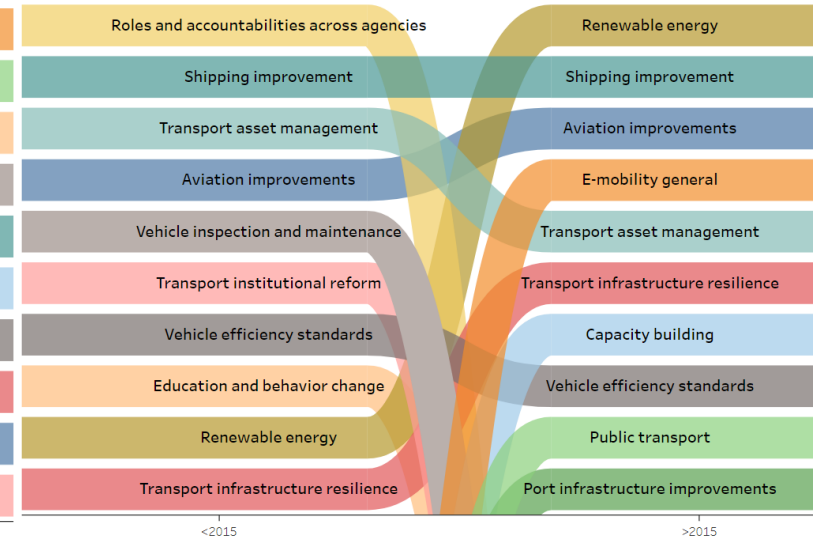
## South Asia



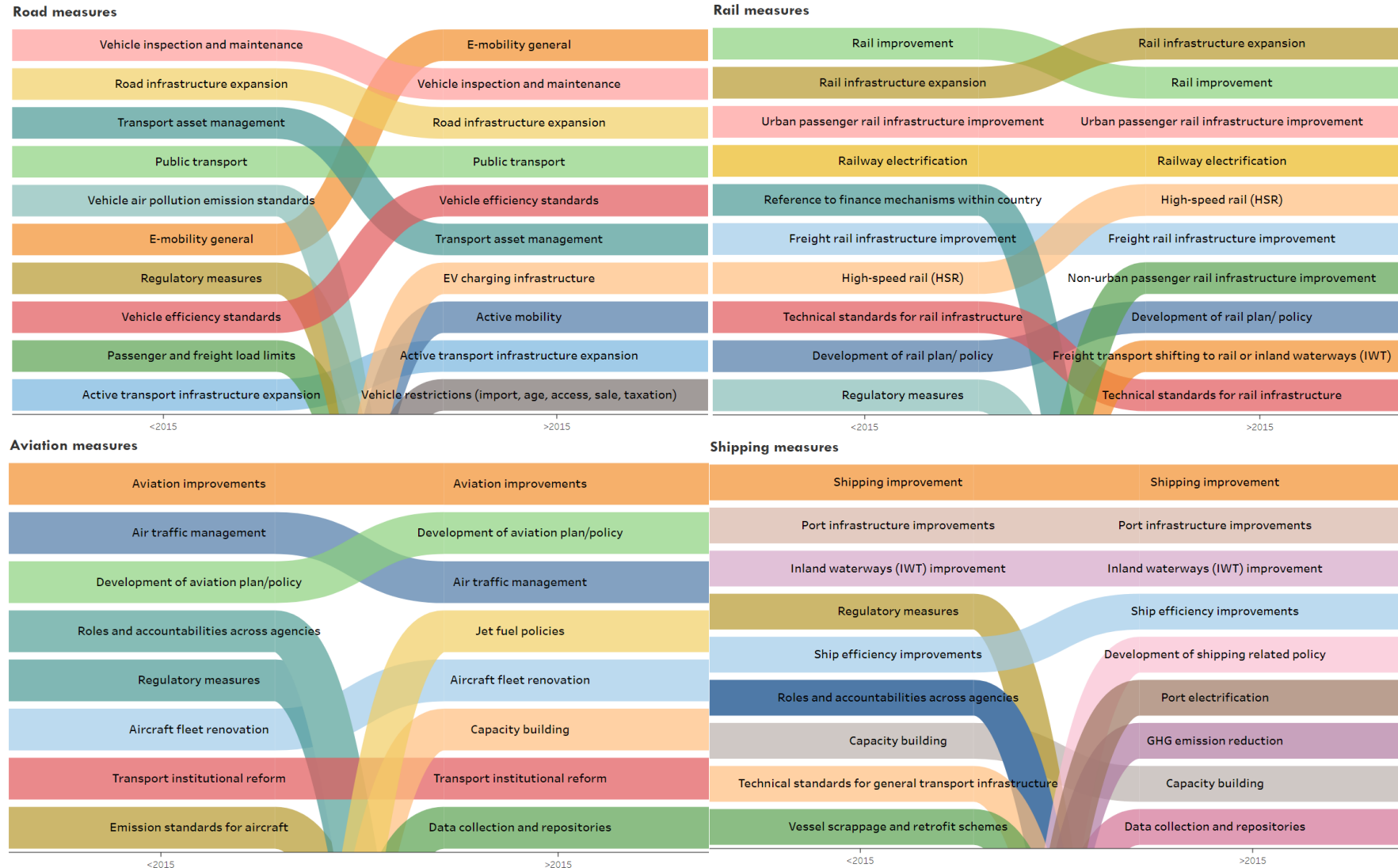
## Central and West



## Pacific



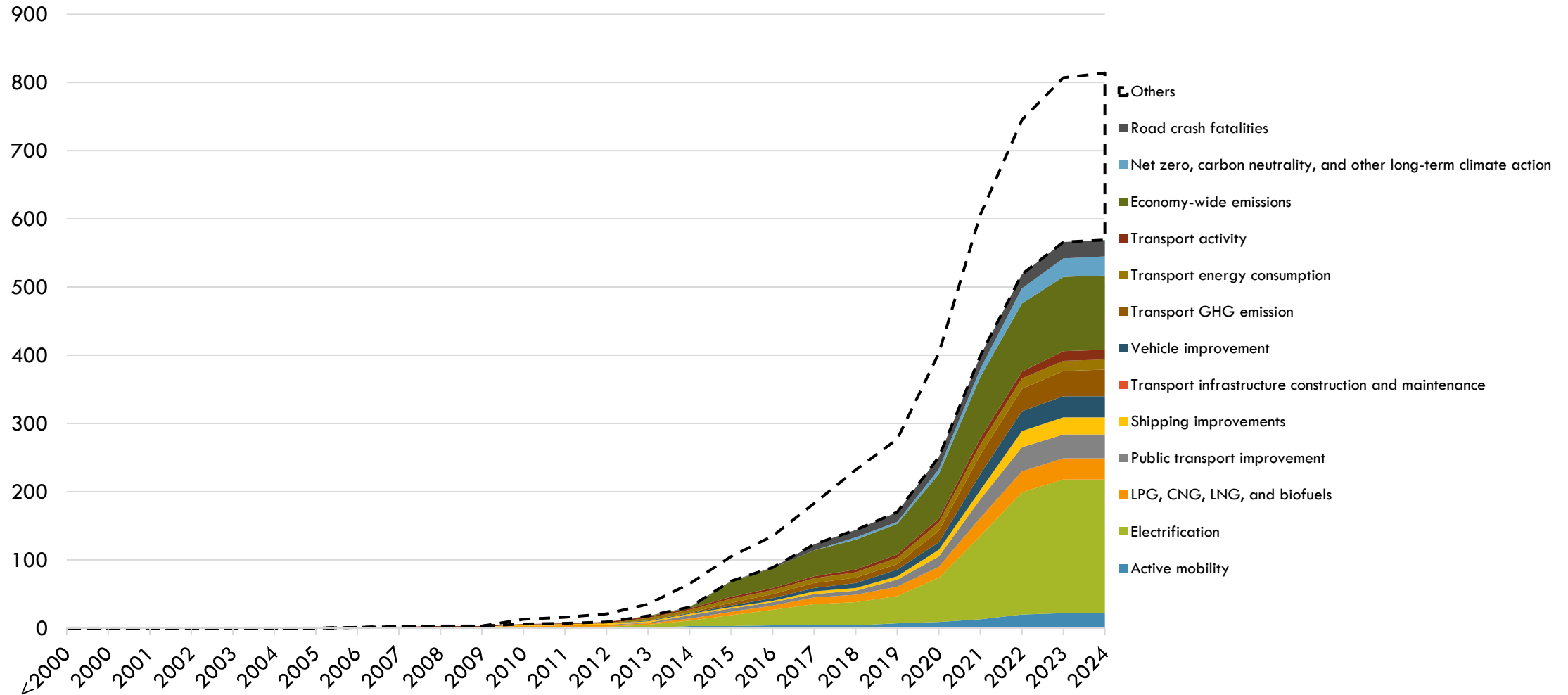
# Evolving transport policy landscape – Modes





# Uptake of Relevant Targets

Cumulative number of transport targets



# Relevant Targets : Highlights

## PAKISTAN

Improve	General e-mobility	
Transform	Target - Economy-wide emissions	
Transform	Renewable energy	
Improve	General vehicle improvements	
Transform	Technical standards for road infrastructure	
Shift	Transport activity	
Improve	Biofuels	
Improve	Vehicle air pollution emission standards	
Improve	Development of e-mobility transport plan/policy	

**SHIFT** Supporting measures include stronger rail freight, safer vehicles, and expanded infrastructure

**IMPROVE** Widespread adoption of electric vehicles, supported by national plans and cleaner fuel standards ; cleaner fuels and vehicles

**TRANSFORM** A major shift to renewable energy is planned to power transport coupled with economy-wide GHG targets.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Transform	Net zero, carbon neutrality	
Transform	Renewable energy	
Improve	General e-mobility	
Improve	General aviation improvements	
Improve	General transport asset management	
Transform	EV charging infrastructure	
Improve	General shipping improvement	
Transform	Economy-wide emissions	
Improve	Port infrastructure improvements	
Improve	General inland waterways (IWT) improvement	
Improve	EV manufacturing	
Transform	Smart charging	

**SHIFT** support for e-buses\*

**IMPROVE** Improve road, airport, and port infrastructure quality; new vehicles electric shares targets

**TRANSFORM** a cleaner energy mix, targeting 35% renewables and major economy-wide GHG cuts by 2030

## PHILIPPINES

Transform	Renewable energy	
Transform	Economy-wide emissions	
Shift	Transport activity	
Improve	General e-mobility	
Transform	Transport GHG emission	
Transform	Transport energy consumption	
Improve	Travel time improvement	
Avoid	General active mobility	
Shift	Modal shift	

**AVOID** increase in cycle ownership

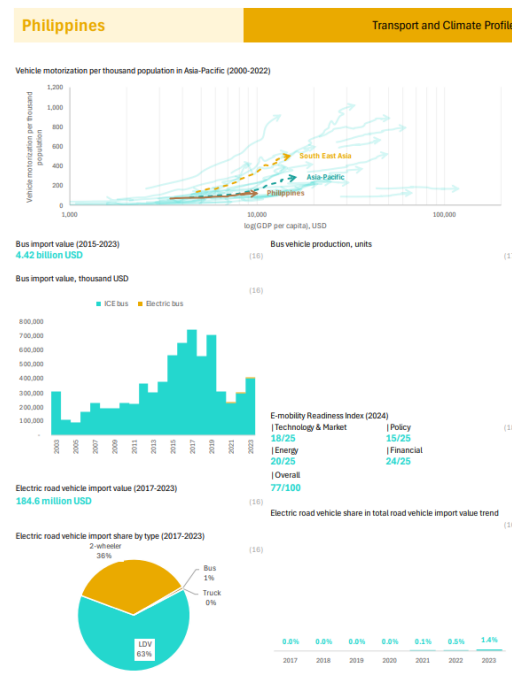
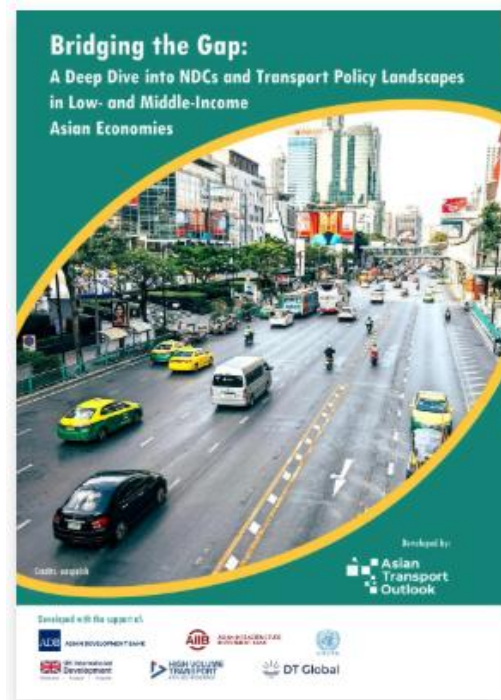
**SHIFT** increase activity - sea and air

**IMPROVE** Expand EV adoption in fleets and boost fuel and operational efficiency across air, sea, and land transport.

**TRANSFORM** a cleaner energy mix, targeting 35% renewables and major economy-wide GHG cuts by 2030.

# Further references

- **Bridging the Gap: A Deep Dive into NDCs and Transport Policy Landscapes in Low- and Middle-Income Asian Economies**
- Accompanying **country profiles** (24 LMICs in total)
  - **Pakistan**
  - **Papua New Guinea**
  - **Philippines**



## XIII. Indirect Transport Climate Change Targets

This table shows non-GHG targets as specified in the policy documents in Philippines which indirectly benefit climate change mitigation and adaptation in the transport sector

Document	Year published	Target	Target year
<b>General active mobility</b>			
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Percentage of cycling households in the Philippines increased (% of total households) = 36 (from 29 in 2020)	2028
<b>General e-mobility</b>			
Comprehensive Roadmap for the Electric Vehicle Industry	2022	achieve at least a 5% EV share in corporate and government fleets, public transport operators, and industrial and commercial companies at the end year of the Medium Term (2034) and increasing to 10% by 2040	2034
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<b>Renewable energy</b>			
Comprehensive Roadmap for the Electric Vehicle Industry	2022	The PEP targets a 35% renewable energy share in the country's total energy mix by 2030.	2030
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Share of renewable energy in the power generation mix increased (%) = 33 (from 22.40 in 2021)	2028
Renewable Energy Roadmap 2017-2040	2017	Increased installed capacity to at least 20,000 MW	2040
<b>Target - Modal shift</b>			
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Passenger trips via rail in Metro Manila increased (% share to total passenger trips, cumulative) = 14 (from 1 in 2021)	2028
<b>Target - Road crash fatalities</b>			
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Death rate due to road traffic accidents decreased (per 100,000 population) = 1.68 (from 8.0 in 2020)	2028
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Road traffic accident (crash) rate reduced (number of incidents per 100,000 population) - incidents of accidents (crash) = 2.50 (from 3.85 in 2021)	2028
Philippine Road Safety Action Plan 2023-2028	2023	Reduce road traffic deaths by at least 35% by 2028	2028
<b>Target - Transport activity</b>			
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Passengers transported via air and sea increased (number of passengers, cumulative) = 202.34 million (from 35.72 in 2021)	2028
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Cargo transported via air and sea increased (international and domestic) (metric ton, cumulative) = 1850 million (from 470.30 in 2021)	2028
<b>Target - Transport energy consumption</b>			
Philippines Energy Efficiency and Conservation Roadmap 2017-2040	2017	Annual energy saved by 2040 (KTOE) = 4,500 Implied annual savings = 1.9% Total savings = 25%	2040
<b>Travel time improvement</b>			
Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028	2023	Travel time (decreased) via land per key corridor (hours) = 3.207 (from 2.38 in 2021)	2028

# Summary

- There has been a noticeable acceleration in the adoption of transport policy measures that incorporate sustainability and climate considerations across the region
- Many impactful measures and targets exist outside climate-specific policy documents. These need to be acknowledged, as they can shape emissions trajectories both directly and indirectly. Avoid, shift, improve (and transform measures) may differ in terms of form, and intensity, and need to be contextualized to be impactful and effective
- A shift in priorities is also evident—most notably, the growing momentum around electric mobility and related infrastructure.
- However, significant gaps in terms of achieving holistic sets of measures remain. A more integrated and coordinated approach is still needed to ensure sustained impact across all dimensions of sustainable transport

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

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