

Transport Action for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals













SLOCAT is committed to articulate the breadth of positive interactions between sustainable, low carbon transport and mobility and the 2030 Agenda. Sustainable, low carbon mobility is a powerful driver for positive, systemic transformation of our societies. While sustainable, low carbon transport and mobility is not represented by a stand-alone SDG, its successful implementation supports the achievement of almost every SDG.

The SLOCAT Wheel on Transport and the SDGs identifies four cross-cutting themes — Equitable, Healthy, Green and **Resilient** — to present these interactions.

Transport and SDGs | Transport and VNRs | Sign up for upcoming SLOCAT 2021 VNR Analysis

What have countries reported in 2021 Voluntary National Reviews?

As of 5th July 2021, all submitted Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) includes transport references.

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Total No. of 2021 submission: 37 (as of 5th July 2021)

Sweden

Africa: 9 Asia: 10 Europe: 8

Latin America and the Caribbean: 9

About half of the 2021 VNRs include references to transport sustainability impacts.

% of 2021 VNRs with references to the four themes on transport and sustainability



62%



Equitable 49%



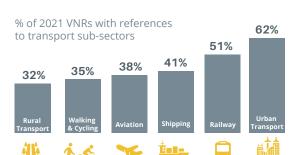
Healthy 41%



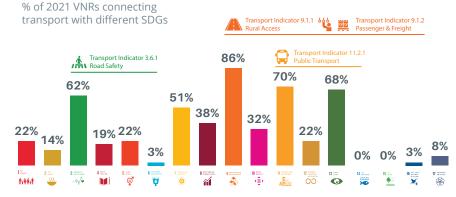


32%

2021 VNRs dedicate ample attention to progress in urban transport, railway, shipping and avaiation. Relatively fewer 2021 VNRs reports on active mobility and rural transport.



2021 VNRs outline linkages between transport and primarily SDGs on health and well-being, infrastructure, energy and climate mitigation.



8 of the 37 VNRs in 2021 report specific, ambitious and time-bound transport targets.

No. of specific transport targets reported in 2021 VNRs Bolivia Electrification | 1 Colombia **Emissions** Reduction | 2 Denmark **Economy** Germany Lao PDR Transport | 2 Marshall Islands Spain Renewables/ Access | 2 Energy | 2

Many VNRs have discussed the impacts imposed by COVID-19 to transport emissions, public transport ridership, unemployment and economic loss as well as new ways to combat the pandemic.

> In **China**, railway has replaced highways, air and marine transport as safe and reliable passenger and freight service. Rail volume and number of trips have increased by 56% (freight) and 50% (passenger) since the pandemic.

Indonesia has established a new mechanism to recruit motorcyle taxi drivers for food delivery with high compliance with health protocols.

Egypt's megaprojects to expand the Suez Canal, expand the national road network and develop a new high speed rail between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea have helped to cushion the negative impacts of COVID-19 by creating new job opportunities for workers.