



Data challenges, opportunities, and learnings for policy-making Argentina & Colombia

Camilo Urbano Despacio













- 1 Challenges & opportinities
- 2 Strategies, actions & methodology
- **3** Key results
- 4 Learnings to improve decision and policy-making



1. Challenges



- 1 Urban freight transport and its GHG data were not relevant and were not a priority.
- 2 Data is mainly in the private sector: all companies have little incentives in sharing their data.
- **Complexity and quality of the data**: information was dispersed in the different levels of the companies and business.



- **Mistrust in sharing the data**: information would be sold to competitors, burglar gangs or set **harder regulations**.
- 5 **COVID-19 worsened companies' moods** and shift their focus **from addressing their priorities to** attend the emergencies from the pandemic and the **quarantine setbacks**.



1. Opportunities





- **1 Close the gaps** of information on urban freight and GHG emissions.
- 2 Create incentives and awareness to share and open the data: pilots.
- **3** First steps to set a methodology and standards of urban freight data and GHG emissions in LATAM.
- **4 Building trust with data**: involve companies in EcoLogisics' LCAP and working groups,
- 5 **COVID-19 speeds up transformation process** of obtaining better data and awareness of utility: policies and GHG emissions reductions.



2. Strategies, actions & methodology





Strategies & actions:



Identification of potential companies and relevant businesses and industries.



Development of a **webinar** on subjects of **their interest** in each city as an **incentive** to respond to the surveys.



Mapping allies and a list of companies: national logistics operators and local carriers

Contact and work with **working groups** of the cities and **guilds.**



Inviting companies to **share their data by building the LCAP** and increasing their visibility.



LCAP becomes an **opportunity** to **reshape policies** and defining **pilot projects** that interest the companies.



2. Strategies, actions & methodology

Methodology

I. Mapping companies by their locations and freight trips (generation/attraction)





Area selected: CBD

It includes the administrative and financial center, shops, tourist services and middle and upper-middle class inhabitants, although on the banks of the Salado River (to the east) and in the southern vertex, there are low-income neighborhoods.



Data collection campaign in Colombia and Argentina was developed in 10 weeks (Feb-Apr/20). Santa Fe, Argentina was developed in 9 weeks (Oct-Nov/19)

III. Reviewing the data and GHG emission calculation

EcoLogistics

Low carbon freight for sustainable cities



- Review of the data obtained and data cleaning
- Estimations of the GHG baseline using the EcoLogistics tool



3. Key results





Share of baseline CO2e emissions by fuel type from the surveyed vehicle fleets.



- Data from the surveys show a large share of the emissions comes from diesel-fuelled vehicles (over 80%)
- Vehicles running on gasoline also produce a relatively big share of the emissions: AMVA (13.1%) and Manizales (6.4%).
- In Bogotá, CNG powered vehicles accounted for 3.2 % of the total emissions from the vehicle fleet sample
 – almost exclusively from smaller vehicles (<3.5t GVW)



3. Key results

Share of baseline CO₂e emissions by vehicle type (sample)







- Vehicles above of **20t of GVW produce most of GHG emissions** in **Bogota** (74%), **Rosario** (72%), and **Cordoba** (64%). In Bogota, 27% of these **vehicles has more than 20 years**, in Rosario 88%, and Cordoba 8%, but in this last city they cover more VKTs than the other types (average of 119,533 km/year).
- In small cities vehicles between 3,5t-20t GVW produce most of GHG emissions, such as Santa Fe (70%) and Manizales (90%)
- AMVA (51%) of vehicles below 3,5t GVW produce most of GHG emissions. These vehicles carry out the major intracity daily trips, 88% (219,383)

3. Key results



Local Governments for Sustainability

Forecasts for urban freight CO₂e emissions in the BAU scenario



Two cities shows a GHG emissions forecast that brings attention if today no action is taken:

- **Bogota**, in 10 years, will increase their GHG emissions by 38% (243,007 CO₂e tons), but in 2050 it will be 150% (438,897 CO₂e t).
- In 2030, Cordoba will increase their GHG in 43% (67,747 CO2e tons), but in 2050 could be 174% (129,687 CO2e tons).

EcoLogistics Self-Monitoring Tool uses the estimated global freight transport demand annual growth rate of 3%(ITF 2019).

Off-Hour Deliveries (OHD) and **eco-driving** can potentially deviate the BAU with more efficient operational practices to **reduce emissions in a cost-efficient way.**

4. Learnings to improve decision and policy-making







Setting the policy agenda: EcoLogistics baseline helps to assess freight transport performance and identifies priorities and future directions in this sector.



Allocate more and better resources for GHG reduction:

- Vehicle performance improvement
- Cost reduction
- Noise pollution
- Traffic congestion
- Changing fuel or fuel compound percentages
- All the stakeholders at the "same table": ensure a collaborative process to improve the freight system.



Source: https://integrandoequipos.com/2019/04/01/toma-de-decisiones/







Thanks!

Camilo Urbano

urbanocamilo@despacio.org @camilourbano





