

User guide

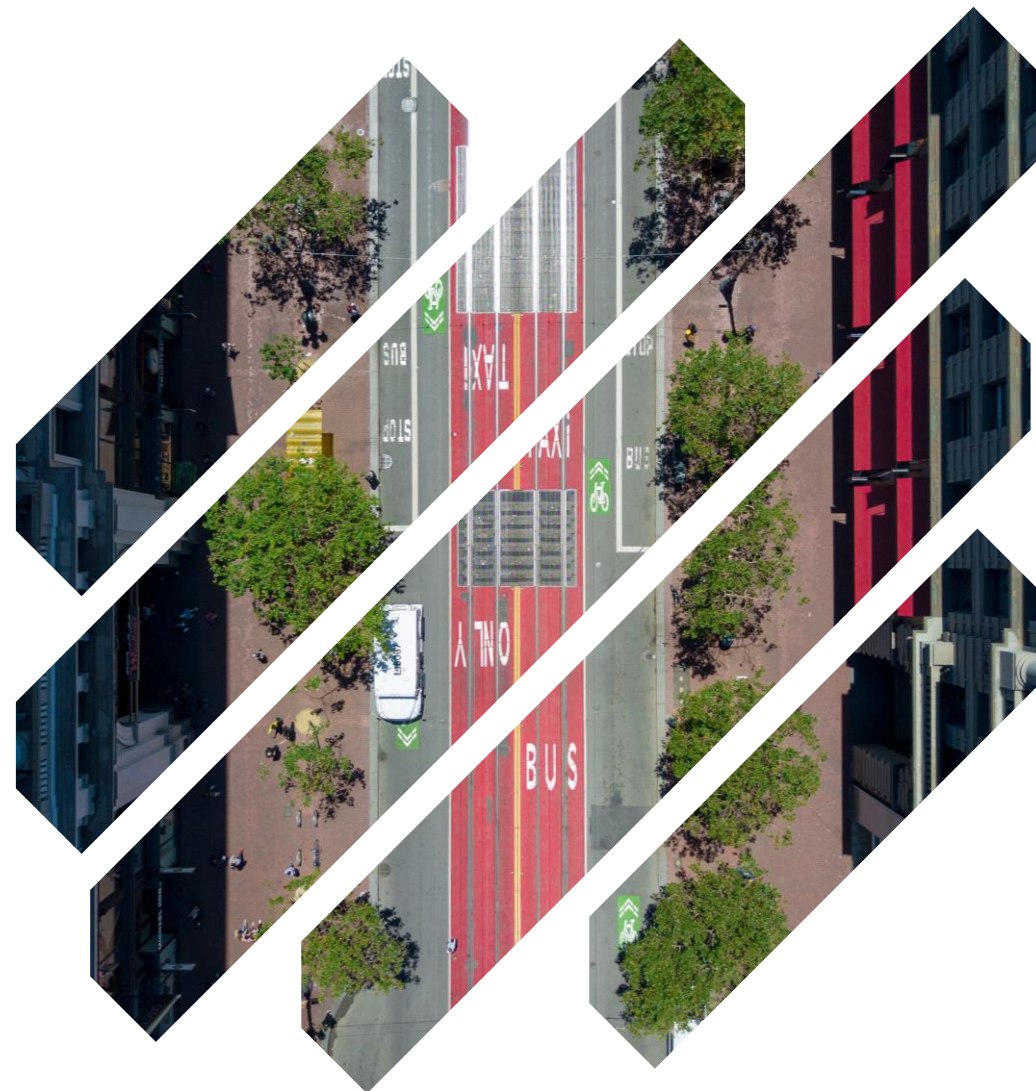
TRACE

Transport sector climate
action co-benefit evaluation tool

Developed with support from:

ICAT | INITIATIVE FOR
Climate Action
Transparency

trace



Introducing TRACE

TRACE assesses wider benefits of decarbonising urban transportation. Co-benefits and related cost reductions are often not taken into account in decision processes, likely because they are not easy to capture. TRACE enables a better understanding of these additional benefits, which can support a paradigm shift from ‘effort sharing’ the global burden of tackling climate change to a degree of ‘opportunity sharing’ the positive impacts of decarbonisation at a more local level.

TRACE quantifies and monetises key co-benefits of decarbonisation pathways for the urban transport sector. Rather than an in-depth analysis of the impacts, the tool signals key opportunities, highlights how they derive from climate action and points to where further assessment may be helpful to develop compelling policy instruments that can deliver ambitious climate action and provide important contributions to a range of sustainable development objectives. TRACE includes a dashboard to easily compare the impact assessment between emission reduction pathways, highlighting cost savings for key co-benefits between a “business-as-usual” scenario and decarbonisation scenarios.

We recommend using TRACE in addition to decarbonisation pathway modelling. TRACE does not model the transport sector pathways themselves, but complements existing tools by facilitating analysis of the broader impacts associated with such pathways.

This document provides a step-by-step guide to setting up and using the model.

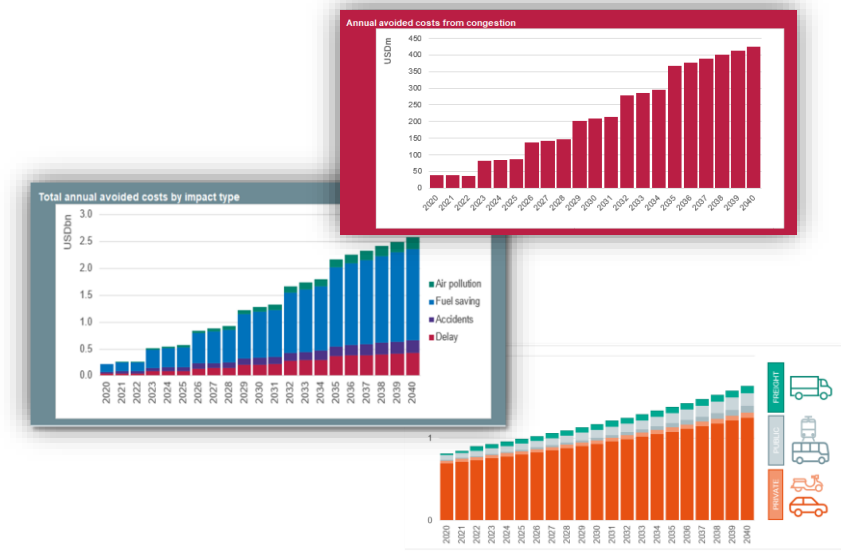
Results comparison sheet

Go to:



Select scenarios to compare:

| | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| Scenario 1 | Baseline | 1 |
| Scenario 2 | Shift | 2 |



Model overview

Purpose and features of the main sections of the model

GENERAL

Setup scenario names, define parameters

INPUTS

Insert data for each scenario (e.g. transport activity by mode, fuel consumption, road infrastructure, wage data or projected fatalities from road accidents). A sheet in this section is dedicated to input data from air pollution calculations, which are assessed separately with the AIRPOLIM-T.

CALCULATIONS

Quantification of impacts based on pathway-specific and impact-specific inputs for each scenario

RESULTS

The dashboard shows comparisons between scenarios.
Results sheets per scenario, broken down by impact are also available.

ADMIN

Fixed inputs (including fuel conversion rates, valuation of mortality...).

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Yellow cells throughout the file are input cells where the user needs to include either text or data. Non-yellow shaded cells typically denote where formulas are used to perform calculations or link to other cells.

Opening the Excel file

The file opens on the cover sheet with information on the tool, an overview of sheets and a list of acronyms and transport types.

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Overview

Name: Transport sector climate action co-benefits evaluation tool (TRACE)
Version: v1.0
Location: [The model is made available for download online at: https://newclimate.org/2021/04/27/trace-transport-sector-climate-action-co-benefits-evaluation-tool/](https://newclimate.org/2021/04/27/trace-transport-sector-climate-action-co-benefits-evaluation-tool/)

Description: Spreadsheet-based model to estimate a selection of co-benefits of decarbonising urban transport. An overview of the model and accompanying user guide are available online at the location/link above.

Info and usage rights: This model was developed by NewClimate Institute with funding from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). The model is provided as an open source tool to support policy evaluation and decision making in the transport sector. Usage should appropriately reference NewClimate Institute, the name and version of the model as set out above. The authors, NewClimate Institute, and the funders (ICAT) are in no way liable for any errors or omissions in the model; they are

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Sheets

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[Scenario Setup](#)

[INPUTS >>](#)
[Input Pathway Scenario1](#)
[Input Impact Scenario1](#)
[Input Pathway Scenario2](#)
[Input Impact Scenario2](#)
[Input Pathway Scenario3](#)
[Input Impact Scenario3](#)

Transport types (and acronyms)

| Transport type | Full name and/or explanation |
|----------------------------|---|
| Passenger transport | |
| Walking | Pedestrian activity, including walking and running |
| Cycling | Non-motorised and electric bicycles |
| LDV | Light-duty vehicles such as cars and small vans |
| 2W | Two- and three-wheeled vehicles, such as scooters, motorcycles and motorised bicycles |
| Buses | Large buses that run on dedicated bus lanes |
| Light rail | Light rail, e.g. tramway |
| Freight transport | |
| HDV large | Heavy-duty vehicles, such as freight trucks and delivery trucks |
| HDV small | Heavy-duty vehicles, such as freight trucks and delivery trucks |
| Small cargo | Small delivery vehicles, including small delivery trucks, also in the form of three-wheeler |

Setting up the tool

General set up of key parameters and scenarios

GENERAL >>

Scenario_Setup

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- Enter **key parameters** including name of modelled area, time period and currency denomination.
- After inserting the period start and end, click the box to update the modelling horizon in all sheets (hides / unhides columns as relevant)

- Enter **scenario names** and their description (the latter is optional).

Scenario setup sheet

Summary instructions

General Yellow cells to be filled in with input data and assumptions
General Yellow cells with orange text require entries to be selected from pre-determined drop-down lists
General Non-yellow cells calculate automatically based on the input data

Step 1 Enter key country details, timeframe, currency and scenario names and their description in the tables below in this sheet
Step 2 Enter transport sector scenario data in the respective "Input_Pathway_ScenarioX" sheets
Step 3 Enter impact/cobenefit specific data in the respective "Input_Impact_ScenarioX" sheets

Key parameters

Modelled area **Country / city selection** Emerald City
StartYear **Period start** 2020 Enter period start year, e.g. "2020"
EndYear **Period end** 2040 Enter period end year (up to 30 years after period start)

Click to update modelling horizon in all sheets

Once period start and end set, click on button to the left to hide / reveal relevant time period in all modelling sheets
Columns for years beyond period end which are not needed are hidden, but not deleted

CurrencyYear **Currency year** 2020 All cost data is defined in 2020 USD
CurrencyUnit **Currency unit** USD Inputs should be denominated in the same real currency terms, converted prior to entering into the model

Scenario definition

| Enter scenario names and descriptions for up to five scenarios | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Ref | Scenario | Scenario name | Scenario description |
| S1 | Scenario 1 | Baseline | X |
| S2 | Scenario 2 | Shift | Modal shift from car to light rail |
| S3 | Scenario 3 | | |

Setting up the tool

Data inputs

GENERAL >>

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Input_Pathway_Scenario1

Input_Impact_Scenario1

Input_Pathway_Scenario2

Input_Impact_Scenario2

Input_Pathway_Scenario3

Input_Impact_Scenario3

Input_AIRPOLIM-T

- Insert annual data for each of the emissions pathway scenarios for the selected time period.

- First, insert **population and GDP** projections for the selected time period.
- Insert **transport activity** (total person kilometres travelled by transport mode) for transport modes, by vehicle and fuel type (e.g. gasoline light-duty vehicles).

- Insert annual **vehicle occupancy** rates by transport mode (freight transport vehicles are assumed to have one driver), **load factor** for freight vehicles and the **average distance travelled** by vehicle type.

Transport sector pathways

Use this sheet to input general data on the urban transport sector pathway for the scenario
The scenario data in this sheet is used across the calculations for different impact types

| General input data | | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Population | | Population k people | 10,000 | 10,200 | 10,404 |
| GDP | | GDP USDK | 50,000,000 | 52,500,000 | 55,125,000 |
| GDP / capita | | GDP / capita USD /capita | 5,000 | 5,147 | 5,298 |

| Transport activity by transport mode and fuel type | | | | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Activity | Walking | | Activity/Walking | pkm | | | |
| Activity | Cycling | | ActivityCycling | pkm | | | |
| Activity | LDV | Electricity | ActivityLDVElectricity | pkm | | | |
| Activity | LDV | Diesel | ActivityLDVDiesel | pkm | | | |
| Activity | LDV | Gasoline | ActivityLDVGasoline | pkm | 100,000,000,000 | 103,000,000,000 | 106,090,000,000 |
| Activity | LDV | CNG-LPG | ActivityLDVCNG-LPG | pkm | | | |
| Activity | 2W | Electricity | Activity2WElectricity | pkm | | | |
| Activity | 2W | Diesel | Activity2WDiesel | pkm | | | |
| Activity | 2W | Gasoline | Activity2WGasoline | pkm | 5,000,000,000 | 5,150,000,000 | 5,304,500,000 |
| Activity | 2W | CNG-LPG | Activity2WCNG-LPG | pkm | | | |
| Activity | Bus | Electricity | ActivityBusElectricity | pkm | | | |
| Activity | Bus | Diesel | ActivityBusDiesel | pkm | 2,000,000,000 | 2,200,000,000 | 2,420,000,000 |
| Activity | Bus | Gasoline | ActivityBusGasoline | pkm | 2,000,000,000 | 2,200,000,000 | 2,420,000,000 |
| Activity | Bus | CNG-LPG | ActivityBusCNG-LPG | pkm | | | |
| Activity | Light rail | Electricity | ctivityLight railElectricity | pkm | 20,000,000,000 | 21,000,000,000 | 22,050,000,000 |
| Activity | Light rail | Diesel | ActivityLight railDiesel | pkm | | | |
| Activity | Light rail | Gasoline | ActivityLight railGasoline | pkm | | | |
| Activity | Light rail | CNG-LPG | ctivityLight railCNG-LPG | pkm | | | |
| Activity | HDV large | Electricity | ctivityHDV largeElectricity | tkm | | | |
| Activity | HDV large | Diesel | ActivityHDV largeDiesel | tkm | 1,000,000,000 | 1,050,000,000 | 1,102,500,000 |
| Activity | HDV large | Gasoline | ctivityHDV largeGasoline | tkm | | | |

| Vehicle occupancy | | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Occupancy | LDV | OccupancyLDV | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Occupancy | 2W | Occupancy2W | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Occupancy | Bus | OccupancyBus | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Occupancy | Light rail | OccupancyLight rail | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Occupancy | HDV large | OccupancyHDV large | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Occupancy | HDV small | OccupancyHDV small | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Occupancy | Small cargo | OccupancySmall cargo | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

| Load factor | | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------|------|------|
| Load | HDV large | LoadHDV large | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Load | HDV small | LoadHDV small | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Load | Small cargo | LoadSmall cargo | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

| Average annual distance travelled | | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Distance | LDV | DistanceLDV | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Distance | 2W | Distance2W | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Distance | Bus | DistanceBus | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Distance | Light rail | DistanceLight rail | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Distance | HDV large | DistanceHDV large | | | |
| Distance | HDV small | DistanceHDV small | | | |
| Distance | Small cargo | DistanceSmall cargo | | | |

Setting up the tool

Data inputs

- Each impact assessment requires additional data, such as road infrastructure, income data, projected fatalities from road accidents, or cost of fuel.
- The input sheet is split by impact type. To easily navigate the sheet between the sections **click the impact type** at the top of the sheet to get to the relevant input section and on **return to top of page** to return.

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario1

CALC >>

Input_Impact_Scenario1

RESULTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario2

ADMIN >>

Input_Impact_Scenario2

Input_Pathway_Scenario3

Input_Impact_Scenario3

Input_AIRPOLIM-T

Impact assessment setup sheet

Go to:



Congestion



Road accidents



Fuel saving

Impact type: Congestion

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Impact type: Road accidents

[Return to top of page](#)

Impact type: Fuel saving

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Setting up the tool

Data inputs

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario1

CALC >>

Input_Impact_Scenario1

RESULTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario2

ADMIN >>

Input_Impact_Scenario2

Input_Pathway_Scenario3

Input_Impact_Scenario3

Input_AIRPOLIM-T

- Note that the setup of the **Input_Impact_Scenario1** sheet is slightly different than for alternative scenarios.
- Insert the **length of mixed traffic roads** (a standard road used by transport modes such as cars, trucks, buses, bicycles) for the modelled urban area (multiply by the average number of lanes if relevant).
- The tool estimates congestion indicators based on scenario data entered in the **Input_Pathway_Scenario1** sheet and derives an **average speed travelled in congested state** which is applied to “mixed traffic roads”.

- Choose the **transit type by transport mode**.
- Enter the average **travel speed by transit type** below. The estimated travel speed for mixed traffic roads can be overwritten if alternative data exists.

Urban road infrastructure

| Road length | Unit | 2020 |
|---------------------|------|--------|
| Mixed traffic roads | km | 50,000 |

Travel speed of transport modes

| Travel speed in congested state | Unit | 2020 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| Transport activity by cars | ActivityLDV/pkm | 100,000,000,000 |
| Vehicle fleet | LDV/vehicles | 3,703,704 |
| GDP / capita | USD | 5,000 |
| Average km driven per vehicle | thousand km/vehic | 15.00 |
| Average road length per vehicle | m/vehicle | 13.50 |
| Average vehicle per urban dweller | vehicle/urban dwe | 0.37 |
| Average delay per vehicle kilometer | h/vehicle-km | 0.0058 |
| Average speed travelled in congested state | km/h | 42.76 |

Calculation based on
Estimated average speed

| Transport mode | Transit type |
|----------------|---------------------|
| LDV | Mixed traffic roads |
| 2W | Mixed traffic roads |
| Bus | Dedicated bus lane |
| Light rail | Light rail |
| HDV large | Mixed traffic roads |
| HDV small | Mixed traffic roads |
| Small cargo | Mixed traffic roads |

| Travel speed by transit type | Unit | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Free-flow traffic | km/h | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| Mixed traffic roads | km/h | 42.76 | 42.76 |
| Dedicated bus lane | km/h | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Light rail | km/h | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Rail | km/h | - | - |
| Other | km/h | - | - |

Setting up the tool

Data inputs

GENERAL >>

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Input_Pathway_Scenario1

CALC >>

Input_Impact_Scenario1

RESULTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario2

ADMIN >>

Input_Impact_Scenario2

Input_Pathway_Scenario3

Input_Impact_Scenario3

Input_AIRPOLIM-T

- Road length data and Travel speed by transit type are taken from the **Input_Pathway_Scenario1** sheet.

- Choose the transit type by **transport mode**, which may be different than in scenario 1.

Urban road infrastructure

| Road length | Unit | 2020 |
|---------------------|------|--------|
| Mixed traffic roads | km | 50,000 |

Travel speed of transport modes

Rows left empty on purpose (to align with Scenario 1 sheet)

| Transport mode | Transit type |
|----------------|---------------------|
| LDV | Mixed traffic roads |
| 2W | Mixed traffic roads |
| Bus | Dedicated bus lane |
| Light rail | Light rail |
| HDV large | Mixed traffic roads |
| HDV small | Mixed traffic roads |
| Small cargo | Mixed traffic roads |

| Travel speed by transit type | Unit | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Free-flow traffic | km/h | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| Mixed traffic roads | km/h | 42.76 | 42.76 |
| Dedicated bus lane | km/h | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Light rail | km/h | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Rail | km/h | - | - |
| Other | km/h | - | - |

Setting up the tool

Data inputs

- Insert income-related data to derive the cost of congestion; fatalities by transport mode to monetise road accidents; and fuel consumption by transport mode and fuel type for each scenario.

Income data

| Income metrics | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average workdays per month | days | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Average hours worked per day | h | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Annual salary | Car driver | USD 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Annual salary | 2&3 W driver | USD 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Hourly salary | Public transport user | USD 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Hourly salary | Freight vehicle driver | USD 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Hourly salary | LDV | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Hourly salary | 2W | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Hourly salary | Bus | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Hourly salary | Light rail | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Hourly salary | HDV large | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Hourly salary | HDV small | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Hourly salary | Small cargo | USD 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 2.37 |

Impact type: Road accidents

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| Number of fatalities | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Walking | k | | | | | | | | |
| Cycling | k | | | | | | | | |
| LDV | k | | | | | | | | |
| 2W | k | | | | | | | | |
| Bus | k | | | | | | | | |
| Total | k | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Impact type: Fuel saving

[Return to top of page](#)

LDE refers to litres of diesel equivalent fuel

| Fuel consumption by vehicle and fuel type | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|---|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LDV Electricity | LDV_Electric LDE m | | | | | | | | |
| LDV Diesel | LDV_Diesel LDE m | | | | | | | | |
| LDV Gasoline | LDV_Gasolin LDE m | 4,500 | 4,635 | 4,774 | 4,917 | 5,065 | 5,217 | 5,373 | 5,534 |

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario1

CALC >>

Input_Impact_Scenario1

RESULTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario2

ADMIN >>

Input_Impact_Scenario2

Input_Pathway_Scenario3

Input_Impact_Scenario3

Input_AIRPOLIM-T

Setting up the tool

Data inputs

- Assessing air pollution health impacts is performed separately with the AIRPOLIM-T tool.
- The sheet “Input_AIRPOLIM-T” can be used to **integrate AIRPOLIM-T results directly into TRACE**. Analysis in AIRPOLIM-T should reflect the same scenarios as those included in TRACE to ensure consistency.

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario1

CALC >>

Input_Impact_Scenario1

RESULTS >>

Input_Pathway_Scenario2

ADMIN >>

Input_Impact_Scenario2

Input_Pathway_Scenario3

Input_Impact_Scenario3

Input_AIRPOLIM-T

AIRPOLIM-T results

AIRPOLIM-T is a separate, standalone model that estimates health impacts from urban transport air pollutants

Results of analysis conducted in AIRPOLIM-T (for the same scenarios) is entered here and aggregated / compared to indicators for other impact types

Scenario 1

| Impact type | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 20 |
|---------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Premature deaths | number of deaths | | | | | | | | |
| Years of life lost | total years | | | | | | | | |
| Health impact costs | USDk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Scenario 2

| Impact type | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 20 |
|---------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Premature deaths | number of deaths | | | | | | | | |
| Years of life lost | total years | | | | | | | | |
| Health impact costs | USDk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Scenario 3

| Impact type | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 20 |
|---------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Premature deaths | number of deaths | | | | | | | | |
| Years of life lost | total years | | | | | | | | |
| Health impact costs | USDk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Understanding the underlying calculations

Calculation sheets

- All calculations are automated based on the input sheets, as well as fixed data included in the admin sheet.
- All of the steps and calculations are available to review in the calculation sheets for each scenario for full transparency.
- **Click the impact buttons** to get to the dedicated section and hit return to top of page to return.

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Calculation_Scenario1

Calculation_Scenario2

Calculation_Scenario3

Impact assessment calculation sheet

S1 Scenario 1 Baseline

Go to:



Impact type: Congestion

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Travel delay

| Passenger transport activity | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
|------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| LDV | pkm | 100,000,000,000 | 103,000,000,000 | 106,090,000,000 | 109,272,700,000 | 112,550,881,000 | 115,927,407,430 | 119,405,229,653 | 122,987,388,542 | 126,677,008,138 |
| 2W | pkm | 5,000,000,000 | 5,150,000,000 | 5,304,500,000 | 5,463,635,000 | 5,627,544,050 | 5,796,370,372 | 5,970,261,483 | 6,149,369,327 | 6,333,850,407 |
| Bus | pkm | 4,000,000,000 | 4,400,000,000 | 4,840,000,000 | 5,324,000,000 | 5,856,400,000 | 6,442,040,000 | 7,086,244,000 | 7,794,888,400 | 8,574,355,240 |
| Light rail | pkm | 20,000,000,000 | 21,000,000,000 | 22,050,000,000 | 23,152,500,000 | 24,310,125,000 | 25,525,831,250 | 26,801,912,813 | 28,142,008,453 | 29,549,108,876 |
| HDV large | pkm | 100,000,000 | 105,000,000 | 110,250,000 | 115,762,500 | 121,550,625 | 127,628,156 | 134,009,584 | 140,710,042 | 147,745,544 |
| HDV small | pkm | 1,000,000,000 | 1,050,000,000 | 3,372,282,569 | 3,450,413,572 | 3,555,700,175 | 3,676,426,147 | 3,819,833,044 | 3,988,154,942 | 4,184,081,401 |
| Small cargo | pkm | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Travel delay | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
|--------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| LDV | h | 584,404,315 | 601,936,445 | 619,994,538 | 638,594,374 | 657,752,205 | 677,484,772 | 697,809,315 | 718,743,554 | 740,305,904 |
| 2W | h | 29,220,216 | 30,096,822 | 30,999,727 | 31,929,719 | 32,887,610 | 33,874,239 | 34,890,466 | 35,937,180 | 37,015,298 |
| Bus | h | 9,824,561 | 10,807,018 | 11,887,719 | 13,076,491 | 14,384,140 | 15,822,554 | 17,404,810 | 19,145,291 | 21,059,820 |
| Light rail | h | 49,122,807 | 51,578,947 | 54,157,895 | 56,865,789 | 59,709,079 | 62,694,533 | 65,829,260 | 69,120,723 | 72,576,758 |
| HDV large | h | 584,404 | 613,625 | 644,306 | 676,521 | 710,347 | 745,864 | 783,158 | 822,316 | 863,431 |
| HDV small | h | 5,844,043 | 6,136,245 | 19,707,765 | 20,184,368 | 20,779,665 | 21,485,193 | 22,323,269 | 23,306,950 | 24,451,952 |
| Small cargo | h | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | h | 679,000,347 | 701,169,102 | 737,391,950 | 761,307,260 | 786,223,047 | 812,107,155 | 839,040,277 | 867,076,052 | 896,273,155 |

Cost of congestion

| Value of travel time | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
|----------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| LDV | USD/h | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| 2W | USD/h | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 |

TRACE dashboard

Results comparison sheet

- **Select two scenarios** at the top left of the dashboard. The dashboard then provides a comparison between these two.

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

CALC >>

RESULTS >>

ADMIN >>

DASHBOARD_Results

Results_Scenario1

Results_Scenari2

Results_Scenario3

Results comparison sheet

Go to:

 Congestion

 Road

 Fuel saving

 Air pollution

Select scenarios to compare:


| | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| Scenario 1 | Baseline | 1 |
| Scenario 2 | Shift | 2 |

Aggregated results over period 2020 to 2040

 **3,992**
million hours saved
4,700
USD million saved

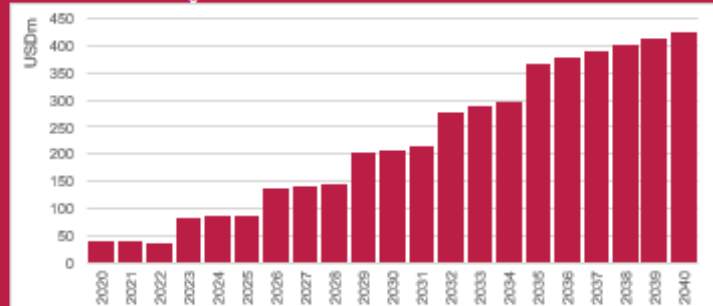
 **2,700**
USD million saved

 **55,000**
million Lpg saved
18,900
USD million saved

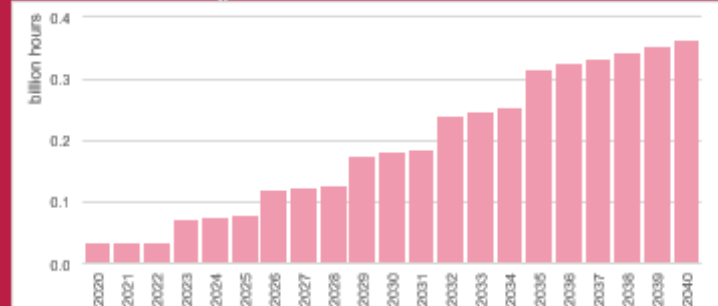
 **57,800**
Premature deaths avoided
2,100
USD million saved

Annual results

Annual avoided costs from congestion



Annual avoided time lost in congestion



TRACE dashboard

Results comparison sheet

- The **impact assessment** from one scenario compared to another is aggregated per impact type over the modelled time period.

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

CALC >>

RESULTS >>

ADMIN >>

DASHBOARD_Results

Results_Scenario1

Results_Scenario2

Results_Scenario3

Results comparison sheet

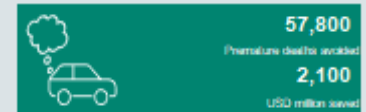
Go to:



Select scenarios to compare:

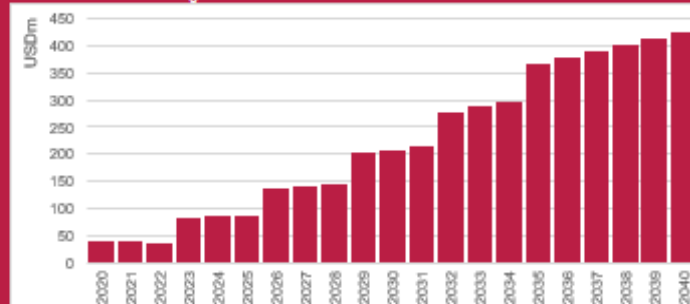
| | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| Scenario 1 | Baseline | 1 |
| Scenario 2 | Shift | 2 |

Aggregated results over period 2020 to 2040

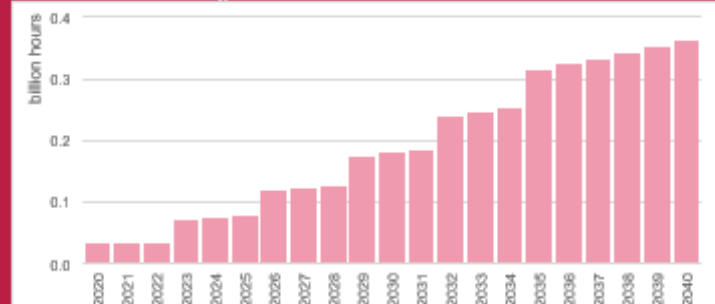


Annual results

Annual avoided costs from congestion



Annual avoided time lost in congestion



TRACE dashboard

Results comparison sheet

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

CALC >>

RESULTS >>

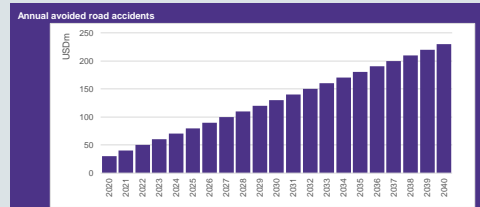
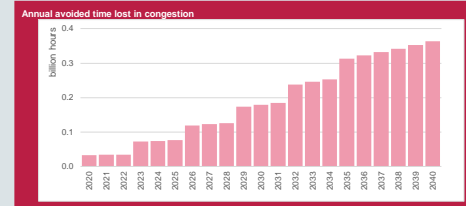
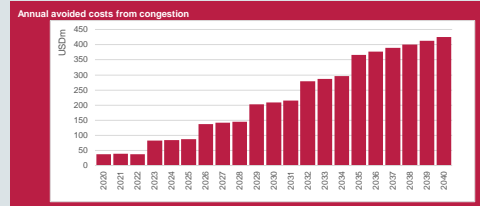
ADMIN >>

DASHBOARD_Results

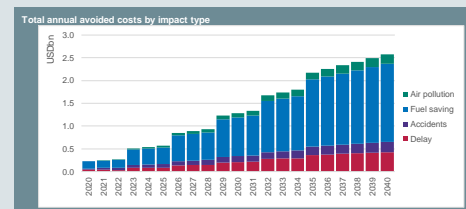
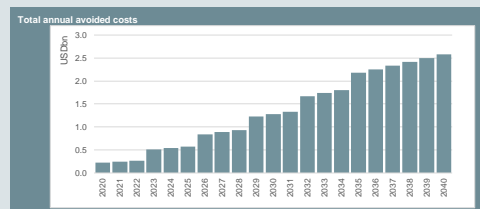
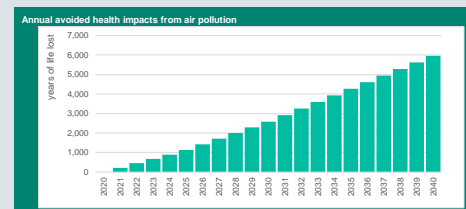
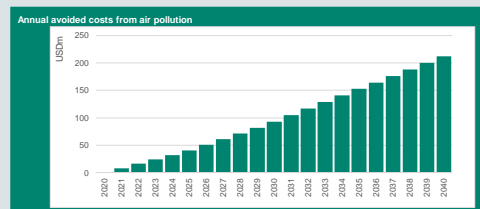
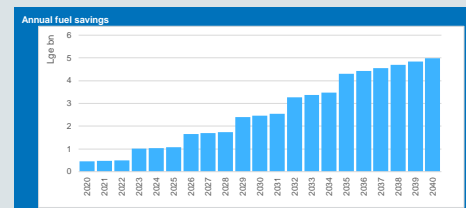
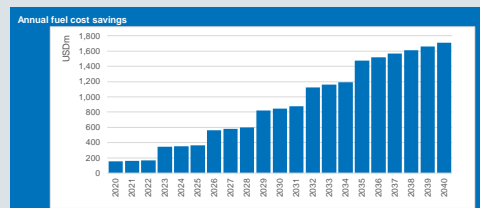
Results_Scenario1

Results_Scenario2

Results_Scenario3



Left empty on purpose



- The dashboard includes **visualisations** of annual total cost savings and cost savings per impact type.

- Road accidents are a direct input and therefore only the associated costs are displayed in the dashboard.

- The dashboard includes aggregated results at the bottom of the set of graphic visualisations.

Impact assessment

Results sheets

- In the “Results” section you can find the impact assessment for each scenario by impact type.

Results sheet

S1 Scenario 1 Baseline

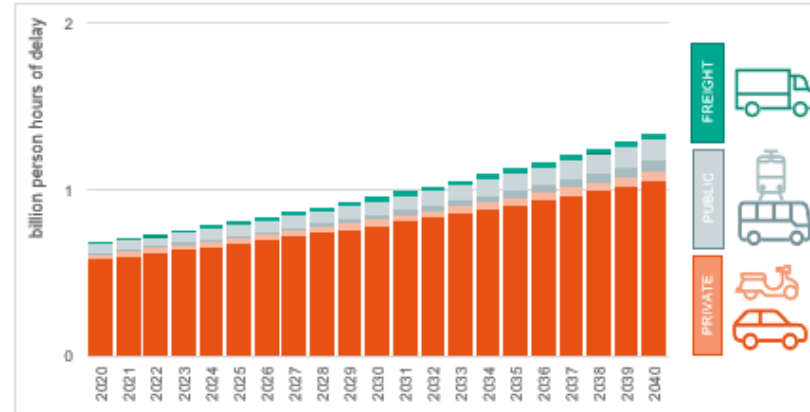
Go to:



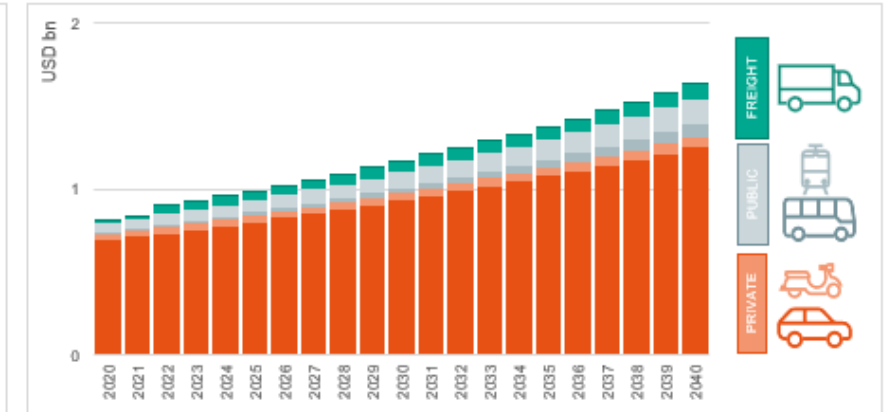
Impact type: Congestion

[Return to top of page](#)

Time lost to congestion for all modelled urban areas



Economic losses from time lost to congestion for all modelled urban areas



Delay results tables

Time lost to congestion

| Annual delay by vehicle type | | Unit | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Delay | LDV | Delay LDV/h | 584,404,315 | 601,936,445 | 619,994,538 | 638,594,374 | 657,752,205 | 677,484,772 | 697,809,315 | 718,743,594 | 740,305,902 |
| Delay | Public | Delay Public/h | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 |
| Delay | Freight | Delay Freight/h | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 | 22,222,222 |

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

CALC >>

RESULTS >>

DASHBOARD_Results

Results_Scenario1

Results_Scenario2

Results_Scenario3

ADMIN >>

Background data

Admin sheet

- The admin sheet includes lists and default data for impact assessment calculations. Default data is organised by impact assessment type.

GENERAL >>

INPUTS >>

CALC >>

RESULTS >>

ADMIN >>

Lists

ImpactMatrix_List

| List of impact strength |
|-------------------------|
| None / limited |
| High impact |
| Medium impact |
| Low impact |
| Unknown |
| |
| |

Impacts_list

| List of impact types |
|----------------------|
| Congestion |
| Accidents |
| Fuel cost |
| Physical health |
| Air pollution |
| |
| |

Coefficients, conversion factors and other inputs

Congestion

| Congestion coefficients | |
|--|-------|
| Coefficient: GDP/capita | 0.37 |
| Coefficient: km driven per vehicle | 1.68 |
| Coefficient: road length per vehicle | -0.13 |
| Coefficient: vehicle per urban dweller | -0.97 |
| Coefficient: GDP/capita^2 | -0.01 |
| Coefficient: km driven per vehicle^2 | -0.49 |
| Coefficient: road length per vehicle^2 | -0.09 |
| Coefficient: vehicle per urban dweller^2 | -0.08 |
| Constant | -8.28 |

Source: Author's calculations

Road accidents

| Costs of fatalities | Unit | 2020 |
|-------------------------|------|---------|
| Value of mortality risk | USD | 170,000 |

| Type of collision and related internal and external cost ratios | Unit | Parry, Heine |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| Share of single-vehicle collision | % | 43% |
| Share of multivehicle collision | % | 57% |
| Internal risk | Single-vehicle collision | 100% |
| External risk | Walking | 100% |
| External risk | Cycling | 100% |
| External risk | Single-vehicle collision | 0% |
| Internal risk | Multivehicle collision LDV | 75% |
| Internal risk | 2W | 75% |
| Internal risk | Bus | 75% |
| External risk | Multivehicle collision LDV | 25% |
| External risk | 2W | 25% |
| External risk | Bus | 25% |

| Share of "other costs" based on external costs | Parry, Heine, Lis, Li, Getting energy prices r |
|--|--|
| Nonfatal injuries | % 38% |
| Medical costs | % 20% |
| Property damage cost | % 42% |

| Ratio of external cost | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Nonfatal injuries | % 15% |
| Medical costs | % 85% |
| Property damage cost | % 50% |

Fuel saving

| Fuel conversion rates from litre of x fuel to litre of gasoline | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Electricity | 1.00 | kWh | 0.11 | Lge | https://w |
| Diesel | 1.00 | L | 0.87 | Lge | https://w |
| Gasoline | 1.00 | L | 1.00 | Lge | |
| Biofuel | 1.00 | L | 1.05 | Lge | https://af |
| CNG-LPG | 1.00 | L | 0.24 | Lge | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS / FEEDBACK

**NEW
CLIMATE**
INSTITUTE

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