Innovations in Inland Waterways Transport and Challenges for India

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STC's new training vessel



IWT: a highly innovative system, but perceived differently in many countries

- Still a niche market, industries are fragmented, with low public visibility
- Focusing at a limited number of market segments, with few exceptions (e.g. Rhine, China, Vietnam, Mississippi)
- With unexplored potential (counts for most of the waterways throughout the world!)
- Experiences in mature markets show that IWT can serve more (all) cargo types, can be competitive at short distances, on small waterways, in city logistics, is clean and safe
- Multimodality is underdeveloped (IWT operates as a stand-alone mode)
- Waterways are not yet seen as economic corridors
- Vessels have a long lifetime, the average age of vessel and engine is high, diesel is the main fuel, resulting in high energy use, high emission levels
- But:
 - Innovative approaches show results, good practices developed in one waterway can be adopted to others
 - New markets will not develop by itself, a pro-active approach is needed
- Need to innovate, adopt new insights, strategic vision, smart solutions



Stages in IWT project approaches



Note: there is no blueprint: programmes have to be region and market specific



A modern and complete IWT project

New insights require:

- Infrastructure development taking into account the working with nature principles, and is future proof (adaptation to climate change)
- (Future) cargo flows considered from supply chain perspective, and are multimodal in nature
- To balance the different values of the waterways (navigation, irrigation, hydropower, drinking water, flood prevention, industrial use, ..)
- (Pro)active development from involved public entities (transport policy department, waterway manager, local authorities responsible for urban planning)
- Active stakeholder participation in all stages of the process





Fit-for-future IWT

The physical network

- Infrastructure remains backbone for IWT
- Multiple functions of waterways
- Waterways as link to industries
- Adaptation to climate change



Industrial Strategy



Smart maintenance and operation of waterways based on big data



Deployment of flying and aquatic drones







Fit-for-future IWT

The digital network

- Digitalization to support Greening Strategy
- Data and 5G for connected and automated waterways and services
- Harmonized standards for information systems and cybersecurity









Fit-for-future IWT

The green energy network

- Smart energy corridors and hubs
- Multi-fuel (transition) network
- Waterway infrastructure towards climate neutrality





Renewable waterfront







Austria

Greening strategies



(EIBIP, source NAIADES II CEG meeting, see also: https://eibip.eu/)



India IWT viewed from international perspective (esp. JMVP)

Capacity augmentation:

- Flexibility in finding solutions, in adapting good international practices to Indian characteristics
- Starting with 3 m LAD target for entire National Waterway 1, towards lower LAD in some stretches following market study results, engineering analysis and technical innovations
- Adopting the working with nature principle: minimize physical interventions, accept the natural conditions of the waterway as much as possible
- Providing additional and accompanying infrastructures such as multimodal terminals, improved ship-lock, and RIS



India IWT viewed from international perspective (esp. JMVP)

Pro-active approach to market development:

- Promotional events for stakeholders in the industry, awareness raising, roadshows
- Established pilot schemes
- The attention for logistics, supply chains and multimodality

Environment and safety:

- Dredging with safeguards, performance based contracting, monitoring
- Emergency response plan
- Traffic management system via RIS
- Waste management
- Studies on effects on nature



India IWT viewed from international perspective (esp. JMVP)

Understanding that accompanying and supporting actions are needed to lower barriers for potential IWT entrants and users:

- Innovative vessel designs (shallow draught) that were given to the market
- Study the logistic zone / freight village concept

The waterway authority going beyond its traditional boundary of developing and managing the waterway

The integrated vision on IWT: infrastructure + governance + markets + production means + jobs & skills



Challenges for India IWT

- Upgrading and greening the fleet, and connected financing of vessels, requirements to develop smart funding solutions
- Capacity building, education and training, R&D: creation of an IWT Education and research cluster (centre/cluster of excellence)
- Study developments in the field of greening, smart shipping and smart ports and possible applications in India
- Continued and pro-active market development, promotion and support, preferably by a dedicated promotion unit
- Strengthening of the functions of inland ports and terminals, taking advantage of logistic zones / freight villages and freight bundling
- Develop the waterway as a green economic and social corridor (Arth Ganga)
- Application of the experiences in JMVP/NW1 in other waterways



knowledge sharing



contributing to wider use of IWT which is cleaner, safer and more efficient





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