



**Towards Sustainable Urban Mobility in
Developing Countries**
Debashish Bhattacharjee

20 February 2019

1. New frameworks for sustainable urban mobility
2. Urbanisation trends and mobility - challenges in developing countries
3. Vision of inclusive transport
4. An Approach to Solutions
5. Sustainable mobility: action at all levels

A Global Vision to Promote Sustainable Urban Mobility



Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 11 : Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.2 : By 2030, provide access to **safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all**, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Indicator : Proportion of the population that has **convenient access to public transport** by sex, age and persons with disabilities



Paris Agreement

National Commitments to Low Carbon Transport



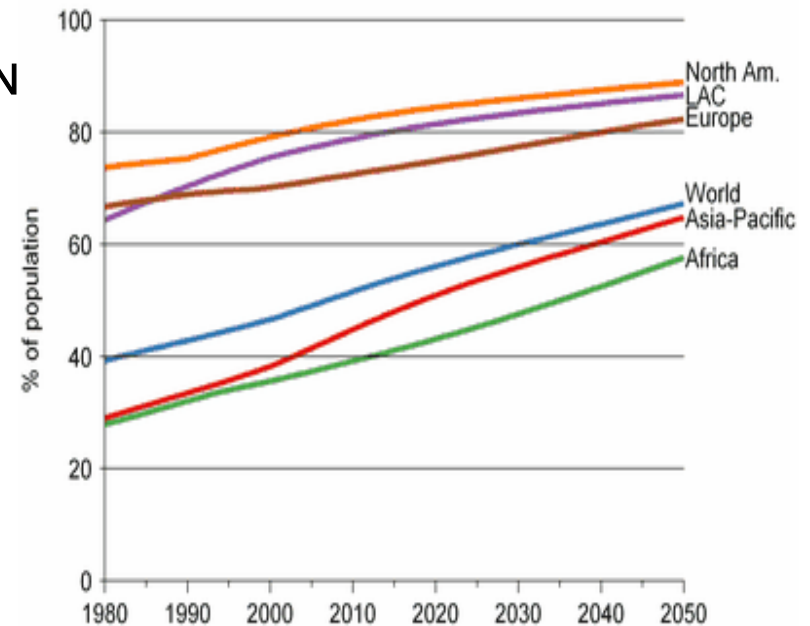
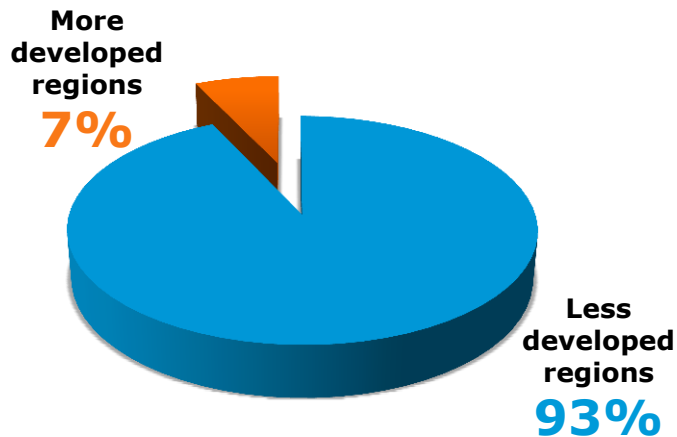
New Urban Agenda

Habitat III : Localising the SDGs;
Safe, inclusive, transport – walking, cycling and Public Transport

World urbanisation trends

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress

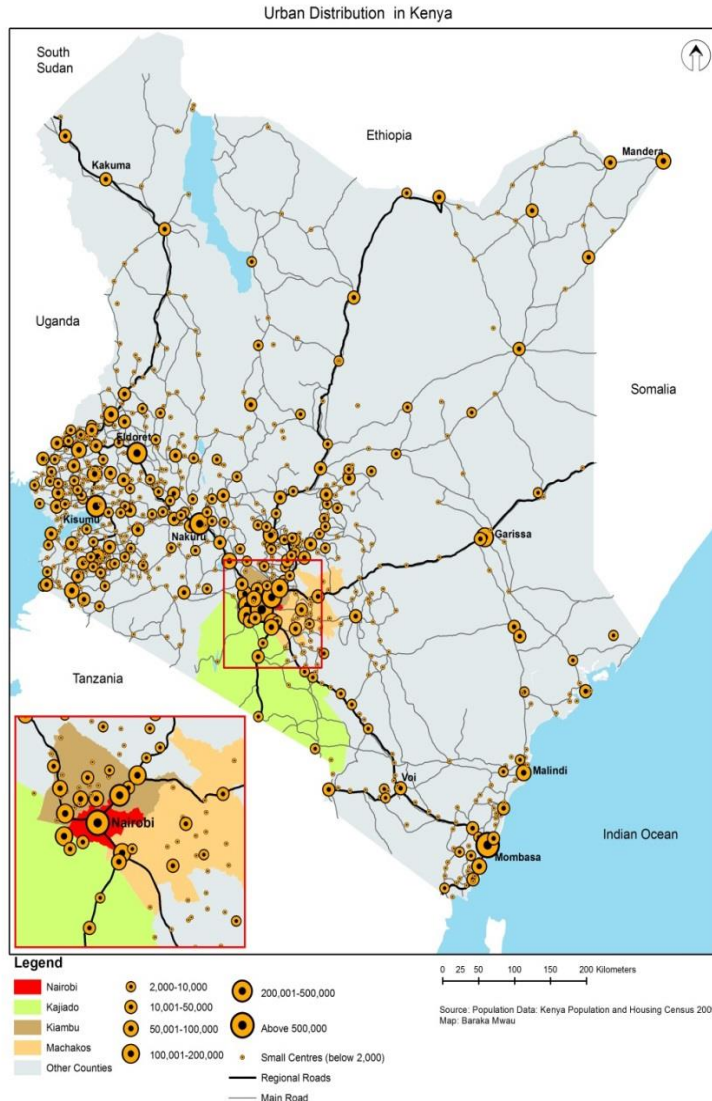
PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION
BY REGION (2005-2020)



- The world is rapidly urbanizing: from 37% in 1995 to 60% in 2030
- Africa and Asia are urbanizing fastest

New spatial configurations in Africa: metropolitan areas

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



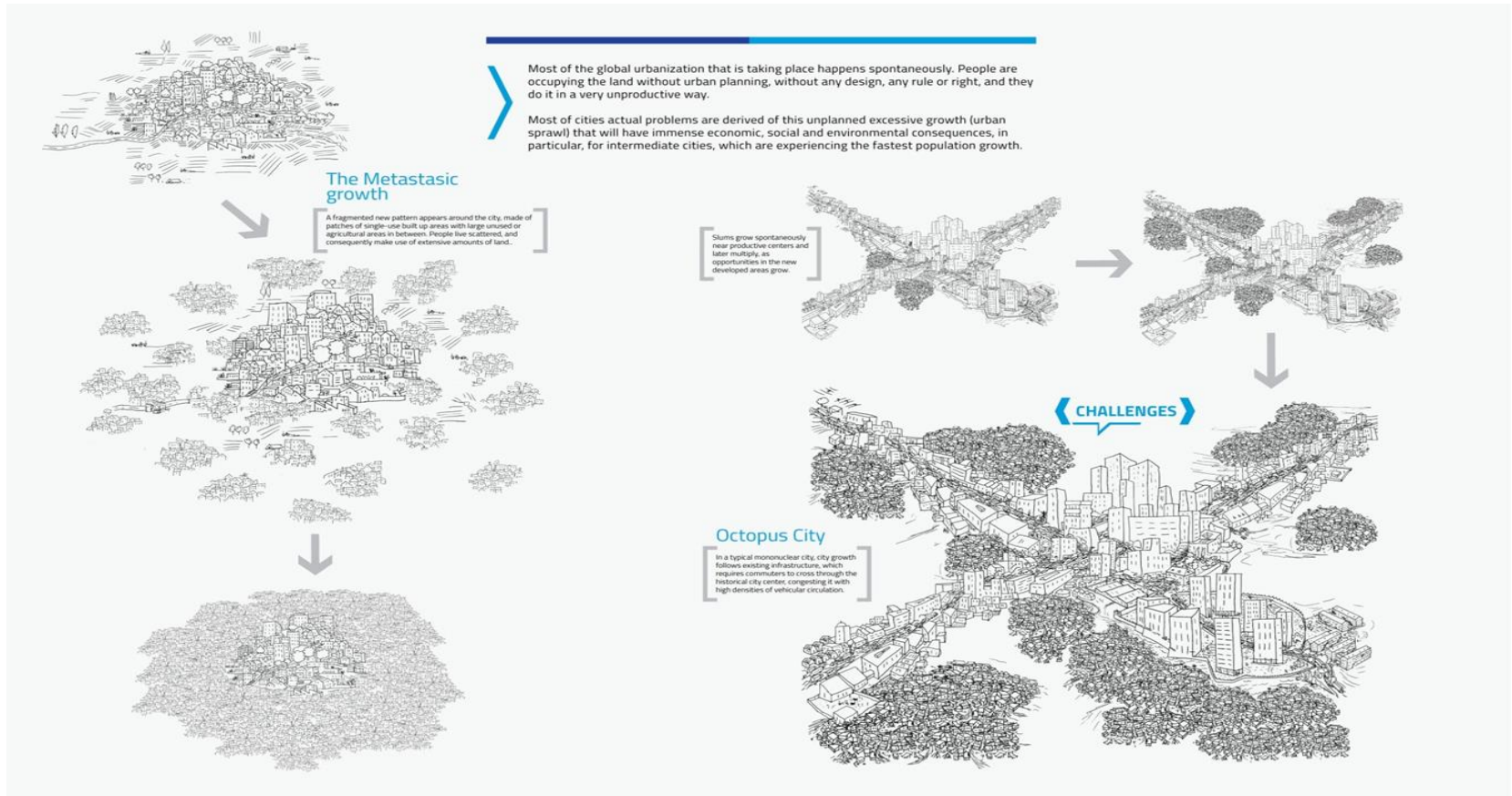
New spatial configurations: city clusters, large urban agglomerations, urban corridors and city-regions

Rural Urbanization: Small and Intermediate Towns in vicinity of bigger towns become spatially "connected"

Challenge: Often unplanned city expansion/ lack of public transport connectivity

Spontaneous and unplanned urban development

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



The city for the car and of the car

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



- Low density, urban sprawl, mono-functional use
- **Car-based** transit corridors contributing to traffic congestion
- **No Integration:** Often separate mobility systems
- **NMT users forgotten** even though they form majority
- People walk sometime up to 4 hours a day out of choice not preference

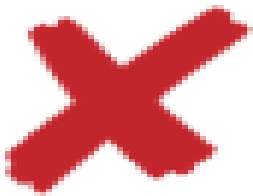
.....But the car dominates.....

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



A City In Your Hands?

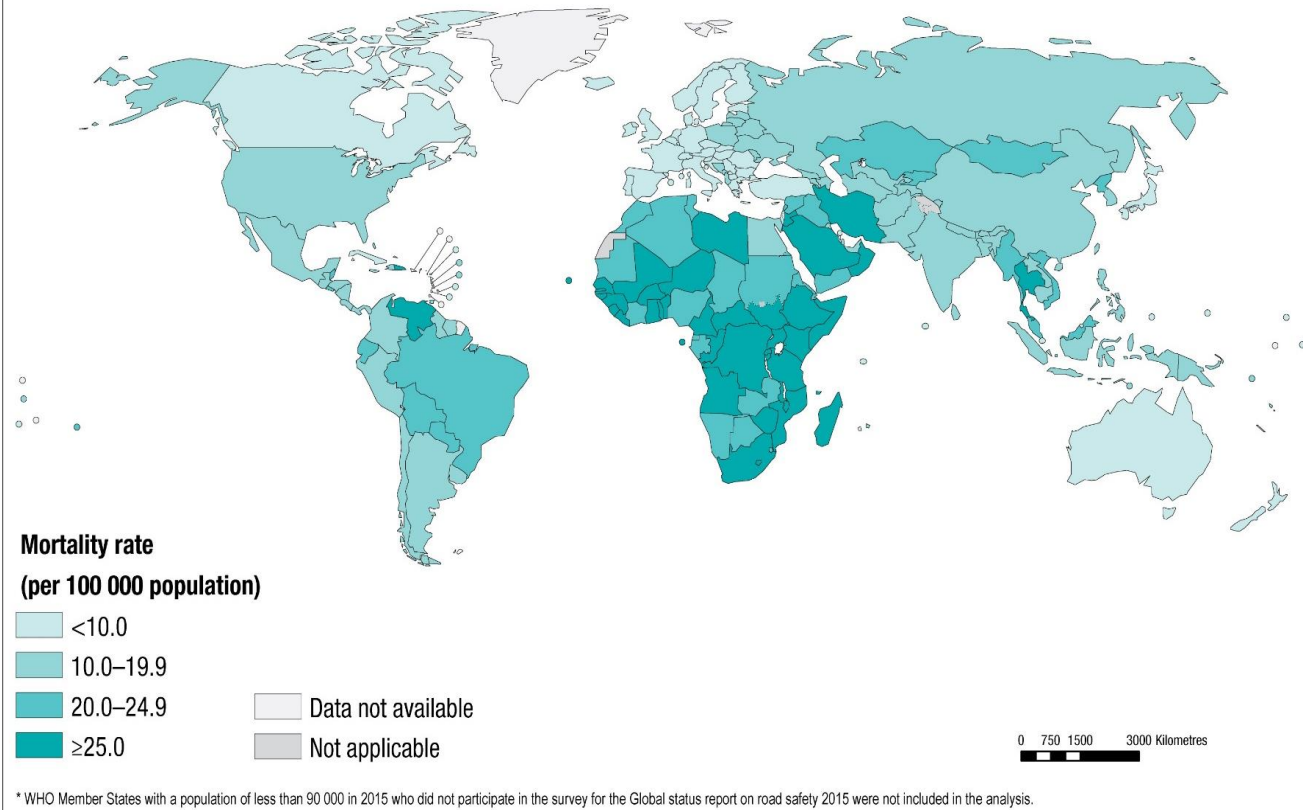
Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Road safety: a critical issue in developing countries

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress

Road traffic mortality rate, 2013*



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2016. All rights reserved.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map production: Information Evidence and Research (IER)
World Health Organization

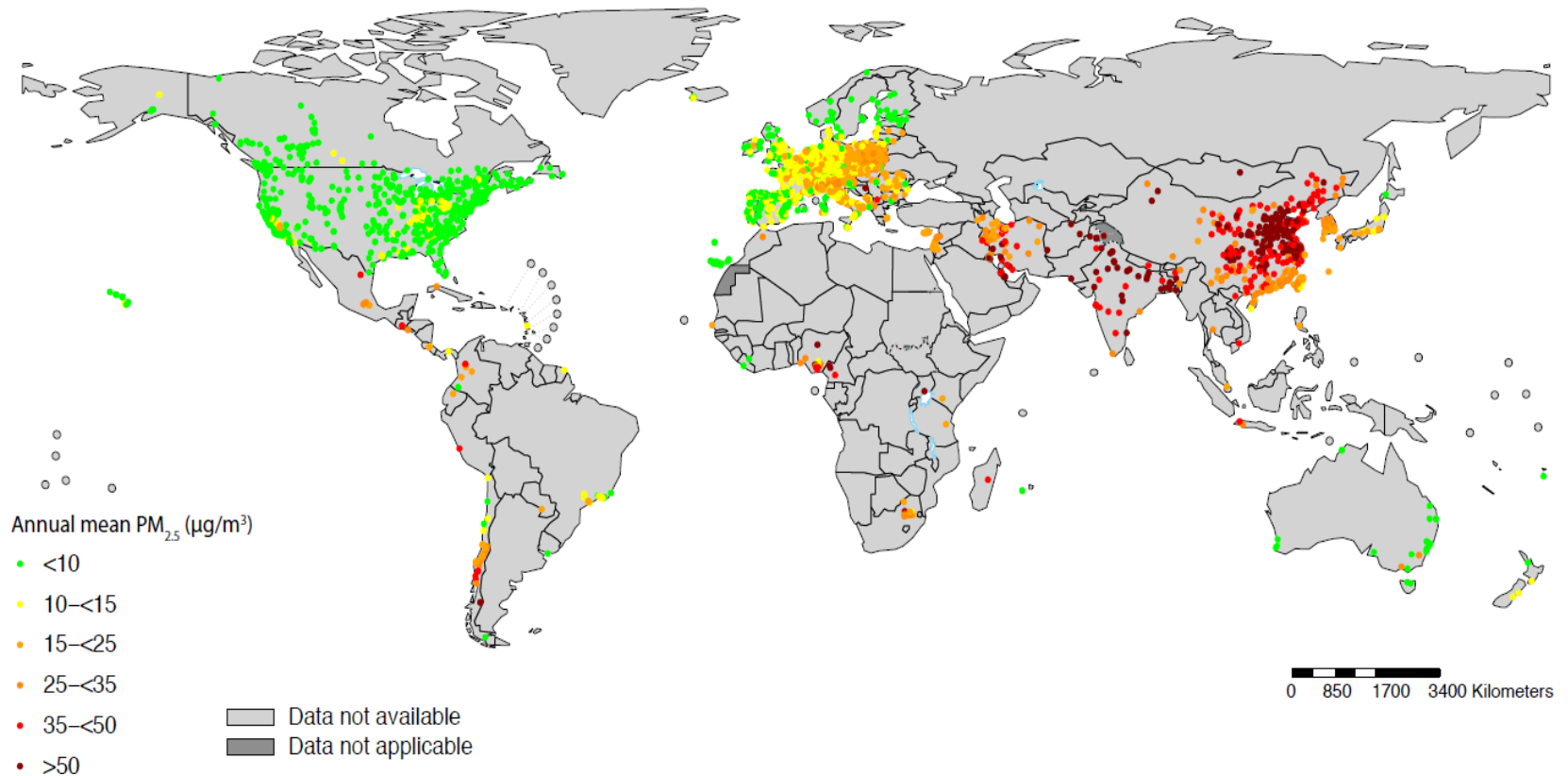


1.3 million people die on the world's roads and 20 - 50 million are injured every year.

The risk of dying in a road traffic crash is more than 3 times higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries.

Ambient air pollution – a growing problem

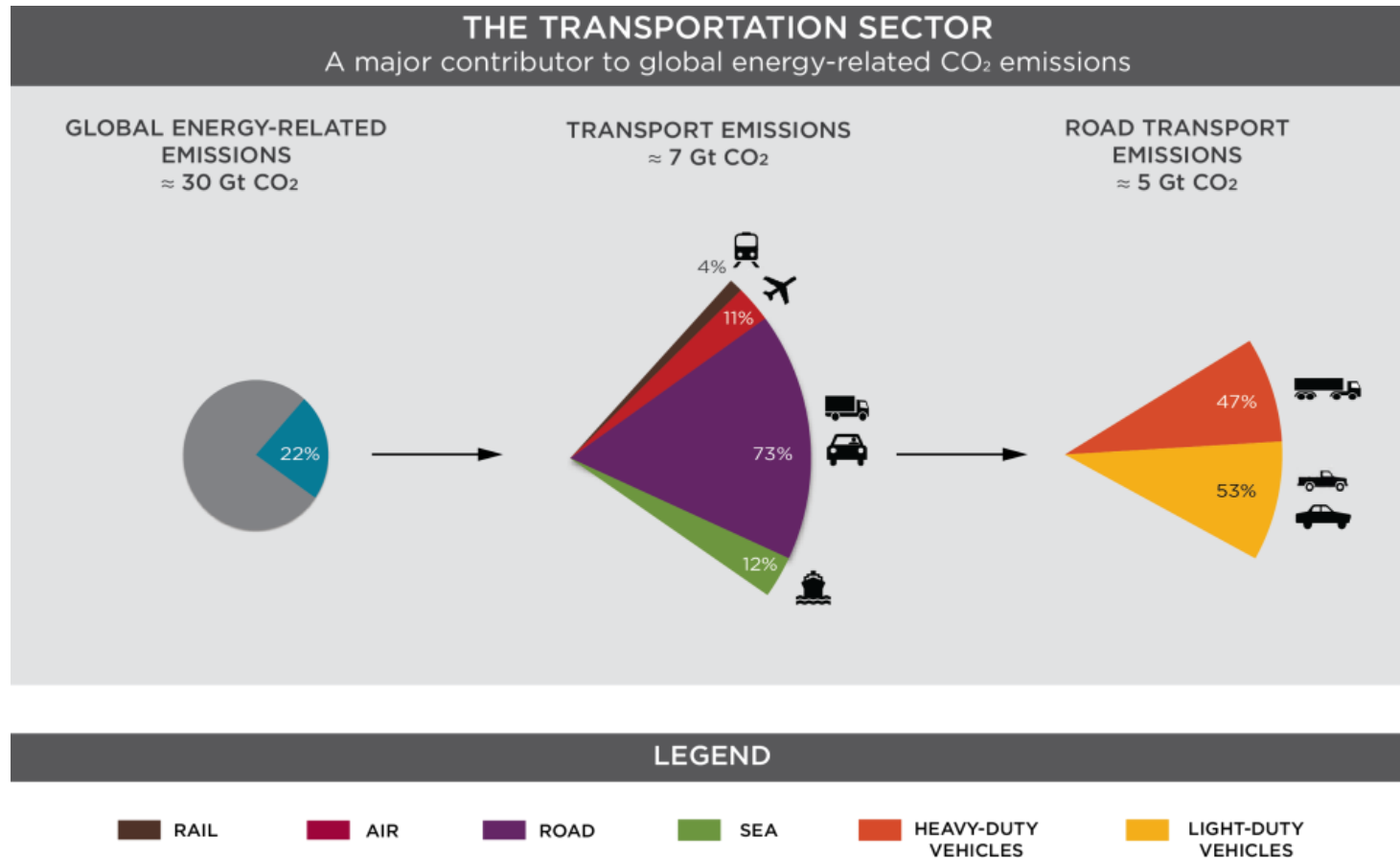
Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



- 4.2 million estimated premature deaths from ambient air pollution;
- Highest Air Pollution in S.E and South Asian cities; probably increasing in Africa but measurement lacking – *Source WHO*

Contribution of transportation to emissions (and pollution)

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress

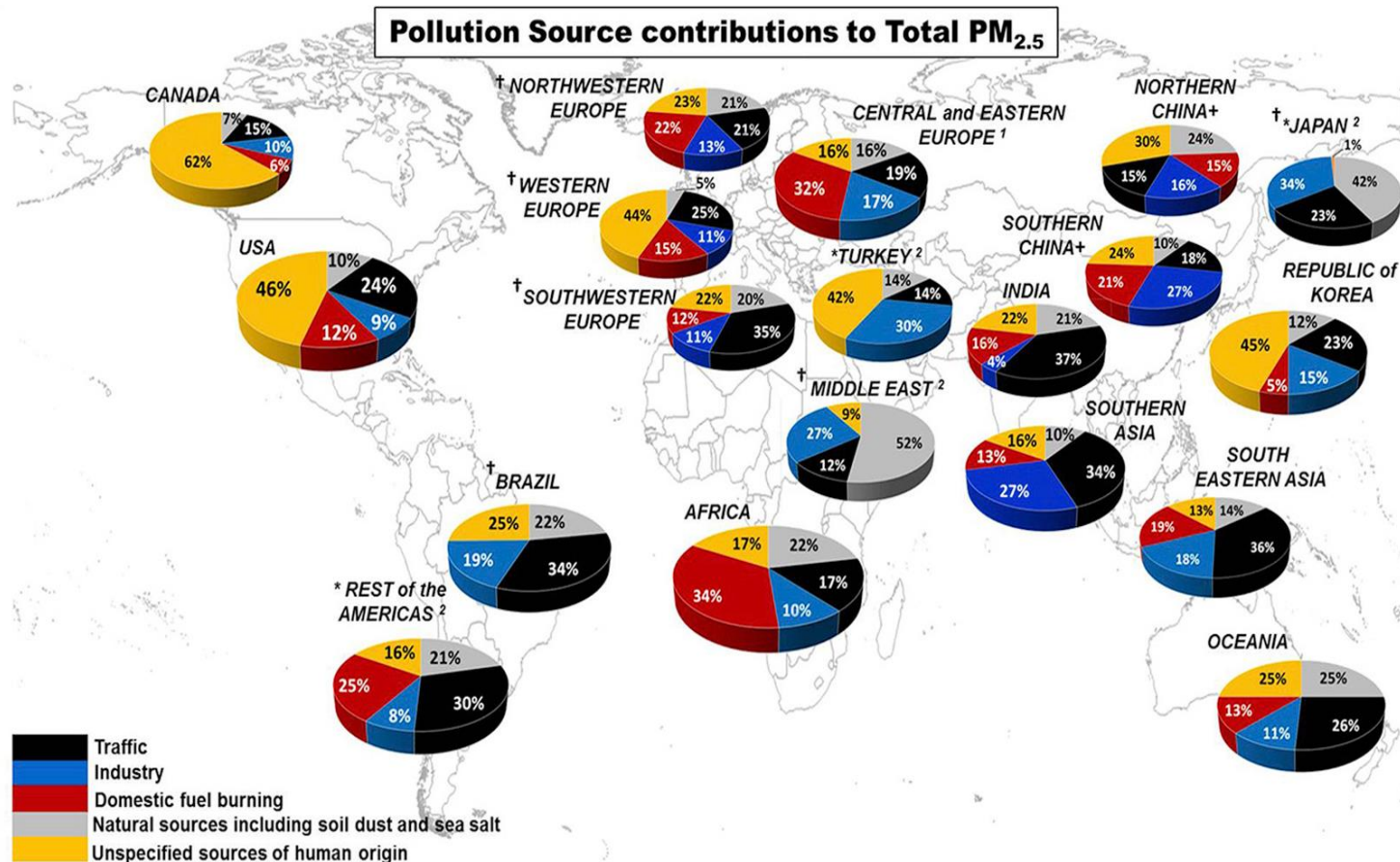


Sources:

ICCT (2014). Global Transportation Roadmap Model. Version 2.0. More information available at <http://www.theicct.org/global-transportation-roadmap-model>.

IEA (2012). CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion: Highlights. 2012 edition. Retrieved from <https://www.iea.org/co2highlights/co2highlights.pdf>.

Where does the pollution come from ?



Source: Karagulian, F. *et al.* (2015) 'Contributions to cities' ambient particulate matter (PM): A systematic review of local source contributions at global level', *Atmospheric Environment*. doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2015.08.087 (presented by UNEP 2018).

Striving towards a more inclusive urbanisation

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



**And
Everyone
Benefits !**

Striving towards a more inclusive urbanisation

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



A vision of inclusive transport: streets for people

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Better facilities for walking and cycling; BRT an effective solution (Dar Es Salam Tanzania)

Inclusive Mobility = Universal Access

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Design for people with disabilities : segregation, low gradients, illumination..... (Right Picture : Outside City Hall, Bilbao)

A Vision of Inclusive Transport: integrating public transport with walking and cycling

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Universally Accessible Vehicles

A Vision of Inclusive Transport: integrating public transport with walking and cycling

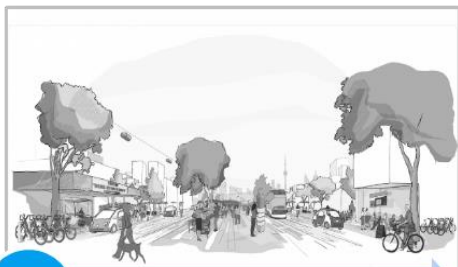
Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Cycle Tracks should be separated from high speed vehicular traffic

"Eyes on the Street" improve security;
Organized vending creates jobs

Making it happen: participatory processes (SUMP) Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Develop a common vision



Analyse mobility situation
and develop scenarios



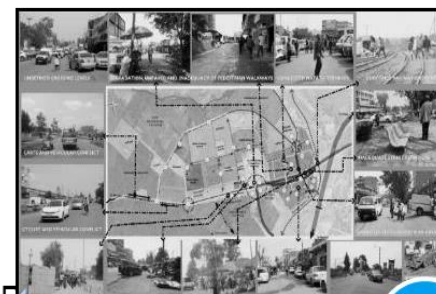
Engage all transport modes/
Identify mobility challenges



Stakeholder Validation workshop/
Agree on clear responsibilities & budget



Propose Action Plan



Problem Map/
Identify Mobility Priorities

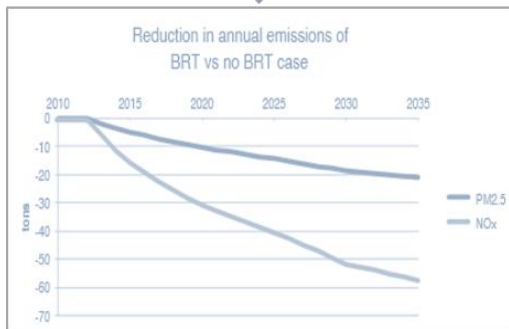
Results : Inclusive Accessibility, Safety and Reduced Emissions

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Nairobi Bus Rapid Transit

- BRT system in Nairobi will result in benefits in the range of \$42 to \$51 million per year in 2035
- Advanced technology choices result CO2 emissions reductions in the range of 600,000 cumulative tons by 2035



Kiambu Transport Policy

Expected Outcomes / 15 year target:

- Increased mode share of 90% of walking, cycling and PT in 15 years
- Zero fatalities related to road crashes
- 90% reduction of emissions of GHG from transport system
- Car VKT no more than baseline

Outcome	5-year target	10-year target	15-year target
Increased mode share of walking, cycling, and public transport	25% of final target	50% of final target	At least 90% of all trips
Improved road safety	25% Reduction of fatalities and injuries from crashes	At least 75% Reduction of fatalities and injuries from crashes	Zero fatalities related to road crashes
Reduced number of km travelled by private cars	25% reduction	75% reduction	Private car VKT no more than baseline levels
Reduced environmental impact	25% reduction	75% reduction	90% reduction of emission of greenhouse gases from transport system



Ruiru SUMP

Action Plan - Ruiru Boulevard:

- Reduce through traffic by diverting
- Enhance human-friendly greening through appropriate landscaping
- Renew street furniture for public use
- Enhance safety - crossing levels, speed breakers, and lighting



UN-Habitat Global Experiences

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress

   	<p>Using positive incentives to encourage citizens to reconsider their travel choices and reduce the extent of using conventionally fuelled vehicles.</p> <p>SOLUTIONS aims to support the exchange on innovative and green urban mobility solutions between cities from Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean. Promotes the “Urban Electric Mobility Initiative” (UN-Habitat)</p>
 <p>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety</p> 	<p>Urban Pathways - Supporting Low Carbon Plans for Urban Basic Services in the context of the New Urban Agenda (Brazil, India, Kenya, Vietnam)</p>
<p>GEF-SUSTRAN</p> 	<p>Reduce growth in private motorized vehicles, thus decreasing traffic congestion and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Introducing BRT in Addis Ababa, Kampala and Nairobi integrated with walking and cycling</p>
<p>FUTURE-RADAR</p> 	<p>Create and implement research and innovation strategies for a sustainable and competitive European road transport system. Promotes Electric Mobility.</p>

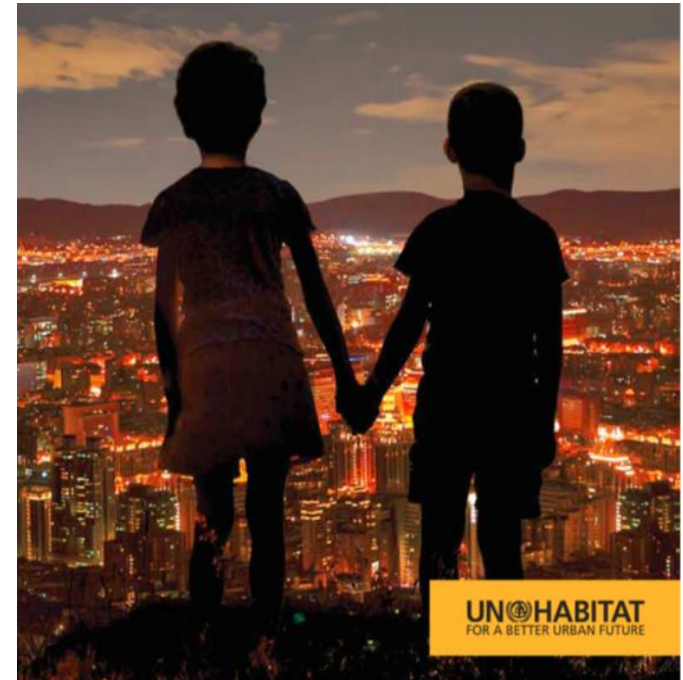
Bringing it together: Global - Local - Global

Sustainable Urban Mobility Congress



Key Actors : National and Local Governments, Civil Society, Academic and Research Institutions, Industry

- Developing country cities are growing: a reason as well as an opportunity for **sustainable mobility**
- National Policy + City Capacity = **sustainable urban mobility**
- **National Policy:** prioritize walking, cycling and public transport; provide fiscal incentives, institute design standards and monitoring requirements (KM of NMT/KM); fuel and vehicle import policies
- **Local Implementation :** participatory and consensus based planning; devise revenue schemes (e.g. parking , congestion charging); capacity building needs.
- **Promote city-city learning**



Thank You for Your Attention



#SUMBILBAO19
www.sumbilbao19.com
info@sumbilbao19.com