Sustainable Transportation Services for the Urban Poor

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TransMilenio is not a bus!

TransMilenio va a mejorar el sistema circulatorio de Bogotá y el suyo



Así volveremos a querer nuestra ciudad de corazón, Nos moveremos a un mejor ritmo por corredores especializados cumpliendo los horanios establecidos. Con TransMienio desplazarmos por la ciudad será más rápido, más cómodo, más econômico y más seguro.

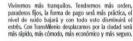


TransMilenio va a mejorar sistema respiratorio de Bogotá y el suy

Tendremos un nuevo aire. La contaminau disminuirá en la ciudad gracias a los moder vehículos y todos respiraremos más tranquu Con TransMilenio desplazarnos por la ciudad más rápido, más cómodo, más econômico y más seg









TransMilenio va a mejorar el sistema nervioso de Bogotá y el suyo

asMilenio va a mejorar







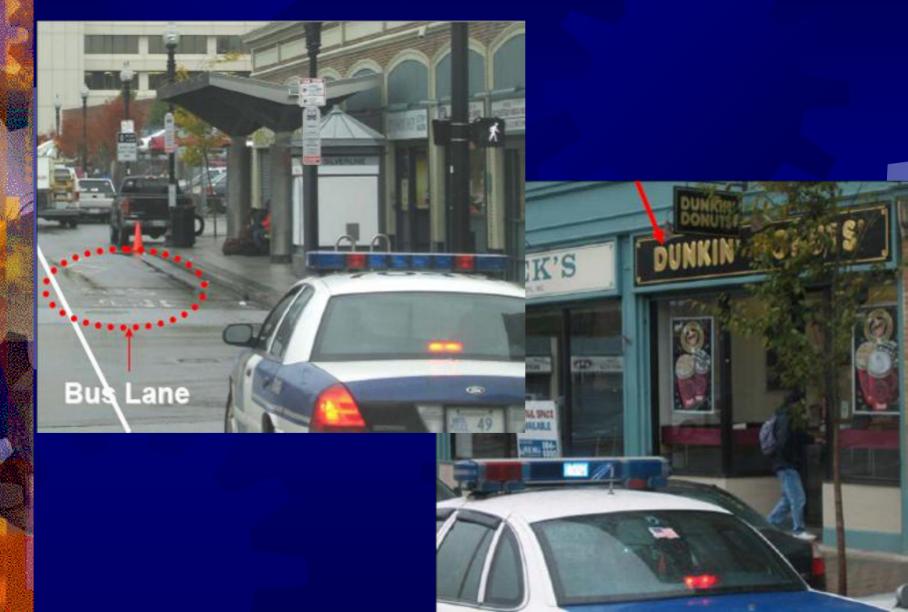


Not a template...

 In Curitiba & Bogotá, took many years to negotiate

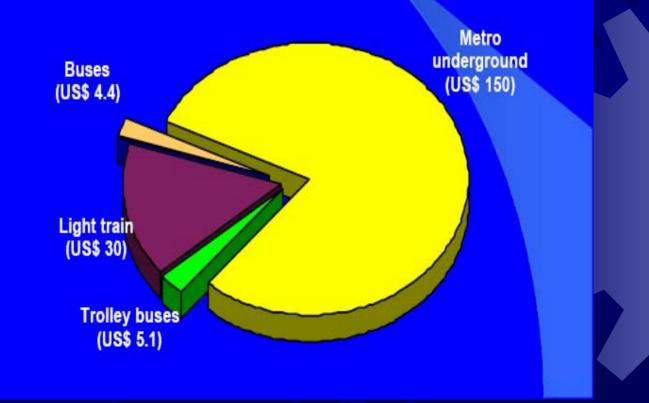
 Even in Mexico City, > 3 years to negotiate w/ "transportistas"
 Still, catching on like wildfire!

Important to be rigorous in defining BRTs



Alternative to metros



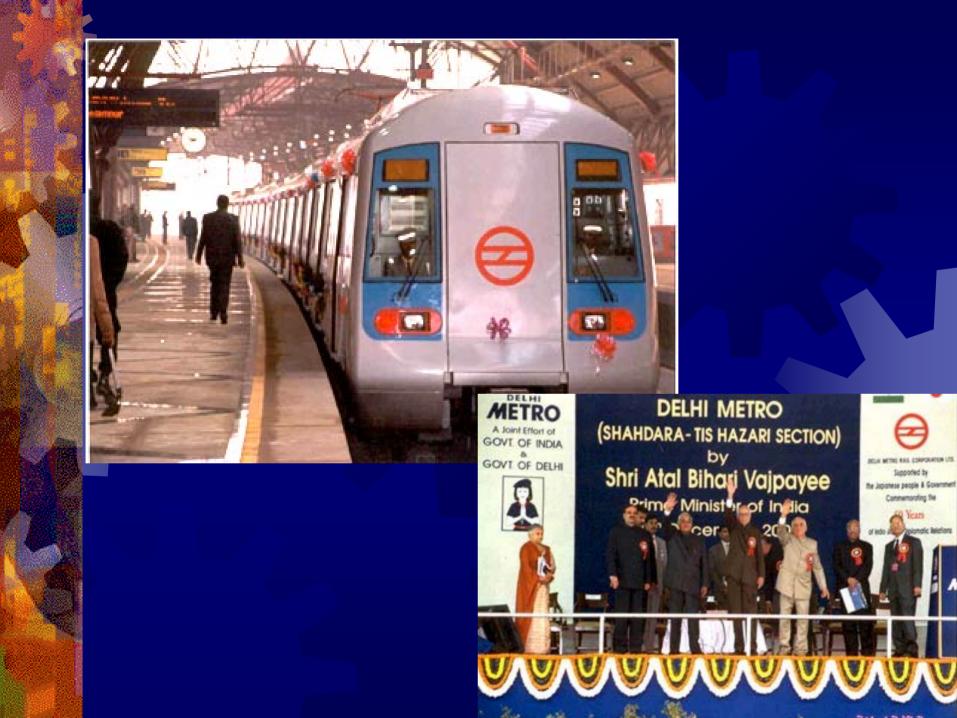


Shanghai has almost as many mass transit users as the whole of USA!



Delhi metro; talked about building it for 30 years!





Overstated ridership (problem w/ feeder routes)
Understated costs
Fare hikes
Not for the poor!



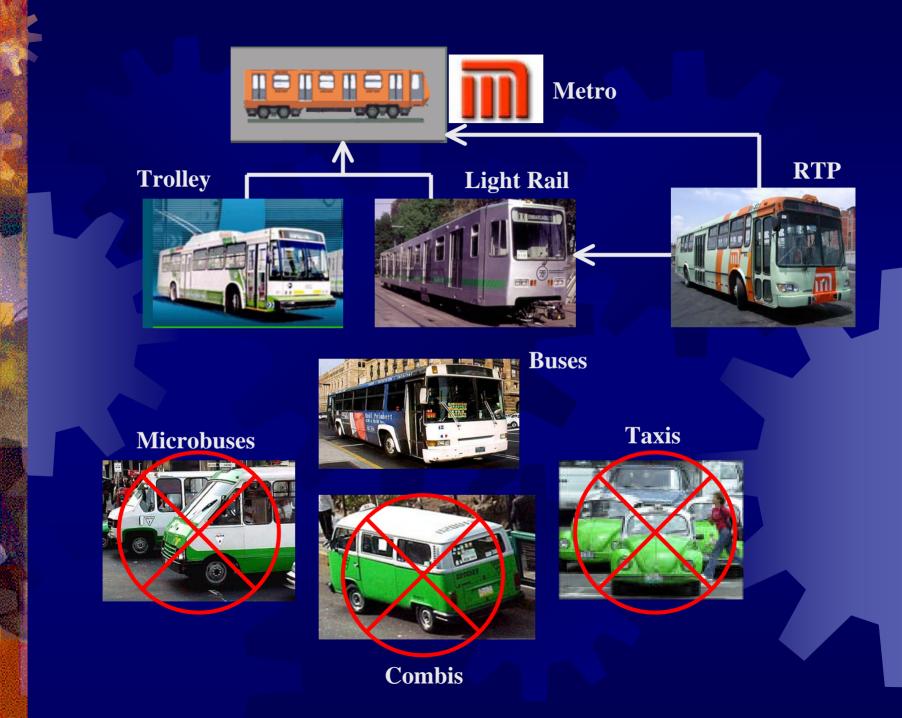
Paratransit





"Guerra de Centavos"











Non-motorized transport

- MVs offer non-polluting, low-cost mobility
- Well-suited for short trips in most cities, regardless of size
- Play important role in providing jobs
- But dangerous
- Hundreds of thousands killed or maimed

Typology of NMVs







Much of developing world following US path, not Europe's



In most Dutch cities, bicycles have own lanes & signaling, & direct routes to all major destinations within city



Resurgence of interest in white bike concept in Europe A number of cities have developed programs









Cultural obstacles









Social attitudes toward NMVs

Local social attitudes can have significant impact on use of NMVs
Gender plays important role
Female bicycle riders more common in China, e.g., than on Indian subcontinent, Indonesia Inappropriate pricing/tax policies
 In certain countries, customs duties & sales tax rates on bicycles higher than on MVs

In Bangladesh, e.g., import duty on bicycles 150%; rate for motorcycles & trucks 50%

Many cities reject non-motorized transportation modes as "backward"





In many cities, policymakers biased against NMVs

Dhaka, city where NMV mode share = > 50% in 1990s: goal to eliminate cyclerickshaws

Becaks



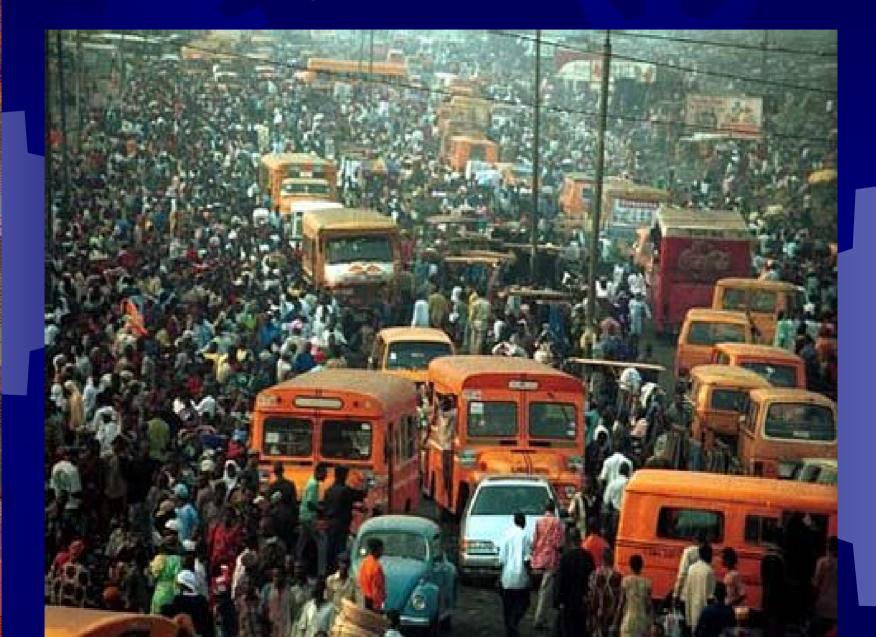
In some cases, merely ignore, as in Delhi



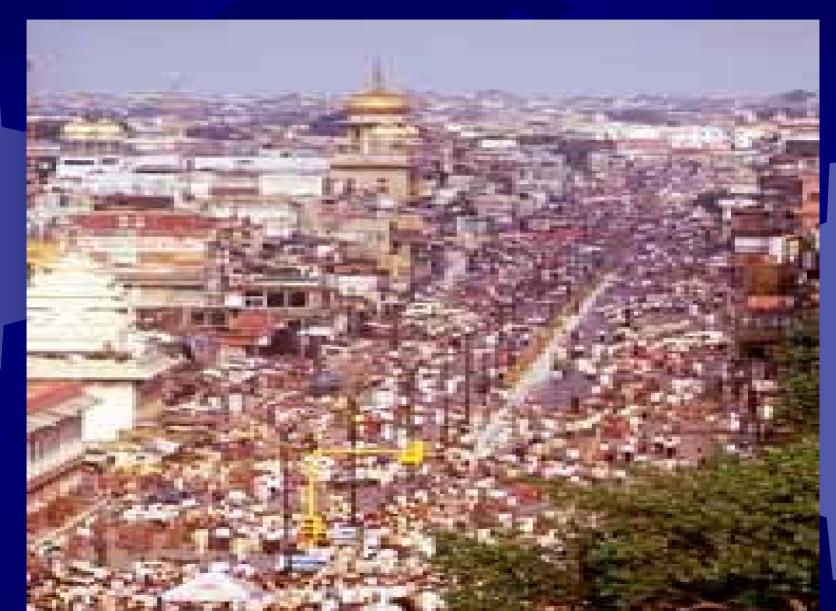
Pedestrians

In African cities, modal share of walking can be very high
Around 50% of trips entirely on foot
In medium & smaller cities, share increases to 60-70%

But extremely hazardous



Delhi



In China today: More provisions for motorized traffic, w/ reduced bicycle & pedestrian access







Bottom line:

 NMT ignored by policymakers in formulation of infrastructure policy
 In most countries, NMT developed spontaneously & remains largely outside normal processes of transport planning Provision for NMT, if made at all, tends to be "retrofitted" to existing infrastructure

 Goal to minimize "disturbance" that it causes to motorized traffic













