



CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE



URBAN TRANSPORT AND THE POOR SOME GENERAL REMARKS

TRANSPORT

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WORLD Resources Institute



 A catalyst for socially, financially, and environmentally sound solutions to the problems of urban mobility



EMBARQ

- Established as a unique center within World Resources Institute in 2002, *EMBARQ* is now the hub of a network of centers for sustainable transport in developing countries.
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Emancipating the Immobile in Istanbul





Visions of Viability in Vietnam (Note the bus in the lower right-hand corner)



Innovation for the Immovable in India?



Which Suggest Sustainable Transport? (Which Improve Transport for the

Door?



Fast Traffic Growth in Xi'an

(source Mao Zhong-An, Xi'an)



PSUTA: Partnership for Sustainable Urban Transport in Asia



Scope



Xian, China

- Transport and environment in Asian cities, focusing on strengthening sustainability of low-emissions transport and mobility in Asian cities
- Work with Hanoi (Vietnam), Pune (India), and Xi'an (China), to engage key stakeholders and leaders
- Develop and discuss a conceptual approach to citybased sustainable transport planning that is relevant to Asia, by stimulating authorities to act





The Three PSUTA Cities

Hanoi, Viet Nam

- Transport mode shift from NMT to > 1 2-wheeler/hh in 15 yrs
- Rapidly growing problems of safety, congestion, air pollution
- Crowded with bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors

Xian, China

- Edge of the Silk Road, with 4km x 4km ancient wall in center
- Dust from Gobi desert
- Affected by China's rapid motorization

Pune, India

- Heart of India's two-, three-, and four-wheeler industry
- Extremely congested and polluted nearly 1 two wheeler/hh
- More vehicles than Mumbai, yet 1/4 the population

All Cities have high accident rates, pollution, and congestion: Why and how to improve?

Project Findings from PSUTA

Some Key Differences among Cities

- Two, three-wheeler mobility serious competitor to mass transit
- Clean fuels, low emissions more elusive in Asia
- Health, accidents, congestion generally worse in Asia

Some Frightening Similarities

- Authorities ignored rise of private motorization, decline of access
- Authorities tempted by flyovers, high-priced solutions to non existent problems
- Land use ran amok and vehicles ran over people

The Real Lessons from PSUTA

- Prioritization of public and non-motorized transport means restraint of cars
- Exposure to polluting finally getting attention and action
- No one really on guard for the poor

Was Hanoi, with 1 two-wheeler/hh, the most sustainable?



Important Sidelights

- Transport Costs as Share of HH Expenditures
 - Authorities seem unaware of this important indicator
 - Variation over income, place of residence equally important
 - Poorest pay smallest share fewest motorized trips

Travel Times – Work Trips

- Appear to be longer for the poor, with more changes
- Efforts to "clear congestion" focus on flyovers for non-poor
- BRT, other bus improvements only recently of interest

Air Pollution and Accidents

- Poor (walkers, cyclists) over exposed to both scourges
- Exposure in or waiting for buses also high
- Riders in private cars have all the advantages

Considerations About Transport and Poverty

Bad Urban Transport is Poverty

- Poor have fewest choices, longest commutes, worst air
- Clean fuels, low emissions more elusive in Asia
- Health, accidents, congestion generally worse in Asia

Expensive Transport Projects

- High-cost Metro Mania poor can't afford to ride
- Fantasy flyover farms poor don't ride in cars
- Side-walk less "cities- poor can't afford to walk either

The Real Lessons

- Most urban transport money benefits small motorized minority
- Prioritization of public and non-motorized transport means restraint of cars
- Few political resources available to fight poverty of transport"



Cleaning the Air for Riders and Bystanders





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