LEDS Global Partnership

Clean Transport Development Development Webinar Series

Developing Urban Mobility Plans

Dr. Robin King
Director of Urban Development and Accessibility
EMBARQ, WRI
robin.king@wri.org
www.LEDSGP.org
Increased urbanization fuelled by easy access to personal vehicles

Planning skewed to favour motorization

(Aadapted from Vivre en Ville, 2011)
Is quality of life, health and safety in existing cities what we would like?

Rethink the primary goal of transportation infrastructure
Sprawl an irreversible consequence of existing planning process

Siloed-approach and rigid zoning laws create a fractured urban fabric
Simultaneous planning of land use and transport serving it can help in building diverse, tight urban communities.
Stakeholders help make planning more holistic

Planning needs committed institutional support

Institutions need to accommodate an evolving planning process
Re-reading Mobility
Quick Guides

How To Develop An Urban Mobility Plan
How To Set Up A Metropolitan Transport Authority
How To Develop An Urban Mobility Compact
How To Establish A Multi-Stakeholder Forum
“...the ability to meet the needs of society to move freely, gain access, communicate, trade, and establish relationships without sacrificing other essential human or ecological values today or in the future.”

*WBCSD, 2001*
Urban Mobility Plan (UMP)

Long-term vision for urban growth

Links individual development plans together and studies their impacts on the entire city

Aspires for equity, affordability, sustainability, safety, and comfort.
Urban Mobility Plan (UMP)

It is created by various officials, but with a strong involvement of stakeholder communities.

It also needs strong cooperation of officials from different administrative departments.
How should a UMP be made?

Participation-led

Sustainability-focused

Cross-sectoral

Review-based
STEP ONE: Conduct Situational Analysis

STEP TWO: Establish Vision

STEP THREE: Identify Objectives and Goals

STEP FOUR: Draft the Urban Mobility Plan

STEP FIVE: Evaluate and Revise
STEP ONE: Conduct Situational Analysis

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Conduct Situational Analysis

Examine institutional issues with respect to the following:

- availability, affordability, safety, sustainability
- investments, equity, financing, coordination
- outreach, participation, measuring impacts
Conduct Situational Analysis

Examine following institutional issues:

- existing policies
- finance
- capacity building, sharing, technology
Conduct Situational Analysis

Willingness of decision-makers

Overlaps of planning and political priorities

Common understanding of sustainable mobility

Address social exclusion
Conduct Situational Analysis

Factor in planning, implementing, maintenance, and overhead costs in a realistic manner

Overlaps of planning and political priorities
Identify Stakeholders

Identify maximum possible stakeholders

Map their needs, ambitions, and influence

Create a common platform for engagement of stakeholders

Identify the disengaged; provide representation
Identify Stakeholders

Fair distribution of all socio-economic and geographical groups

Encourage self-organization; assign roles

Representative but small and efficient group
Final Steps

Relevant demographics/planning documents to build upon

Rate the quality of infrastructure

Collect primary data if found crucial
STEP ONE: Conduct Situational Analysis

STEP TWO: Establish Vision

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STEP FOUR: Draft the Urban Mobility Plan

STEP FIVE: Evaluate and Revise
What is the UMP’s vision?

Unified and shared vision crucial

Master Plan land use guidelines

Stakeholder process ideal

Engage with conflicts actively from the start
Example: New York Metropolitan Area

Not just city, but regional focus

High-growth nodes spread across the region

Coordinated transport, freight, NMT facilities

Local concerns addressed in-tandem
STEP ONE: Conduct Situational Analysis

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Objectives:

Transportation Infrastructure

Review existing infrastructure

Prioritize public transport and NMT services

Share reliable data across departments
Objectives:

Land Use and Design

Collect GIS data; analyze growth scenarios

Inform responsible decision-making

Encourage inclusive and open spaces

Preserve heritage and cultural practices
Objectives:
Safety and Security

Safety audits, especially for cyclists, pedestrians

Streets for all genders and economic groups
Objectives:

Accessibility and Equitable Mobility

Encourage fluidity of multi-modal transportation

Equity by planning well-distributed services

Include diverse needs of service-users (age, gender, special-needs)
Objectives: Inclusiveness

Distribute services adequately to accommodate diverse usage, especially for the urban poor.

Reduce need for commuting.

Design service to be affordable.

Facilitate smooth multi-modal commuting.
Objectives:

Health and Well-Being

Better quality of life

Curb pollution (air, sound, noise, biological)

Promote energy efficiency

Promote public transportation
STEP ONE: Conduct Situational Analysis

STEP TWO: Establish Vision

STEP THREE: Identify Objectives and Goals

**STEP FOUR: Draft the Urban Mobility Plan**

STEP FIVE: Evaluate and Revise
Timeline for a UMP

Strategic and Operative Framework

Ideal Planning Process

Strategic and Operative Framework (Look for Quick-Win Measures)

Review Every Five Years (Ideally, Two Years)

Planning Element

Yr. 01  Yr. 02  Yr. 03  Yr. 04  Yr. 05  Yr. 06  Yr. 07  Yr. 08  Yr. 09  Yr. 10
Capacity Building

Detail plans for capacity building in the draft UMP itself

Focus on evaluation and improvement
Stakeholder Feedback

Wide-ranging outreach to gather feedback from all stakeholders involved

A Forum should be established for the entire planning process to make stakeholder engagement smooth and sustained
Stakeholder engagement might ease adoption of UMP by local politicians, as it needs to survive electoral cycles.
Participation: Urban Poor

Reliance strongest on public transport

Special attention to be paid to their needs
STEP ONE: Conduct Situational Analysis

STEP TWO: Establish Vision

STEP THREE: Identify Objectives and Goals

STEP FOUR: Draft the Urban Mobility Plan

STEP FIVE: Evaluate and Revise
Identify Changes in Plan

Important step - to allow iterative process

Be open to the gaps evident now in the Plan

Review unmet goals and objectives
Amend and Iterate

Implementation period should be consistent and open to amendments

Amendments to be transparent and in consultation with authorities and stakeholders
QUESTIONS?

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