





Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) 6

Onference & Expo 2024

Standardization and Optimization of Urban Transport Solutions

## THE DICHOTOMY OF INDIAN CITIES



in every two
Indians either walk
or cycle to work

Yet our streets are designed to cater to cars!



Out of 15 most polluted cities globally are in India

# THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS INITIATED MANY REFORMS TO HELP IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE





Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India

Smart Cities Mission

AMRUT (Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India

Fit India Movement Khelo India Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

National Clean Air Programme

Ministry of Health and Family Affairs, Government of India

National Health Mission

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

Swadesh Darshan

## **INNUMERABLE BENEFITS**

**Enhanced Public Health + Green Spaces** 

According to a research by World Health Organization

**Pedestrian and** cyclist' deaths constitute

35% of all road accident-related fatalities in India.

Designing streets for active mobility is assured to increase pedestrian and cyclist safety significantly.

How can become fully pedestrians and cyclists?

**Indian streets** safe for

Scaling up sustainable mobility in Accra, Ghana, increased physical activity and saved

.5 billion in health care costs.

How can we envision streets to become havens for engaging in physical activity like walking and cycling









## **INNUMERABLE**

Bondmit BopS + Land Value Increase + Community engagement

One case study estimated that

 $11_{to}14$ 

jobs are created per \$1 million invested in cycling and walking projects

compared to the seven jobs created when investing in highways.

How can the Indian economy continue to grow but through sustainable choices?





## **INNUMERABLE BENEFITS**

Planning for women and childen of In India,



women make

61%

of all walking

trips.

**A UK Report** states that women

are 36% more

likely to be classified physically inactive than men.

Unsurprisingly in India, women make 4nb% of all cycling

trips.



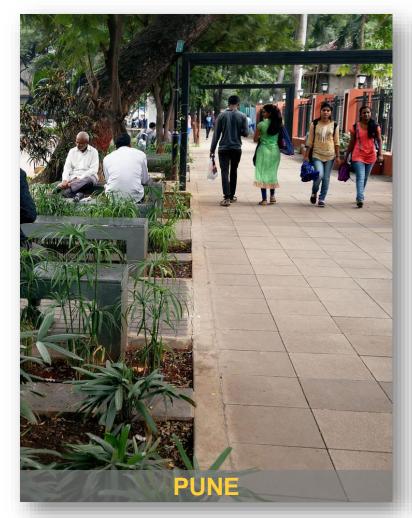
How to design our streets to cater to the needs of Women and Children?

Is there a way to support women's needs to be physically active as part of their daily commutes?

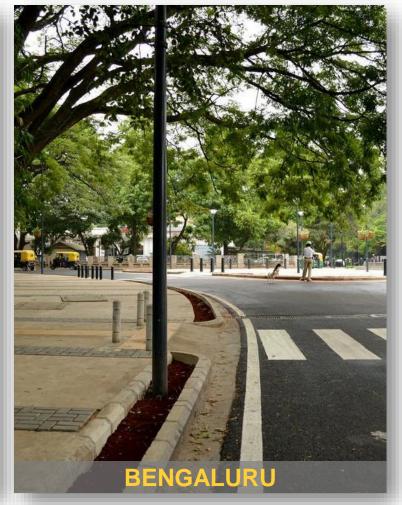


## **CITIES ARE STRIVING...**

**Creating Safe Walking And Cycling Infrastructures** 







## STILL, MAINTENANCE IS A BIG GAP

Is it lack of Money of Priority?

#### **Bhubaneswar's Smart Janpath Project** work still at hold

The fanfare long gone, its time to deliver Smart Janpath which presents itself a perfect challenge for the State Government's planning and execution of the muhyped project. Can it keep pace wi

Footpaths fail pedestrians across Pune

45% road deaths are of people forced to walk on roads in Bengaluru: Experts

Civic hodies encroach footpaths with toilets transformers traffic kinsks telecom



Bengaluru's TenderSURE roads cost Rs 15 crore km, but are they worth it?

Arpita Raj / TNN / Nov 2, 2017, 06:06 IST



BENGALURU: When the local government spends

Smart City Roads: Standards diluted, footpaths remain pedestrian •• remu

Smart City roads, meant to be game-changers in sustainable mobility and marked by pedestrian-first approach, are now seriously compromised with private property and parking encroachments, besides a severe dilution of design standards

as per the ane city road

**Pune's Footpaths In Shambles: Citizens Suffer Due To Municipal Corporation's Negligence,** 24 Roads In Pathetic Condition

**Broken**, encroached & forgotten:









As complaints over Pune footpaths rise, PMC says it has taken up repair work on a war footing

In the concluding part of The Indian Express's two-part series on the state of Pune's footpaths, the Pune Municipal Corporation urges citizens to directly approach the civic body with their complaints.





What does active mobility look like in your reference city and what are the needs?

What role do you see active mobility playing in the future of sustainable urban development in India?

## **SEGMENT 1**

#### Great Intentions; Fledgling Implementation; Poor Maintenance: Where is the Point of Failure?



#### **Policy and Planning Gaps**

- Why do well-intended policies struggle during implementation?
- Are policies and plans too ambitious for the local context, or are they lacking clear execution frameworks?



#### **Coordination Issues**

- How various stakeholders (urban local bodies, transport departments, public works departments, traffic police, and citizens) are often not aligned, leading to delays and patchy implementation?
- How can we ensure better coordination across these entities?



#### **Enforcement & Accountability**

- Active mobility infrastructure (pedestrian walkways, cycle lanes) often exists but is poorly maintained or encroached upon. Why does enforcement fail?
- How can cities improve accountability for maintaining active mobility infrastructure?



#### **Sustainable Funding Models**

- Is the lack of sustained investment a major reason for failure?
- How can cities create long-term financial mechanisms for active mobility projects?



## **SEGMENT 2**

#### **Addressing the Pilot Street Conundrum**



#### **Scaling Successful Pilots**

- What are the key lessons from successful pilot street programs like Bengaluru's TenderSURE or Pune's Complete Streets?
- What barriers prevent pilot projects from being replicated city-wide (e.g., funding, political will, technical know-how)?



#### Avoiding the 'Pilot Trap'

- Are pilot projects too isolated? Do they fail to integrate with broader city-wide policies or systems?
- How can pilot projects be designed to ensure scalability from the outset?



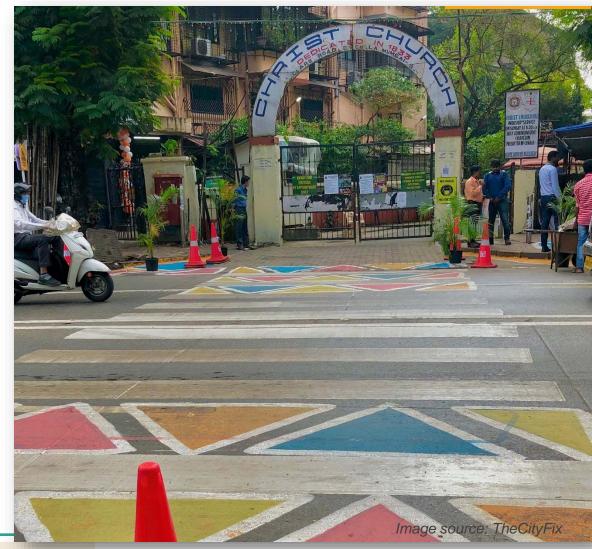
#### **Engaging Stakeholders**

 How can city authorities engage with residents, businesses, and local communities to build support for expanding pilot projects?



#### **Technical and Logistical Challenges**

 What logistical challenges do cities face when attempting to scale up active mobility infrastructure? (e.g., space constraints, retrofitting existing infrastructure, budget constraints).



## **SEGMENT 3**

#### Creating an Active Mobility Mindset Among Planners, Engineers, and the People



#### Cultural Shift in Urban Planning

- How do we prioritize active mobility in the planning, design, and engineering of road infrastructure?
- What training or capacity-building initiatives are needed for urban planners and engineers to rethink road design?



#### **Public Perception and Behavior**

- Change be done to change public perception of walking and cycling, particularly in cities where car ownership is seen as a status symbol?
- How can awareness campaigns promote the benefits of active mobility, such as health, safety, and environmental impacts?



#### **Leveraging Data and Technology**

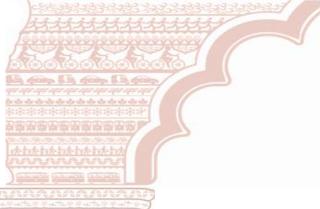
- How can data be used to demonstrate the benefits of active mobility, and inform policy and infrastructure decisions?
- What role can technology play in supporting active mobility (e.g., bike-sharing apps, real-time pedestrian data)?

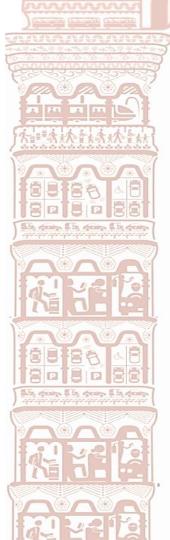


#### **Institutionalizing Active Mobility**

- What steps can governments take to ensure that active mobility becomes an integral part of all future urban development projects?
- How can we create an institutional framework that ensures non-motorized transport is prioritized at the policy and planning levels?







## QUESTIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE



What is one actionable step you will take from this discussion to further the cause of active mobility in your work or city?

## **THANK YOU**