



Compact Cities Pathways towards India's Sustainable Mobility Future



2006: A year of transformed transport priorities!

16th Urban Mobility India Conference & Expo 2023



Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (MoUD) issued the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in 2006, to bring about comprehensive improvements in urban transport services and infrastructure, with a **focus is on moving people rather than vehicles.**

Urban
Transport



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India



National Urban Transport Policy 2006 (NUTP)

The objective of the policy is to ensure safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable access to transport facilities.



Numerous national government schemes have followed since then...

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Central government approves 'PM E-Bus Seva' scheme to deploy 10,000 electric buses nationwide

Aug 23, 2023, 09:19 PM IST



In a significant stride toward promoting electric mobility in public transportation, the Central government has granted its approval for the 'PM E-Bus Seva' scheme. This groundbreaking initiative will see the deployment of 10,000 new electric buses across the length and breadth of the country. An announcement was made by Union Minister Anurag Thakur, revealing that the scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 57,613 crore. The Centre is poised to contribute Rs. 20,000 crore to the endeavor, which will also entail supporting bus operations for a duration of 10 years. This momentous announcement is in alignment with India's ambitious aspiration of integrating 50,000 electric buses into the transportation infrastructure by the end of 2030.

advocating for the development of critical transit systems, facilitating comprehensive approaches to sustainable urban mobility.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Centre assures to release Rs 745 crore JNNURM funds

Govt extends Fame scheme till 2024

1 min read • 26 Jun 2021, 01:26 PM IST
Livemint

Fame or Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (Fame) scheme's first phase began on 1 April 2015, and was extended till 31 March 2019, and the second phase (Fame-2) that began on 1 April 2019 is to end on 31 March 2022



Fame scheme has failed to take off with only 5%, or ₹492 crore, of the ₹10,000 crore allocated under its second phase spent till March, as reported by Mint earlier.

Join us

Government has assured to release Rs 745 crore approved under the JNNURM Mission (JNNURM). Union minister of urban development Venkaiah Naidu and Union minister of road transport and highways Nitin Gadkari and Mayor

of JNNURM central sanctioning and monitoring committee (CSMC) released for projects not completed before March 31, 2014, in the interim. On June 15 that the decision would mean a loss of Rs 254 crore for the government. The decision to scrap JNNURM had created confusion over the fate of recently sanctioned projects worth Rs 491 crore.

The Union Council of Mayors, then decided to meet Naidu and also raise the issue with the Union minister. Accordingly, Sole along with Gadkari, ruling party Union minister Narendran Borkar met Naidu at New Delhi on Tuesday. The Union minister assured funds under JNNURM to the NMC. "Naidu also promised to include it in the scheme that will replace JNNURM. Naidu asked the Union minister to complete ongoing eight projects once approved by the Union minister. The NMC can complete ongoing eight projects once approved by the Union minister. The Union minister will give one year extension and set target to complete the projects by March 31, 2014. The Union minister said.

TH India World Opinion Sports e-Paper

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More than 90% of funds allocated under Smart Cities Mission utilised, says Hardeep Singh Puri

As much as ₹35,261 crore has been utilised on projects, the Minister informs the parliamentary committee

May 23, 2023 08:19 pm | Updated 08:19 pm IST - New Delhi

THE HINDU BUREAU

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Government decides to extend Smart Cities mission deadline till June 2024

Government launched its flagship Smart Cities Mission (SCM) on June 25, 2015 and 100 cities were selected for redevelopment through two-stage competition from January 2016 to June 2018.

Updated On May 2, 2023 at 09:08 AM IST

THE ECONOMIC TIMES | Industry

English Edition • | 26 October, 2023, 11:45 AM IST | Today's Paper

All 7,000 e-buses under FAME-II may ply on Indian roads in next 1 yr: Heavy Industries Ministry official

PTI Last Updated: Jan 12, 2023, 01:18 PM IST

Synopsis

In 2019, the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India Phase II (FAME India Phase II) scheme for promotion of electric mobility in the country was approved.



Through the scheme, it is planned to support 10 lakh e-two-wheelers, 5 lakh e-three-wheelers, 55,000 four-wheelers and 7,000 e-buses.

All 7,000 electric buses under the **FAME-II** scheme are expected to ply in different cities of the country in the next one year, a senior official of the **Heavy Industries ministry** said on Thursday. Out of the 7,000 electric buses under the FAME-II scheme, over 3,000 **e-buses** are already operating in the country.

In 2019, the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in **India** Phase II (**FAME** India Phase II) scheme for promotion of electric mobility in the country was approved.

Through the scheme, it is planned to support 10 lakh e-two-wheelers, 5 lakh e-three-wheelers, 55,000 four-wheelers and 7,000 e-buses.

More buses, Better buses



Provision of ~30,000 buses under JnNURM, FAME schemes and PM EBus Sewa Scheme; 300 km of BRTS was built in 10 cities across the country

A growing network of Metro rail

Delhi Metro (+ Gurgaon + Noida)

392.97 km

65.2 km



(Bengaluru) Namma Metro

68.6 km

103 km



Hyderabad Metro

67.21 km



Chennai Metro

54.65 km

118.9 km



Kolkata Metro

46.96 km

47.7 km



Mumbai Metro

46.5 km

146.1 km + 11.1 km (Navi Mumbai)



Ahmedabad Metro

38.63 km

21.4 km



Nagpur Metro

38.22 km

43 km



Source: Analysis by Ganesh Babu R P

850+ km of Operational Metro Network in 15 Cities & over 600 km Under Construction

Transforming roads to Healthy streets

16th Urban Mobility India
Conference & Expo 2023



Through initiatives like JNNURM, Smart Cities Mission, over 1000 km of roads have been transformed into safe and liveable streets.



Pedestrian Plaza, Chennai
Source: SCM & ITDP Documentation - Elements

26 States have Draft EV policies and have set targets for electrification
~6% rate of electrification for new vehicles in India

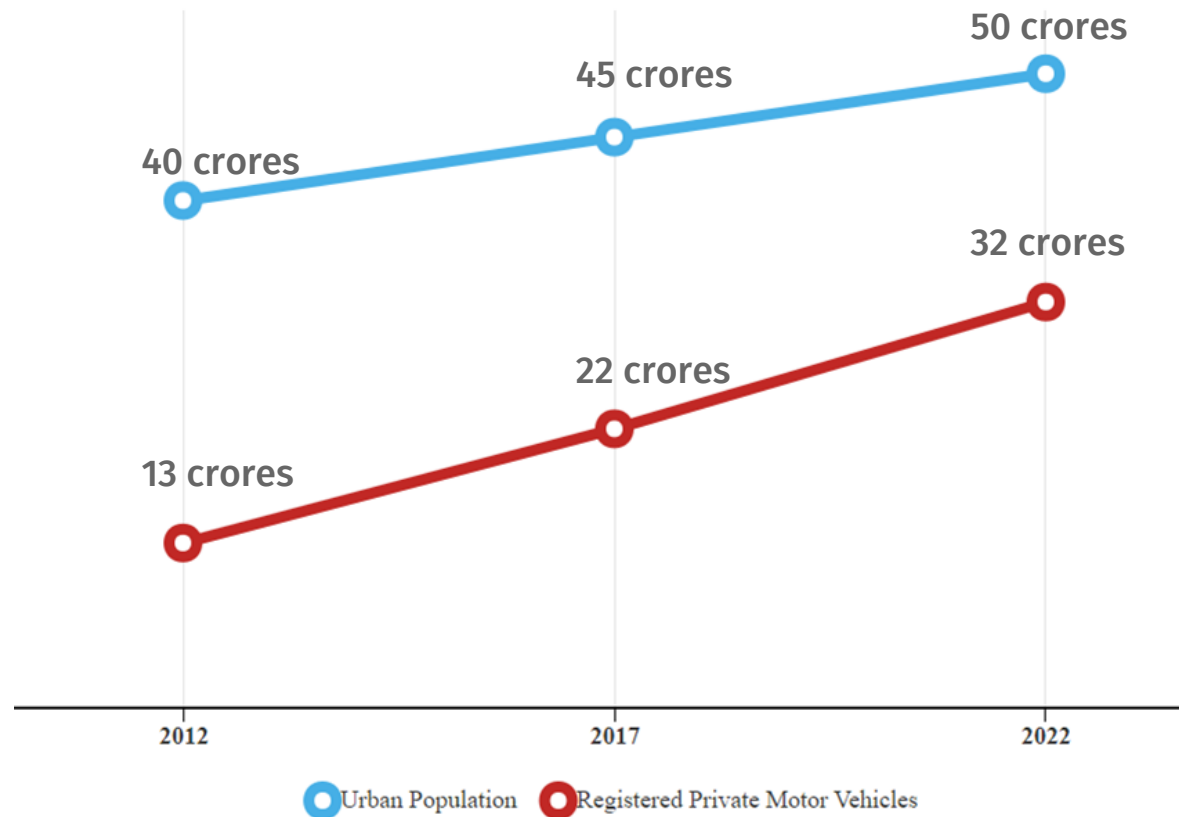
Yet, Indian cities are witnessing an unabated growth in private (ICE) motor vehicles!

It took **60 years** (1951 to 2008) for India to cross the mark of **10.5 crore registered vehicles**. But thereafter, the **same number** was added in a mere **six years** (2009-15).

Source: Centre for Science and Environment

Urban population grew by **26%**, whereas Private Motor Vehicle (PMV) grew by **138%!**

Source:
Urban Population: World Bank Population Data
PMV: MoRTH and Vahan Data Dashboard



Traffic congestion costs four major Indian cities

~Rs 1.5 lakh Crores a year!

*Congestion in Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata costs the economy Rs 1.5 lakh crores annually, according to a study conducted by global consultancy firm.**

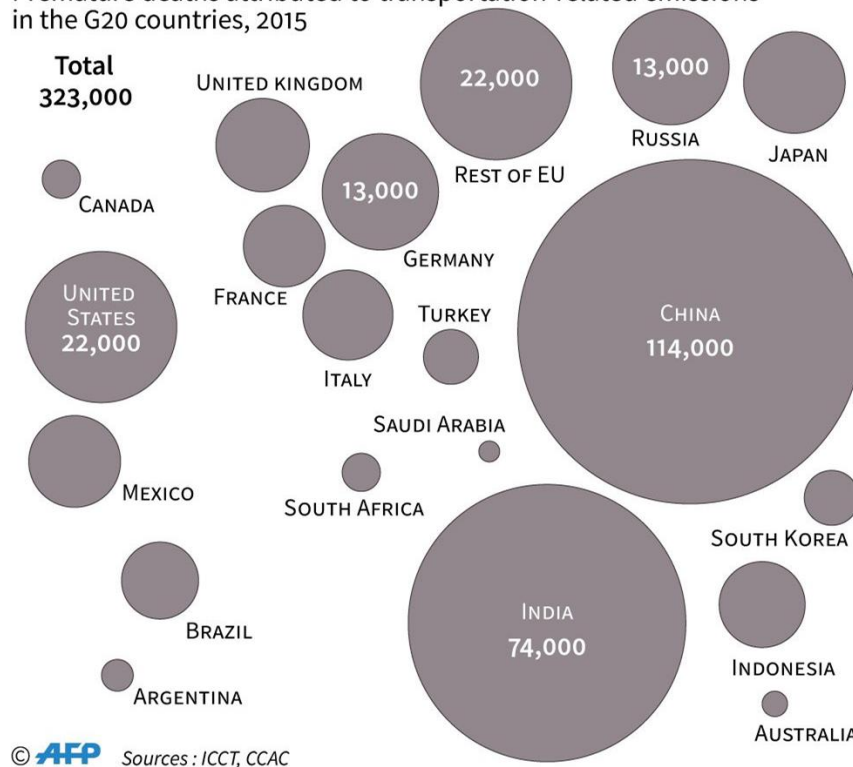


Image Source - The Economic times

Transport is responsible for 10% of air pollution related deaths in India.*

Deaths linked to transport pollution

Premature deaths attributed to transportation-related emissions in the G20 countries, 2015



© AFP Sources: ICCT, CCAC

India ranks 2nd in the world in terms of **deaths linked to transport emissions**

India is the world's fourth most significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter – contributing 7% of all global emissions.**

*Study by ICCT, 2015 - swachhindia.ndtv

**Vehicle emissions in India, CEEW-2021

Sprawl and trip lengths increasing in Indian cities

Urban sprawl actually accounts for **55.3% of India's total population**.

Low density centres of cities lack infrastructure, yet these cities are home to populations that cannot afford housing in the centre and **commute to jobs within core cities using unsustainable commuting modes**.



Source: https://www.brainkart.com/article/Urbanization-of-the-World-and-India_37192/

Our study shows that if India continues the trajectory of the last decade, **private motorized travel will increase ~8 times by 2050**, as per the forecasts by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

What is the solution ahead?



Compact Cities Electrified India

BRIEF FOR POLICYMAKERS

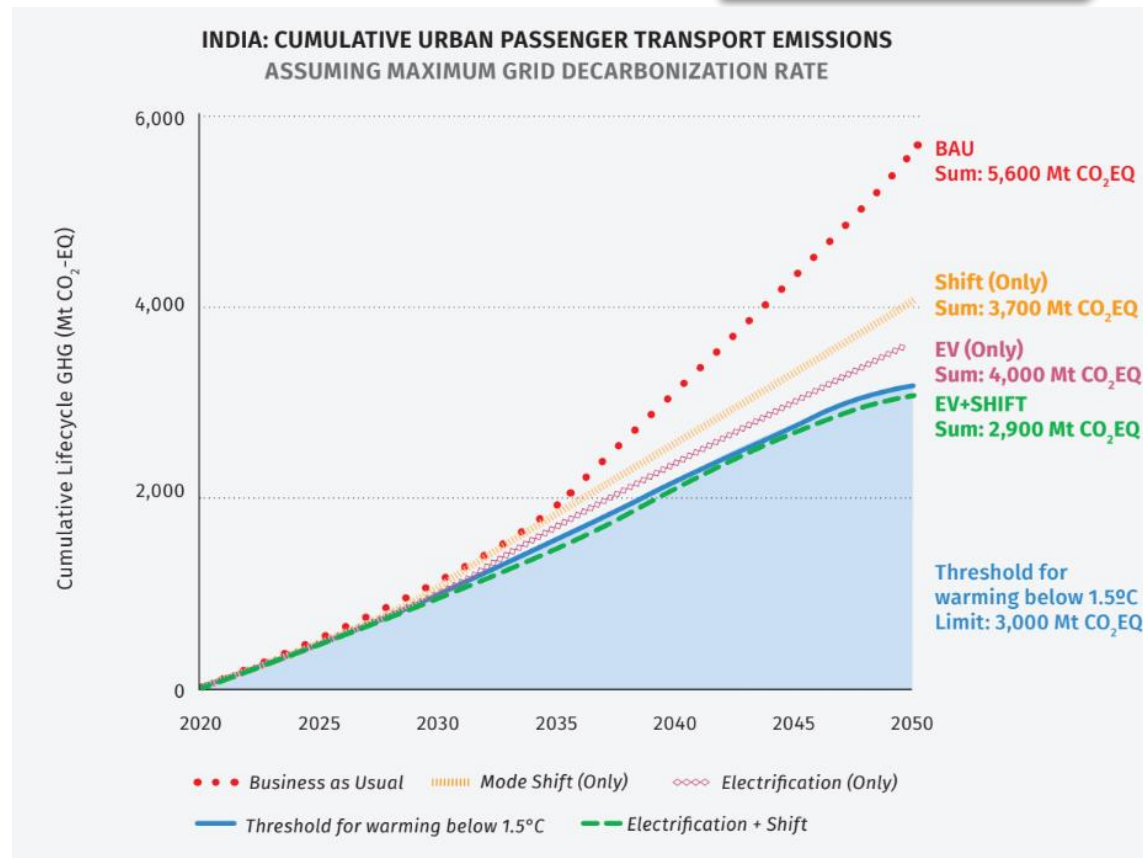


ITDP and the University of California, Davis compared the impacts of maximum-feasible electrification, modal shift through 4 scenarios:

1. **Business As Usual:** India continues the trajectory of the last decade. Private motorized travel increases rapidly, reaching roughly eight times current levels by 2050.
2. **Electrification Only:** All new or imported vehicles are electric by 2040—in line with the COP 26 Glasgow Declaration.
3. **Mode Shift Only:** Compact city planning is combined with reallocation of both funding and street space to walking, bicycling, and public transport. Car travel continues to increase but much more slowly, reaching less than half of Business as Usual levels by 2050.
4. **Electrification + Shift:** Compact cities and mode shift, combined with rapid electrification

Electrification + Modal Shift the Only Way Forward to Achieve Net Zero Target

- Only the combined Electrification + Shift scenario is sufficient to keep India's cumulative urban passenger transport emissions within a level potentially compatible with limiting climate change to 1.5°C in this century
- It is the **only scenario that approaches India's goal of achieving Net Zero by 2070.**
- Electrification (Only) and the Mode Shift (Only) scenarios would each cause considerable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions but not enough to attain the target



Need to Minimize Life Cycle Emission of Cars to Achieve India's Net Zero Target

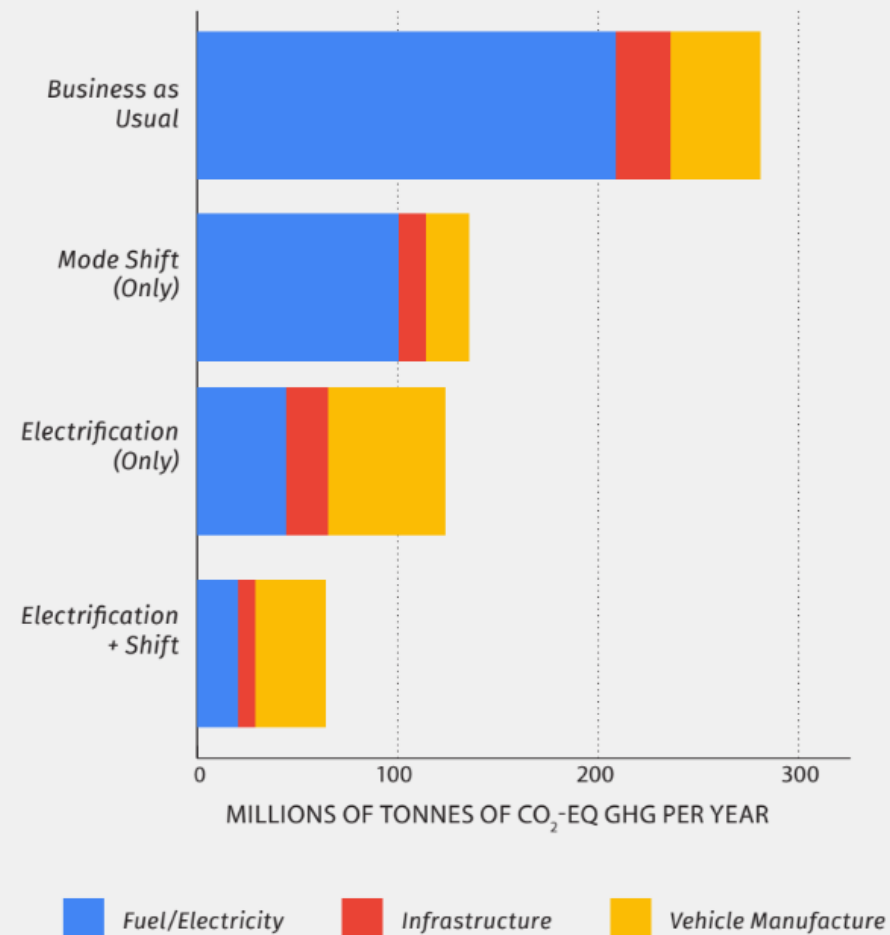
The use of cars, electric or not, still leads to substantial emissions from

- paving and maintenance of roads,
- production of steel,
- production of batteries, and
- other industrial processes involved in vehicle manufacture and disposal.

For India to reach Net Zero by 2070, these “life cycle” emissions must be minimized, which can only be accomplished with an equal focus on mode shift to public transport, walking and cycling.

ANNUAL URBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORT EMISSIONS AS OF 2050

ASSUMING MAXIMUM GRID DECARBONIZATION RATE

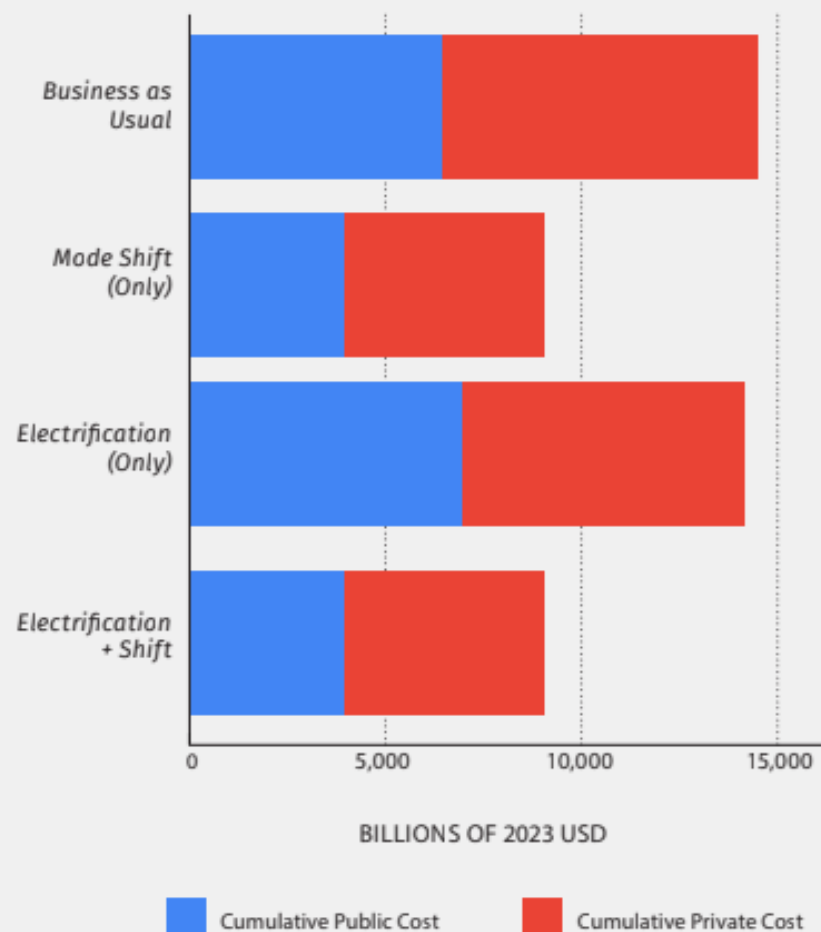


Savings of ~400 lakh crores in Mode Shift and Electrification + Shift Scenario

- Mode Shift (Only) and Mode Shift + Electrification would lead to enormous economic savings for the Indian economy: **a cumulative savings of more than 400 lakh crore INR (5 trillion USD) through 2050.**
- The costs of expanding public transport service in these 2 scenarios are high, they are more than balanced by the savings brought by a reduced need to pay for road and highway expansions.

Note: Only the direct impacts: the costs of manufacturing, maintaining, fueling, and operating vehicles and the costs of building and maintaining infrastructure were considered.

MODE SHIFT SAVES TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS





Paris decreased car travel by almost
50 percent in 30 years
by investing in other modes and
traffic control strategies!

**What must India do differently to
accelerate the shift to
compact liveable cities
built on the foundation of
public transport, walking and cycling;
where motorised travel is
clean yet controlled?**



Thank you

