





Rethinking Urban Mobility:
Sustaining Policies for the Century of the City

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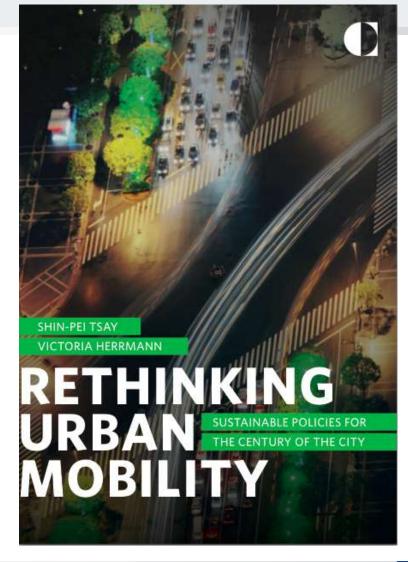
Brest, France

Shin-pei Tsay, TransitCenter / Carnegie Endowment for International Peace



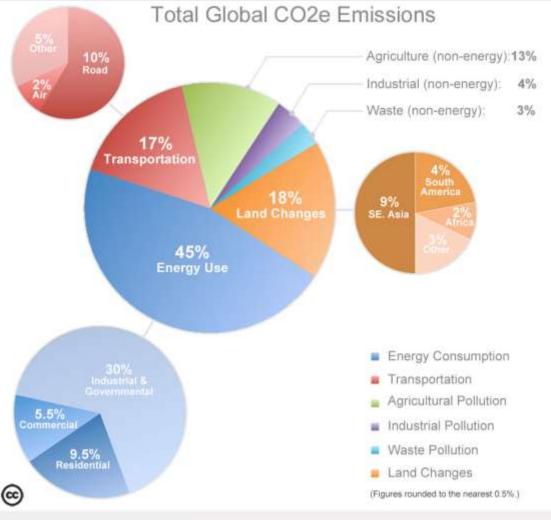
Based on interviews and synthesized analysis of national policies





Transport sector is a critical component of the climate change equation





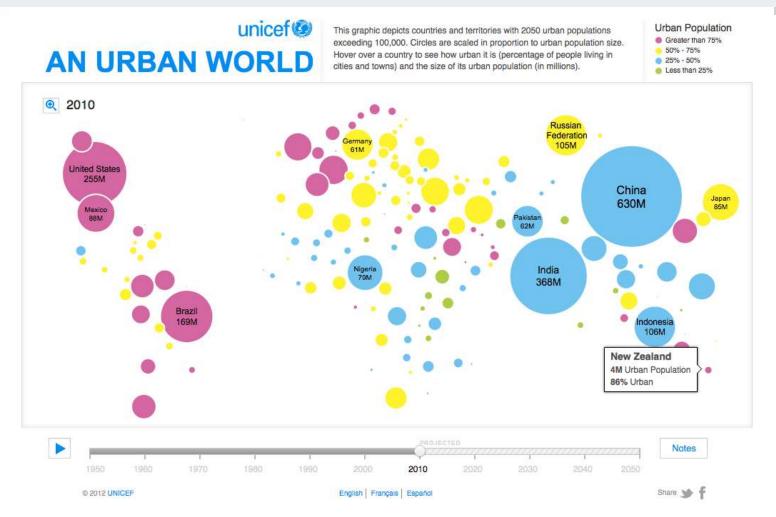
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Based on WRI, 2005 World Greenhouse Gas Emissions with updated figure for emissions from Land Use Changes per UNEP, 2010 (18%). Energy associated with Coal Extraction (0.7%) has been added to "Energy Use" and Oil Extraction (3.0%) to "Transportation" segments.



Large countries with high rates of urbanization will face the greatest stress in their urban transport systems







Brazil, India, Mexico recently minted national urban transportation policy



- Passed national policy recently
- Pooled and integrate international and domestic funds for infrastructure projects
- Created "single-stop" service center via statelevel infrastructure or development bank
- Localities expected to meet certain conditions for funding
- Policy language incorporates multimodal approaches to urban mobility



China's transport policy is centrally planned but locally autonomous...for now



- National urban transport policy mandated by central government in Five-Year Plans
- Cities have high level of autonomy
- Funding for infrastructure comes from cities' authority to generate revenue

In spite of differences across national government structures, there are many shared







Shared challenges: limited city authority



Complexity of transport projects often requires authority beyond the city's reach.



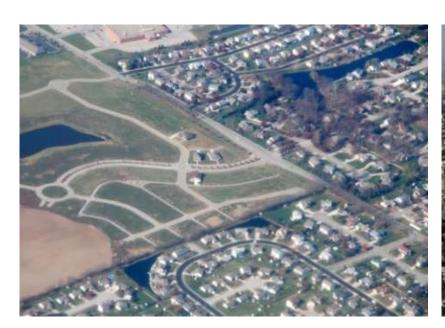
Shared challenges: city-state coordination



Fragmented distribution of power challenges decision making and is further complicated by politics.



Shared challenges: integrating land use and transportation planning





Integrating land use decisions with transportation planning is difficult in all geographic contexts and requires new policy structures and authorities.



Shared challenges: lack of institutional capacity



- Most often cited reason for not being able to execute policy or implement projects
 present at all levels
- Federal agencies
- Local agencies
- Project implementation, i.e. "transportation literacy"

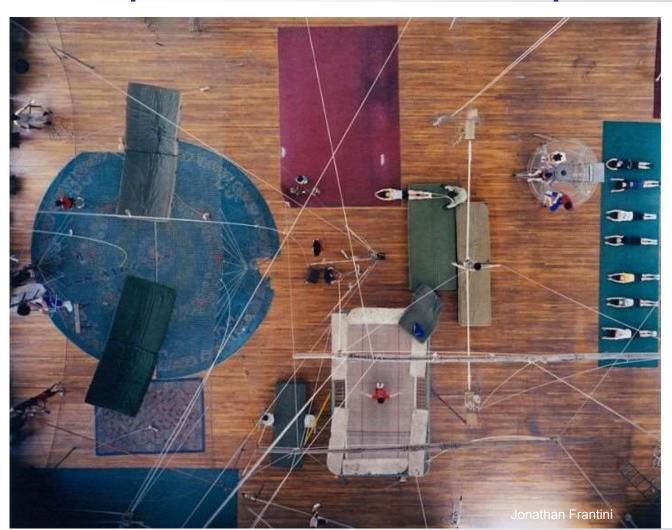






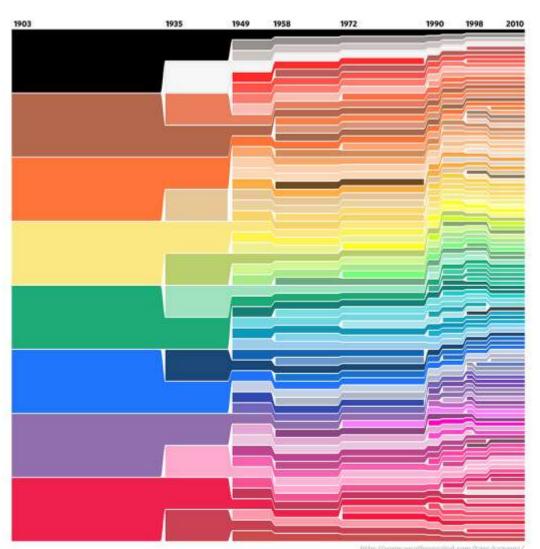
- 1. Set and enforce an expansive, long-term vision for sustainable urban mobility at the national level.
- By doing so, the government will help coordinate authority (remove conflict), organize power, and promote cooperation across various tiers of government





- 2. Support the cities by guiding their actions and augmenting their actions
- Local mobility plans should be aligned with national transport goals
- Affirm local ownership of projects
- Improve knowledge and motivation of local staff





3. Establish clear funding and financing channels for transport systems.

 Governments should coordinate and guide regional, local, and private contributions in addition to federal financial assistance programs



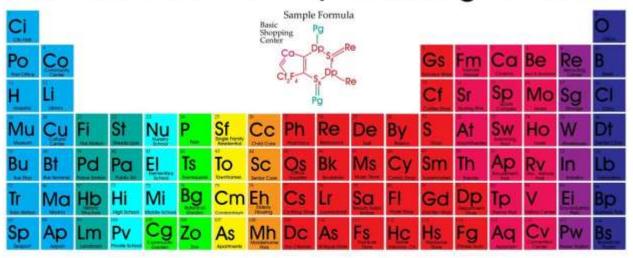


4. Improve project development and selection

- Set national standards for data collection
- Provide localities with methodology to evaluate projects
- Include social, environmental, and economic impacts



Periodic Table of City Planning Elements







- 5. Generate comprehensive cost-benefit analyses at the local level for proposed projects.
- Include social environmental and economic considerations
- Include specific, confirmed funding sources for projects



Century of the city requires a new relationship between nations, cities, and the world



Thank you!

Shin-pei Tsay

Contact Details

TransitCenter

601 W 26th Street CSI Room 325-4

New York, NY 10001

stsay@transitcenter.org







