



Sharing expertise with the world

A Public Private Partnership

Roelof Wittink, Director

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A public-private partnership between governments, agencies, unions, traffic planners, manufacturers and universities. Due to additional capacities, a strong alliance.

Partnership at national level:

- Holland Branding
- Export promotion
- Support to worldwide sustainable development



Paper on Public Bikes India context

Anvita Arora, I-Trans New Delhi

Tonm Godefrooij, Dutch Cycling Embassy

Roelof Wittink, Dutch Cycling Embassy

Public bikes in the context of :

Promoting Active Transport

EST conf: National bicycle schemes

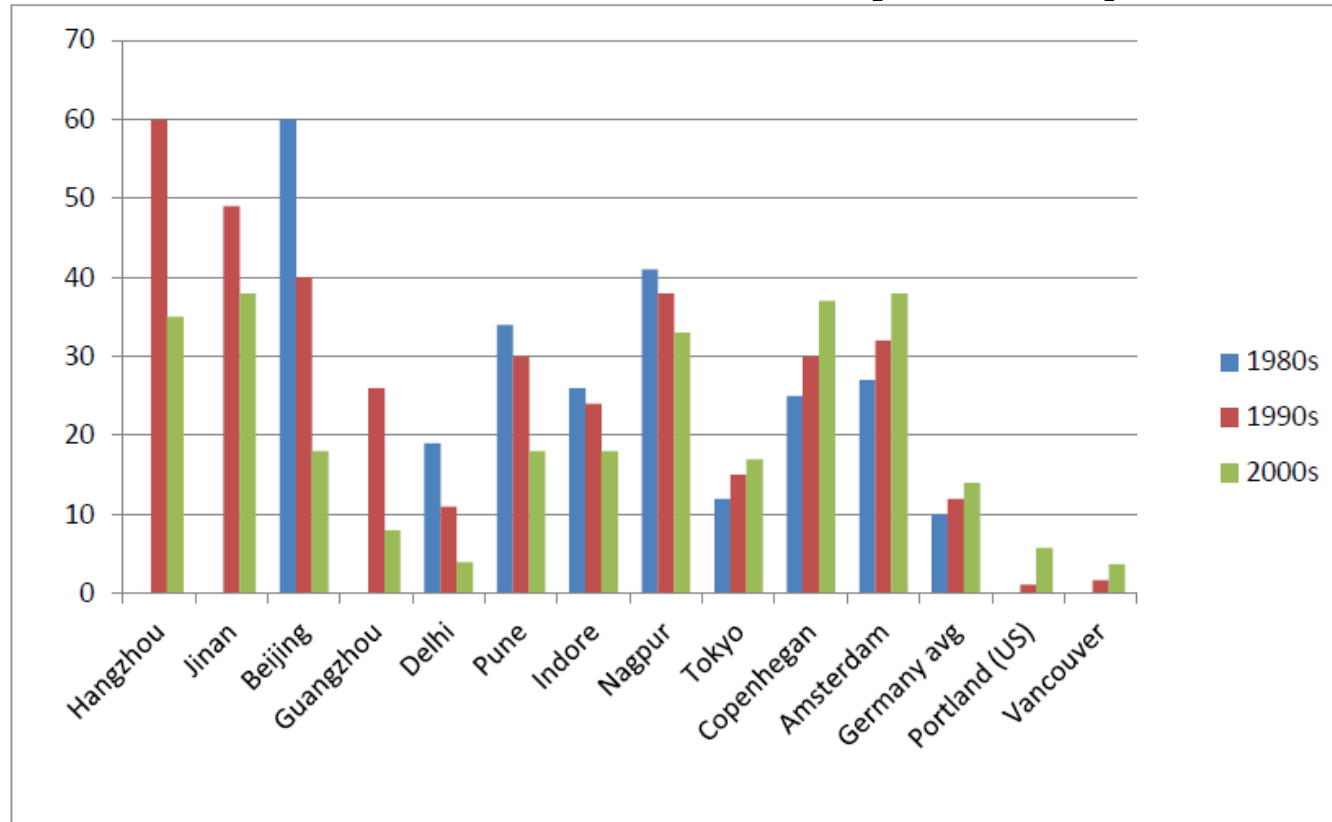
1. National cycling policies
2. Local cycling policies
3. How do Public Bikes fit in



To improve

Cycling inclusive planning?

Rich countries take up responsibility



Sources : (Tiwari and Jain 2008, Pucher and Buehler 2008, J. Pucher 2007, Pucher, Buehler and Seinen 2011, Pan 2011, Katia and Kagaya 2011, Pucher and Dijkstra 2000). *Note that: (i) values may not be comparable across cities due to differences in data collection methodologies and definitions, (ii) the 1980s data are not available for some cities.*

THE MAYOR'S VISION FOR CYCLING IN LONDON



EST conferentie UNCRD Bali 23 april 2013

The Mayor: cycling will create better

.....places for everyone. It means less traffic, more trees, more places to sit and eat a sandwich. It means new life, new vitality and lower crime on underused streets. It means more seats on the tube, less competition for a parking place and fewer cars in front of yours at the lights

The Mayor: Timid half-hearted is out

“Road space will be taken from cars and given over to bicycles. Timid half-hearted improvements are out. We will install Dutch-style full segregation on several streets. There will be mini-Hollands: three outer boroughs will be chosen for very high spending concentrated in relatively small areas for the greatest possible impact. We will deliver a massive Dutch-style ‘bike superhub’ at a mainline rail station, with space for thousands of bikes and ‘very good cycle routes radiating from it’.

Social agenda, equity

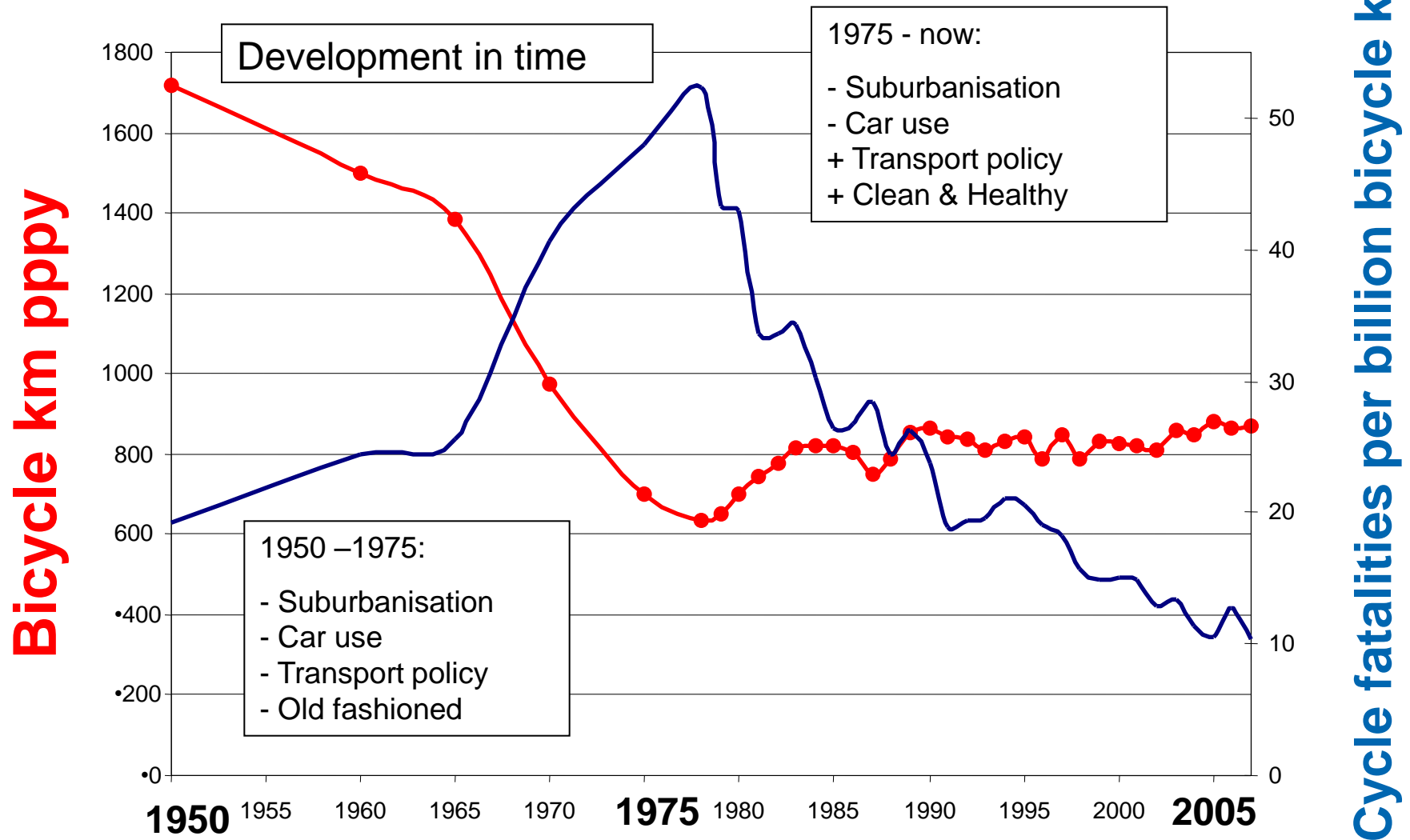


Dutch Road Safety Design

- > Traffic flow comes with segregation
- > Urban traffic distribution with traffic calming

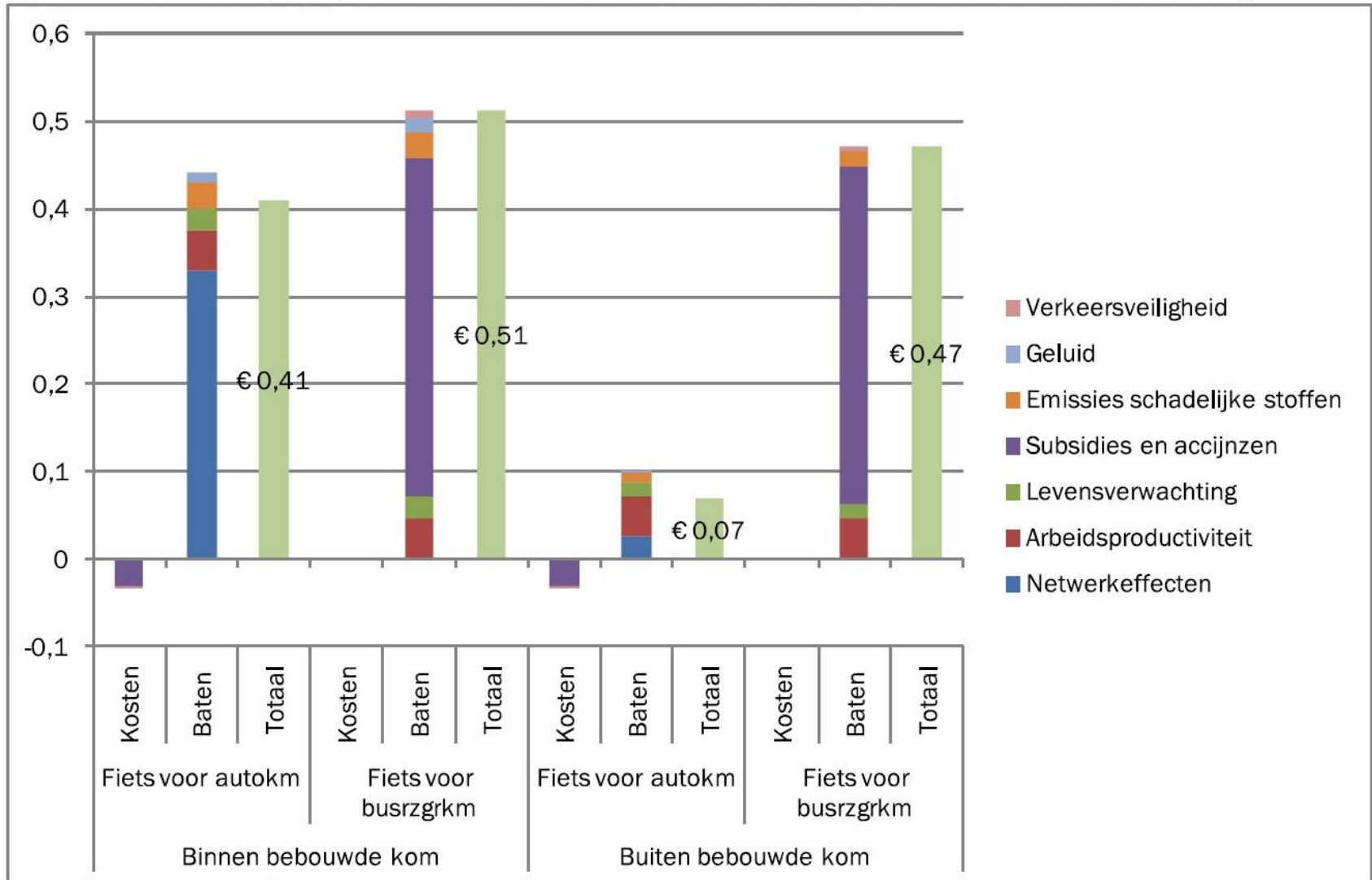


Dutch history of cycling and cycling fatalities

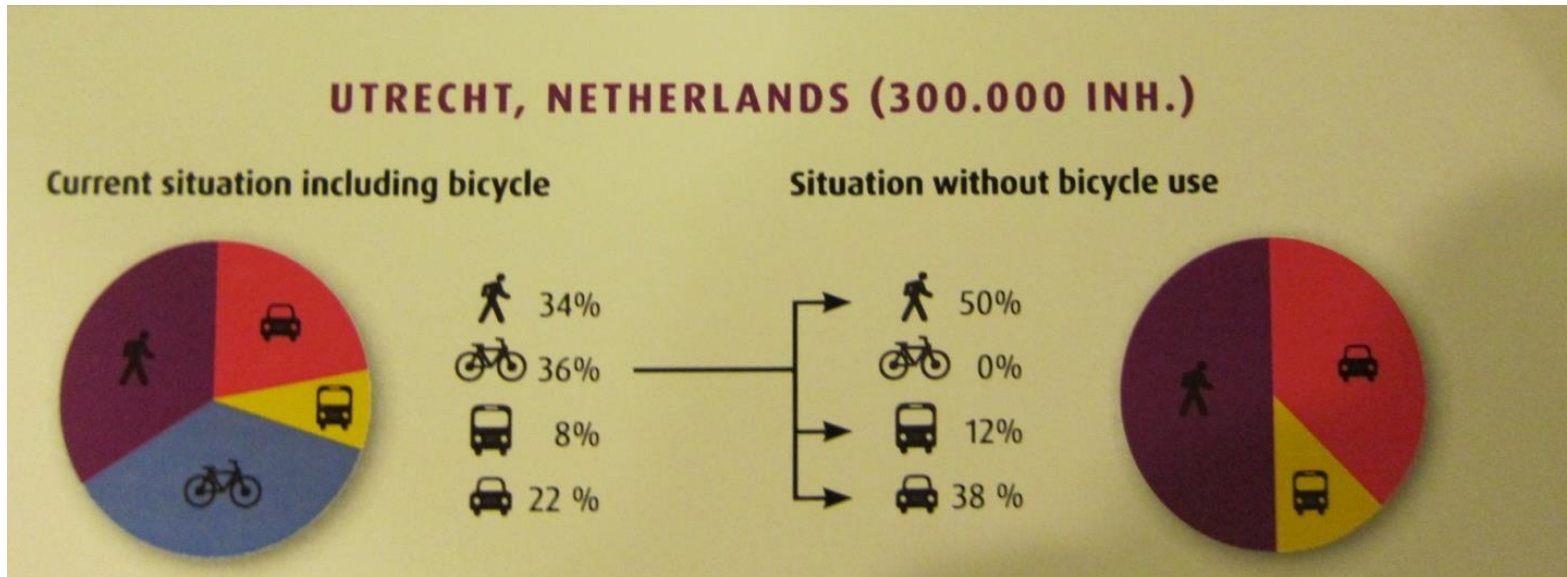


Optimal cycling most cost-beneficial

Figuur S2 Maatschappelijke effecten modal shift per kilometer (netwerkeffecten cf Alkmaar)



70% more CO2 without cycling



Source:
Goudappel
Coffeng

If Utrecht with 36% share of cycling would have to care for transport without bicycles, the city would have to face:
75% more car kilometers and 70% more CO2 emissions

National cycling policy needed

1. Vision on city life and universal access
2. Objectives and the way to reach targets
3. Participatory policy development
4. Projects; pilots, demonstrations, research
5. Instruments for planning & design
6. Information sharing

The gap between preach & practice

Lack of use mobility data in planning
no door-to-door services

QUITO

Lack of coherence
*road safety problems,
stand alone policies*

Lack of policy planning
opportunism



Local cycling policies

- Data analyses: Traffic & safety data, mobility needs
- Categorization of roads: flow, distribution, access
- Network planning, safe, direct door-to-door routes
- Priority for sust.modes in traffic management
- Reallocate urban and road space
- Bike parking in city centres, stations etc.etc.
- Public bikes, chain mobility, mobility management
- Education, training, police enforcement
- Social marketing

Data analyses



India: DELHI
55-90% vehicular trips < 5 km
7-21% of all trips by bike



UTRECHT, NETH, 34% BIKE

Categorization of roads

Minimize urban roads with flow function for cars

Create also a core network of main routes for cycling

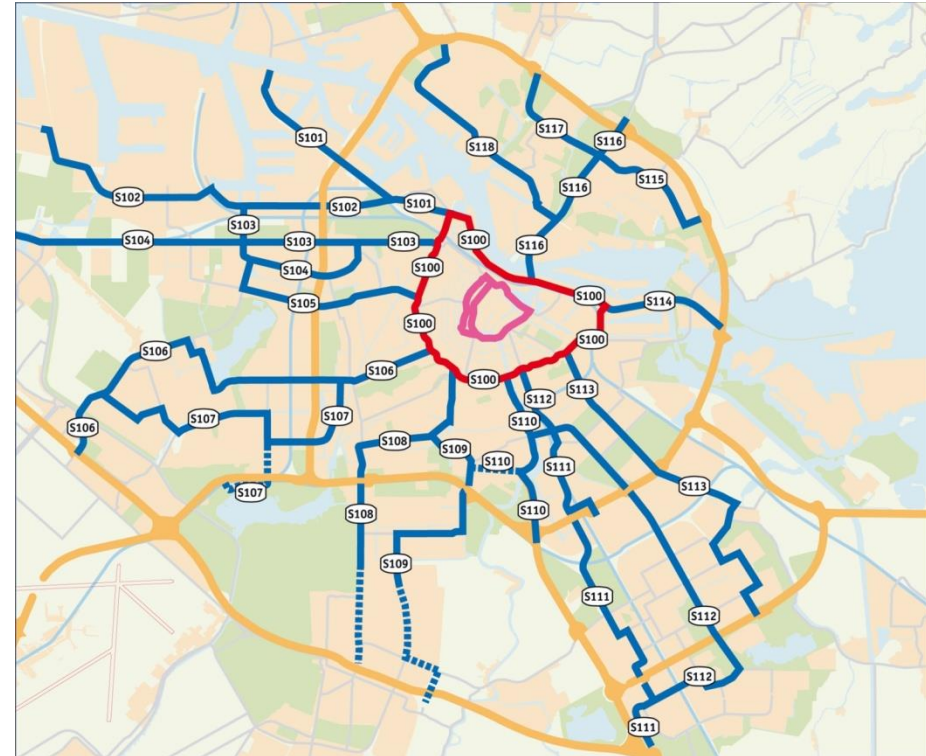
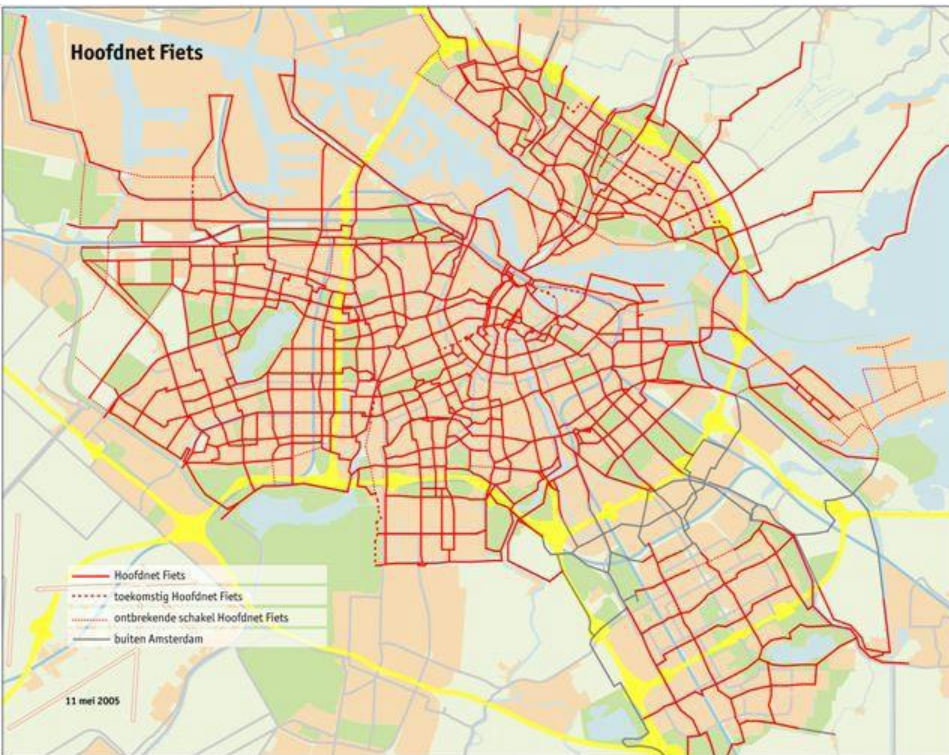


BOGOTA



NIJMEGEN, NETH

Networkplanning, Amsterdam



A fine meshed network for cycling
and a small number of roads with a flow function for cars

Priority in traffic management



Priority at roundabouts

Seamless link to train station

Reallocate urban and road space



AMSTERDAM



NEW YORK

Bike parking in the Netherlands



50% PTbike riders use PT more, 10% left car behind

> 50% PT users India walk > 500 meter to bus station

Education, training and enforcement



SOCIAL MARKETING



LOVE LONDON
GO DUTCH
MAYORAL ELECTION 2012



India national policies

NUTP: Equitable allocation of road space

With priority to public and active transport

National Mission on Sustainable Habitats:

Segregated right of way for bikes and pedestrians

Crowded areas change into no-vehicle zones

Improving bicycle technology, safe bike parking

Public bike program

Organising cycle rickshaws through PPP

Promoting cycling and walking as healthy

But:

Who has ownership of planning for cycling and walking in cities; how will planners and police officers take cyclists and pedestrians as serious as car drivers: Instruments? Re-education?

There is a need for a Masterplan approach in setting targets and strategic planning, and a need for a vision on how to create road safety

Best practices in India

Make cycling inclusive planning instrumental:

National mission on Sustainable Habitat has
Parameters how to deal with walking and cycling

Delhi developed and so created ownership for
Street design guidelines, to incorporate facilities for
walking and cycling

Public bikes national policy India

Bikes available for shared use for those without bike

Toolkit: Improve the status of the cycling

Incl. informal cycle bases systems in national policy

Institutional structure for planning & implementation

Protocols incl service level benchmarks

Product design: bikes, locking system, parking stations, integration of IT, information, research

Financing mechanisms: model for concessions, sources, incentives, financing road-map 3 years

Where do public bikes fit in?

How to position public bikes in strategies to promote cycling and sustainable urban transport?

What do they add to mobility options? Who might be the target groups?

How to integrate with bike parking strategies

Public transport

Public transport has become much more modern

Car sharing is upcoming market

Chain mobility: Park and bike, Train and bike

Public bikes are showcase of a 'cycling' city, a catalyst for change: changes in mobility policy with the opportunities for city branding, and changes in the perception of cycling related to changes in life style

Combination with mobility policies

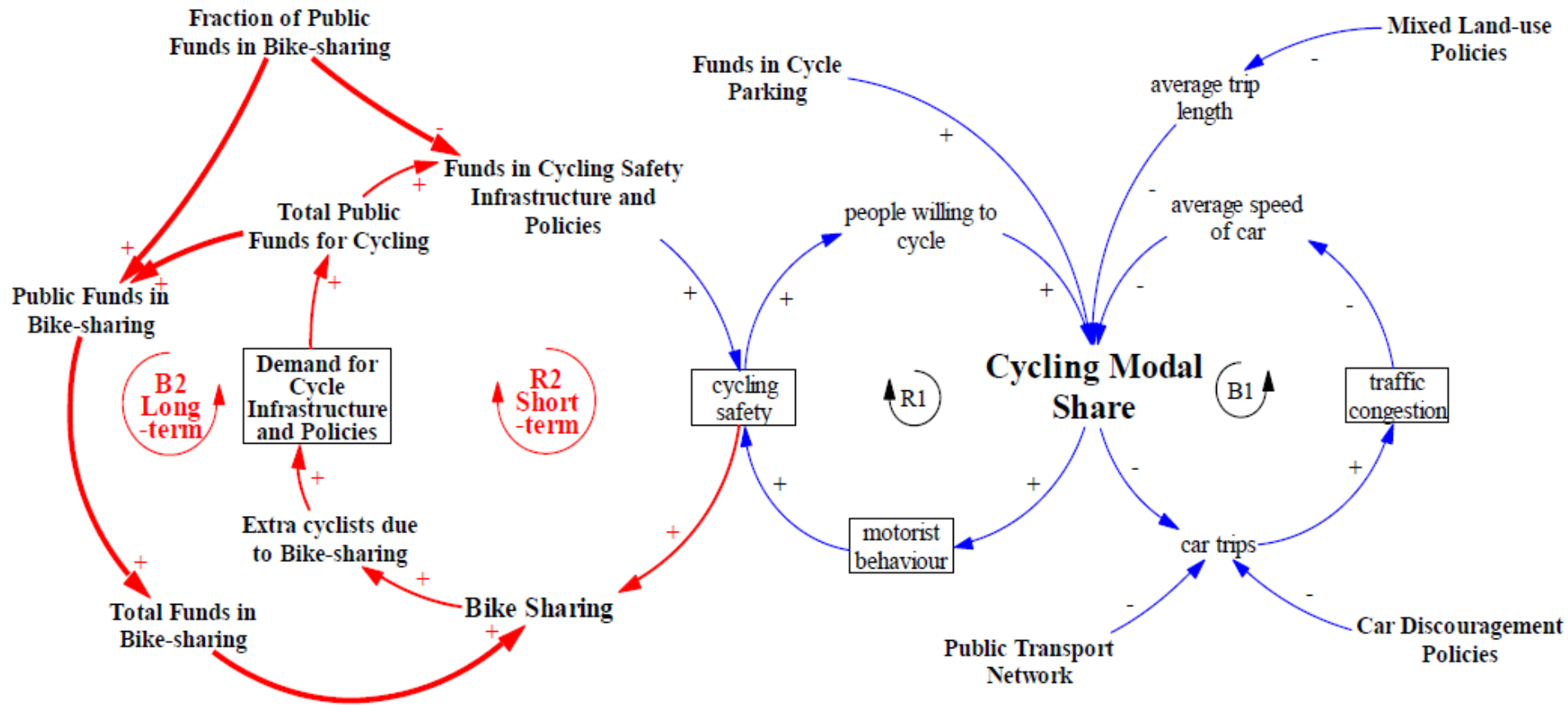
Optimal mix of transport modes should be the aim

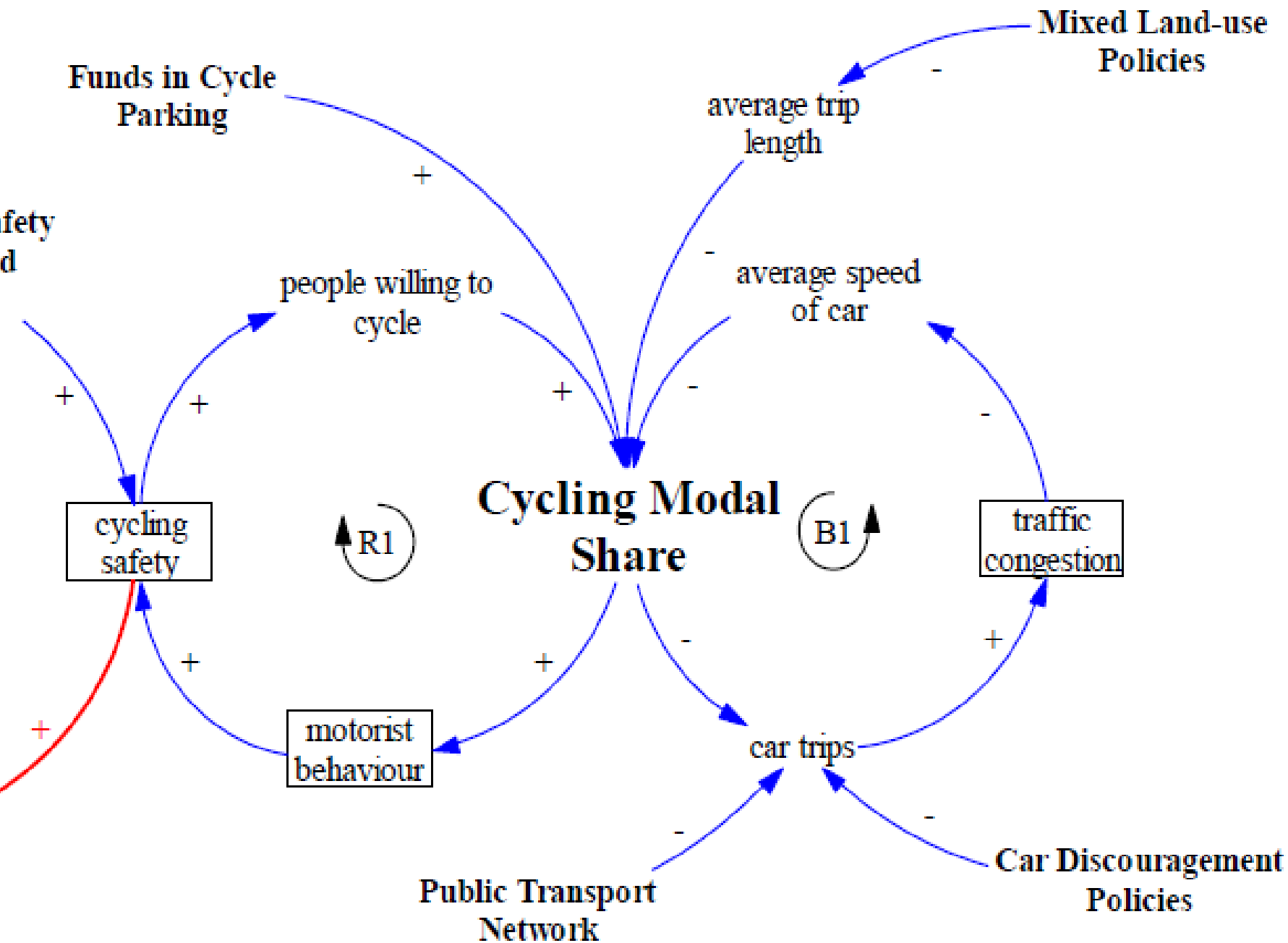
Every trip by bike has benefits for the person and for society, compared to the use of any other mode.

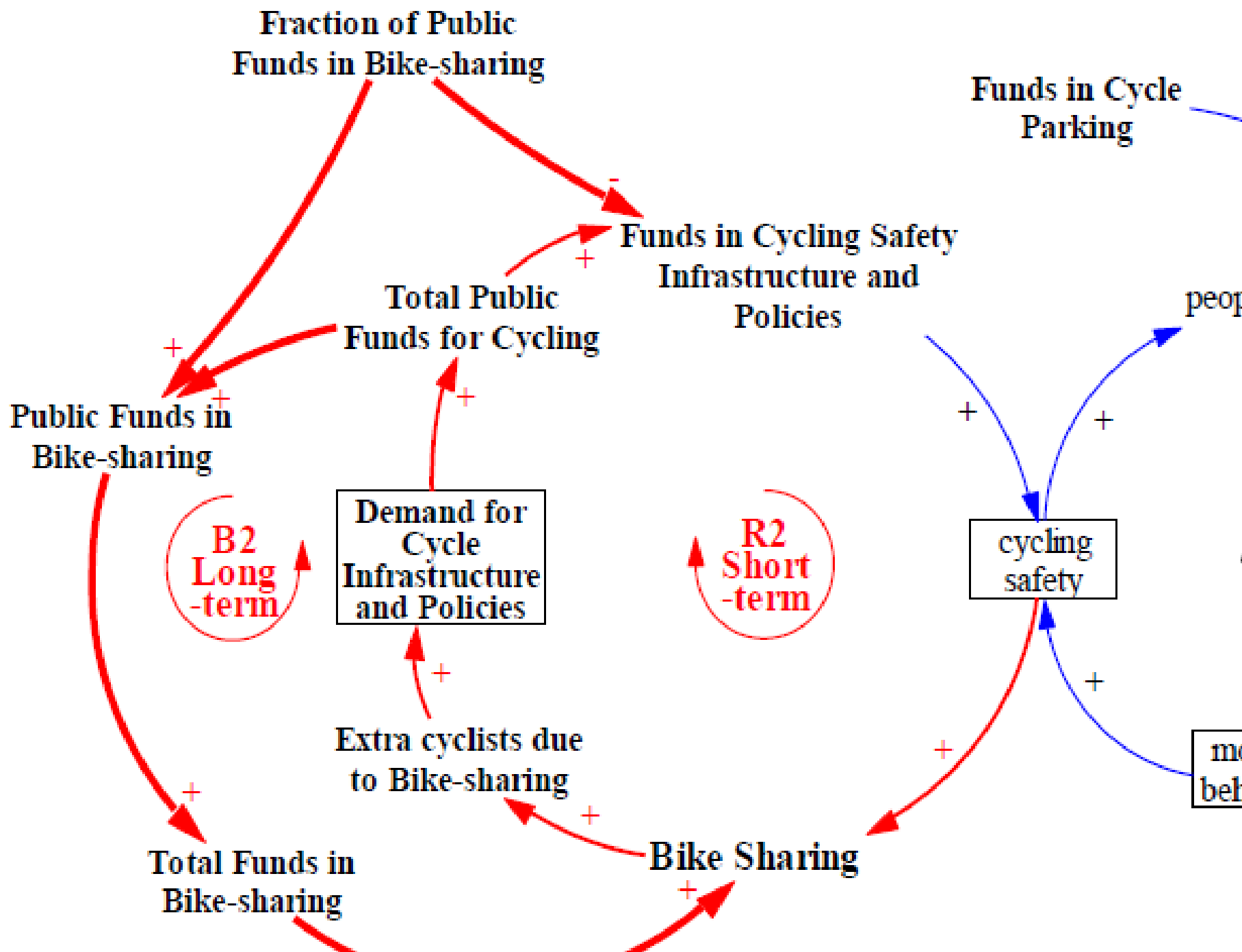
When cycling becomes as convenient, safe and efficient as other modes, it is a mode for all people

Public bikes are important catalyst in transformation although share is low when cycling levels are high

Long term Implications Public bikes







Technical aspects

Manned or full automatic? Manned demands less technology, creates more services and more jobs

Dutch system connected to trains is manned and combined with parking private bikes; their costs per bike are less than with full automatic systems in lower income countries

Dutch OV Fiets, PT Bike



Scanning

...With a handheld scanner with chipreader we read the cards and the keys of the bikes and we register which customer receives which bike...



Ecuador, Quito, manned for the time



Technical there is no problem

Anyway, which system you choose, there is no technical problem to install a system. There is huge opportunity for local functional systems and no need for a “one size fits all” approach



STOCKHOLM



RIO DE JANEIRO



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