Integrating Gender in Urban Transport

Photo: Steve Evans

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WOMEN AND TRANSPORT IN INDIAN CITIES

Source: ITDP
India, China and Nigeria: 35% of the projected urban growth
Public transport users are mostly women and girls. In Santiago and Buenos Aires, more than 50% of trips by women are made by public transport. In India, 84% of all trips by women are sustainable. In Quito, 64% of public transport users are women and girls.

**Source:** ITDP

**Source:** Census of India, 2011; FIA Foundation 2017
Gendered Travel

Trip Chaining

Accompanying Travelers

Time of Travel

Source: Sonal Shah
Work place and Travel distance

Persons Working From Place of Residence

Average Travel Distance By Gender

Source: Census of India, 2011
Mode Share (>5 million): 75–90%

Source: Census of India, 2011
Violence

DELHI (2010)

MUMBAI

LUCKNOW

KOZHIKODE

Source: Jagori, Sakhi, Akshara
Policy Response


Green Urban Mobility Scheme (2017): $10.9 billion (2017 prices)

Source: MoHUA, GoI
Gendered Mobility Indicators

1. Measure Gendered Mobility Patterns
   - Women's groups, gender and transport experts

2. Set Goals, Plan and Design

3. Create an Institutional Framework

4. Monitor & Evaluate

4. Share Knowledge

- Access to public transport
- Air pollution
- Mode share
- Motorized trip distance
- Household Affordability
- State expenditure
- Time poverty

Source: (Left) Adapted from ICRW; (Right) Sonal Shah, reference from ITDP and Safetipin 2017
Plan: Street Connectivity

Source: Sonal Shah

Source: WRI
Public Transport & IPT

Source: Meena Kadri
Information and Communication

Complaints reporting and redressal system: Quito

Communication strategy

Source: Edmonton Transit Service
Information and Communication

Gender inclusive signage

Real time and static information

Source: Vienna Sees Differently
http://www.mrctv.org/
Verification, standard operating procedures, gender sensitization
To conclude

Source: Sonal Shah
Thank you!

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