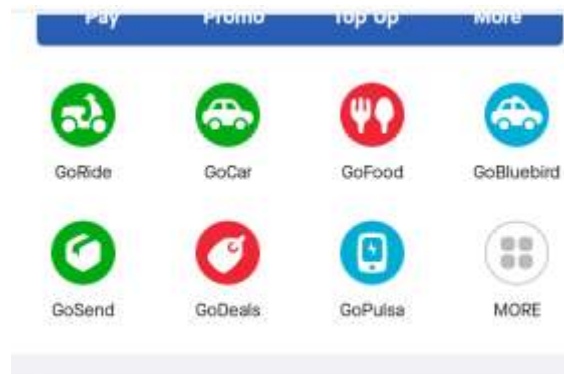


Innovative ways of dealing with the sex-differentiated challenges associated with urban mobility in Indonesian Cities

The cases of Semarang City, Bandung City and Bogor City



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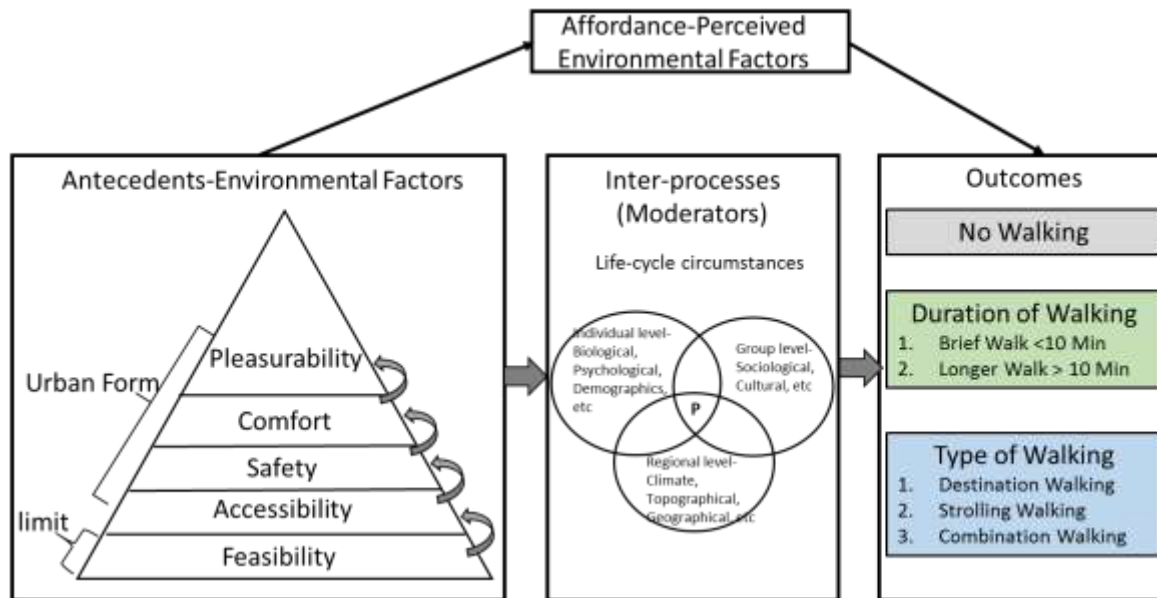
Selected Issues on Urban Mobility:

1. Safe walking environments (SDG16.1.4)
2. Emerging and Disruptive Technology based on ICT to improve access to transport and expanded transport (SDG 11.2.1)
3. Intervention program for behavioral change of young generation (SDG 4.7)
4. Online Shopping and Its impact on waste management (SDG 12.5)

1. Safe walking environment (non-motorized)

Safety and Security (SDG 16.1.4) as the highest rank among six potentially influential factors on decisions to walk

Hierarchy of walking needs within a Social-Ecological Framework (Alfonzo, 2005)



Case studies in Bandung and Bogor City, Indonesia



Local Initiatives on Pedestrian Improvement Program in Indonesian Cities – The case of Bandung and Bogor



“Panca Trotoar” program in Bandung

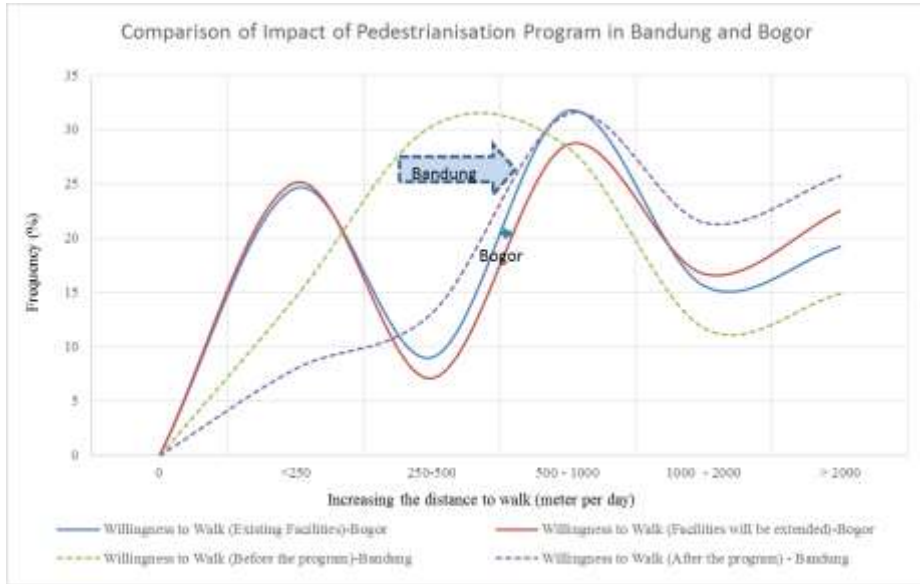
- (i) Bench for resting;
- (ii) Stone ball to prevent traffic on sidewalk;
- (iii) Flower pot for decoration;
- (iv) Garbage bin for cleanliness;
- (v) Public lighting for security



“Dialogue between spaces” which combine three major components:

- 1) Green Building/Urban Heritage (Summer Palace, National heritage buildings, etc);
- 2) Urban Green Space (Botanical Garden, Parks and others); and
- 3) Green Transportation.

Monitoring the Impacts



No	Variables	General Citizen (Bandung)		Non-walker (Bandung)		General Citizen (Bogor)	
		Estimated parameter	t-statistic	Estimated parameter	t-statistic	Estimated parameter	t-statistic
1	Constant	1.856***	3.868	-1.152*	-1.698	-1.666 ***	-3.590
Observed variables							
2	Age	0.186*	1.863	0.427***	2.981	0.133**	2.324
3	Female	-	-	0.895**	2.359	0.808***	3.054
4	High Income (> 5 million rupiah)	-0.388*	-1.632	-	-	-	-
5	Education Level	0.313**	2.013	0.810***	3.413	-	-
6	People who walked very little (less than 250 m per day)	-1.136***	-4.753	-0.658**	-2.063	-0.238*	-1.662
7	Ownership of Motorcycle	0.772*	1.675	-	-	-	-
8	Body weight over 75 kg	-	-	0.916**	1.968	n/a	n/a
9	Have health issue/problem	-0.376*	-1.871	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Interaction Effects (unobserved variables)							

1. Transformative actions at city level *influence on Citizen's Lifestyles*
2. The modal shift to non-motorized transport *reduce GHG emissions and Air Pollution*

2. Access to Transport & Expanded Public Transport (SDG 11.2.1)

- Women has less access to private vehicles (motorcycle or car) compare to household head in Bogor City.
- Public transport usually is not sufficient in developing cities. Then, the real contribution of informal transit become significant and it support much-needed mobility.
- Our study in Jakarta and Bandung (2012) found that there may exist the fare discrimination regime received by certain group of passengers of Informal Transit System.
- ICT helps to remove the barrier and improve convenience and comfort to use transit system, however some issue still remain.

2.a Local policies on gender aspects in public transport domain

- Priority or Dedicated seats for certain group (include women)
- Increasing number of women staffs (40%)



2.b Use the ICT for non-cash transaction and improve operation and management



3. Local Intervention Program:

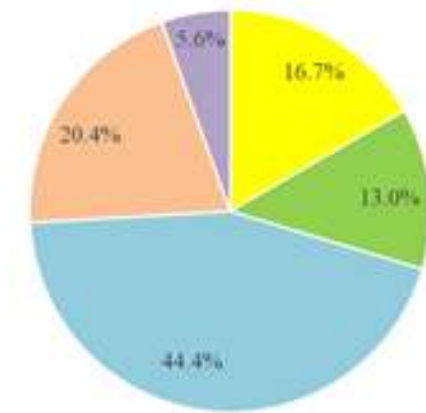
Awareness raising on road safety and encouraging to use public bus for school trip in Semarang City (education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles)

- a. Most of accident (70%) involve Motorcycle and 29% of young generation below 15 years
- b. The intensive use of motorcycle for young generation because of many parents allow children (10-14) to ride motorcycle by themselves
- c. Baseline survey at 3 pilots junior high schools found female students tend to avoid public bus for school trip due to safety and security issues and not allowed by parents

A program or behavioral interventions for young students (12-14) representing a transition phase between childhood and adulthood is more effective to encourage modal shift from private vehicle as well as discouraging the use of motorbike



Modal shift to use BRT after training



■ No
■ Yes, very often
■ Yes, often
■ Yes, sometimes
■ Yes, as usual

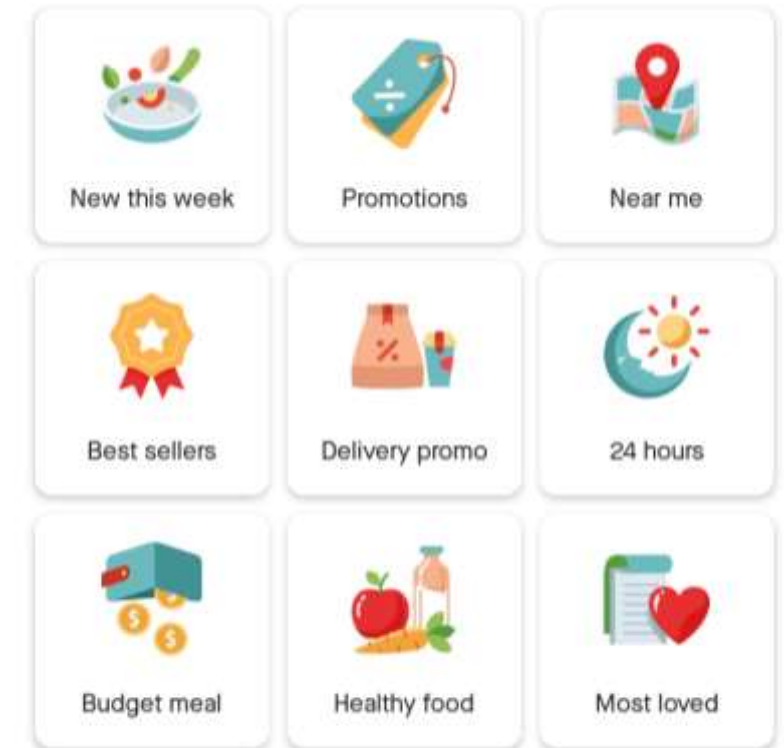


4. Online Shopping Behavior and Its Impact on Residential Waste

A case study of online shopping for foods and groceries in Bandung City, Indonesia

- The new alternative way of online shopping provides additional options for households to make purchases for daily consumption.
- The online shopping system removes the barriers especially on travel time availability, accessibility and also removes the traffic gridlock of traditional shoppers
- This new lifestyle is not popular for the baby boomer generation but it is very popular for millennials and very helpful for married people
- convenience is central to online shopping.

Explore from categories



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Several questions are generated by the new services as follows:

- Has the new convenient way of purchasing increased household consumption?
- Has the new convenient way of purchasing led to increase the distance required to purchase some foods, goods and other groceries?
- Has the new behavior increased the volume of waste and also the types of waste generated by households?

Empirical Case Study in Bandung City:

- The online shopping is not currently leading to an increase in consumption in household level & Elder people tend to shop less online than younger generations
- However, we found a clear correlation on the distance to buy food and groceries. Certainly it may increase the Vehicle Kilometer Travelled (VKT or VMT) at the city level and also GHG Emissions.
- The online shopping also increase the volume and type of waste generated. This lifestyle changes may, in turn, redistribute waste management burden from commercial to residential areas at the city level.

Conclusion

- Urban city services and urban lifestyles are changing at a fast pace
- The roles of information and communication technologies become important.
- However, people decision and mindset are the key and sometimes interventions program for individual and household level may necessary
- The new lifestyle may create new negative externality to the environments at household level and city level
- Important of monitoring at household level and city level is important and quantification of the impact
- These experiments are useful for other cities and for scale-up to other places in region.

Thankyou very much for your attention!



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