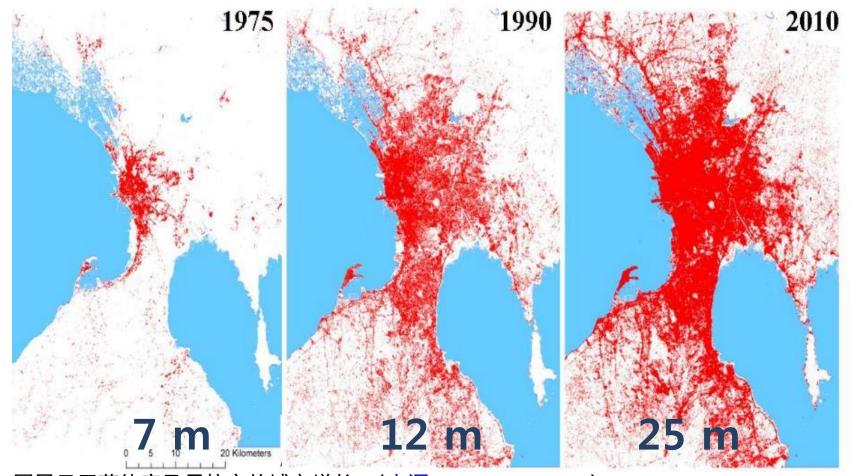
International Forum on Low Carbon City Development: For Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program Cities in Beijing, People's Republic of China (PRC), 4–6 December 2018.

快速发展城市的低碳交通举措: 首尔与马尼拉经验 **Low-Carbon Transport Measures** for Fast Emerging Cities Lessons Learned from Seoul & Manila

Gyeng Chul Kim, Ph.D. Former President, Korea Transport Institute gckim1004@gmail.com

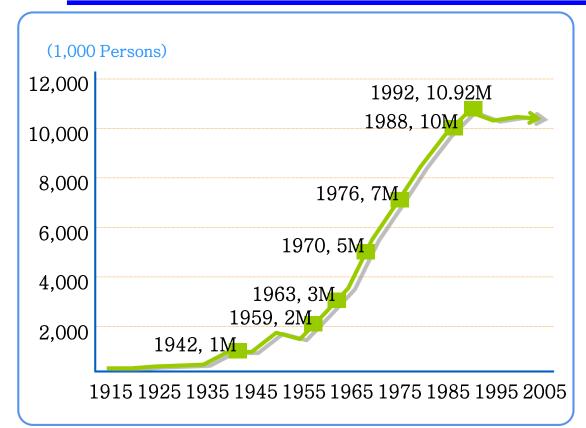
### 从农村到城市的人口流动浪潮:寻找更好的生活机会 Rush from rural to URBAN - Hunt for Opportunities

不断扩张的马尼拉(700万到2500万, 3.6倍) Greater Manila (7 million to 25 million: 3.6x)



如图展示了菲律宾马尼拉市的城市增长 (来源: earthzine.org) Figure shows urban growth of Manila, Philippines. (Ref: earthzine.org)

# 从农村到城市的人口流动浪潮: 寻找更好的生活机会 Rush from rural to CITIES – Hunt for Opportunities



每五年就有200万人来到首尔, 管理者首先应该做什么? Every 5 years,2M people come to Seoul. What to do first?



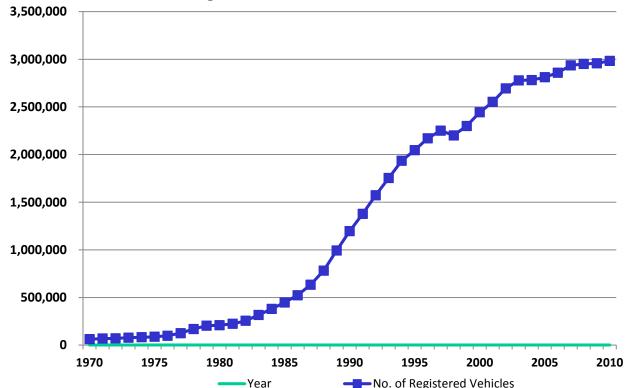
### 车,车,到处都是车!机动化的城市(首尔)

### **CARS, CARS! Motorization (Seoul)**

■1970年, 6万辆 → 2010年, 298万辆

**■**1970 : 60,000 cars → 2010 : 2.98 million

首尔市注册机动车数量 [Registered Vehicles in Seoul]



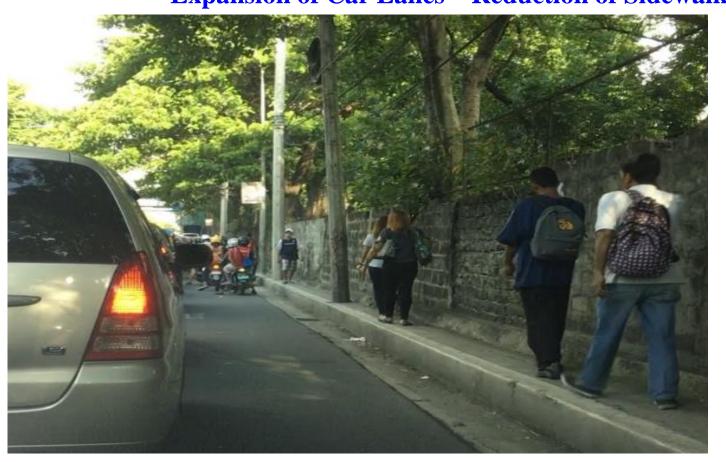
- -机动车数量增长超过49倍
- -道路建设每年增幅仅有4%
- No. of Vehicles: 49x more
- Road : 4%/year only



- →新挑战?
- → Emerging challenges?

## 我们曾经的做法: 私家车至上 What we did: Private CAR - the KING

扩大车道 - 减少人行道, 拆除自行车道 Expansion of Car Lanes - Reduction of Sidewalks, Removal of Bikeways





为了让汽车能够快速行驶, 道路拓宽了,但人行道减 少了。

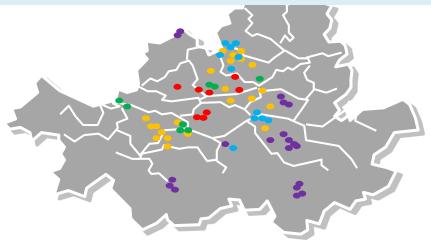
To make cars go faster, ro ads are widened BUT sidewalks are reduced.

<u>社会公平呢?要走向一个"高碳社会"?</u> Social Justice? Heading to a High-Carbon Society?

### 我们曾经的做法: 私家车至上

### What Seoul did: Private CAR - the KING

建立交桥: 1970-2000年覆盖106个重要交叉口 Flyovers Built: 106 (1970-2000) Critical/Major Intersections





建造高架桥: 1970-2000年, 共256座 Overpass Built: 256 (1970-2000)



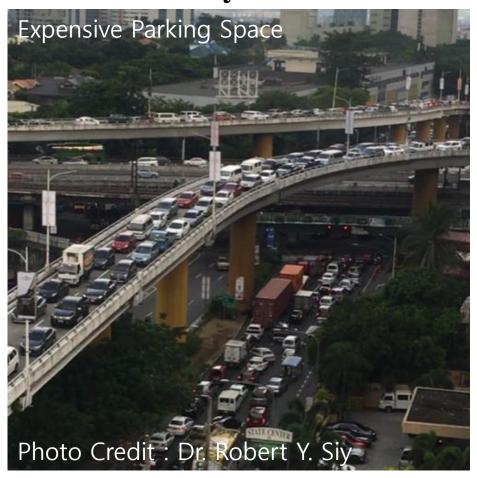


Source: Kim et al, 2011

### 充满汽车的"高碳"城市

### **CAR-obsessed, High-Carbon Cities**

为汽车不断建造的高架桥—吸引更多的汽车上路,造成交通拥挤 More Flyovers for Cars - Attracted More Cars & Heavy Traffic





私家车不加控制的增长是交通繁忙和"高碳城市"的根本原因 Uncontrolled increase in private cars is the root cause of traffic & a High-Carbon City

# 城市系统运行崩溃 Urban System Failure 80:20

汽车占据了80%的道路空间,但只运送了 20%的乘客 Cars occupy 80% of road space, but move only 20% of passengers

交通拥堵,系统瘫痪,高成本, 燃料消耗,哮喘疾病,愤怒情绪 Jams, Bankruptcy, Costs, Fuel, Asthma, Anger



"私家车主使用道路的同时,其他通勤者困在被堵的公交车上"

"Car owners get to use the roads while other commuters get stuck in buses that can't travel fast."

# 发展低碳交通的措施 Low-Carbon Transport Measures

首尔的做法: 改变模式 What Seoul did: PARADIGM SHIFT



人行道扩建,自行车道网络发展,公共交通优先 Sidewalk Expansion, Bikeway Network, Public Transport Priority

# 促进低碳城市建设

# **Promote Low-Carbon City**

# 之前 BEFORE





# <u>推进低碳城市建设</u> Promote Low-Carbon City

#### 之前 BEFORE



对妈妈友好的城市? 对汽车友好的城市? Mom-Friendly City? Car-Friendly City?



# <u>拆除人行天桥</u> <a href="Demolition of Pedestrian Overpass">Demolition of Pedestrian Overpass</a>

之前 BEFORE



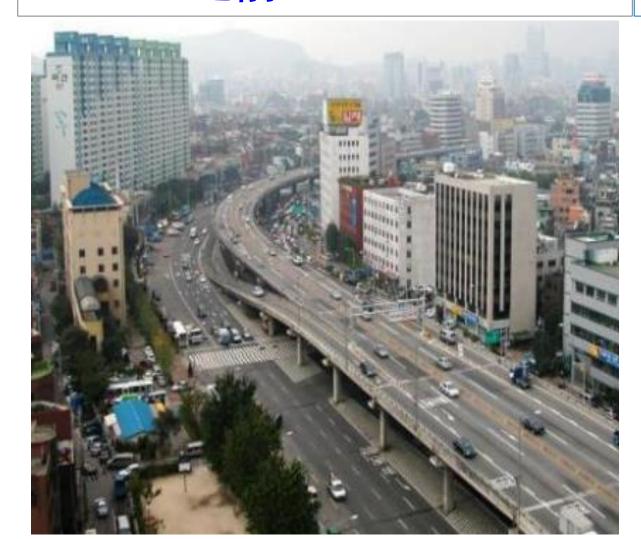


推进低碳城市建设 Promote Low-Carbon City

# 促进低碳城市建设

# **Promote Low-Carbon City**

# 之前 BEFORE





# 新兴城市的低碳交通措施 Low-Carbon Transport Measures for Emerging Cities

首尔和马尼拉的经验 Lessons Learned from Seoul & Manila

## 促进低碳城市建设

## **Promote Low-Carbon City**

### 之前 BEFORE

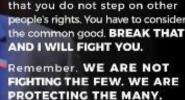
### 之后 AFTER







吉普尼现代化计划 **Jeepney Modernization Program** 强有力的领导 **Strong Leadership** 



right. But, you need to make sure

llang dekada pa ang palalagpasin natin? NOW is the BEST TIME.

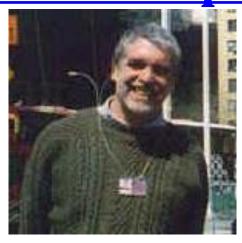




# 政治领导 - 政治意志

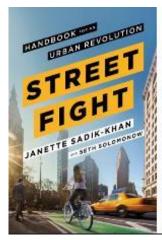
## Political Leadership - Political Will















墨西哥城、圣地亚哥(智利)、布宜诺斯艾利斯(阿根廷),等等 Mexico City, Santiago (Chile), Buenos Aires (Argentina), etc.

### 政策失败: 以私家车为主导的"高碳城市"

Policy Failure: Private CAR-Oriented, High-Carbon City

拆除自行车道,建造天桥和立交桥?

所有私家车内有多少乘客?

这个数字是否高于6辆公共汽车?

Remove Bike lanes, Build Flyovers & Ped Overpass?

How many passengers in all private cars?

Is the number higher than those in 6 buses'?

#### 问题 Question:

- 1. 怎样优先发展低碳模式?
- 2. 行动的阻碍是什么?
- 3. 谁来领导和负责? (当地政府还是中央政府?)
- 1. Lower-Carbon Mode (PT&NMT): TOP Priority
- How?
- 2. Action Barrier: What?
- 3. Champion, Leadership: Who?

(Local, National?)

