TRANSFORMING URBAN TRANSPORT

Political Strategies for Constructive Change

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TRANSFORMING URBAN TRANSPORT

ROLE OF POLITCAL ACTORS AND INSTITUTIONS IN ENABLING TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION:

REDUCING TRAFFIC CONGESTION

MINIMIZING CAR DOMINANCE

PRODUCING GREATER EQUITY
IN DISTRIBUTION OF NEGATIVE EXTERNALITIES OF
AUTOMOBILE USAGE

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY TRANSFORMATIVE INNOVATION?

3 DIMENSIONS OF INNOVATION







WHY IS TRANSFORMING URBAN TRANSPORT SUCH A POLITCALLY CHALLENGING TASK?

Disagreement of costs + benefits

Social objectives clash with individual preferences

Preference for the status quo

Gains are uncertain and into the future

Vested interests have much to lose

Politicians are risk averse

TUT CASE STUDY CITIES



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Highway Demolition +
Surface Transit
Reorganization

Congestion Charge

MEXICO CITY BRT



MEXICO CITY BRT

HARDWARE

Exclusive busways

Dedicated stations

Articulated buses

SOFTWARE

Negotiated re-regulation of jitney industry

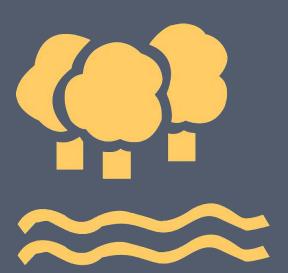
FINANCING

New Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)



SEOUL







Highway demolition and enhancement of pedestrian environment

Bus fleet renewal, median bus lanes, integrated ticketing system

SOFTWARE

Spatial prioritization of downtown redevelopment

'Quasi-public' bus system

FINANCING

Capital and operational subsidies

STOCKHOLM

Congestion Charge





STOCKHOLM

Congestion Charge



HARDWARE

Mass transit extensions

New ring road

SOFTWARE

Congestion management

FINANCING

Congestion charge

CASE SUMMARIES

	MEXICO CITY	SEOUL	STOCKHOLM
WHAT?	Bus Rapid Transit	Highway Removal + Bus Reform	Congestion Charge
WHO?	Mayors Lopez Obrador + Ebrard; Jitney operators	Mayor M.B. Lee; National Government	Green Party; City Council and Vice Mayor Annika Billstrom
WHY?	Demonstrate the effectiveness of democratically elected authorities.	Defend the centrality of Seoul as capital of Korea and bolster its place as global hub of trade.	Introduce national party priorities in local politics to reestablish strong coalition between Greens and Social Democrats

We are interested in the HOW

FROM WHY TO HOW:

Political Strategies for Introducing Change

- 1 Identify Appropriate Timing
- **2** Frame the Issues
- 3 Assess and Enable Stakeholder Map
- 4 Recruit and Empower Technical Team
- 5 Anticipate Resistance

1. TIMING

Assessing When the Moment is Right

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE TRIGGERING OPPORTUNITY

AVAILABILITY OF A SOLUTION

MEXICO CITY TIMING

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

New party in power establishing its authority

TRIGGERING OPPORTUNITY

Jitney industry in disarray, weakened leadership structure during transition to democracy AVAILABILITY OF A SOLUTION

Policy transfer from Bogota's Transmilenio



National government "a new capital" Vs.

Local government reinvent Seoul

Han River Bridge Collapse – public demand for change

Bus ridership decline – willingness of bus industry

Policy transfers from Curitiba and Boston

STOCKHOLM TIMING

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE TRIGGERING OPPORTUNITY

AVAILABILITY OF A SOLUTION

2002 National election empowered the Green Party

Failure of the "Dennis Package"

Aligned environmental and economic interests

Policy transfer from Oslo

2. FRAMING THE ISSUES

MEXICO CITY

"Improving a bus corridor"

VS

"Transforming the jitney industry"



Economic Goals

SEOUL

"Redeveloping downtown"

VS

"Restoring a stream"

VS

"Reinventing Seoul"

STOCKHOLM

"Raising revenue to fund infrastructure"

VS

"Reducing congestion"



Environmental Goals

3. ASSESSING THE STAKEHOLDER MAP Mexico City

ASSESS POLITICAL STRENGTH OF PROPONENTS AND OPPONENTS

Jitney operators

CHOOSE THE VENUE: PRIVATE vs PUBLIC

Mayor chose private route

DETERMINE POLITICALLY PLAUSIBLE AIMS

One corridor at a time

RECRUIT AND GIVE VOICE TO ALLIES

Empower jitney owners

3. ASSESSING THE STAKEHOLDER MAP Seoul

ASSESS POLITICAL STRENGTH OF PROPONENTS AND OPPONENTS

National government

CHOOSE THE VENUE: PRIVATE vs PUBLIC

Mayor chose public route

DETERMINE POLITICALLY PLAUSIBLE AIMS

Removing the highway

RECRUIT AND GIVE VOICE TO ALLIES

Citizens Committee for Reform

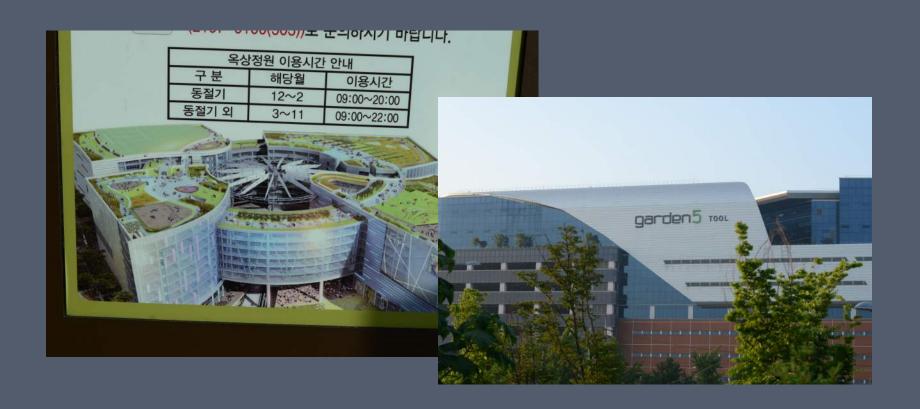
4. INTEGRATE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE into the stakeholder discussion

5. ANTICIPATE RESISTANCE Mexico



Alfredo Monroy, Domingo Peña, Joel Ahumada, Arturo Moreno, Noe López, Juan Ramón Moreno, Manuel Alvarado, Jesús Padilla, Juan Robles, Heriberto Sandoval, Francisco Colt, Felipe Vega, Alfredo Olvera, Antonio Calvo, Eduardo Ortiz.

5. ANTICIPATE RESISTANCE Seoul



5. ANTICIPATE RESISTANCE

Stockholm



"Charges heading for the ditch"

"Bypass threatened by chaos"

"Charging chaos continues"



IN SUMMARY

In all three cases, political leaders successfully:

- Assessed that the moment was right to disrupt the status quo and introduce change.
- Framed and reframed the issues so as to build momentum and get the relevant actors "to the table."
- Identified a critical stakeholder map, assessing who would need to participate in the discussions, and when.
- Recruited and empowered a technical team (that contributed to the political discussion).
- 5 Anticipated (and pre-empted) resistance.

MITIGATING HARM TO OPPONENTS

TACTICS

GIVING VOICE TO SUPPORTERS

REFERENCING

REDUCING UNCERTAINTY BY PROTOTYPING/ TRIALING

ACTIONABLE LESSONS

INITIATING OBJECTIVES ARE NOT ALWAYS ABOUT TRANSPORATION

BOTH "DISRUPTIVE" AND INCREMENTAL POLICIES CAN LEAD TO CHANGE

PATH DEPENDENCY MATTERS

OPEN AND CLOSED NEGOTIATIONS CAN PRODUCE RESULTS

THANK YOU







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