

Who We Are





OT 32 GO NEGARA TAHUN DI INDONESIA

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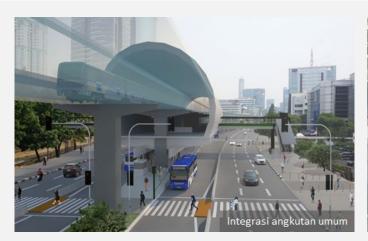
The Institute for Transportation and Development Policy works around the world to design and implement high quality transport systems and policy solutions that make cities more livable, equitable, and sustainable.

ITDP is a global nonprofit at the forefront of innovation, providing technical expertise to accelerate the growth of sustainable transport and urban development around the world. Through our transport projects, policy advocacy, and research publications, we work to reduce carbon emissions, enhance social inclusion, and improve the quality of life for people in cities.

ITDP Indonesia has decided "Integrated Transport System Towards World Class Sustainable City" as its focus and program identity. All programs are supported by Public Relation and Communication, Advocacy and Capacity Building programs.

What We Do



















Most frequent answers for:

"what prevent you from cycling"



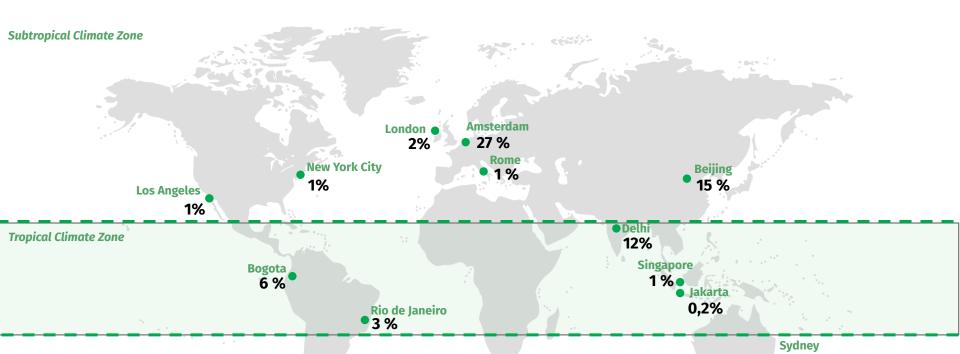


"The weather is too hot"

"Humid"

Bicycle usage around the world





If climate really matters:

Why some tropical climate cities have more people ride on bike than their counterparts in the subtropical climate zone?

• Why do some cities in relatively similar climate have huge gap in bicycle modal share?

Greater Jakarta Commuter Statistics (2019) Netherlands Institute for Transport Policy Analysis (2018) US Census reporter (2016) Passenger Transport Modal Share, JOURNEYS (2011)

1%

Cycling in the Subtropical Cities





No Sufficient Bike Lane (133 km in total)

Bike Lanes are properly designed (767 km in total, 67% dedicated track)



Cycle Track is almost inaccessible



Cycling in Rome

1%

Bicvcle Modal Share

Cycling in Amsterdam

27% Bicycle Modal Share



Easy access



Parking area for bicycle is not properly provided Bicycle parking areas are abundant (200.000 - 225.000 racks, 25 parking garages)



Source: lamsterdam, UNECE report (2018)



Cycling in Tropical Climate City

What can we learn from cyclists in Singapore?

Singapore Lesson Learned *

"Climate can be one of the factors, but it's not the one to determine people's willingness to cycle.. proper infrastructure planning and supporting policy is more important"



Wet weather can be more dangerous for cyclist



More shower and locker room is required at the destination points



Weather-protected and segreagted cycle track are required to increase comfort and safety



Wide and shaded cycle track is needed, but track connectivity is required as well

^{*} Qian Yun Lee & Dorina Pojani (2019) Making cycling irresistible in tropical climates? Views from Singapore, Policy Design and Practice, 2:4, 359-369, DOI: 10.1080/25741292.2019.1665857



How About Indonesia?



Bicycles had dominated the big cities in Indonesia. It even symbolizes the prestige of elite groups.

Mentioned, the streets of the large cities of the Dutch East Indies such as Batavia, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Medan were crowded by cyclists. Until finally the value of the bicycle declined when motor vehicles entered the Dutch East Indies in the 1920s.

(source: Historia)





During COVID19
pandemic, there was a significant increase in the number of cyclists on the main roads in Jakarta. It increases to 10 times or 1000%!



The Faces of Cyclist in Indonesia















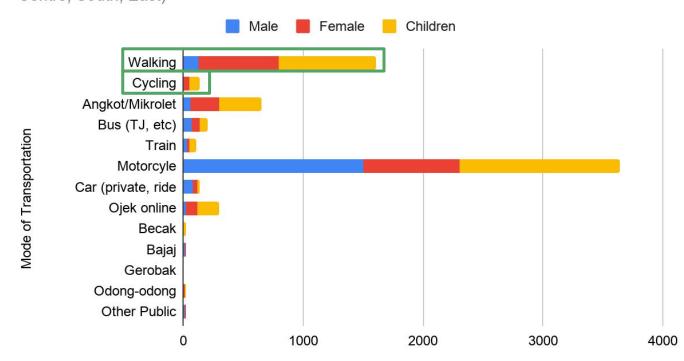


Cyclist in Kampung (Urban Village)



- Walking and Cycling activity in Kampung Kota are dominated by female and children groups.
- Cycling has been used by female group to go to the market
- Children group used the bicycle to go to the school and play with friends.
- Motorcycle is still the most used mode of transportation to go to work (especially male group), fulfil daily needs, and accompany children to school

Movement of Kampung Kota Residents in 4 City of Jakarta on the Weekdays (North, Centre, South, East)



Student Cyclist



Forty students (10% of the total students) are cycling to school, 3-5 times a week with mileage 500m - 1,5km. The school provided a special parking lot for students' bikes.

Through "Sekolah Ramah Bersepeda" program, we invited sponsors to give incentives to the students. Bike company gave each student brand new bikes!

It boosts the number of cyclists to 70 cyclist students. Cyclist students quite common in cities in Indonesia, but they are rarely getting appreciation and incentive from the city.









Bike Messenger















Pic source: Westbike Messenger IG



Shift the Focus



In a country where the development focused on providing facilities for private motorized vehicles, isn't starting the construction of pedestrian and cyclist facilities based on pedestrians and cyclists number unfair?



Trial Bicycle Lane



Phase and Peak Hour Period	Average Increase of Cyclist	Average Usage of Biycle Lane
Phase 1 (07.00 - 08.00)	3.62	79.03%
Phase 1 (17.00 - 18.00)	2.43	68.96%
Phase 2 (07.00 - 08.00)	2.37	60.96%
Phase 2 (17.00 - 18.00)	2.59	68.42%
Phase 3 (07.00 - 08.00)	2.75	78.94%
Phase 3 (17.00 - 18.00)	4.49	77.94%



Summary of the results of the development of the bicycle lane network (trial)

The average increase in the number of cyclists: 3.04 higher

The average level of use of bicycle lanes: 72.38%



ARAH

lalu lintas sepeda

RUANG JALUR

dengan lebar memadai, permukaan yang rata, dan dilengkapi marka



PROTEKSI / BUFFER

Antara sepeda dengan kendaraan bermotor









BUFFER PEMISAH

Antara sepeda dengan pejalan kaki





Pic source: via http://massacriticapb.blogspot.com/





Do you want more cyclists in your city?

