ProPacífico

Ruta Verde:

Concept study for the bike infrastructure network for Cali-region (Cali, Candelaria, Jamundi, Palmira and Yumbo).

propacifico.org



VALLE DEL CAUCA AT A GLANCE



Accounts for 9.7% of Colombian GDP, with a growth of 3,5% (above national average -3.2%)¹.



With only 1.9% of the national territory, it concentrates 18% of the national industry (21% in Agroindustry)3.



Colombia's main port on the Pacific Ocean (moves 42.4% of national foreign trade)4.



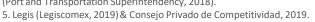
It has the most diversified export basket in Colombia. Exporting 12.2% of the country's non-mining goods⁵.

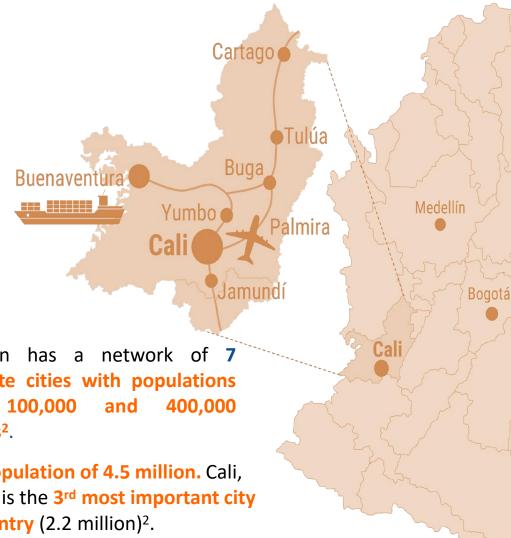


The Region has a network of 7 intermediate cities with populations between 100,000 inhabitants².



It has a population of 4.5 million. Cali, its capital, is the 3rd most important city in the country (2.2 million)².





^{1.} DANE (National Accounts, 2018).

^{2.} DANE (Census, 2022).

^{3.} DANE (Annual Manufacturing Survey, 2018).

CALI, CAPITAL CITY- QUALITY

Cali has the lowest cost of living amongst the largest cities in LatAm¹

Cost of Living Index 2020¹



The average cost of living in Cali is 48% lower than in Panama and Costa Rica.



Photo: Diego Sinisterra

Cali has the second-best air quality in Colombia³.



It hosts two of the best 4th level clinics in Latin America².











+110 Km. of bike-lanes across the city.



Public Transportation System has +35 electric buses.

Sports Capital of America

17 sports facilities, 4 golf courses.



(Aces Europa - 2019)

Best Cultural destination of South America



(World Travel Awards, 2019).

Colombia Bird Fair:

International Fair of birdwatching.



World Capital of Salsa

+15 international festivals (Fair of Cali, World Salsa Festival, etc.)



Justification

Local Scope

- Cali-region strategic plan process identifies the bike lanes network project as a priority
- Cali, Yumbo and Palmira have incorporated project components in their development plans for 2020-2023.
- 3.7 million trips are generated daily between the 4 municipalities and Cali (Cali Mayor's Office, 2015);
 50% for study or work purposes; 5% are by bicycle (Mobility Survey, 2015).
- Current interest of the five municipalities in promoting accessibility: development with opportunities for all
- Low-income people can spend between 40 and 50% of their income on transportation on a monthly basis.



Ciclorruta exterior de la cuneta (Montería). Fuente: Amalia García Peña, Guía de ciclo-infraestructuras para Colombia , Ministerio de Transporte



Riesgos para la movilidad en vías colombianas. Fuente: Guía de ciclo-infraestructuras para Colombia , Ministerio de Transporte

A green alternative mobility corridor that provides safe, comfortable and optimal infrastructure to generate daily commuting by bicycle (and compatible modes) in the metropolitan area of Cali.

A network of green corridors that articulates public spaces and contributes to the urban landscape; that allows economic development and generates opportunities for all; an emblematic corridor that promotes a new way of connectivity and urban development.

SDG:



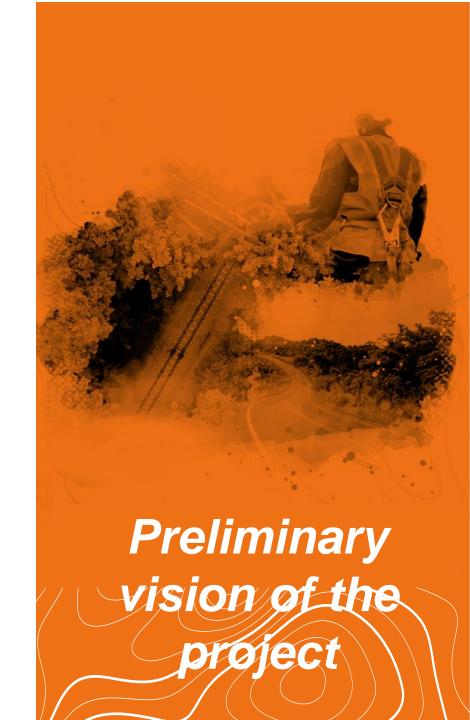












Why a regional bike infrastructure

- Climate change: urgency to reduce emissions; 20% target 2030.
 Colombia target has been included in its long-term climate action strategy (E2050)
- Promotion of alternative modes of mobility
 - The bicycle as the mode of the 21st century
 - Active mobility and health benefits
 - Air quality and urban living
- Participatory planning and co-design
- Integration of green and blue infrastructure in the context of climate variability



■ Project scope and objectives

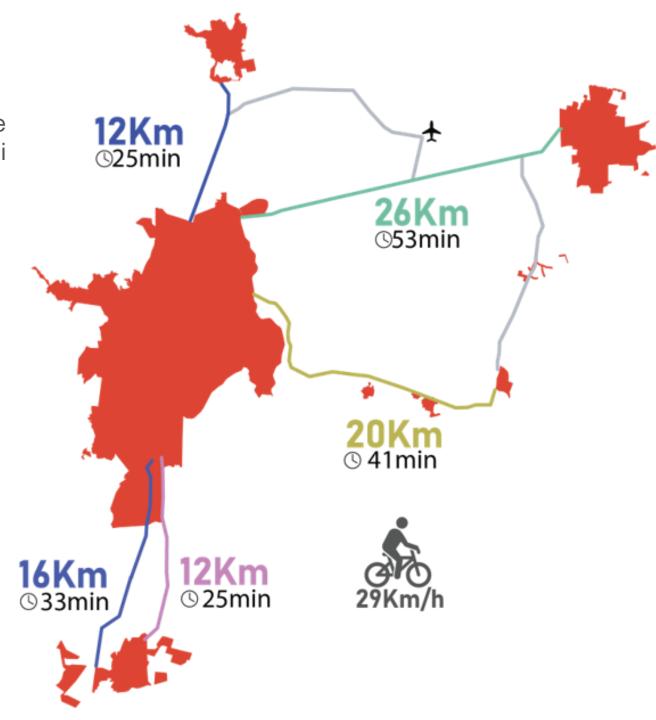
A network of active mobility that will connect the different urban centers that make up the Cali metropolitan area.

Green infrastructure planning processes and active and more sustainable transportation system.

Encourage behavioral change among stakeholders and users in the transition to more sustainable modes of transportation.

Develop new capacities in local governments to develop innovative approaches to co-creation, codesign and financing of green infrastructure projects.

Define a framework of analysis to measure avoided emissions and co-benefits from walking, cycling and alternative modes of travel.



Project stakeholders



ARUP

Stage 1: Implementing partner



Permanent facilitator in the ongoing dialogue with the municipalities

National Government

Ministry of City, Housing and Territory

Partner in the promotion of metropolitan projects.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Partner in formulation of MRV instrument

Ministry of Transportation

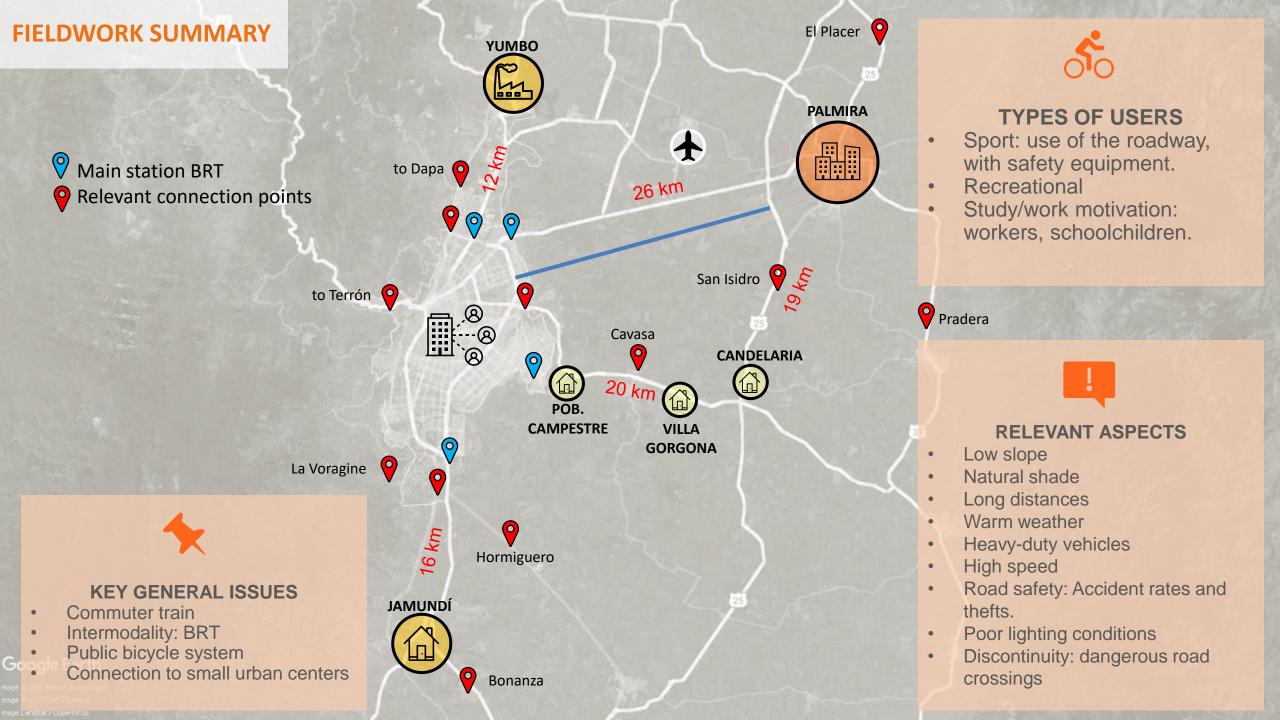
Partner in validation of MRV instrument

Emerging network

- Regional Government
- National road infrastructure entities
- Local bike groups
- Local universities
- Local companies
- Road concesionnaires

Local governments from:

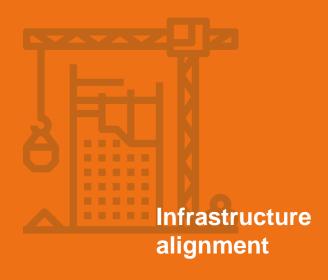
- Cali
- Candelaria
- Jamundí
- Palmira
- Yumbo



■ Key challenges











Special thanks to ARUP and UK PACT for the information provided for the development of this presentation. Also to Invest Pacific and Cali Valle Bureau for the territory characterization data.

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