

ONE OF THE LARGEST TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT ENGINEERING COMPANIES IN BRAZIL





WORLDWIDE PRESENCE

With over 550 projects developed and technically recognized in 08 countries and 24 Brazilian states, for more than 200 private companies and public agencies, ImTraff positions itself as one of the mobility and transportation leaders in Latin America.



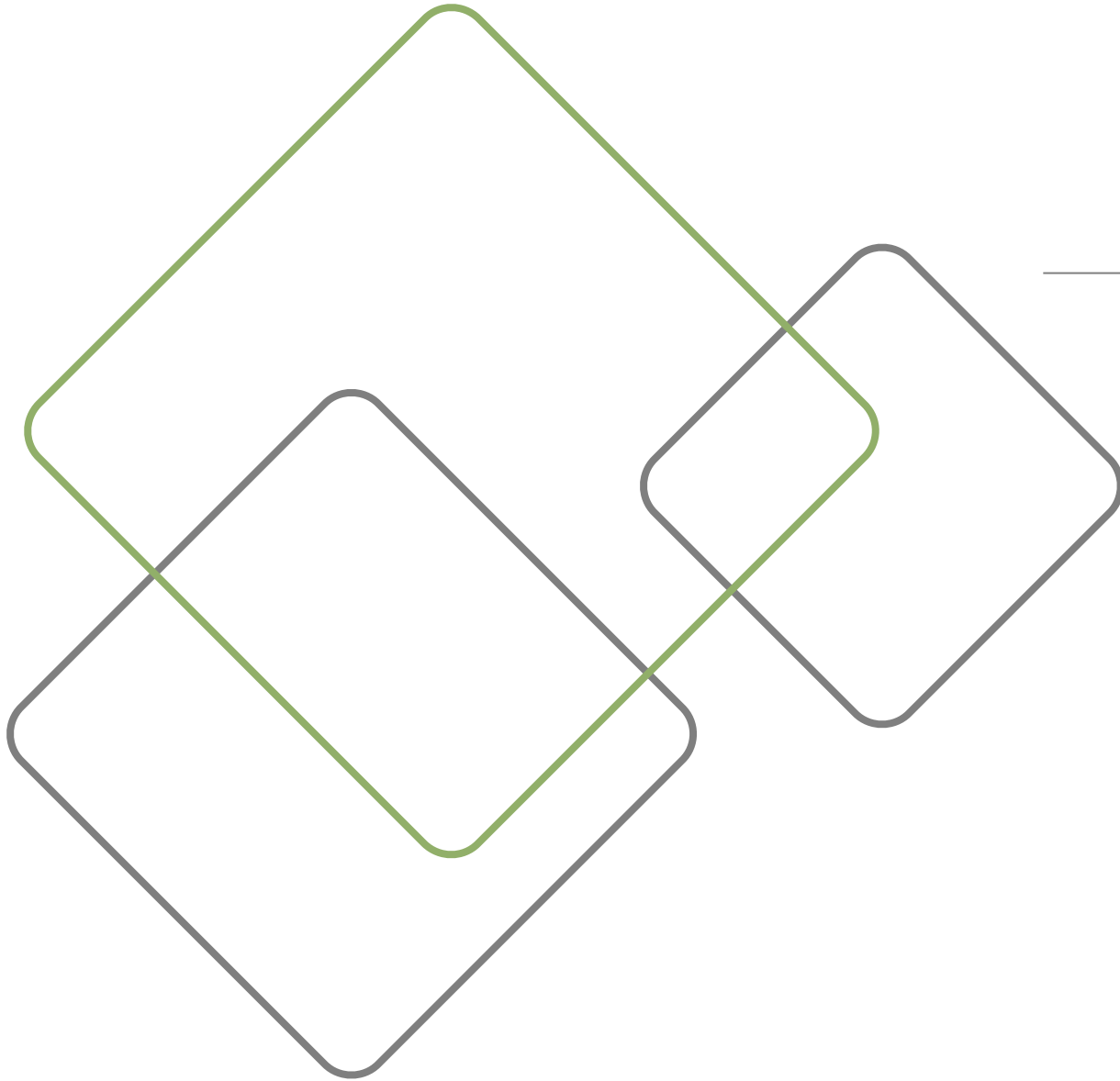
ImTraff is one of the few companies in the World with full Accreditation to implement the iRAP methodology.

- ✓ Survey
- ✓ Coding
- ✓ Analysis



International Road Assessment Programme





URBAN MOBILITY

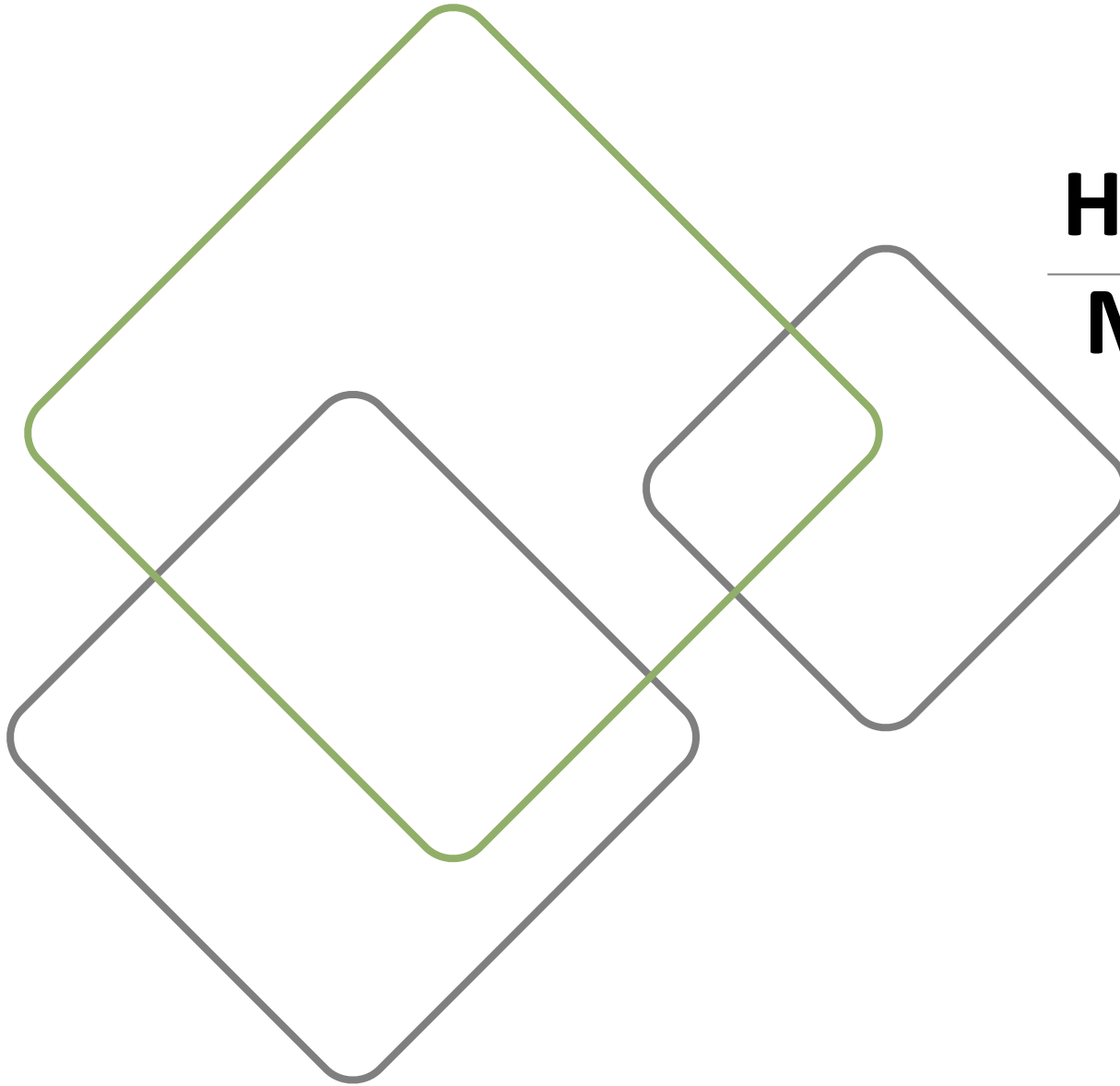


The needs of an urban life...

How **easy, safe, inclusive and sustainable** is to move within a city, for any reason?

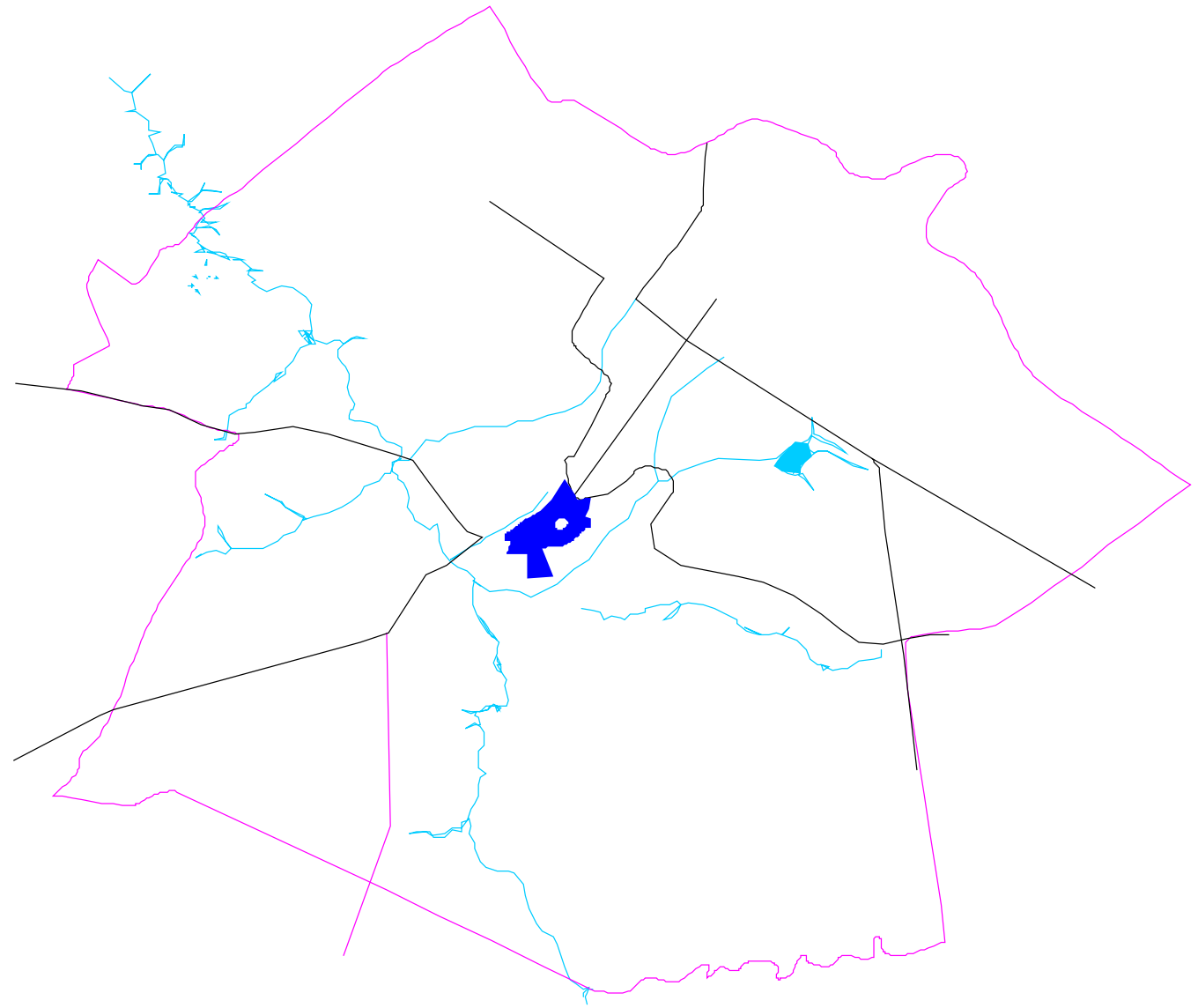
How much the urban mobility conditions are prepared to make people's life easier, in developing countries?

And what are we doing concerning that?

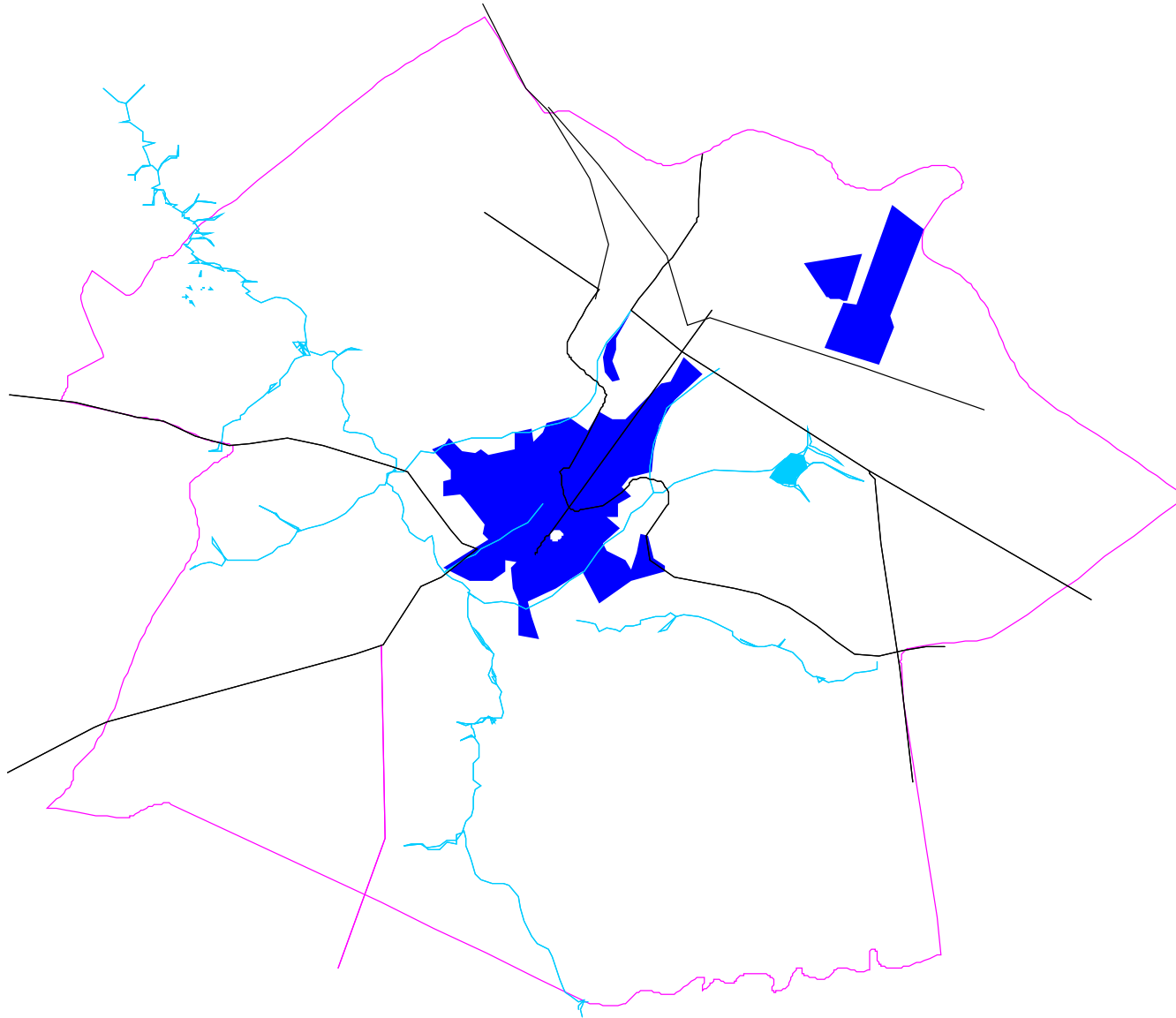


HOW DID OUR URBAN MOBILITY PROBLEMS BEGIN ?

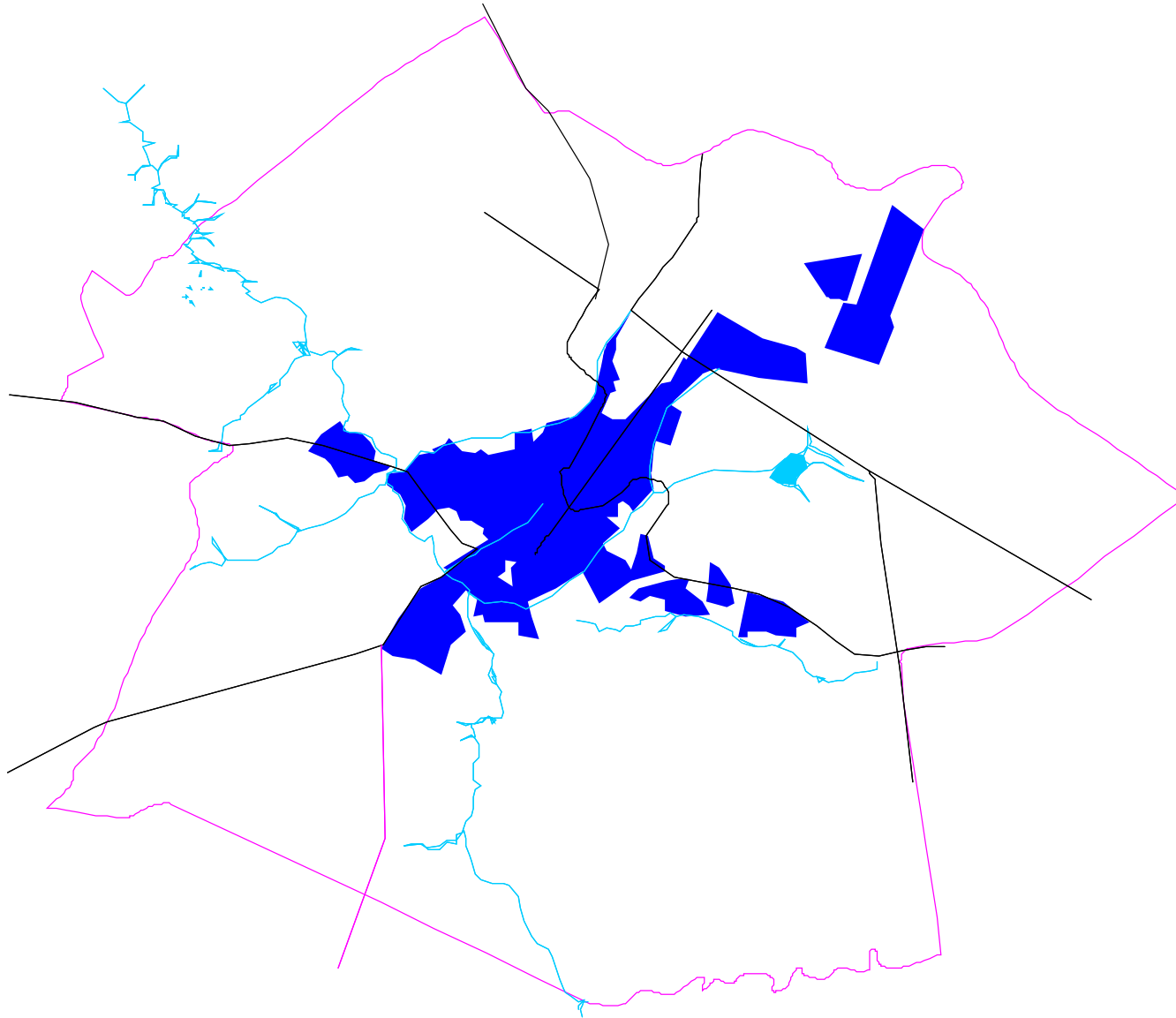
1927



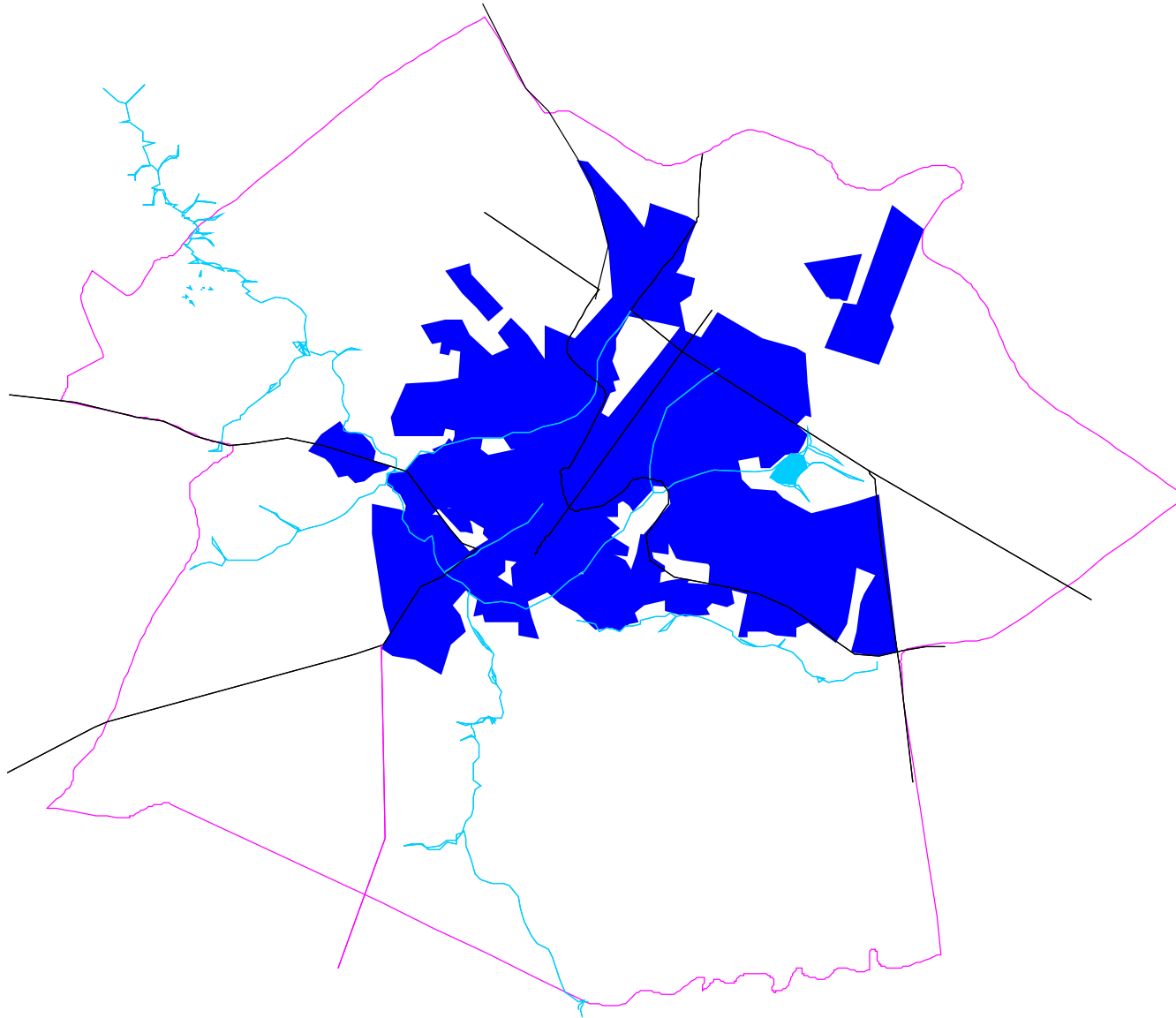
1940



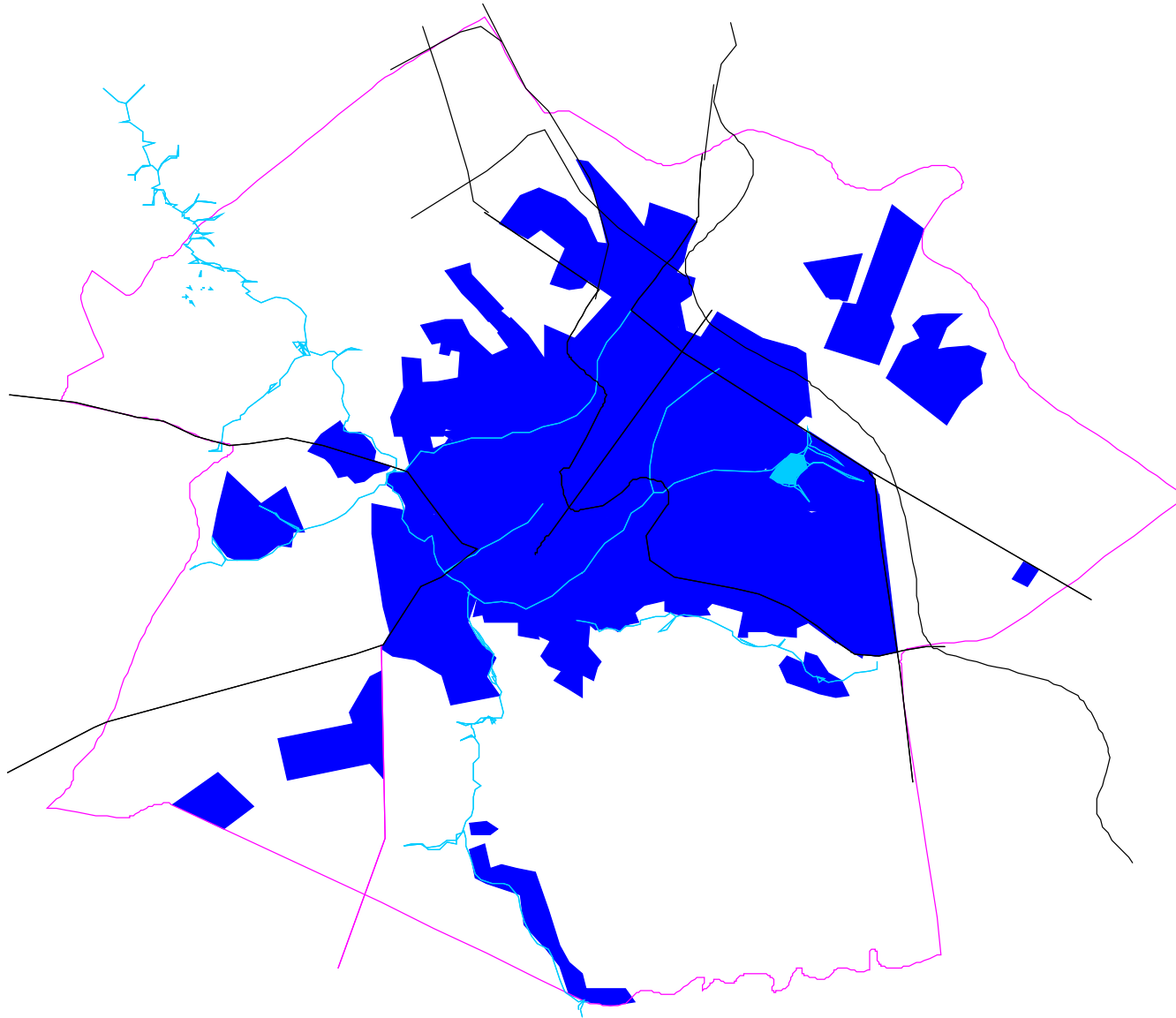
1950



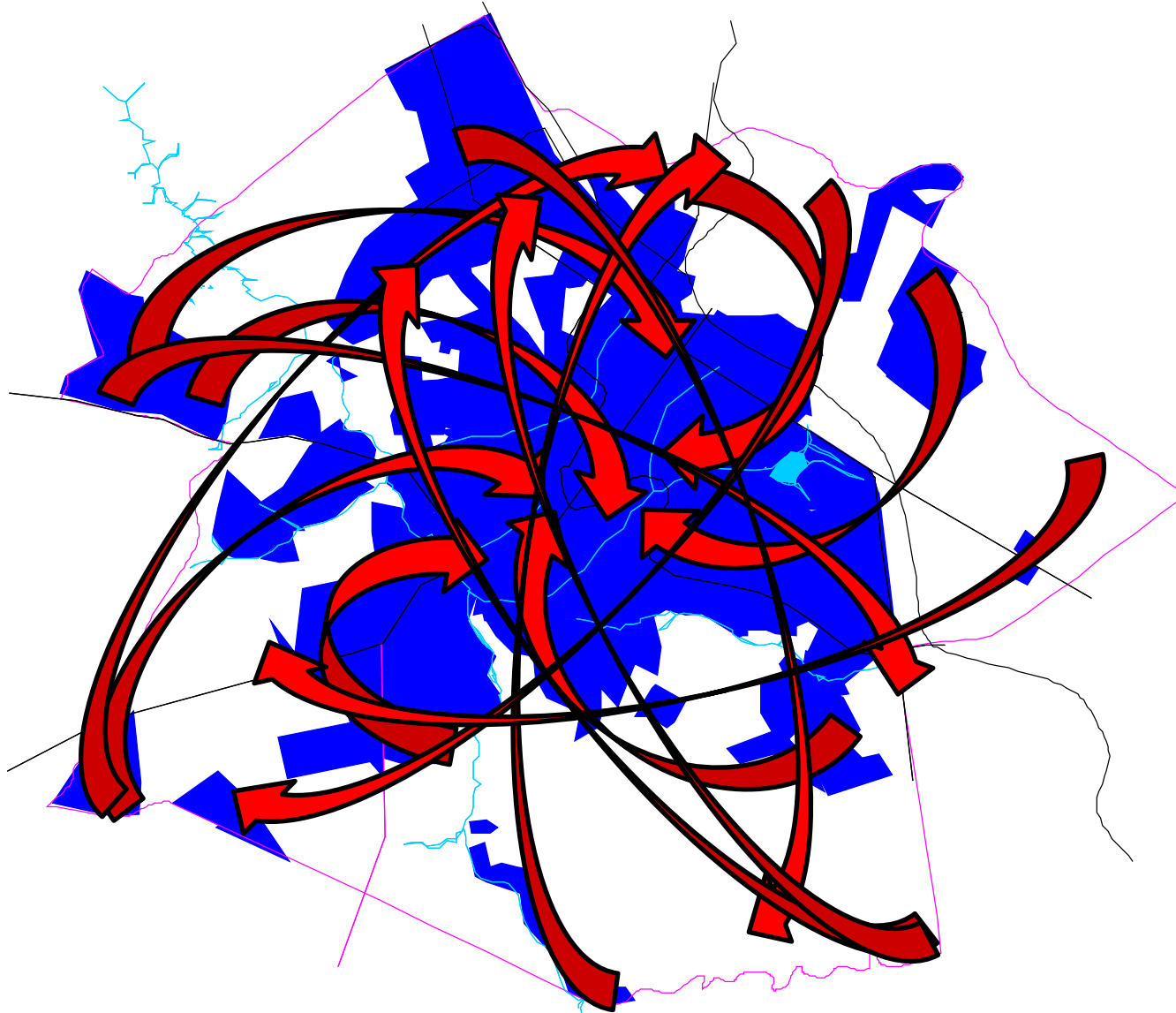
1960



1970



1980





São Paulo - Brazil



Belo Horizonte - Brazil



Jakarta - Indonesia



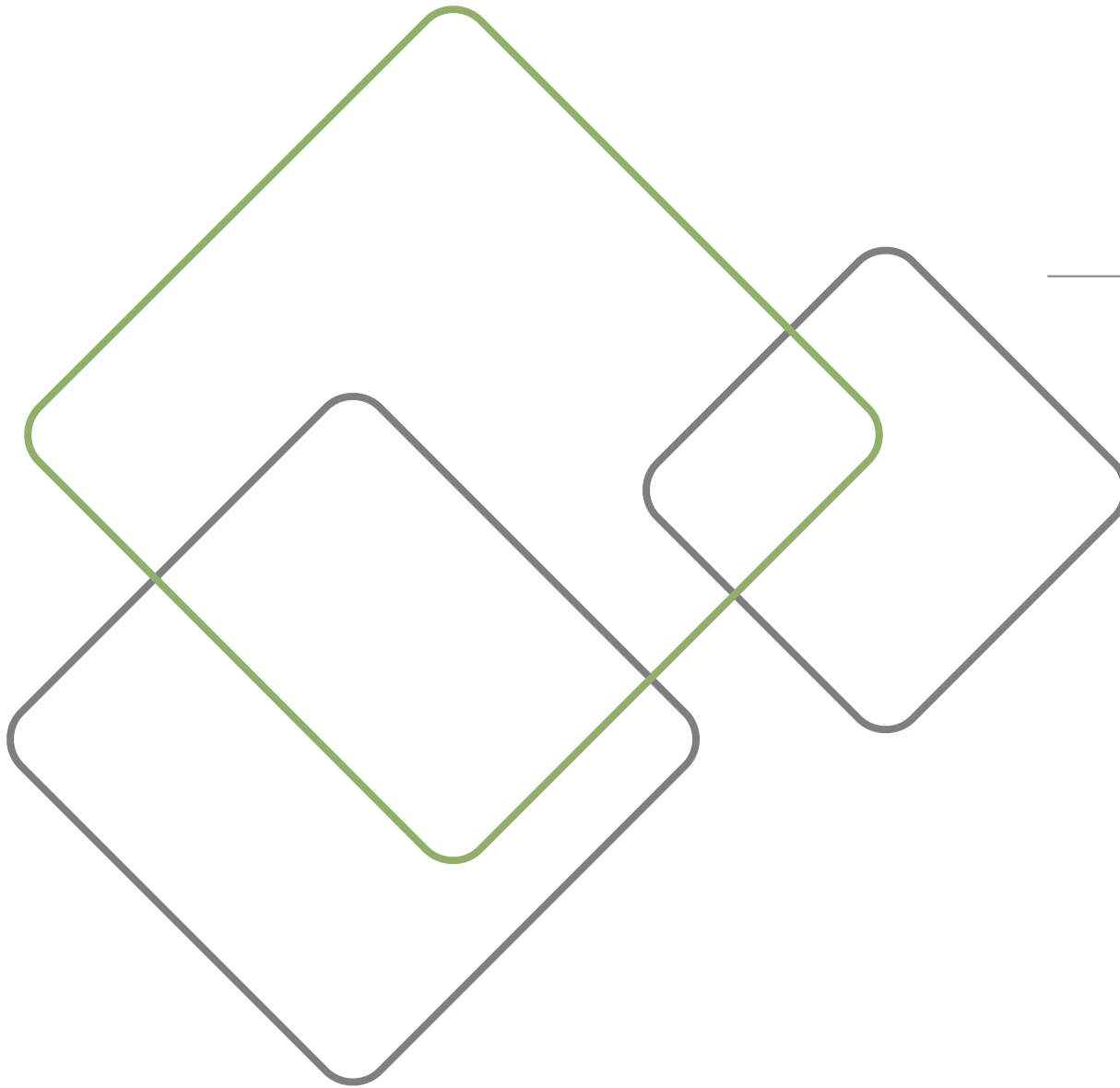
Mumbai - India



Santo Domingo –
Dominican Republic



Addis Ababa - Ethiopia



But more than that...

**Curiosities in
Developing
countries**

Car pooling...



Freight transport



And what about respecting
the speed limits?



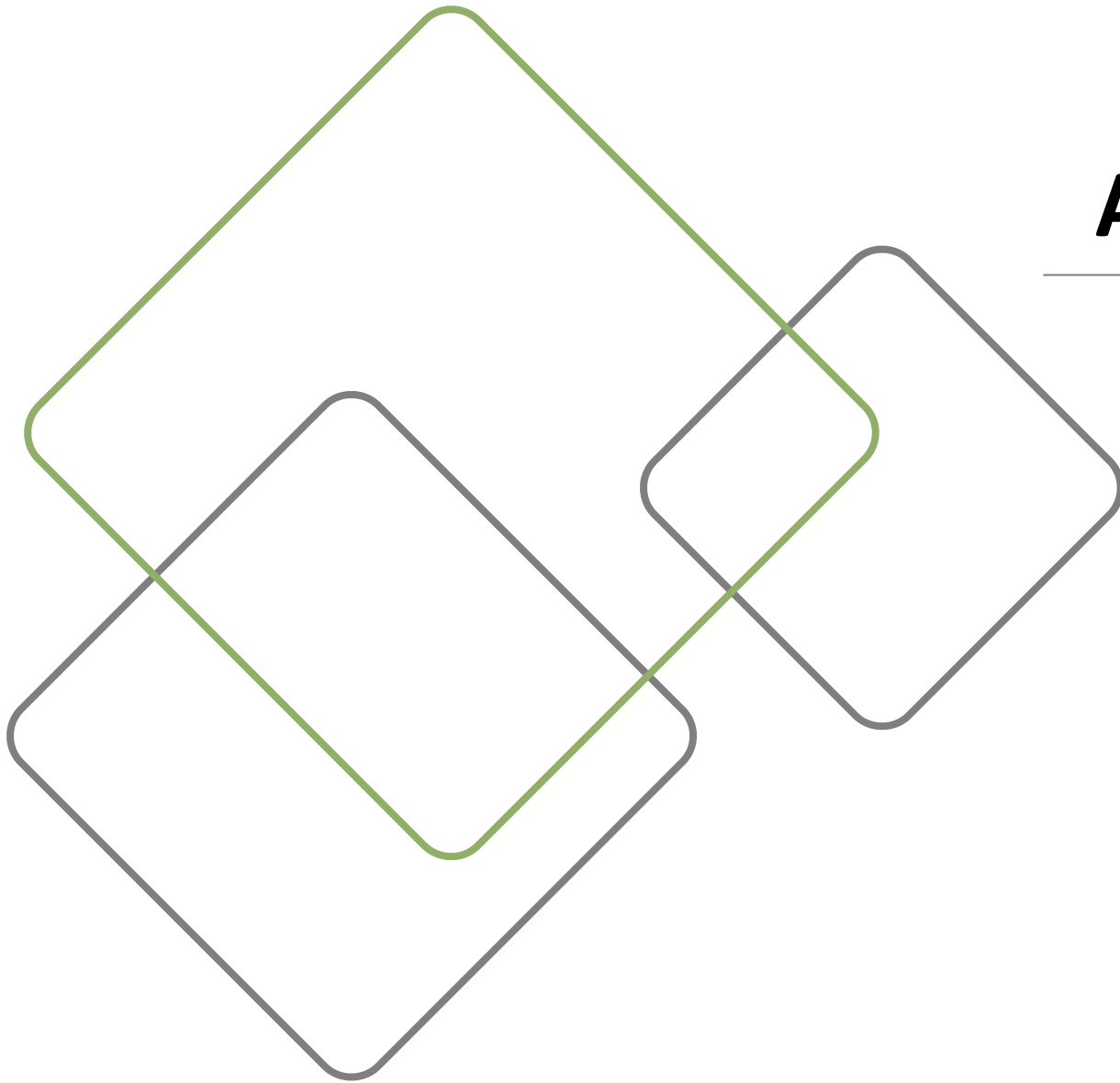
Anyway...

Joking or not,

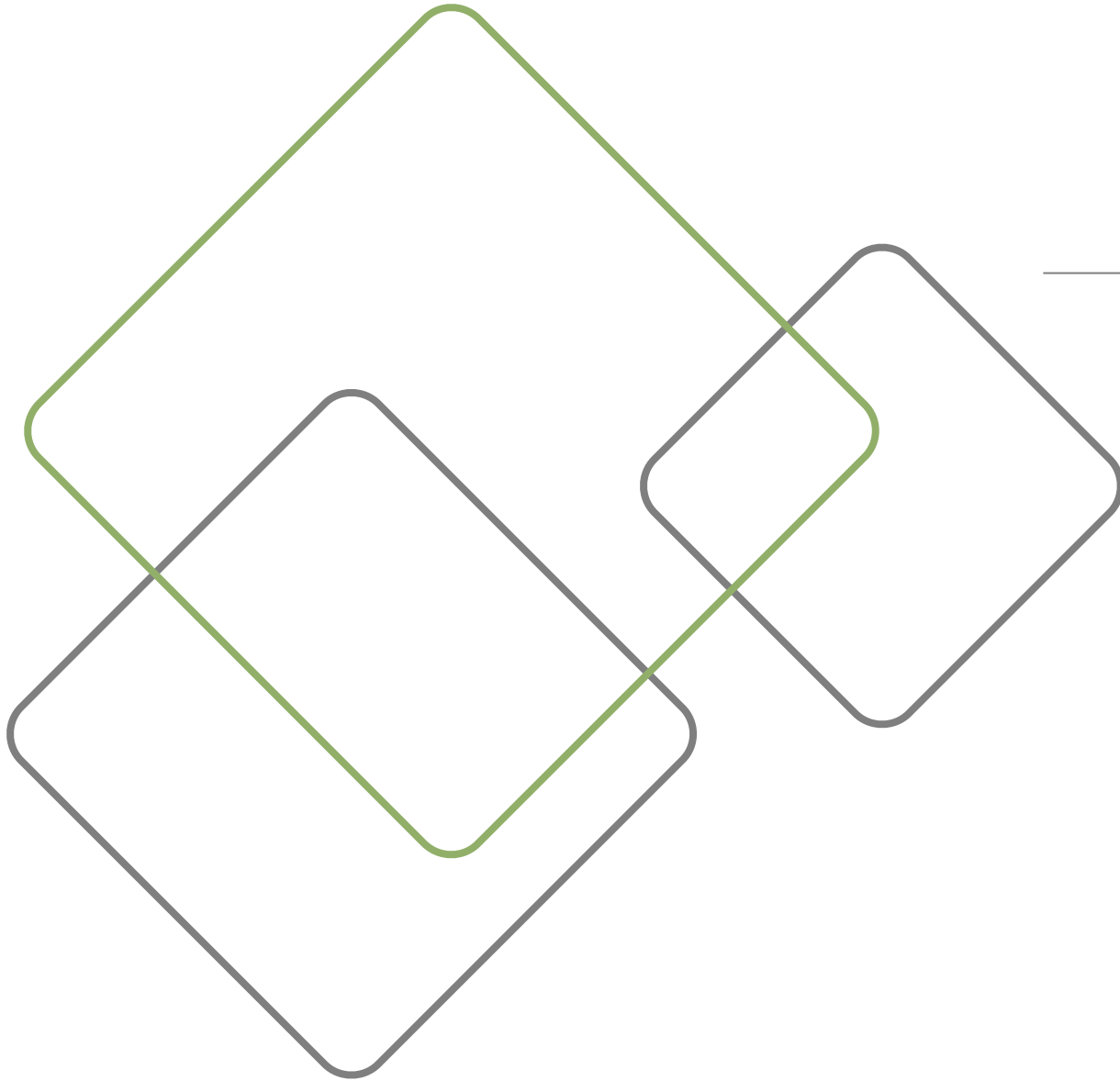
We have a lot of issues to solve in developing countries...



And how about now?







**But what about the
actual revolution in
urban mobility?**



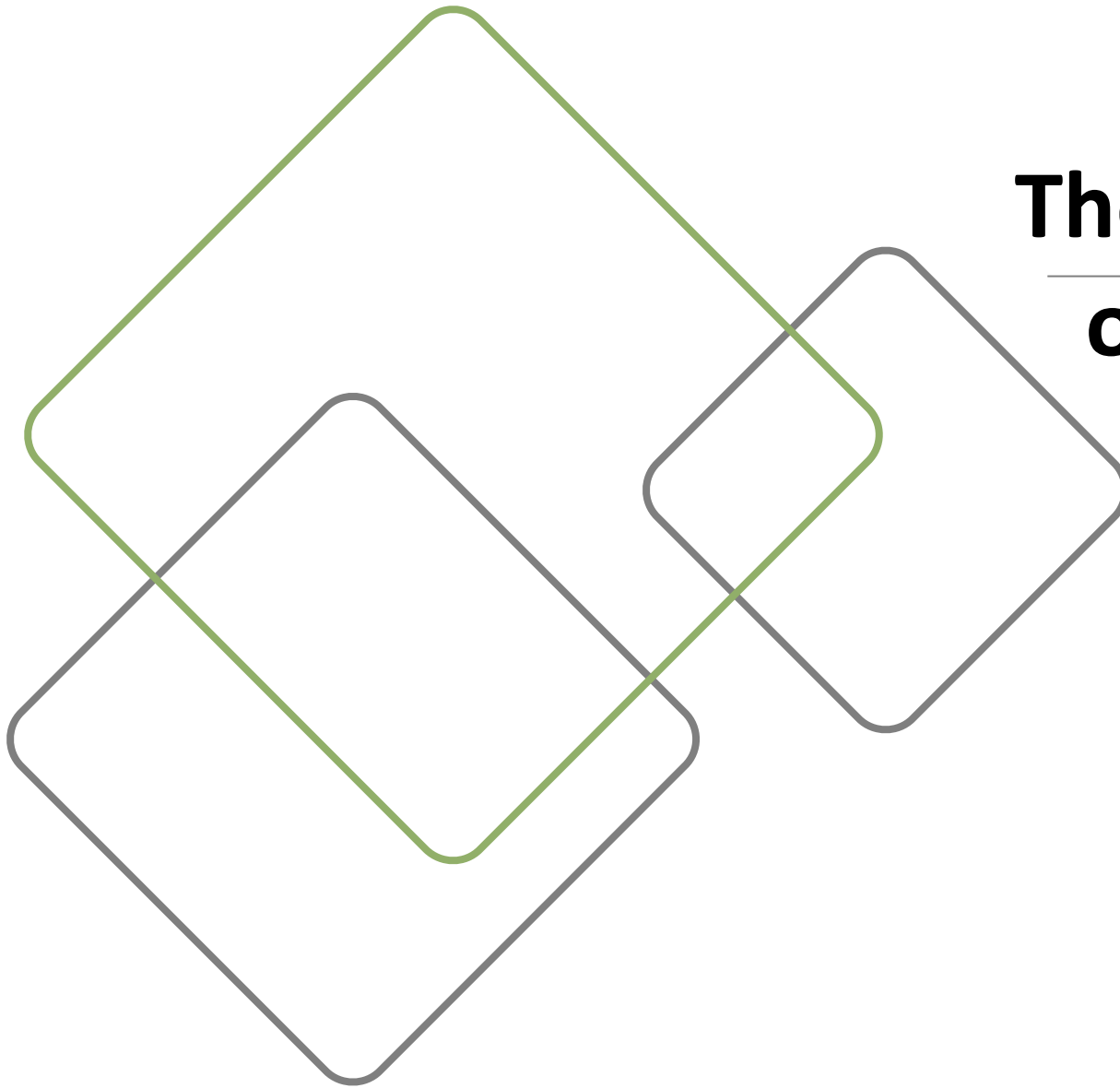
- The advent of mobility applications (Uber, Cabify, etc);
- The fast growth of e-commerce;
- The changes in young 18th behavior (driver license);
- Electric cars;
- Autonomous cars;
- Flying cars;
- Car sharing;
- Working/Studying remotely;
- Smart and connected cities;
- Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS);
- A world after Covid-19...



**Are the cities from
developing countries
prepared for this
revolution?**



- Public transportation is in decline;
- The growing use of cars and motorcycles;
- Poor infrastructure for active modes and disabled people;
- Poor prioritization of public transport;
- Insufficient traffic safety measures;
- Lack of effective public policies to urban mobility;
- Lack of technical professionals;
- A poor vision of sustainable mobility;
- A poor vision of environmental issues;
- Among others.



Therefore, we have a lot

of issues to work on!
Let's do it!

Pray for the best, but be prepared for the worst...

If we want a different city, let's make it happen!

And how do we do that?

Fixing our present, and planning our future...



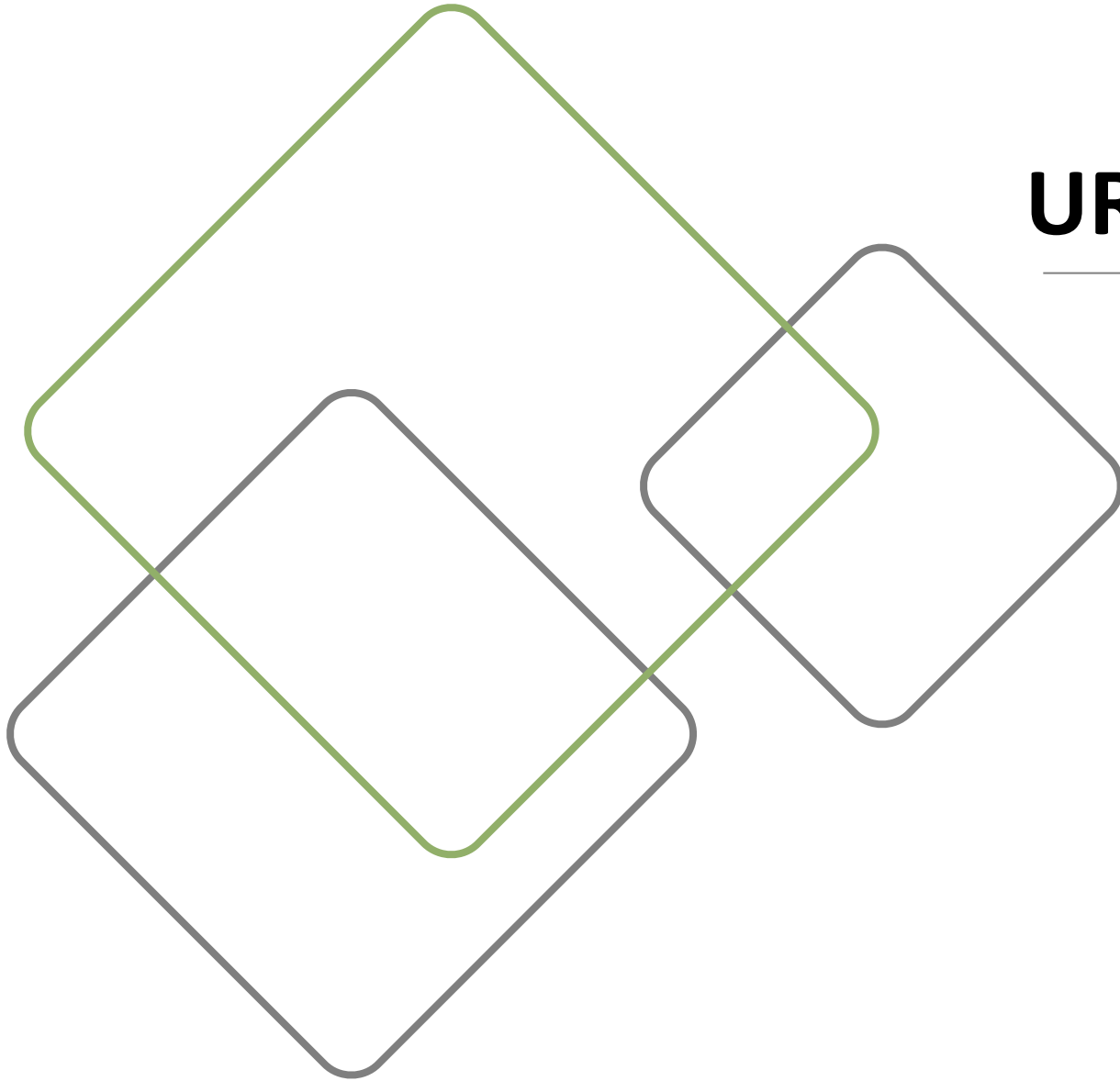
3 basic questions (Urban Mobility Plan):

What city do we have?

What city do we want to have?

What do we need to do to have this city?







URBAN MOBILITY PLAN



PlanMob



CADERNO DE
REFERÊNCIA PARA
ELABORAÇÃO DE PLANO
DE MOBILIDADE URBANA



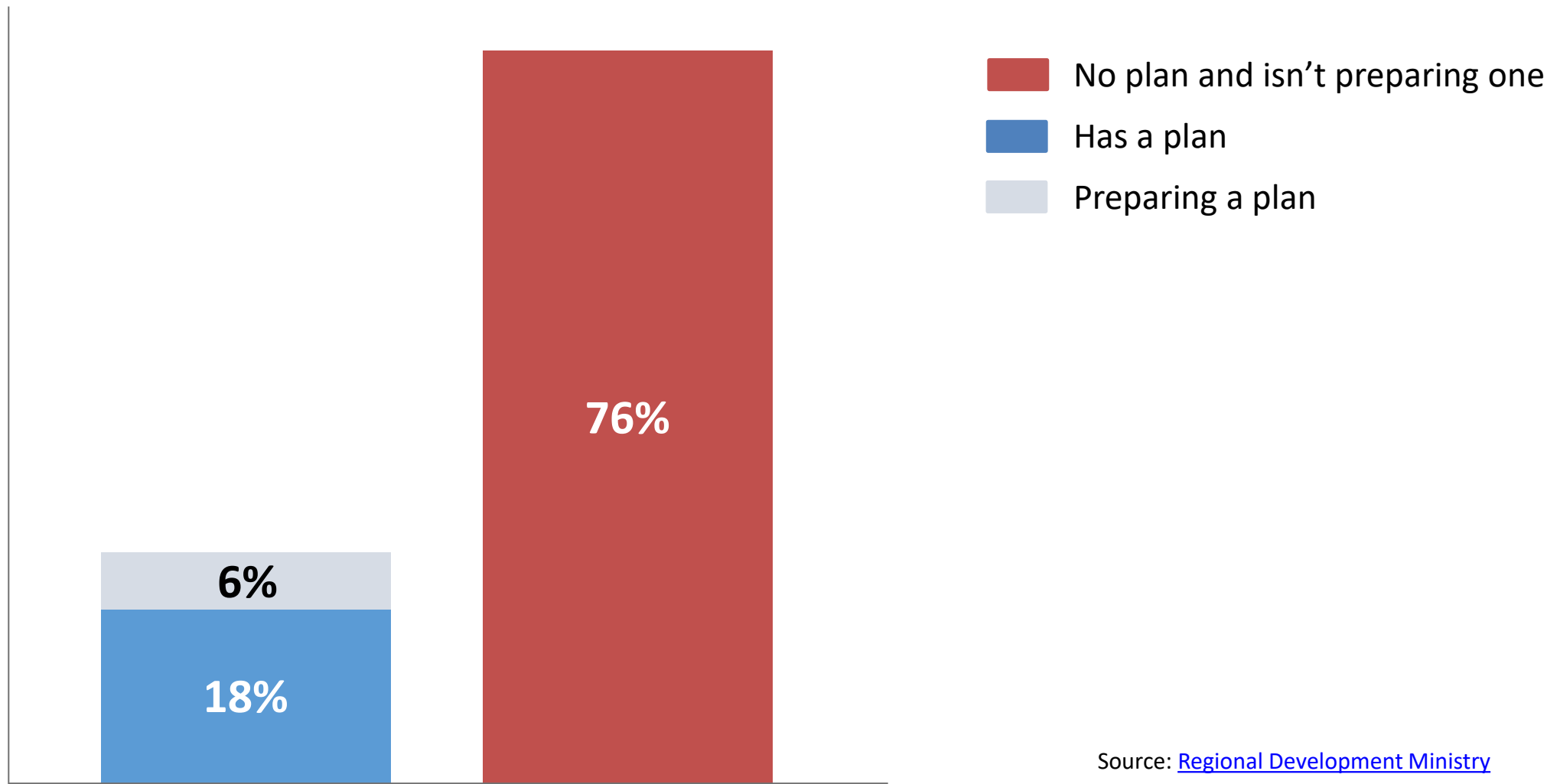
Secretaria Nacional de
Transporte e da Mobilidade
Urbana - SeMob

Ministério das
Cidades

Mobility Plans in Brazil: It's a research/study developed to guide the future of the mobility in that city.

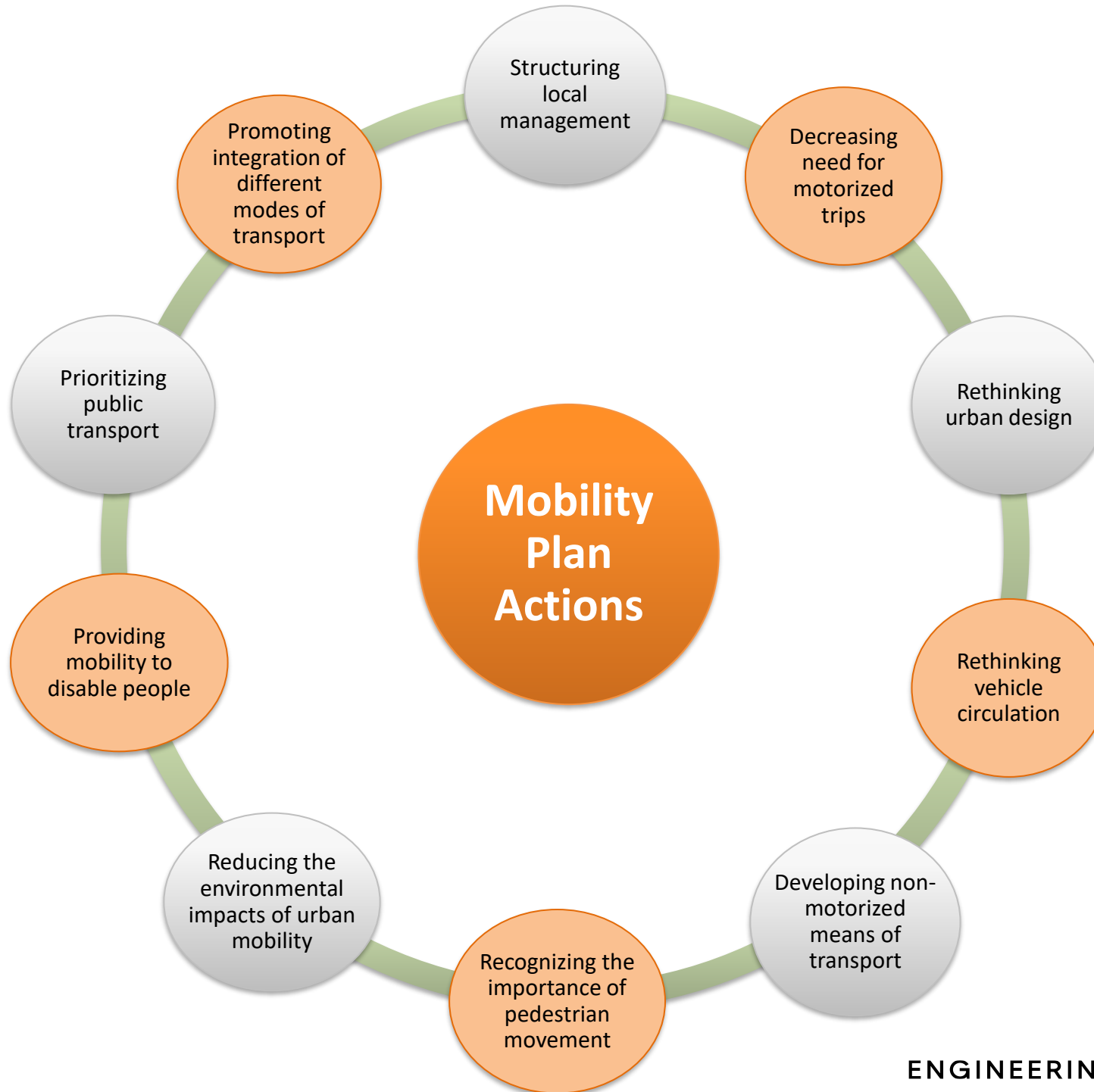
- Law 12.587/2012;
- Cities > 20.000 inhabitants, metropolitan areas and areas of tourist interest;
- Penalty: No access to federal financial resources for urban mobility and infrastructure.

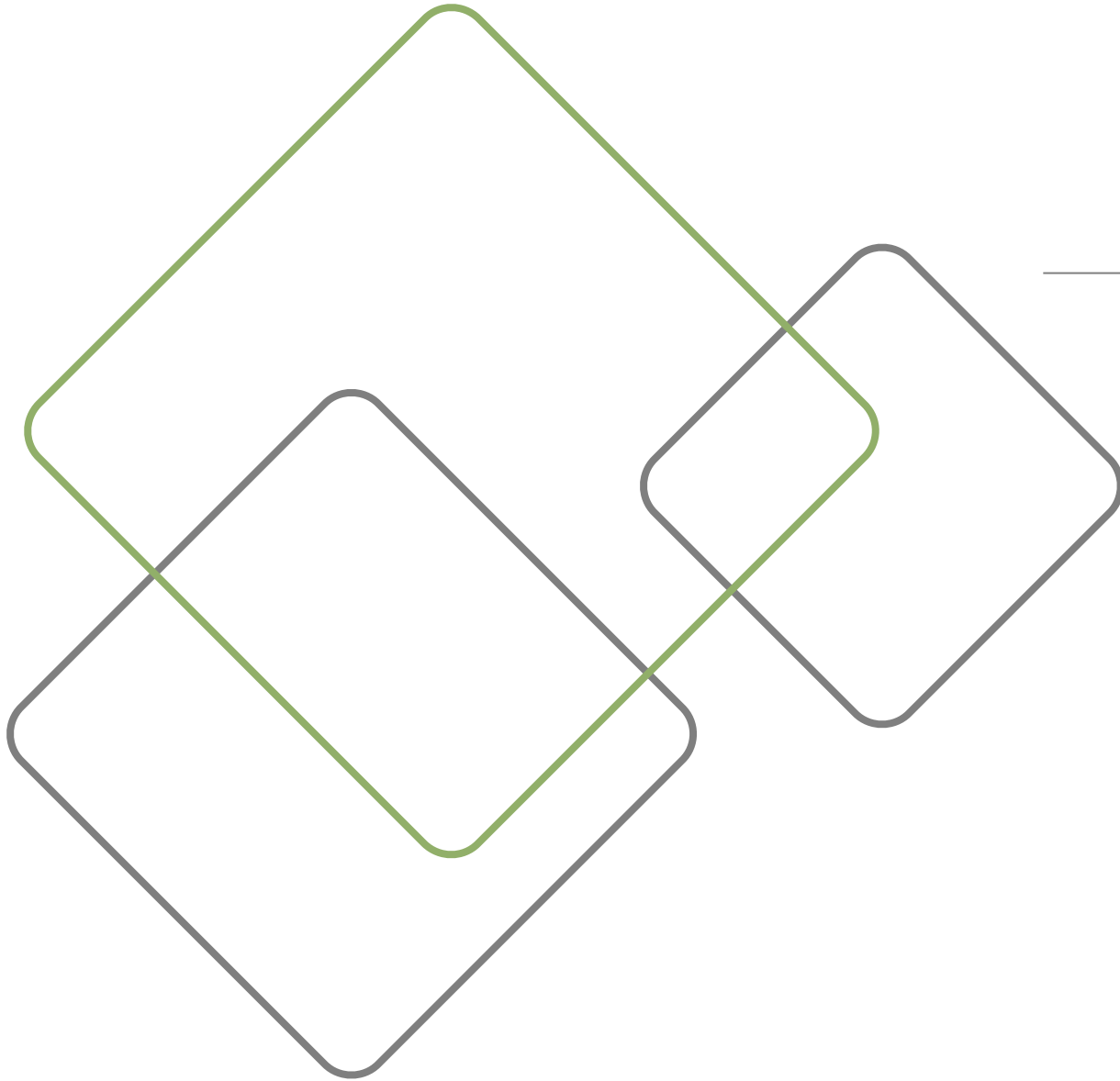
Mobility Plans in Brazil: **A long way ahead**



Source: [Regional Development Ministry](#)

10 PRINCIPLES FOR MOBILITY PLANNING





HOW TO DO A MOBILITY PLAN?

OUR EFFORTS AND GUIDELINE MUST FOCUS ON...



ROAD



TRANSPORT



LOGISTICS



GROUND USE AND
OCCUPATION



ACTIVE
TRANSPORT



SUSTAINABILITY



ROAD SAFETY



ACCESSIBILITY



GOVERNANCE
AND POPULAR
PARTICIPATION

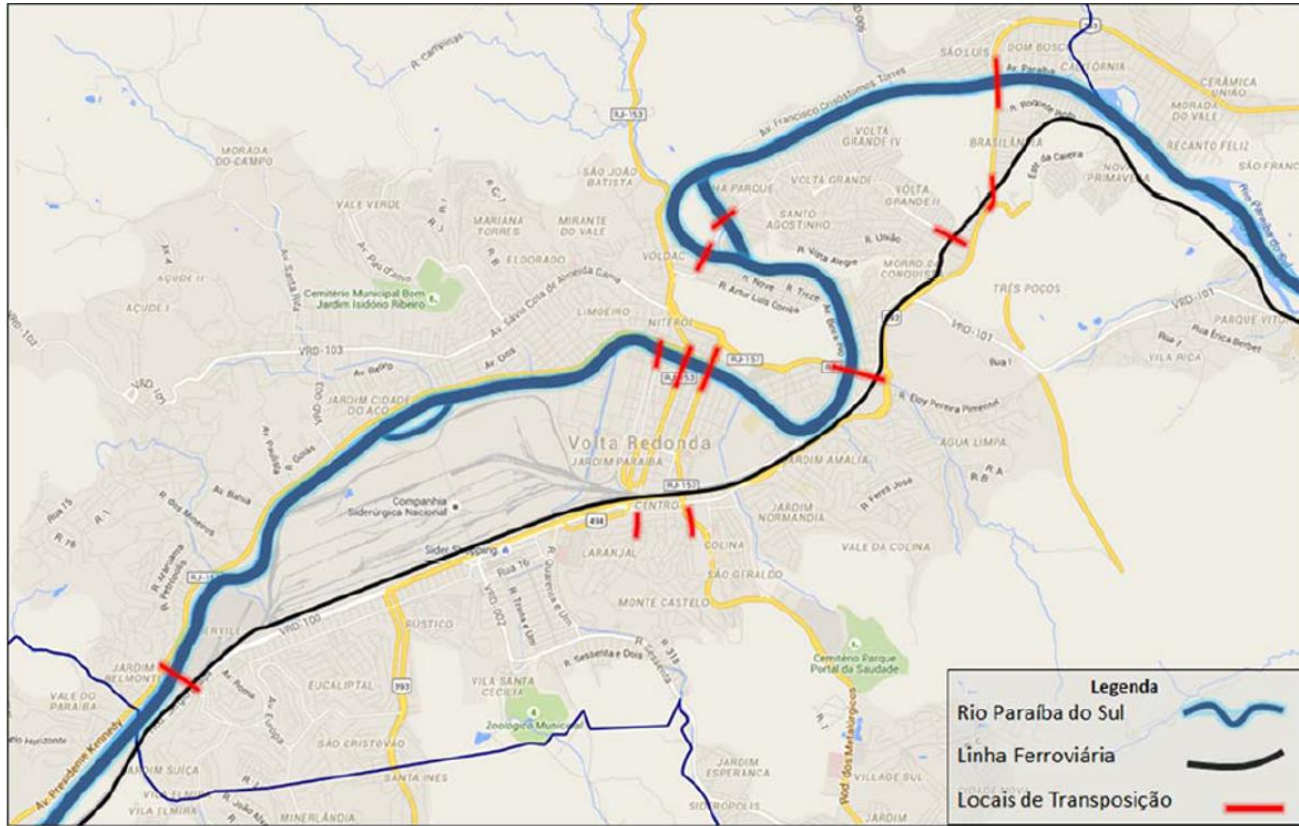
VOLTA REDONDA, RJ, BRAZIL

Population: 275.000 inhabitants

Area: 182.11 km² (70,311.13 sq mi)

Demographic Density: 1.510 in/km²





Physical barriers; (Railroad, Rivers), and transpositions points.



CSN

General diagnosis

- ✓ Large Industrial company; (CSN – A steelworks company)
- ✓ Several Physical barriers; (Railroad, Rivers);
- ✓ Poor connection between the north and south portions;
- ✓ Lack of cycle infrastructure.





General diagnosis

- Poor infrastructure
- Holes in the pavement
- Narrow streets
- No sidewalks
- No infrastructure for disabled people

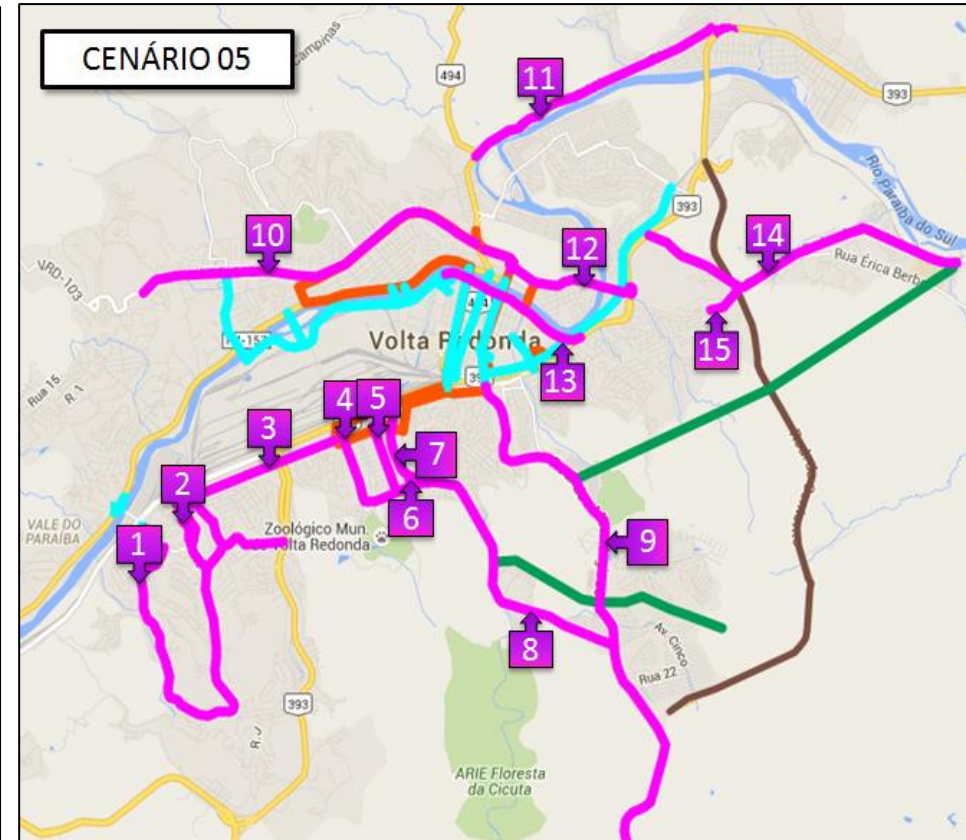
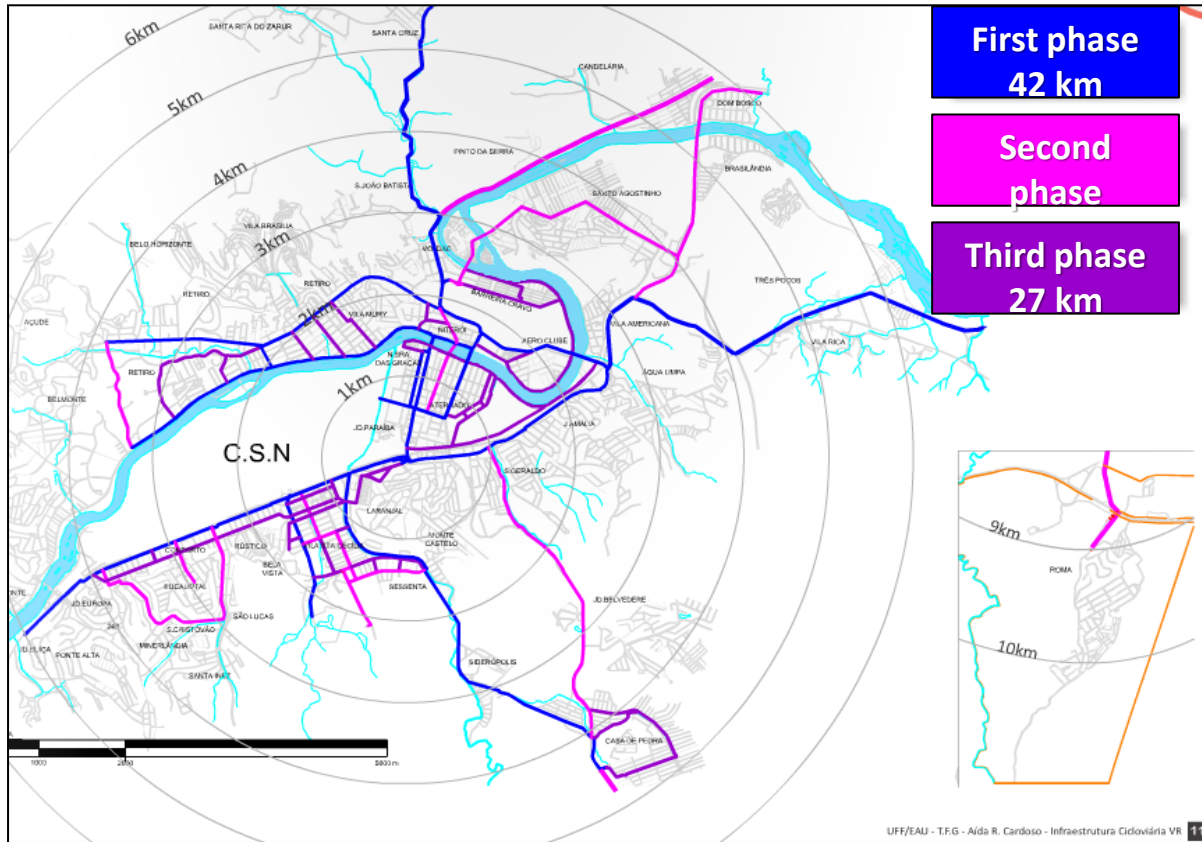


- ✓ Create **new forms of connection** between the northern and southern regions and cross physical barriers.
- ✓ **Cycling network** planning.
- ✓ **Efficient Public Transport**, serving most of the population.
- ✓ Fewer freight vehicles during rush hours in the central area.
- ✓ Improvement and **revitalization of sidewalks** and pedestrian crossings.
- ✓ Adequate infrastructure for active transport.



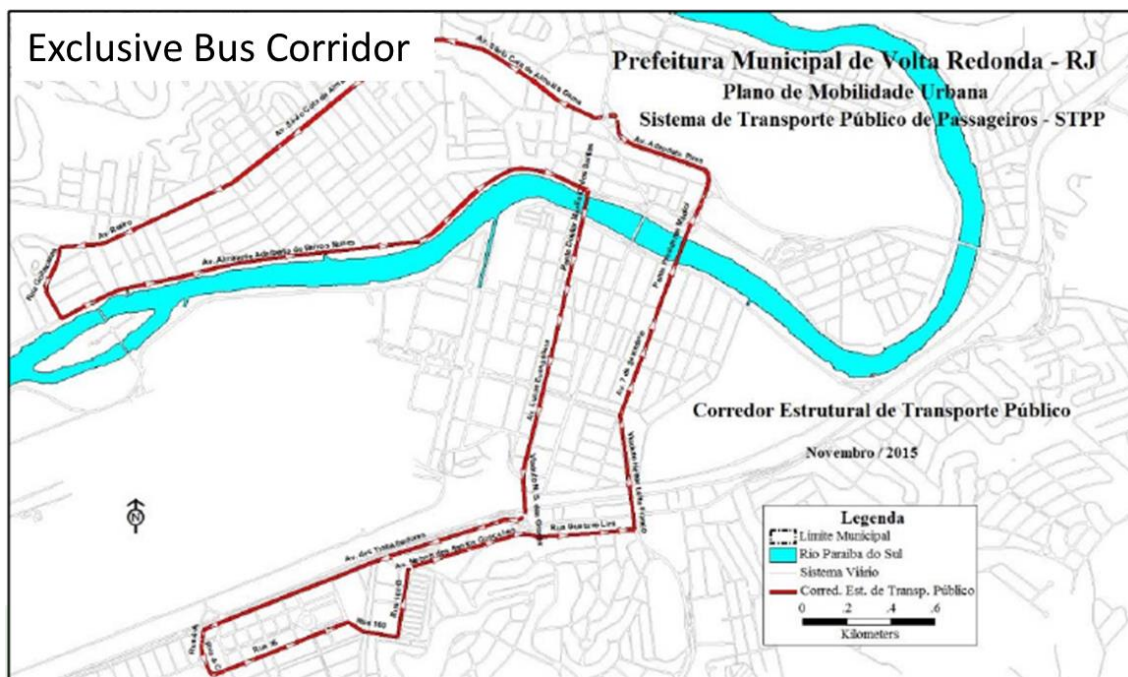
More than 100 km of cycle paths




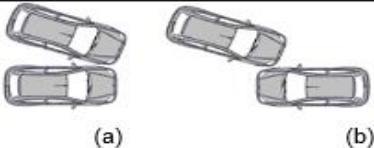





Several changes at the traffic circulation



Improvements in the Public Transportation (BRT)

Actions to enhance Traffic safety up to 80%



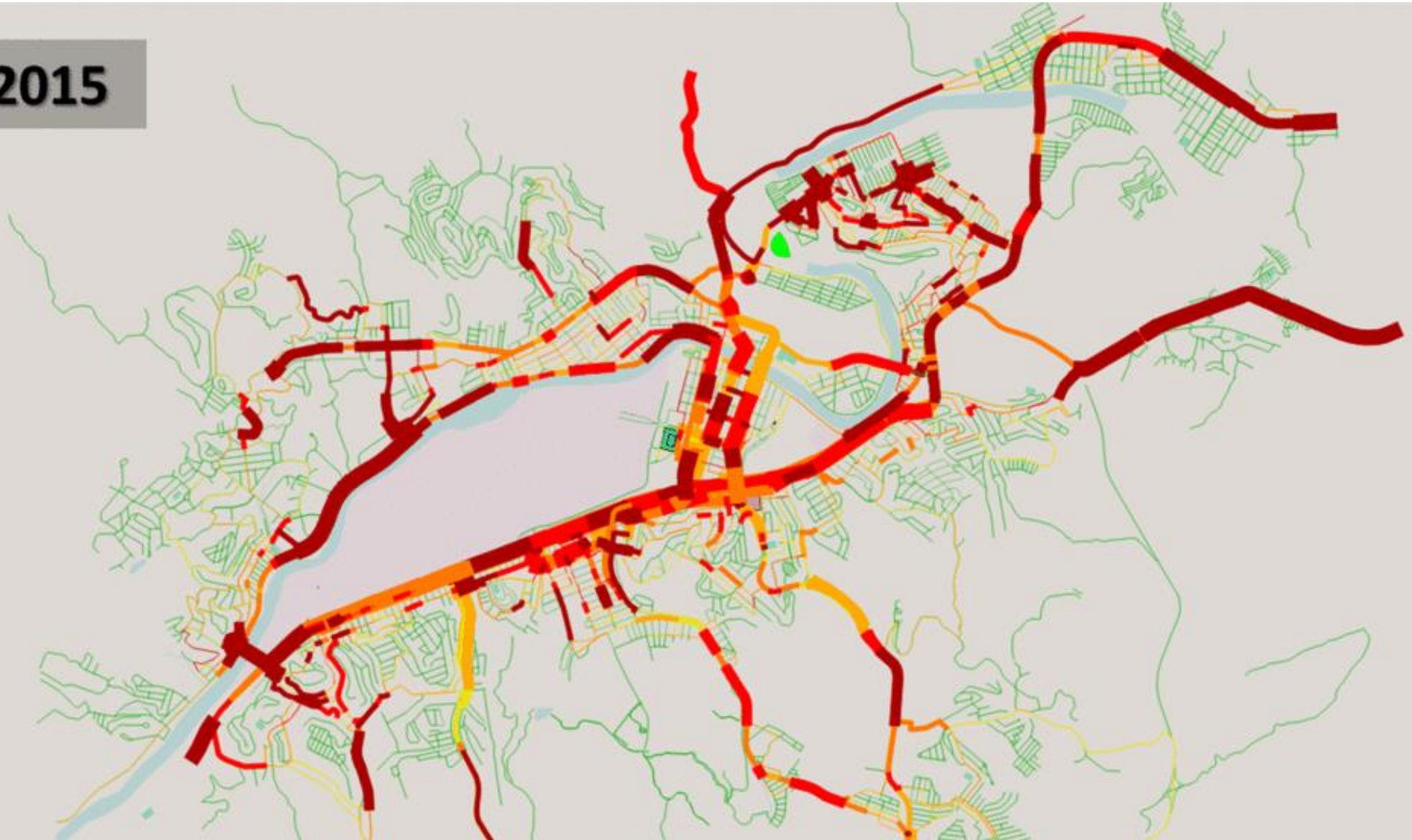
Colisão traseira	
Colisão frontal	
Colisão transversal	
Colisão lateral no mesmo sentido (a) e em sentido contrário (b)	
Choque	
Atropelamento	
Tombamento	
Capotagem	
Engavetamento	

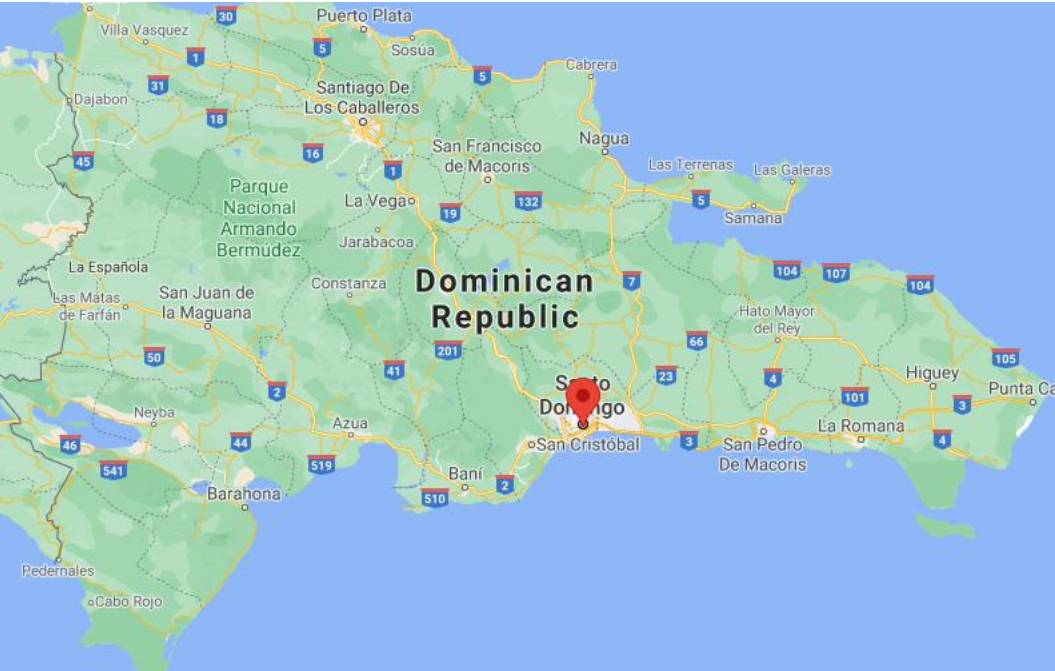
- ✓ Immediately reduction in saturated roads up to **50%** until 2015 (P07)
- ✓ Reduction in CO² emission up to 25%;
- ✓ Reduction in travel time up to 37%.

Number of saturated roads										
CENÁRIO	2015		2020		2025		2030		2035	
	km*	%**	km*	%**	km*	%**	km*	%**	km*	%**
BASE	41,4	3,6%	81,6	7,1%	129,9	11,3%	185,9	16,1%	233,8	20,3%
P01	38,4	3,3%	76,2	6,6%	129,9	11,3%	183,2	16,0%	230,6	20,1%
P02	31,8	2,8%	75,7	6,6%	128,9	11,2%	175,9	15,2%	225,4	19,5%
P03	28,1	2,1%	69,6	4,2%	120,5	7,6%	157,6	11,3%	209,0	15,7%
P03 A	28,1	2,1%	70,7	4,3%	121,1	8,0%	157,5	11,3%	206,7	15,5%
P04	25,0	2,1%	57,8	4,9%	105,4	8,9%	150,3	12,7%	200,6	16,9%
P04 A	24,3	2,0%	62,5	5,3%	108,9	9,2%	152,2	12,8%	197,7	16,7%
P05	22,2	1,9%	45,9	3,9%	92,0	7,8%	132,4	11,2%	179,9	15,2%
P06	18,0	1,5%	35,0	2,9%	74,7	6,3%	128,4	10,8%	174,8	14,7%
P07	19,3	1,6%	40,4	3,4%	72,8	6,1%	119,9	10,1%	166,1	14,0%

But...If we don't change our modal split, we won't be able to make significant changes/improvements in the traffic operation in the future

2015





SANTO DOMINGO – DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CAPITAL

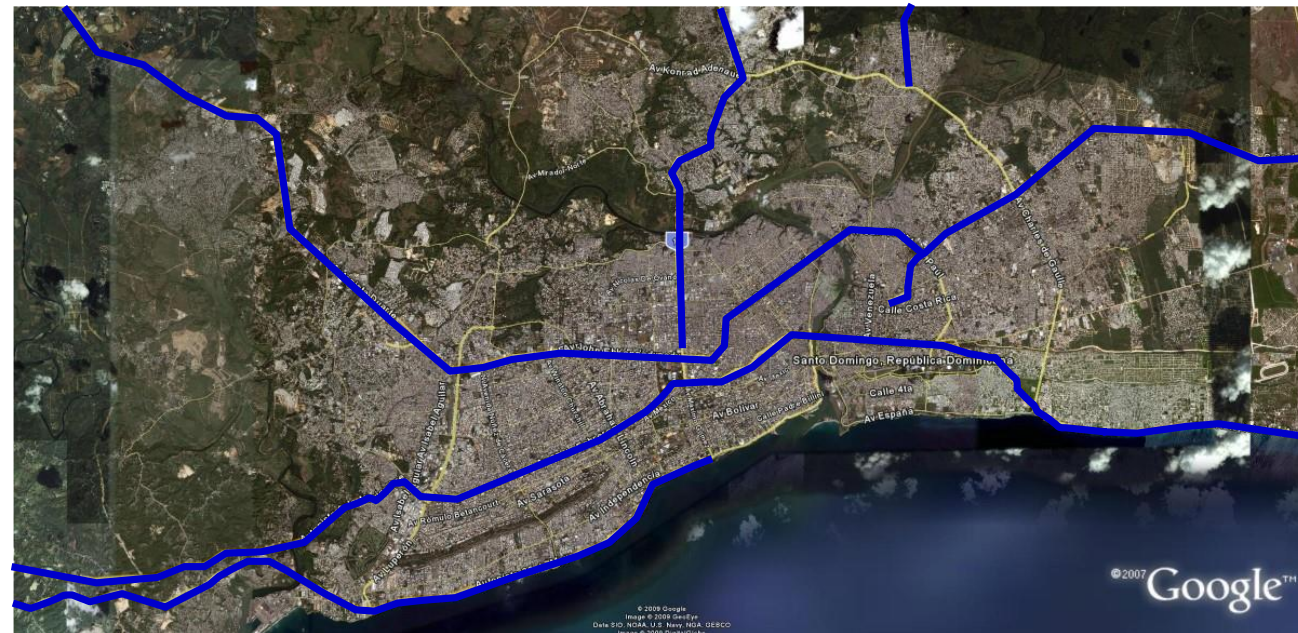
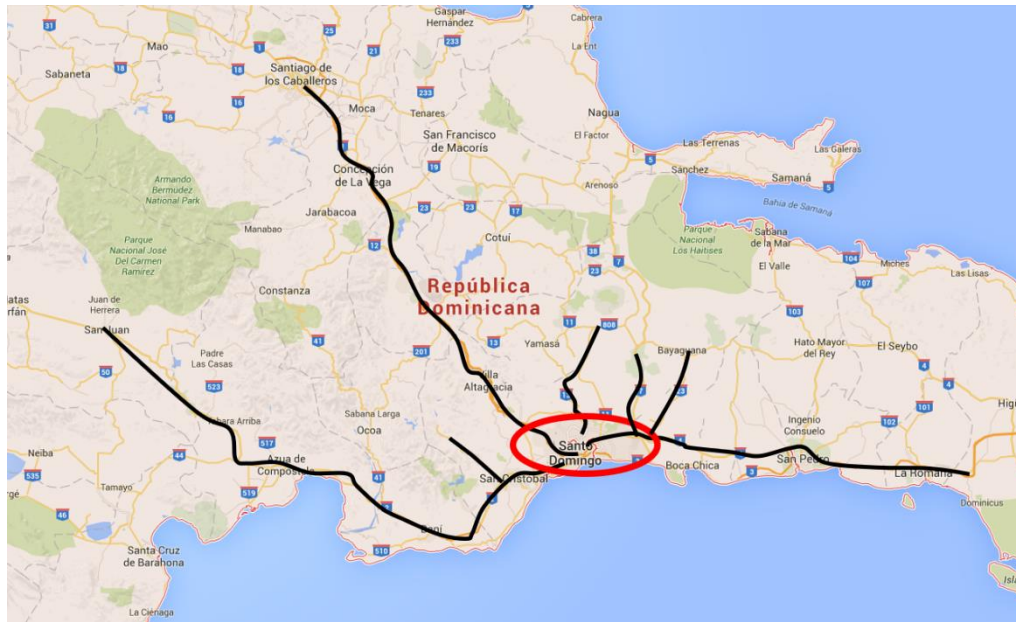
Population: 2,908,607

Area: 2,696.69 km² (1,041.20 sq mi)



WHAT CITY DO WE HAVE TODAY?

- ✓ Discontinuity of the road system
- ✓ Significant through traffic
- ✓ No prioritization of the public transport
- ✓ Poor infrastructure to active modes
- ✓ Unoptimized Intersections
- ✓ Limited access vs. High traffic demand 8 points
- ✓ Among others



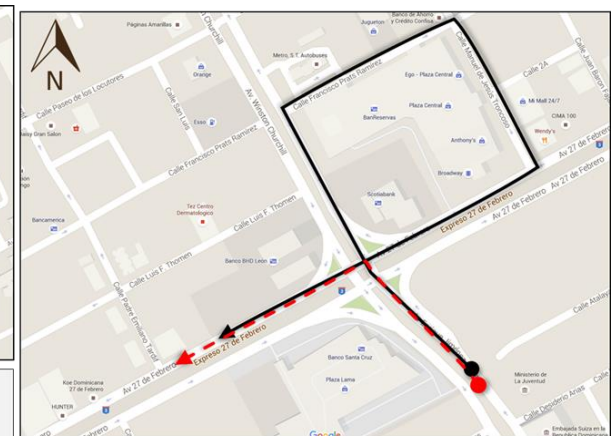
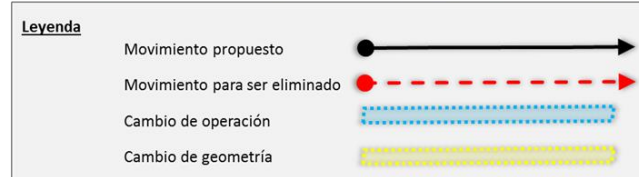
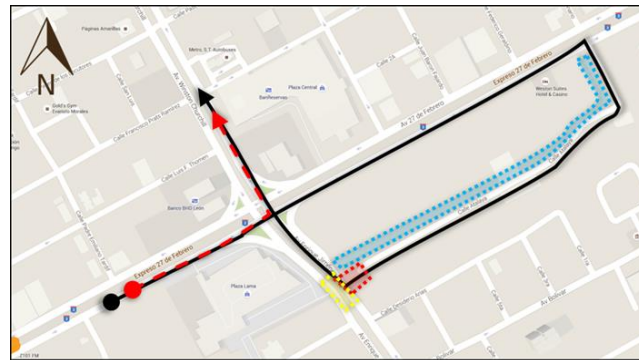
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1:23787 1000 m 408367, 2043086

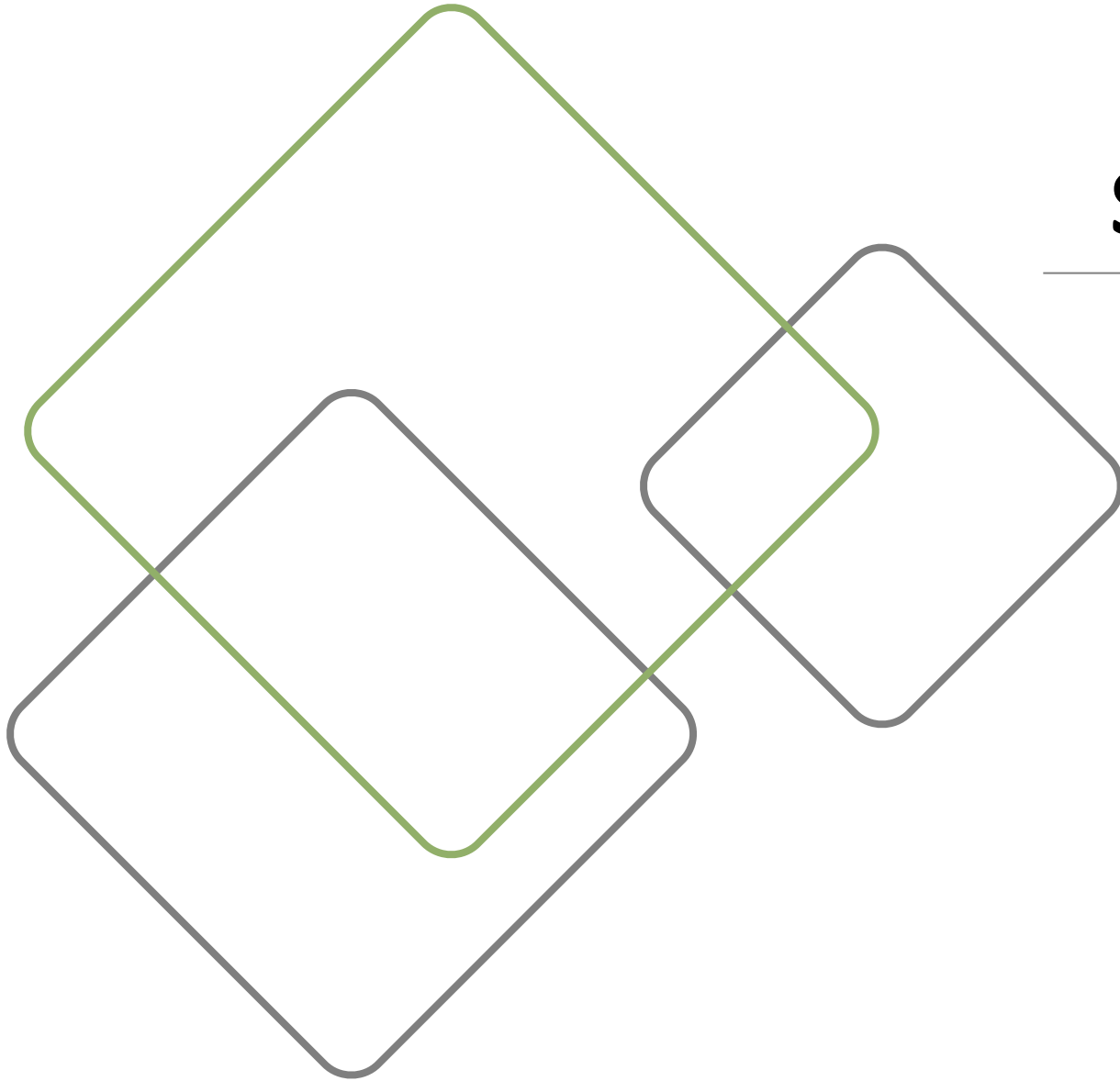
Several traffic simulations

- ✓ Specific improvement plan (84 points);
- ✓ Traffic Light Reduction Plan;
- ✓ Implementation of Road Corridors;
- ✓ Plan of Optimization of traffic lights;
- ✓ Overpass design;
- ✓ Among others.



Escenarios		Links saturados	% Links saturados	km saturados	% km saturados	Emisión de CO ² (t)
Doing nothing	Actual	1449	1,8%	212	2,9%	351,6
	3 Años	2421	3,1%	317	4,4%	526,4
	6 Años	4127	5,2%	527	7,2%	874,7
	10 Años	7103	9,0%	817	11,2%	1.355,5
Doing several improvements	3 Años	1761	2,3%	248	3,4%	412,2
	3 Años con Obras	1647	2,1%	218	2,9%	362,2
	6 Años	2899	3,7%	397	5,3%	658,4
	10 Años	5139	6,6%	657	8,9%	1.090,7
	10 Años pares viales	4980	6,4%	651	8,8%	1.080,7
	10 Años pares viales + Circunvalación	4309	5,5%	610	8,1%	1.012,6
Changing the modal split	Con Intervenciones Sencillas	1493	1,9%	172	2,4%	285,6
	Con Intervenciones Sencillas y Capacidad Mejorada	864	1,1%	140	1,9%	232,4
	Con todas las Intervenciones	552	0,7%	81	1,1%	134,5

We just achieve traffic improvements if we change the passenger modal split!



**So, where should we
focus on?**

Reducing urban trips

- Remote work;
- Living close to work;
- Completes land user;

More People in less space

- Change our passenger modal split;
- Increase public transportation use;
- Active modes;
- Car pooling/sharing;

Trips in more sustainable modes

- Car sharing/pooling;
- Electric cars;
- Less emission, a better environment

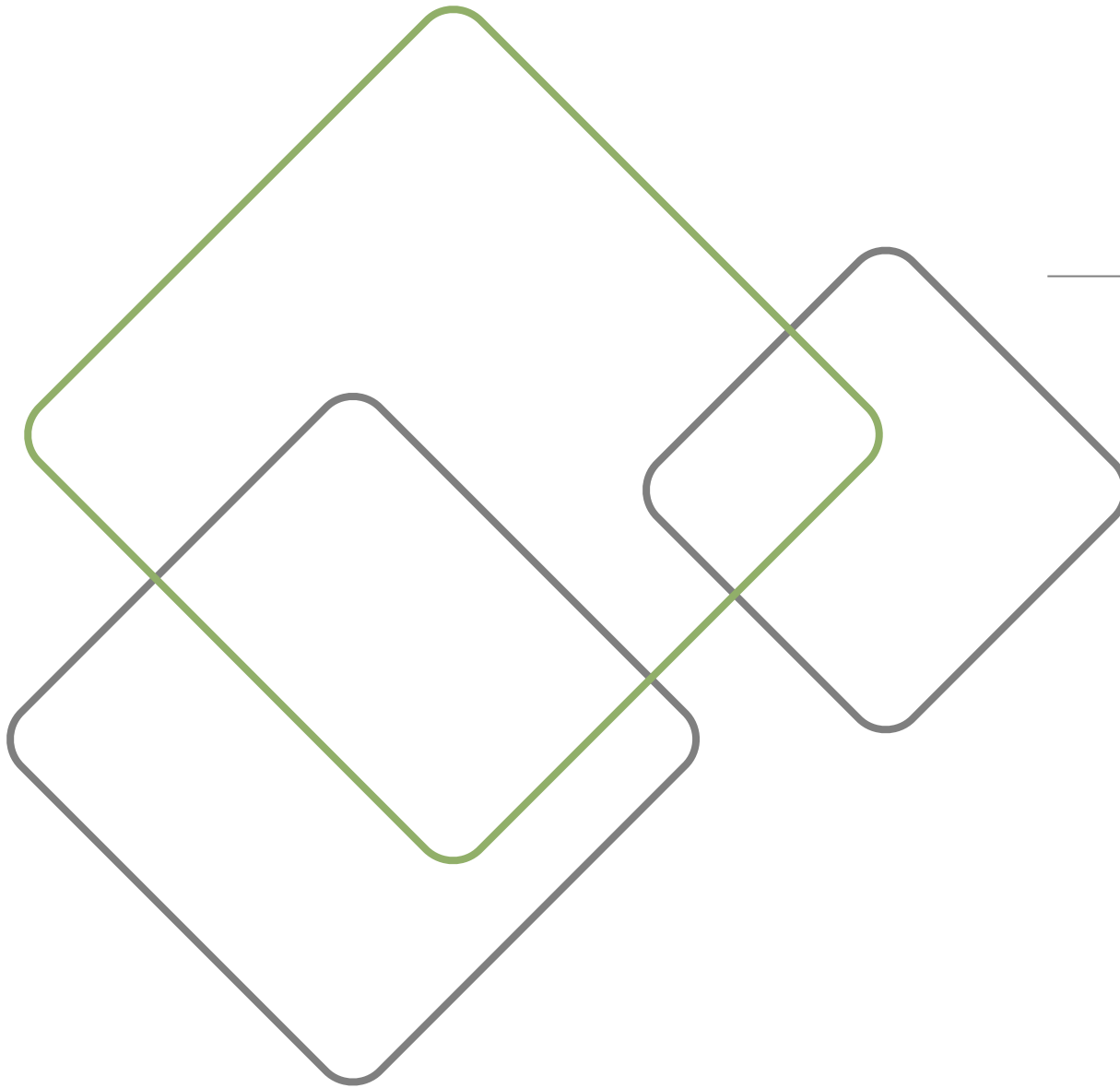
Cities planned for people, not cars

- Pedestrian areas
- Cycle path/lanes

Smart and connected cities

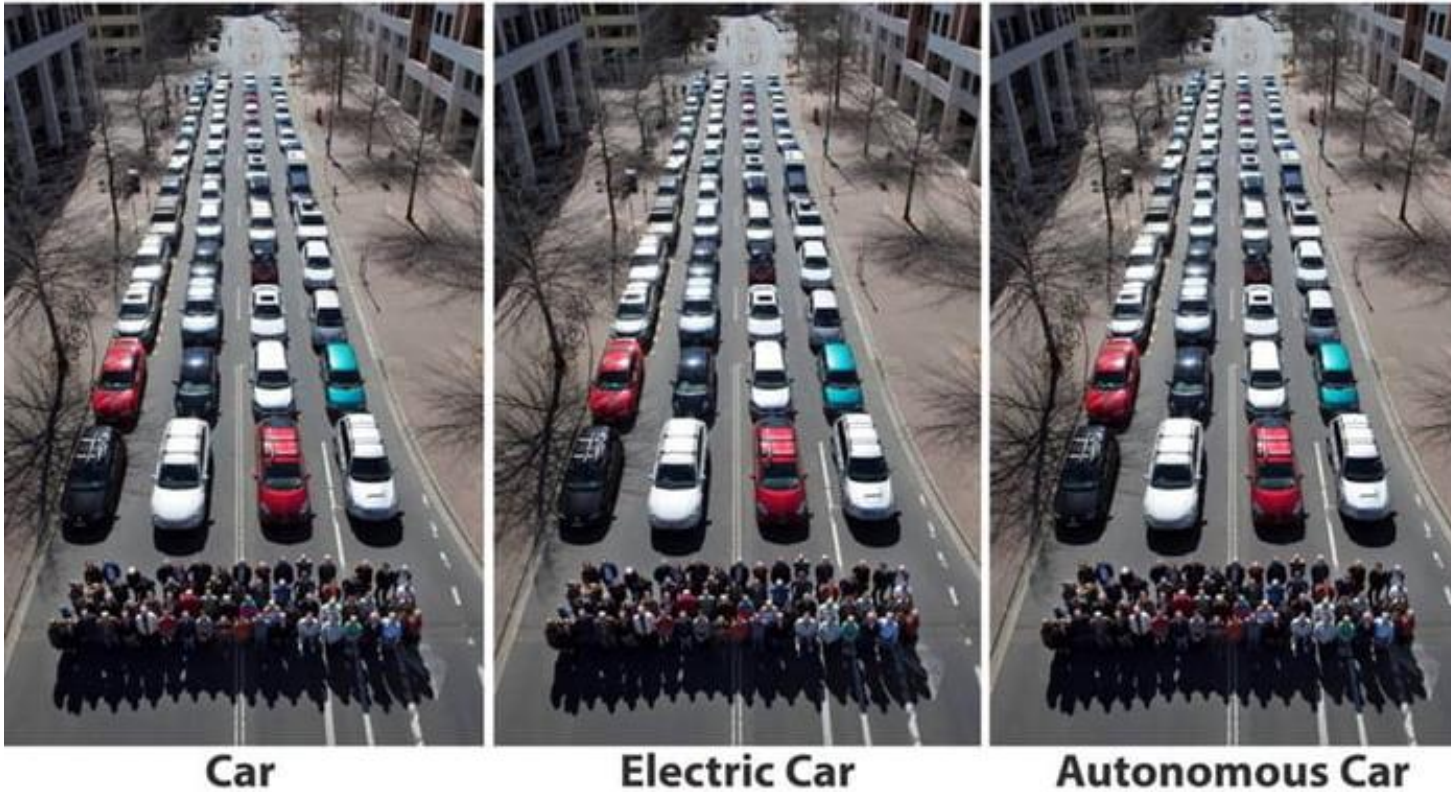
Optimized urban logistics





Final Reflection

Space Required to Transport 48 People



The physics laws will always be the same:
2 different bodies will never occupy the same space at the same time ...

The challenge continues: we need an urban mobility with less cars in the streets (moving people occupying less space)

Even with all the technology that is changing the mobility nowadays, if we don't reduce the trips or achieve changes in the passenger modal split, we will not be able to really improve the urban mobility...



We need cities...



For Everyone...



Thank you...



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