

Exploring the Integration of Human Rights in Transport & Municipal Plans

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Background and Purpose

Purpose of the research project

- explore how an Human Rights (HR) approach to can help to advance the integration of equity and justice into transport and urban planning
- analyse to what extent HRs (e.g. the right to freedom of movement) are integrated in concrete policies for transport/mobility and urban development

Previous Research on Public Transport and Social Justice

Engaging with three literatures:

1. a continuously expanding field focusing on *inequalities and injustices* of various kinds in transport planning and transport systems
2. an emerging variety of *justice approaches and concepts* (egalitarianism, distributive justice and capability approaches; environmental justice; mobility justice, 'the right to the city'; **Human Rights-based approaches**)
3. rescaling of HR policy; the 'urban turn' in HR (e.g. Human Rights Cities)

Our Contribution: Empirical study of the integration of human rights policies into transport and municipal plans in cities engaged in HR practice

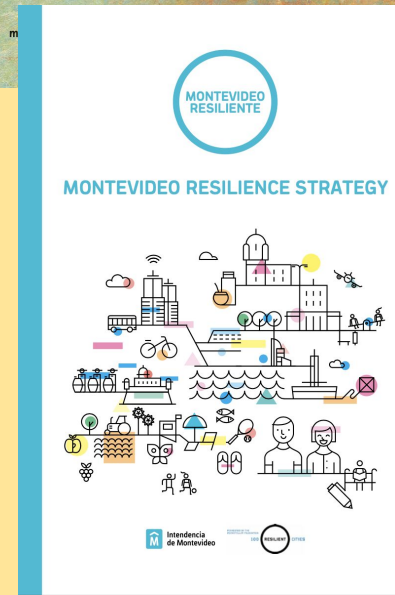
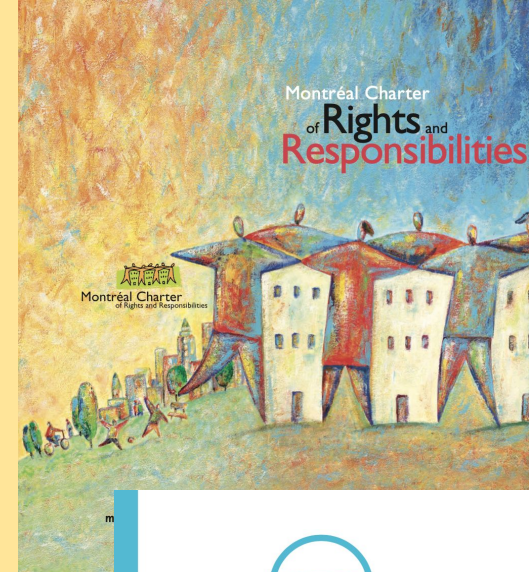
Research Design and Method

Human Rights Cities Selection

Long List: Human Rights Cities with local HR statues or systematic integration of HR in policy: **42 HRCs** (6 African, 7 Asian, 9 European, 14 North American, and 5 South American)

Short List: A comparative review of **12 HRCs** with publicly available mobility / transportation plans and municipal plans (land use plan, overall development plan)*

** Note: in African countries, the state that develops transportation and land use/development plans, therefore there are no local level plans*



NORTH AMERICA

Edmonton, Canada



Montreal, Canada



Winnipeg, Canada



Washington, DC, USA

Carborro, NC, USA

Chapel Hill, NC, USA

Richmond, CA, USA



Eugene, OR, USA

Boston, MA, USA

Pittsburgh, PA, USA

Seattle, WA, USA

Jackson, MS, USA

Edina, MN, USA

Mountain View, CA

EUROPE

Lund, Sweden



Nuremberg, Germany

Terrassa, CA, Spain

York, UK

Bihac, Bosnia

Graz



Utrecht

Vienna

Barcelona

**SOUTH AMERICA**

Rosario, Argentina



Montevideo, Uruguay

Santa Cruz, Bolivia



Porto Alegre, Brazil

Temuco, Chile

**AFRICA**

Walewale, Ghana

Korogocho, Kenya

Thies, Senegal

Timbuktu, Mali

Musha, Rwanda

Mogale, South Africa

ASIA

Gwangju, South Korea

Seoul, South Korea



Nagpur, India



Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Wonosobo District, Indonesia

Bojenogoro District, Indonesia

Bandung, Indonesia

Selected Human Rights Cities: *Overview*

Region	City/Municipality, Country	Population (est., 2023)	Year, first local HR policy	Year, mobility plan / municipal plan
ASIA	Nagpur, India	3,500,000	1999**	2013 / 2015
	Seoul, South Korea	9,600,000	2012	n.d. /2019
EUROPE	Barcelona, Spain	1,600,000	2017	2020 / 2022
	Graz, Austria	303,000	2001	2015 / 2013
	Lund, Sweden	130,000	2018	2014 / 2018
NORTH AMERICA	Edmonton, Canada	1,140,000	2010*	2009 / 2020
	Montreal, Canada	1,950,000	2006	2018 / n.d.
	Richmond, CA, USA	114,000	2009*	2017 / 2012
	Winnipeg, Canada	816,000	n.d.**	2021 / n.d.
SOUTH AMERICA	Rosario, Argentina	1,030,000	1997**	2011 / 2011
	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	3,115,000	n.d.	n.d. / n.d.
	Temuco, Chile	310,000	n.d.*	n.d. / 2020

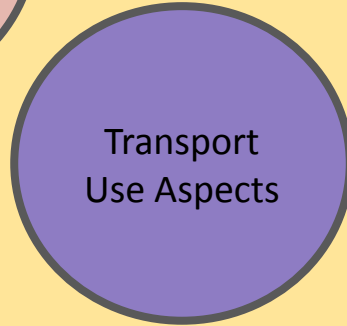
* City/municipality has declared to apply national, state or provincial HR policy and/or UN HR declarations.

** City/municipality engages iteratively in HR practices without comprehensive local HR policy.

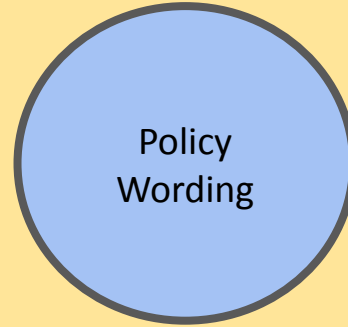
Code Categories



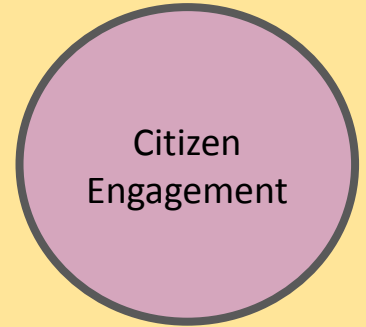
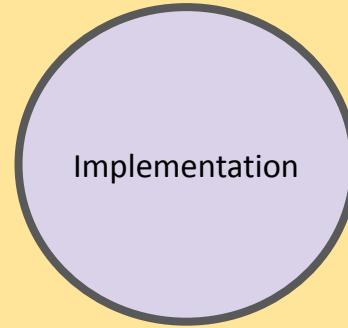
Women
2SLGBTQIA
People of Colour
Migrants
Low Income
Students
Youth
Children
Senior/Elderly
Disabilities



Reducing car use
Travel time
Travel quality
Safety
Affordability
Access to transit
Expansion of cycling network

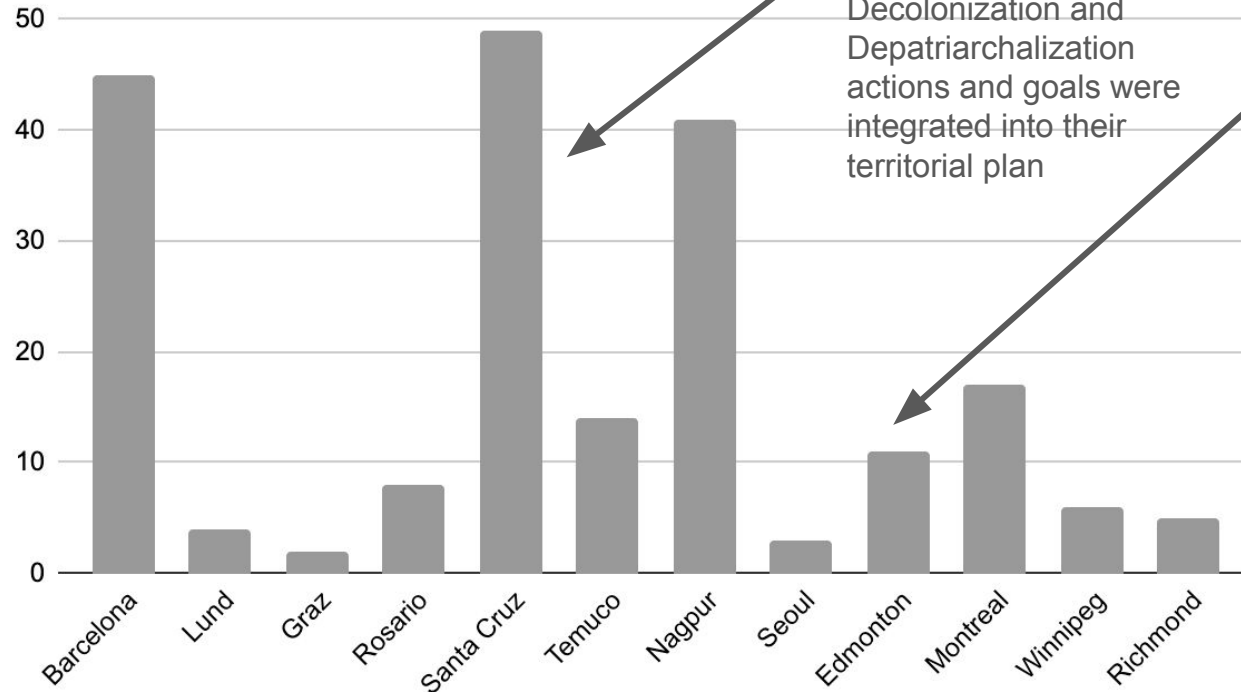


Encourages
Mandates



Results: *Mention of HR, Equity, Justice, Inclusion*

MENTION OF HR, EQUITY, JUSTICE, INCLUSION



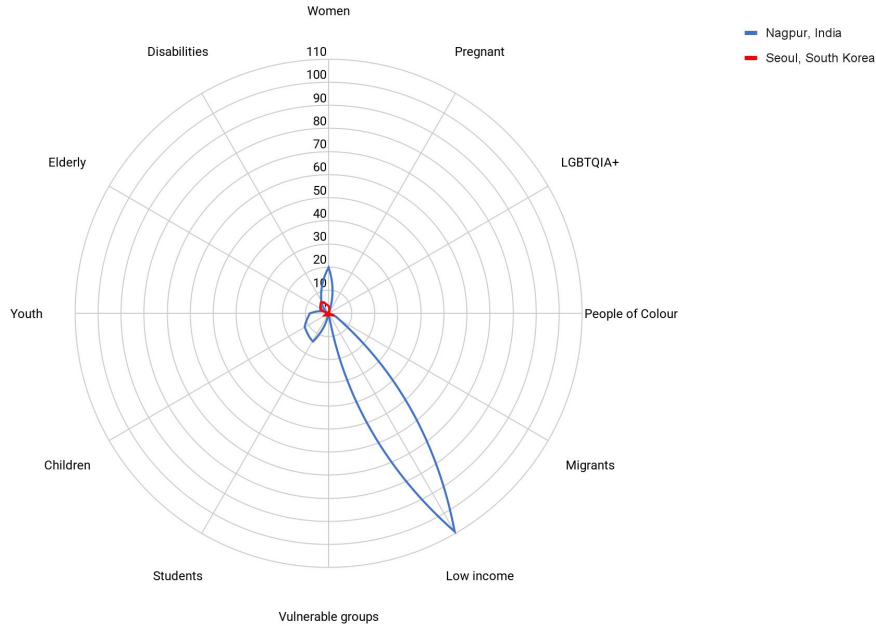
Santa Cruz, Bolivia

Ministry of Cultures, Decolonization and Depatriarchalization actions and goals were integrated into their territorial plan

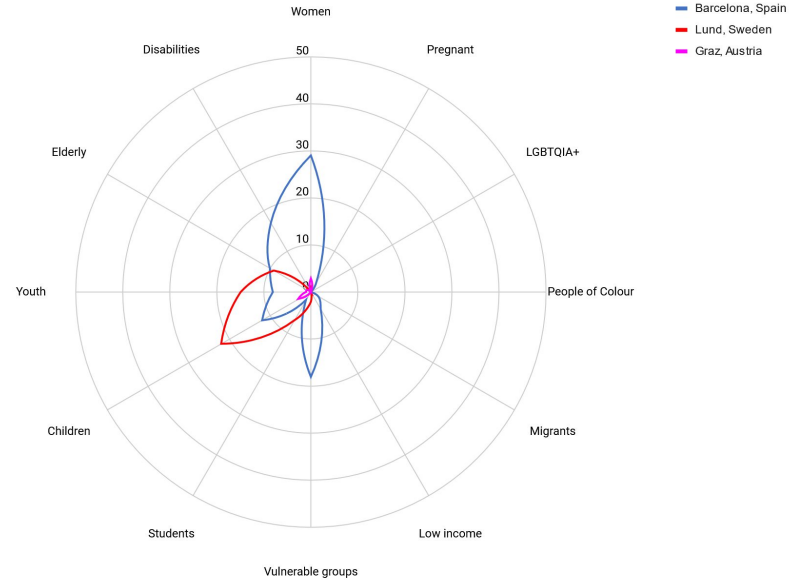
Edmonton, Canada City Plan states “Being inclusive and compassionate means we are rooted in concepts and efforts to improve equity, end poverty, eliminate racism, and make clear progress towards Truth and Reconciliation... Edmontonians know that making a great city of any size depends on empathy and looking out for one another. The more we reach out to those who need support, the stronger we all become.”

Results: *Mention of Specific Groups*

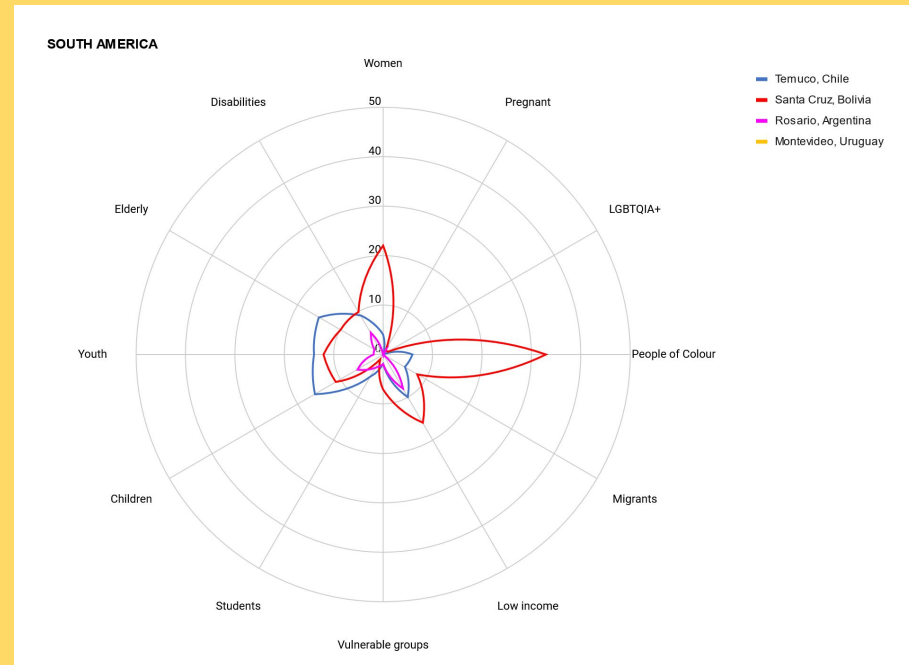
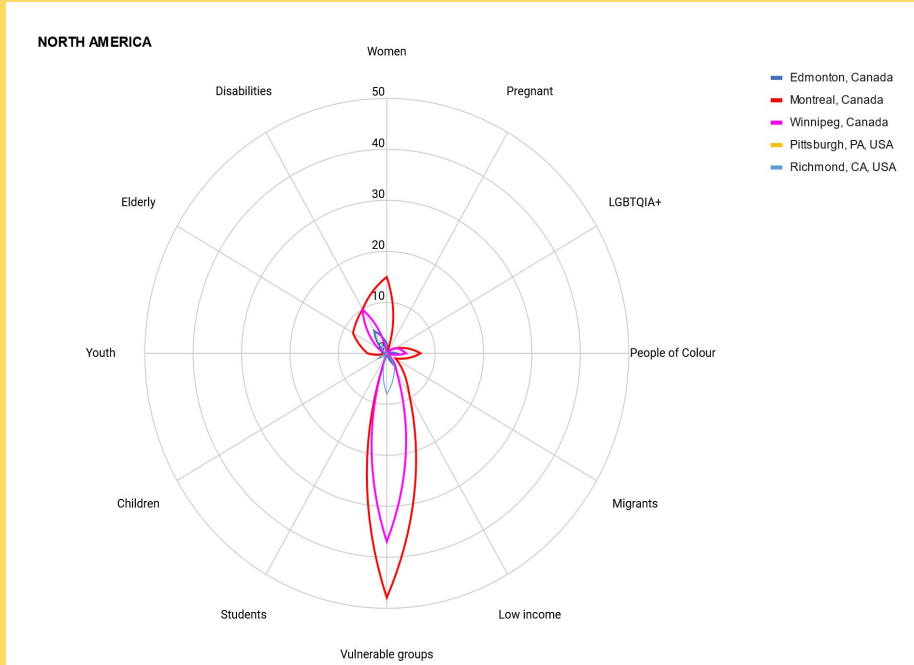
ASIA



EUROPE



Results: *Mention of Specific Groups*



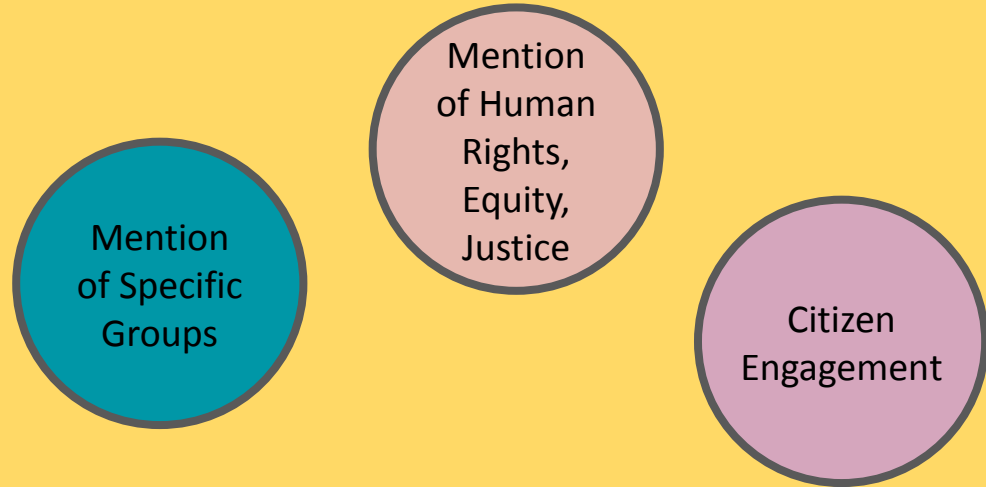
Results: *Mention of Specific Groups–Summary*

Specific Groups		Adressed extensively (number of cities)	Recognized and addressed to some extent	Only mentioned	Not addressed at all
Age group	Children				
	Youth				
	Students	-			
	Elderly				-
Disabled					
Low income groups					
Migrants, refugees		-			
People of colour and ethnic minorities					
Pregnant		-	-		
Women					
Vulnerable groups					
2SLGBTQIA+		-	-		

Results: *Aspects of Transport Use*

Use Aspects	Adressed extensively	Recognized and addressed to some extent	Only mentioned	Not addressed at all
Access to PT			I	
Affordable PT				I
Car Use				I
Poor Travel Quality	I			
Travel Time	I			
Safety				
Promotion of Bicycling			I	

Results: Overall Level of HR Integration in Plans



High Level

Nagpur

Medium Level

Barcelona, Santa Cruz, Temuco, Montreal

Low Level

Lund, Graz, Rosario, Seoul, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Richmond

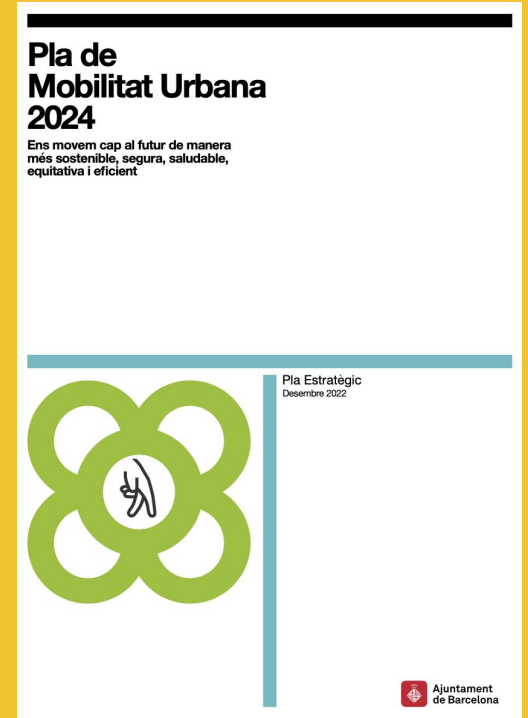
Conclusions

Generally HR cities have not well integrated HR into transport or land use/development plans: where there is policy wording around equity, it is generally weak

Even cities with a lot of HR policies in other areas have not integrated them well into their transport or municipal plans

Some groups (e.g. 2SLGBTQIA) are barely mentioned, while others (e.g. women) are more extensively.

HR, equity, justice and inclusion wording can be co-opted for political gain (e.g. Santa Cruz)



Questions/Comments?



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