



Metrocable Metro de Medellín



Metrocable

Our keys to keep the first urban cable car in operation after:

- **260 million** passengers mobilized
- **135,000 hours**
- **20 years**





Urban cable cars

a sustainable
transport option
Bolzano, Italy 2017

Metrocables



Metrocable line K

Paradigms 20 years ago:

- Urban cable car
- Integrated to a metro system
- 2 intermediate stations
- 360x20 operation

Metrocable
Line K 



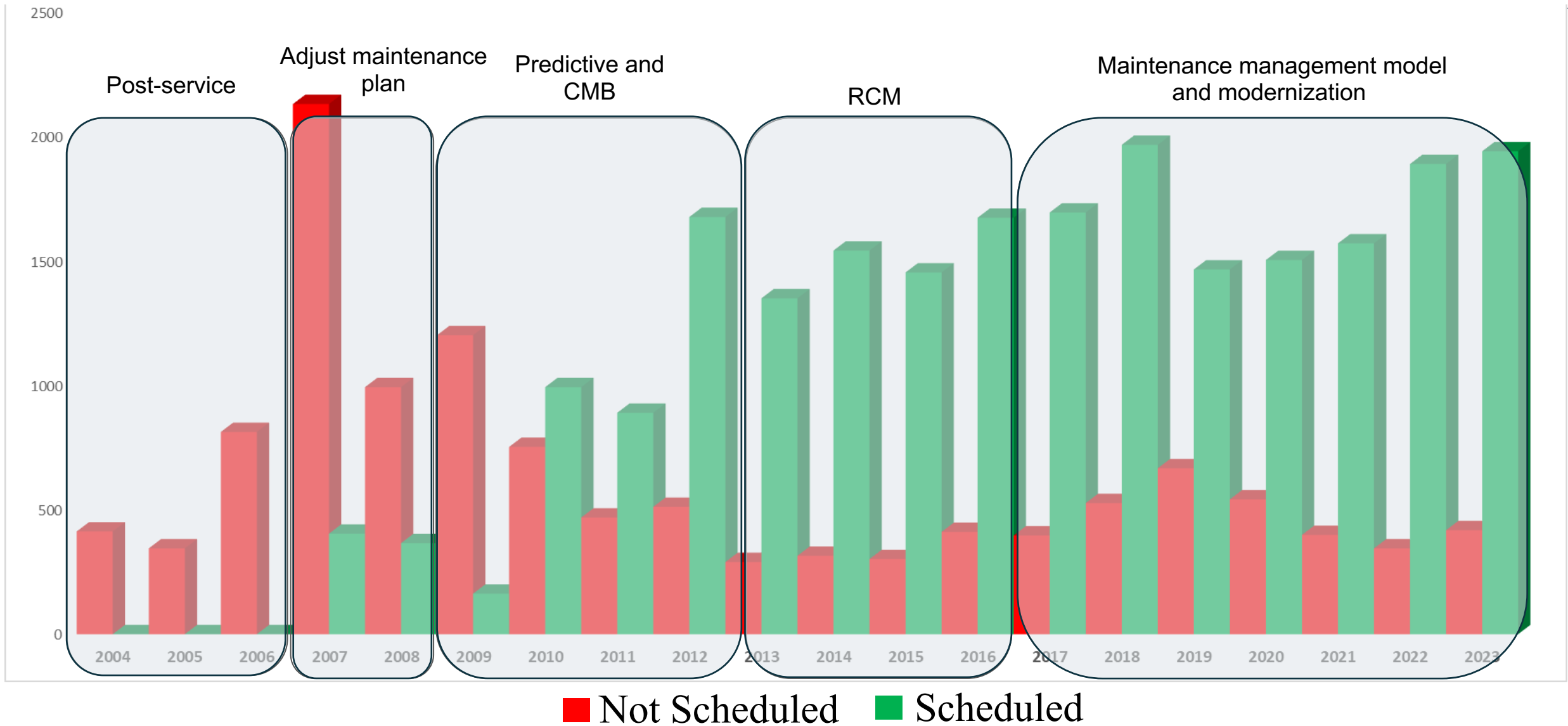


Keys to keep a reliable operation after **135.000** hours of operation, **260** million passengers mobilized and **20** uninterrupted years.

1. Specific maintenance



Corrective maintenance services



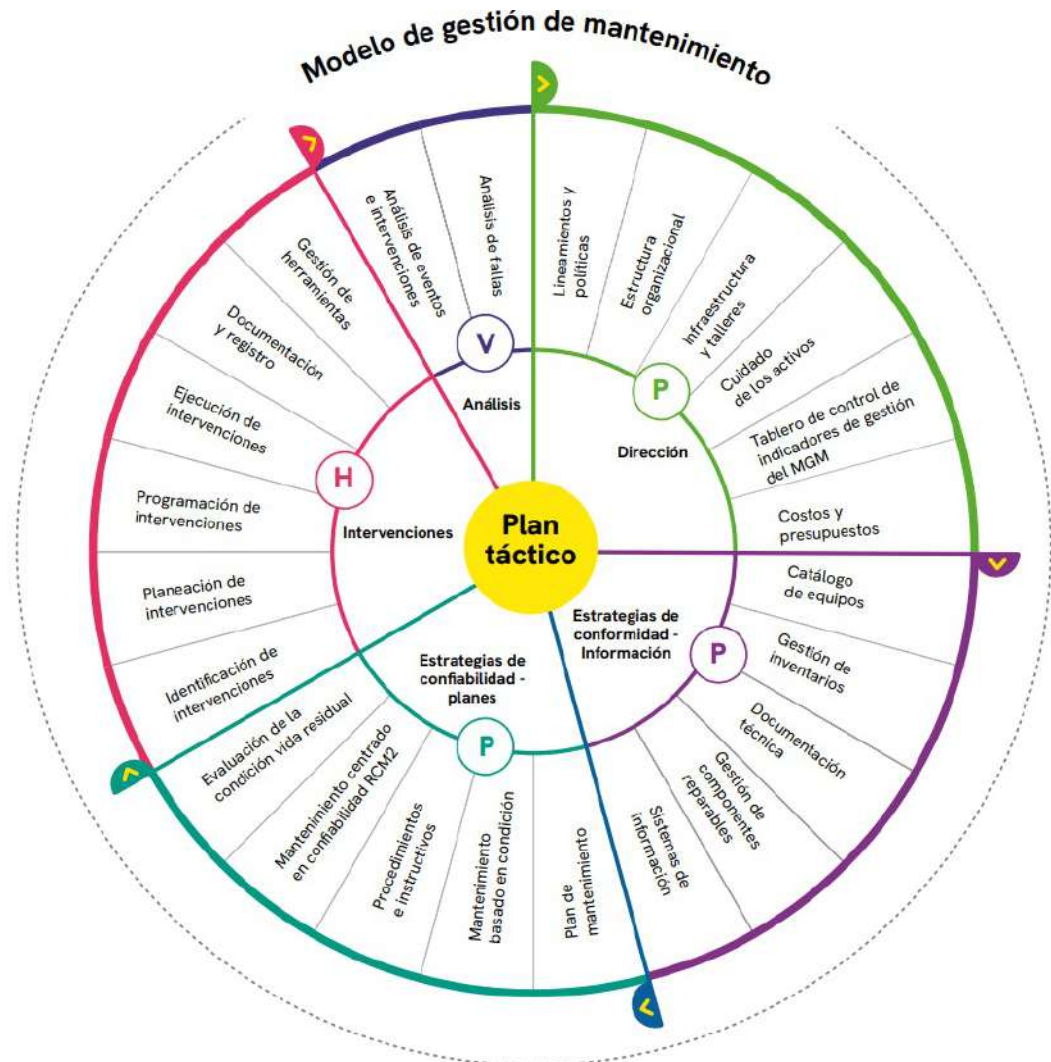


1. Specific maintenance

- Maintenance plan adjustment
- Condition Based Maintenance (CBM): monitoring of asset conditions
- Implementation of RCM methodology

1. Specific maintenance

- Maintenance management model with **25 components**:





2. Knowledge management

Metro University

- Strategy aimed at integrally training our human talent to strengthen essential and distinctive skills for the operation, business and leaders.
- **87 operators (line conductors)**
- **217 maintenance staff**

2. Knowledge management





2. Knowledge management

Laboratory and training tower

- The laboratory is used for the training of operation and maintenance staff, as well as for testing repaired elements before their installation on the cable car.
- The school tower allows simulating the operating conditions on a line tower.

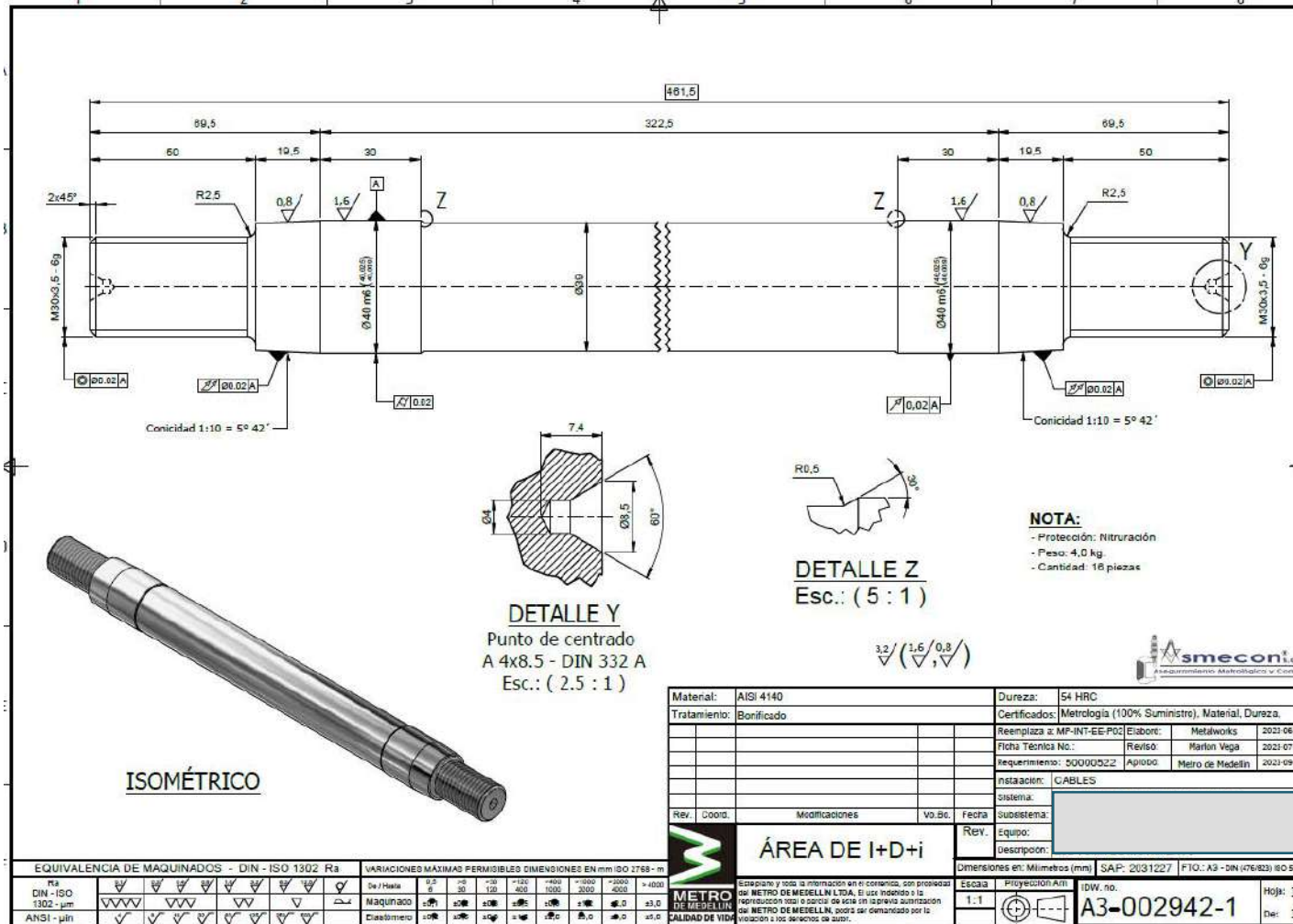
3. I+D+i



We have a corporate innovation system that takes advantage of internal and external input components and is based on research, the development of prototypes and projects and the appropriation of innovation by the entire human team.

3. I+D+i

Approval and replacement procedure: 240 items developed



GERENCIA DE PLANEACIÓN PROCESO (I+D+i)		ID 002	VERSIÓN
Ficha de Especificaciones Técnicas para la Homologación y Fabricación de Prototipos Metal Mecánicos.		N° Ficha: 246	V1
TRV	OB	OS	OCA INF T
Código SAP	2031227		
Plano Metro	A3 002942 H1		
Fabricación	MM	PL	EL ELC
1. IDENTIFICACIÓN			
1.1 Sistema	Estaciones Metro Cable		
1.2 Subsistema			
1.3 Equipo			
1.4 Nombre			
1.5 Descripción	Eje metálico con una geometría variable en cuanto al maquinado de varios diámetros exteriores; dentro de los cuales se destacan 2 con una medida de 40 m6 mm, sobre los cuales se alojan 2 rodamientos 6308 que a su vez acoplan dentro de la chumacera para permitir su giro.		
1.6 Prototipo	SI	NO	
2. ESPECIFICACIONES TÉCNICAS			
2.1 Material Original	NA		
2.2 Material Equivalente	Acero AISI 4140		
2.3 Tratamiento Térmico	Bonificado		
2.4 Protección Superficial	Nitrurado	2.5 Color	Propio del material
2.6 Espesor de Capa	NA		
2.7 Dureza	54 HRC	HRA	HRB HRC HB HV HK SHA SHD
3. ESPECIFICACIONES METROLÓGICAS			
3.1 Diámetro Exterior	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1	3.5 Diámetro Interior	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1
3.2 Altura	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1	3.6 Longitud	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1
3.3 Espesor	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1	3.7 Acabados	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1
3.4 Rosca	Ver Plano A3 002942 H1	3.8 Conicidad	1:10
3.9 Tolerancia Dimensionales	Norma ISO 2768 - m		Norma ISO 286
3.10 Acabados			N8 (0.8 μm)
3.11 Tolerancias Geométricas			
4. CONDICIONES DE ENTREGA			
4.1 Certificación del tratamiento térmico	SI	NO	
4.2 Certificación proceso de protección	SI	NO	

4. Modernization

Deep maintenance of cabins

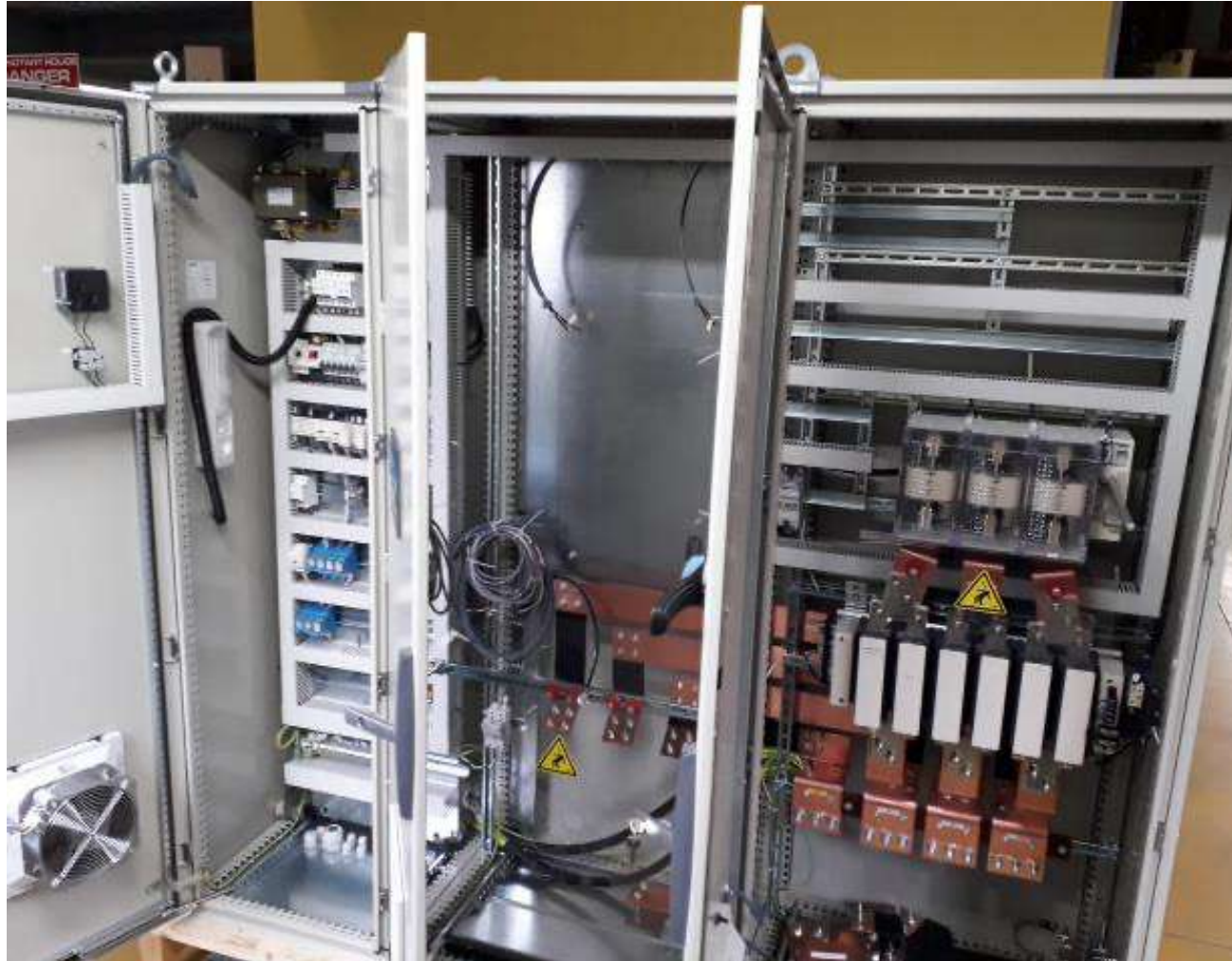


4. Modernization

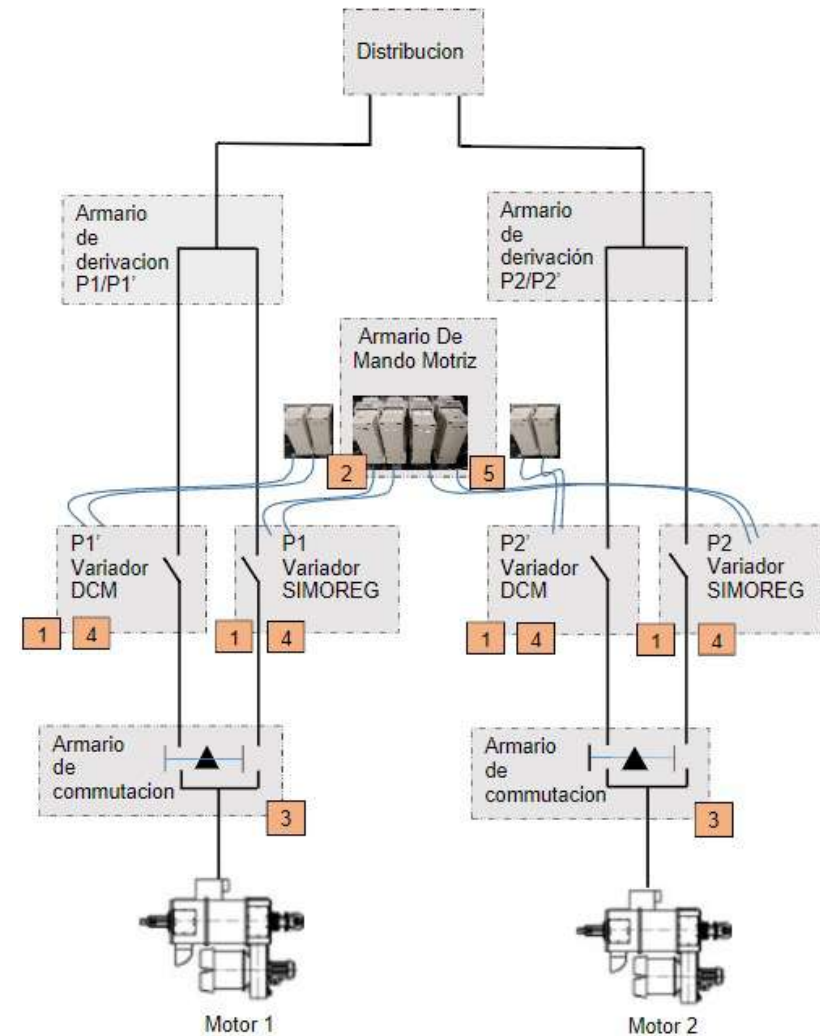


Change of stabilization rails in stations

4. Modernization



Backup power drive system



4. Modernization



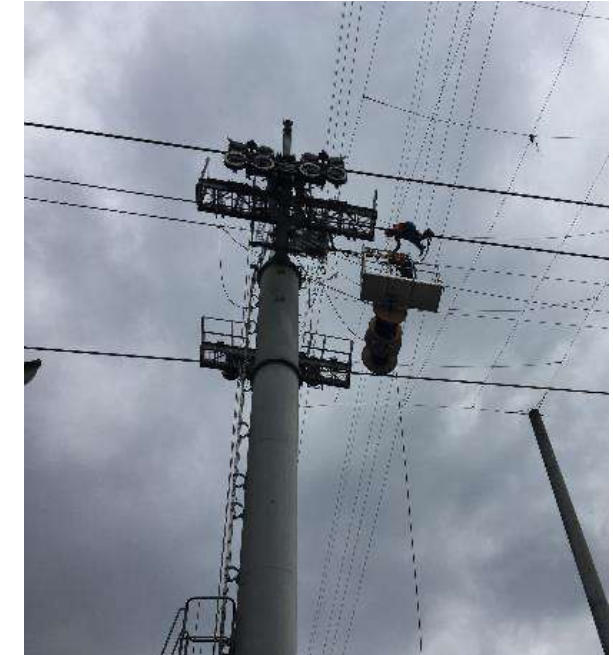
Hydraulic cylinders



2nd generation roller batteries



Stations rails



Communication cable

5. Social transformation of the territory

In addition to the benefits for our users in economic savings, less environmental pollution and safer transportation terms, the greatest impact of our cable cars was the improvement in city conditions.





5. Social transformation of the territory

- Improving the quality of life of the low-income population.
- Reduced transportation costs.
- Accessibility for all the transportation service users.
- Violence reduction in neighborhoods

American Journal of Epidemiology
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Vol. 175, No. 10
DOI: 10.1093/aje/kwr286
Advance Access publication:
April 2, 2012

Original Contribution

Reducing Violence by Transforming Neighborhoods: A Natural Experiment in Medellín, Colombia

Magdalena Cerdá*, Jeffrey D. Morenoff, Ben B. Hansen, Kimberly J. Tessari Hicks, Luis F. Duque, Alexandra Restrepo, and Ana V. Diez-Roux

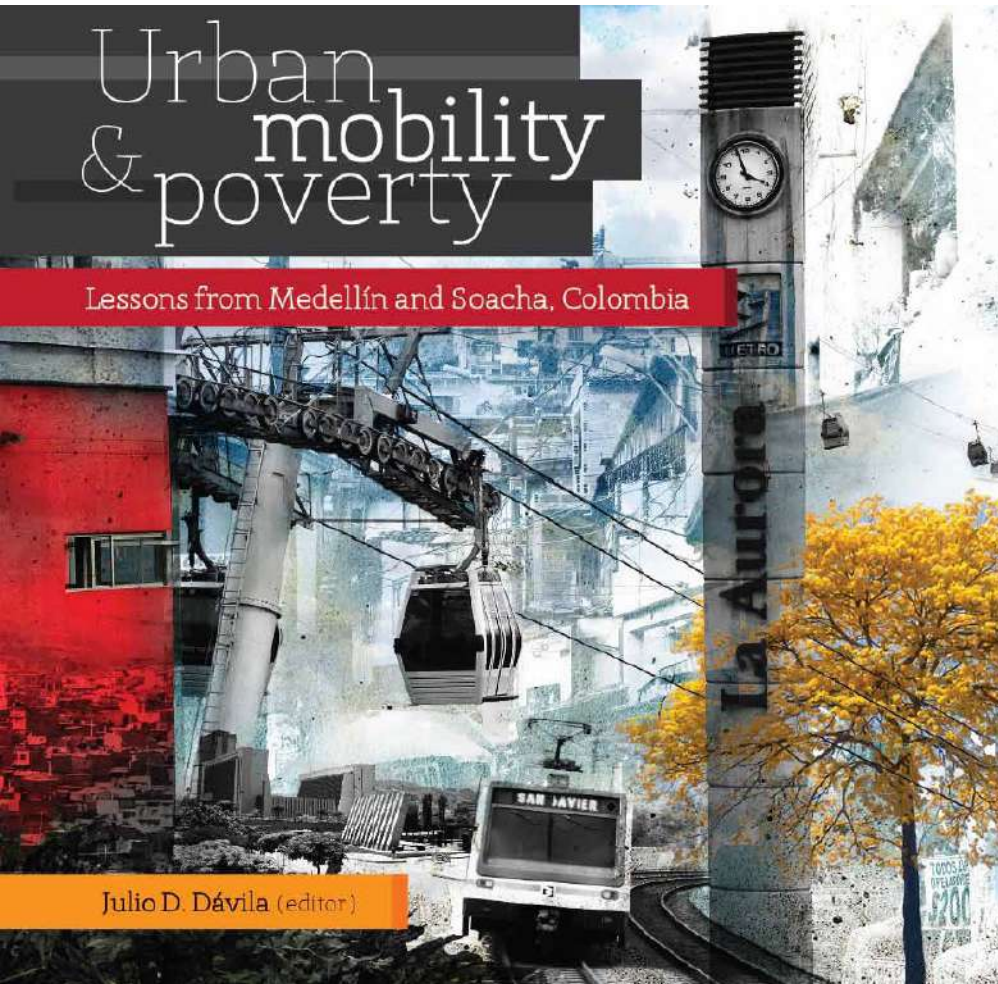
*Correspondence to: Dr. Magdalena Cerdá, Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, 722 West 168th Street, Room 927, New York, NY 10032 (e-mail: mc322@cumc.columbia.edu).

Initially submitted May 8, 2011; accepted for publication October 28, 2011.

Neighborhood-level interventions provide an opportunity to better understand the impact that neighborhoods have on health. In 2004, municipal authorities in Medellín, Colombia, built a public transit system to connect isolated low-income neighborhoods to the city's urban center. Transit-oriented development was accompanied by municipal investment in neighborhood infrastructure. In this study, the authors examined the effects of the exogenous change in the built environment on violence. Neighborhood conditions and violence were assessed in intervention neighborhoods (n = 25) and comparable control neighborhoods (n = 23) before (2003) and after (2008) completion of the transit project, using a longitudinal sample of 486 residents and homicide records from the Office of the Public Prosecutor. Baseline differences between these groups were of the same magnitude as random assignment of neighborhoods would have generated, and differences that remained after propensity score matching closely resembled imbalances produced by paired randomization. Permutation tests were used to estimate differential change in the outcomes of interest in intervention neighborhoods versus control neighborhoods. The decline in the homicide rate was 66% greater in intervention neighborhoods than in control neighborhoods (rate ratio = 0.33, 95% confidence interval 0.16, 0.61), and resident reports of violence decreased 75% more in intervention neighborhoods (odds ratio = 0.25, 95% confidence interval 0.11, 0.67). These results show that interventions in neighborhood physical infrastructure can reduce violence.

causality, economic development, environment, neighborhood, residence characteristics, violence

5. Social transformation of the territory



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Journal of Cleaner Production
Volume 340, 15 March 2022, 130802

The impact of a new aerial cable-car project on accessibility and CO₂ emissions considering socioeconomic stratum. A case study in Colombia

Diego A. Escobar G., William Sarache, Erick Jiménez-Riario

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5. Social transformation of the territory

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GO BACK March 25th, 2016 | Infrastructure - Cities

The Metrocable: transport by urban cable car in Medellín

JUMP TO A SECTION

- The initiative
- The challenge
- The public impact
- Legitimacy
- Stakeholder engagement **Strong**
- Political commitment **Strong**
- Public confidence **Good**
- Policy
- Clarity of objectives **Strong**
- Strength of evidence **Strong**
- Feasibility **Good**

At the turn of the century, the Colombian city of Medellín had the reputation of being an exceptionally violent and dangerous place and a global centre of drug crime. There were major problems of social exclusion: the residents of the hillside *barrios* that sat above the city were not well served by public transport. Within the wider context of urban integration, the city introduced the Metrocable, a cable car which connected the people of the *barrios* with the city centre in the valley below.

The initiative

The solution for such problems of steep access has generally been either a funicular railway or a cable car. In 2004, the first Metrocable cable car was built in Medellín. "By integrating the design of the system with other forms of mass transit and improving access for pedestrians, the city's Metrocable system has helped connect low-income residents to their city and put urban mobility at the heart of equity."

The overarching goal was social inclusion and improving the quality of life in the *barrios*. The more specific objective of the Metrocable was to connect three of the *barrios* to Medellín's main metropolitan public transport system in the centre, and to increase the Metro's levels of usage.

LEE KUAN YEW
WORLD CITY PRIZE

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Medellín – MetroCable cable car system

22 SEP 2020

Medellín's MetroCable is the first of its kind in the world – a cable car system designed as mass transit. It connects marginalised communities in inaccessible mountain areas to the city centre, opens opportunities to employment and education, and breaks down socioeconomic stratification.

DW DESTACADOS | Guayno en Doctos | Aprenda alemán Legado | Últimos videos | Últimos

Colombia, cuna del transporte sostenible sin ruido

Judit Alonso
29/04/2020

Además de reducir las emisiones, otra ventaja que ofrece este medio de transporte es la reducción de la contaminación acústica. En el Día Internacional de Concienciación sobre el Ruido, DW repasa las ventajas que ofrece.

f x

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CASE STUDY

How Aerial Cable Cars Can Boost Mobility in Cities



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Published: 14 January 2019

In Medellín city, Colombia, cable cars have helped enhance mobility for marginalized neighborhoods, reduce pollution, and improve quality of life.

Ask the Experts



Fabien Abinal
Urban Design Specialist, Calcutta
IDRC

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Metrocable Medellín: Estudio de Caso

Visto: 21350



La población de Medellín, Colombia, se triplicó entre 1951 y 1973, impulsada por la industria manufacturera de la ciudad, principalmente textil. La rápida inmigración condujo al desarrollo de asentamientos informales en las empinadas colinas de la ciudad.



**Thank you for
your Attention!**

