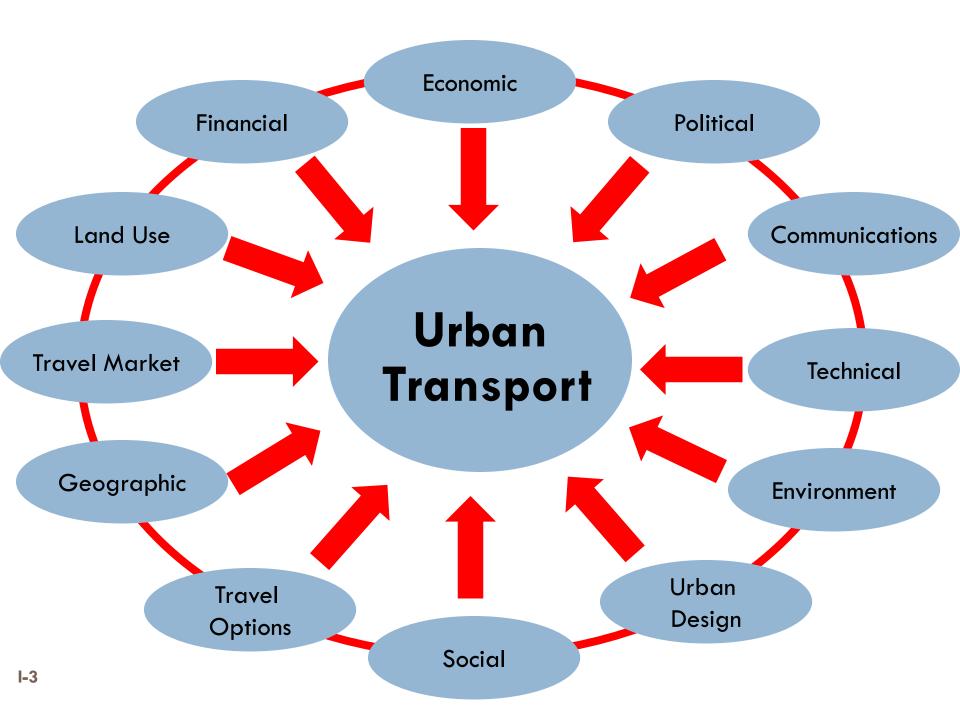


#### Far-Reaching Impacts of Transport

- Transport effects almost every aspect of life in cities
  - Economic, land development
  - Environmental quality, local and global
  - Health
  - Social equity
- Addressing urban transport problems requires an understanding of a complex set of factors



#### **Urban Transport Concerns**

- Congestion
- Mobility and access
- Sustainability
  - Health (Safety, Air Quality)
  - Land Use
  - Energy
  - Climate change
  - Economic/social development
  - Existing system

#### **Symptom: Traffic Congestion**





### Possible Cause of Congestion Land Use

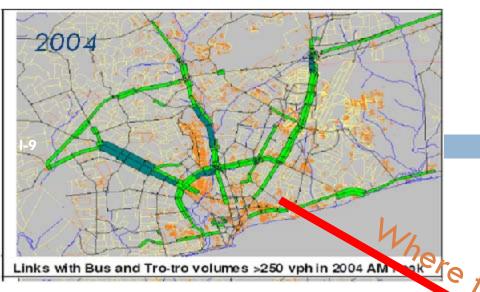
- Poor land use, site planning
  - Decentralization
  - Widely scattered, single-purpose developments
  - Site planning not pedestrian or public transport "friendly"
  - Site planning forces auto dependency

#### Changes in Land Use

- Accra—in the past decade, population doubled & city area tripled—reducing density from 14,000 to 8,000 persons per sq km
- Abidjan—city population has doubled every 7 yrs since 1945 upto early 90s
- □ **Dakar**—many new satellite towns are located >30km from city center
- Lagos—grown beyond State boundary into adjoining state of Ogun
- In all cities, two-third of the jobs are located in city center
- RESULT—commuting times have increased to over one hour each way (over 2 hours in some cities)

## Possible Cause of Congestion Demand Side Changes

- Explosive population, income and motorization growth
  - $\square$  By 2025, >50% urban population
  - $\square$  By 2025, >50% increase in motorized transport
  - Exponential growth in motorcycle
- Changing demographics
  - Declining household sizes (grown children moving to own residences)
  - Younger/older population
- Changing origin-to-destination patterns
  - More destinations outside City Center



#### Travel Over Time Accra, Ghana



## Possible Cause of Congestion Supply Side Changes

I-10

- Non-Motorized Transport
  - Declining space dedicated
  - Right-of-Way (ROW) encroachment
- Public transport system
  - On-street, poorly regulated competition
  - Route structure does not match travel needs
  - Insufficient capacity in major corridors
- □ Roads
  - Poor design/condition /connectivity
    - Average road density in SSA cities is 300m/1000 population
  - Ineffective parking /traffic management
  - Poor enforcement of traffic rules

#### **Lessons from Past**

- Multiple institutions involved with planning, regulation, licensing, resource allocation and enforcement
- Lack of coordinated land use-transport planning
- Inadequate environmental and social impact assessment
- Deterioration in coverage and quality of organized public transport services
  - Proliferation of unregulated private sector operators (minibuses/taxis/motor cycles)

#### **Lessons from Past**

- □ Importance of infrastructure
  - Poor quality roads & lack of capacity reduce productivity of urban transport fleets
  - Funding needs to be increased to reflect importance of urban transport in national system
- Existing regulation should be enforced
  - Control parking
  - Vehicle inspections

#### **Lessons from Past**

Monitoring system performance

- Basic statistics not collected and reported in an organized way
- As a result, difficult to monitor changes and develop solutions

## Strategic Planning for Urban Transport: Why?

- Transport problems growing in magnitude and complexity
- Related to other strategic issues
- Transport too often implemented and operated in pieces defined by mode and geography; too little decision support information relating to entire metropolitan multi-modal system
- Focus on pre conceived solutions, not an understanding of problems and issues

#### Starting Point? A Vision



- A vision of the metropolis in the future (20+ years)
   including transport and related sectors
- Projects may be outputs, not inputs, if not already committed

"Vision: Two line, 40 km Metro, 5 km monorail and three ring roads by 2020"

#### **Planning Process**

All decisions are "political" irrespective of political system, but in developing countries, decision makers are often uninformed

- No objective, competent decision support information for investments
- Lack of transparency

### Metropolitan Vision: What Should the Metropolitan Area Look Like in 20 Years?

II-17

- Vision covers transport and related quality of life issues
- Transport perspective goes beyond congestion considerations:
  - Safety
  - Mobility as well as Access
  - Environment
- Vision must be realistic and reasonably consistent with financial and other potential resources

# Emerging Trend: Growth in Motorcycles





### Declining local environment







#### Factors influencing growth of motorcycles

+ ve			-ve		Push		Pull	
	Demand	Supply						
	Time savings Door-to-door service Improve mobility Easy access Demand responsive Easy maneuverabil ity Employment generation	- Easy availability - Limited street space - Multipurpose - Transport freight and passenger		Congestion Pollution Accidents Safety/crime unregulated		Urban sprawl Rising inc. poor secondary road network poor road quality Low density Uncontrolled growth Absence of safe, secure, affordable alternatives		Inexpensive Declining costs Easy credit High unemployment Low car ownership unregulated

### The Way Forward

- Infrastructure
  - Increase funding for maintenance
  - Rehabilitate existing roads
  - Small-scale capacity expansion
  - Provide exclusive bus lanes (BRT "systems")
- Traffic Management
  - Enforce existing regulations on parking, etc.
  - Junction design
  - Bus priorities; junctions & bus lanes

### The Way Forward

- Develop capacity for public transport planning and regulation
- Staged introduction of route structure & allocation / licensing
- Route franchises can be allocated by agreement / negotiation with existing operators
- Develop integrated land use-transport planning framework and appropriate pricing strategies

## Effective Strategic Metropolitan Transport Planning

- Comprehensive
- Continuous
- Cooperative
- Connected
- Championed
- Communicated

### THANK YOU