

MOBILITY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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WHY A PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY (PTA)?

A need to organise Urban Mobility Systems

Beyond economic and financial concerns Urban Mobility Systems are enablers to improve cities' competitiveness and quality of life.

UITP considers that this is a cultural and organisational issue: the way we conceive transport interventions focuses on mobility, that is the « ease of moving » and neglect the broader impacts on the city and people living conditions.

- Need to focus on impacts and how transport helps the city.
- Need to change the way we organise mobility

WHY A PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY (PTA)?

PTA as a good practice

Where there is a PTA, Urban Mobility Integrated Systems are considered as better organised:

• Planning of Multi-modal Public Transport Infrastructures and Services

• Establishment of an integrated Fare System

• Development of a management policy and finance framework of the System

• Audit the integration of public transport with new urban planning.

• Creation of an overall Image of the Public Transport System

Yet, PTAs all over the world vary in size and competencies, they evolve over time driven by complex socio-political forces. There is no one fit all solution or standard model – context matters!

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

More or less advanced in terms of MOBILITY competences

VILLE	AOT	PLANIFICATION STRATEGIQUE	POLITIQUE DE Transport	FIXATION DES TARIFS	PLANIFICATION DES INFRASTRUCTURES	PLANIFICATION DES SERVICES	PERMIS DE CONDUIRE Et immat voitures	GESTION DE LA Circulation et son Contrôle	CONSTRUCTION ET ENTRETIEN DES INFRASTRUCTURES	DEPOTS, ARRETS DE Bus, terminaux	EXPLOITATION
LAGOS	LAMATA										
LONDRES	TFL										
PARIS	STIF										
SINGAPOUR	LTA										
MADRID	CRTM										

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

Diversity of funding sources

СІТҮ	РТА	FUNDING SOURCES
LAGOS	LAMATA	PUBLIC SUBSIDIES AND EARMARKED TAXES (VEHICLES, GAS, PLATES,)
LONDRES	TFL	CONGESTION CHARGE AND PUBLIC SUBSIDIES
PARIS	STIF	VERSEMENT TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC SUBSIDIES
SINGAPORE	LTA	PUBLIC SUBSIDIES AND EARMARKED TAXES (VEHICLES, GAS, PARKING, TOLL
MADRID	CRTM	FARES AND PUBLIC SUBSIDIES, NO EARMAKERD TAXES

LONDON – Transport for London (TfL)

Responsibilities:

- Responsible for PTs
- PT integration (fare/ticketing/information)
- London's strategic highways
- Cab licencing

Territory:

- Greater London
- 1,580km2

Modes

Metro, LRT, overground, train, bus

Funding of PT:

Fare + Grant +congestion charging+ other commercial services + potentially land value capture

Relationship with the operators:

- Competitive tendering for surface transport (bus + LRT)
- For bus: route based tender →5 +2 yearscontracts based on service specification, timetable (frequencies) + detailed vehicle specifications



TRANSPORT



Paris – lles de France Mobilités

îledeFrance Robilités

Responsibilities

- Mobility planning
- Definition and organisation of PT
- Fare policy
- Level of offer for each network
- Objectives of service quality

Territory

- Region
- 12,000km2

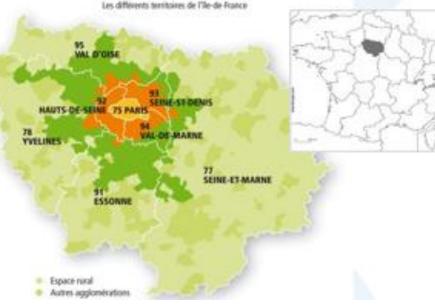
Modes

Metro tram RER Buses

Funding of PT

Public subsidies, transport taxes, fares

- RATP
- SNCF
- Optile



Singapore: LTA



Responsibilities:

- Integration between transport and land use
- Policy, planning and regulation of all public transport modes
- Constructs and maintains roads
- Does not set fares

Territory:

- city-country
- 712 km2

Modes Funding of PT:

- Subsidies limited to capital expenditures
- Operational expenditures covered by fares

- History
 - 70's: monopoly + paratransit → characteristics of developing countries
 - 1987: delivery of mass transit system \rightarrow need for integration
 - 1995: establishment of LTA \rightarrow rationalisation of bus routes
- Present: period of transition for buses: from 2 operators towards a contracting and tendering model
- Light regulation of taxis



Madrid: CRTM

Responsibilities

- Mobility planning
- Definition and organisation of PT
- Fare policy
- Level of offer for each network
- Objectives of service quality
- Customer relations

Territory

- Region
- 8,000km2

Modes

Metro Light rail Buses Suburban trains

Funding of PT

Public subsidies, fares

- Metro
- Cercanías
- EMT
- Concessionaires



GOOD PRACTICES IN AFRICA

LAGOS – LAGOS METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSPORT AUTHORITY (LAMATA)

Responsibilities:

- Planning
- Implementing
- Regulating and
- Franchising public transport infrastructure and operations

Territory:

- Lagos, Nigeria
- 3577km2

Modes

Bus, BRT, Cable Car and Rail

Funding of PT:

Budgetary allocation+ Transport Fund+ Loans/IDAs+ Grant + Franchise Fees+PPP

- Regulations of operations
- Adherence to Service Level Agreement



GOOD PRACTICES IN AFRICA

KIGALI- Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA)

Responsibilities:

- Responsible for Transport, ICTs, Energy, Water & Sanitation
- Laws implementation and regulations
- Protecting and promoting consumers' interests
- Promoting availability, accessibility and affordability of servic
- Promoting efficient development,
- Enhancing knowledge, sensitization and awareness of sector:

Territory:

- Rwanda (26 338 <u>km2</u>)
- Kigali (730 Km2)

Modes

Bus

Relationship with the operators

Creation & Institutional Frame:

- was initially created by the Law n° 39/2001 of 13 September 2001
- reports to the Office of the Prime Minister
- it coordinates with line ministries responsible for each regulated sector in executing its functions



GOOD PRACTICES IN AFRICA

DAKAR - CONSEIL EXECUTIF DES TRANSPORTS URBAINS DAKAR (CETUD)





WINDHOEK Future PTA







BURUNDI Future PTA



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THANK YOU!

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