### FUTURE TRENDS





# INSIGHTS IN BRIEF



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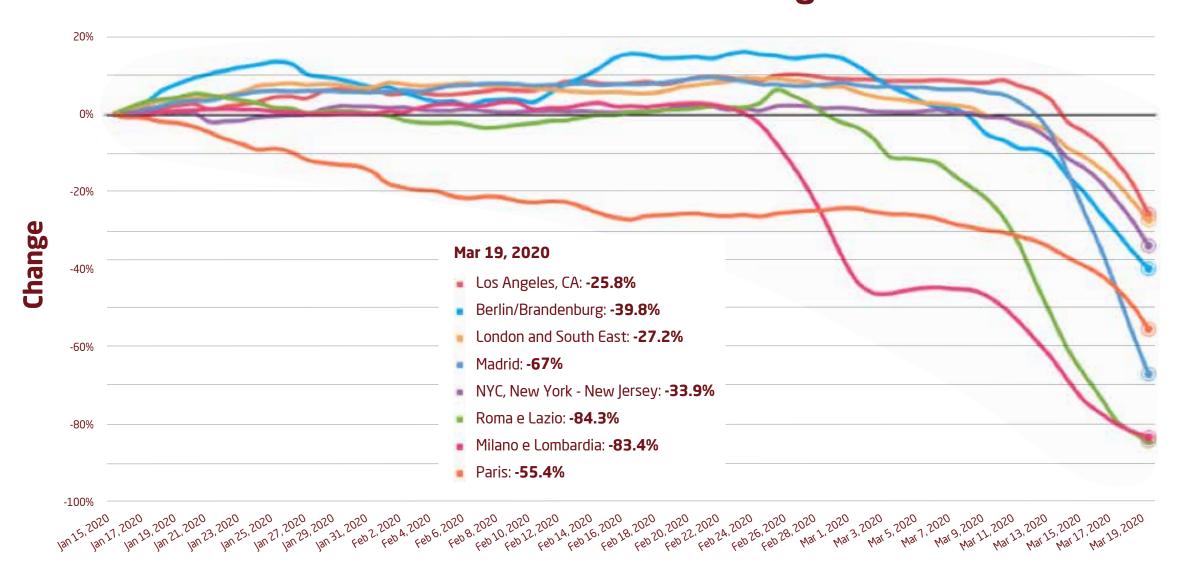
The pandemic offers a unique opportunity to re-imagine the transportation system and move it towards a more resilient, equitable and seamless experience.



### CURRENT SITUATION

With more than five million people infected with COVID-19 around the world¹, many countries have resorted to social distancing and lockdown as strategies to 'flatten the curve' of cases. This in turn is having an impact on stock markets, schools, workspaces, tourism, and public transportation.² The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in over four billion people being placed in lockdown and this has resulted in a decrease in farebox revenues – with a reduction in patronage exceeding 90% in some cities.³

#### **Coronavirus: Effects on Public Transit Usage Around the World**



Source: Moovit

In countries such as Italy where the number of infected citizens has been one of the highest in the world, use of public transportation has seen sharp falls compared to previous months. In Lombardy, a region that includes Milan and Bergamo, there was a decrease of 47% in public transport usage. Public transport ridership in the countryside also dropped by 50% by early March.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Statista 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Coronavirus & Your Commute: How COVID-19 is Affecting Public Transportation Around the World", Moovit, 2020.

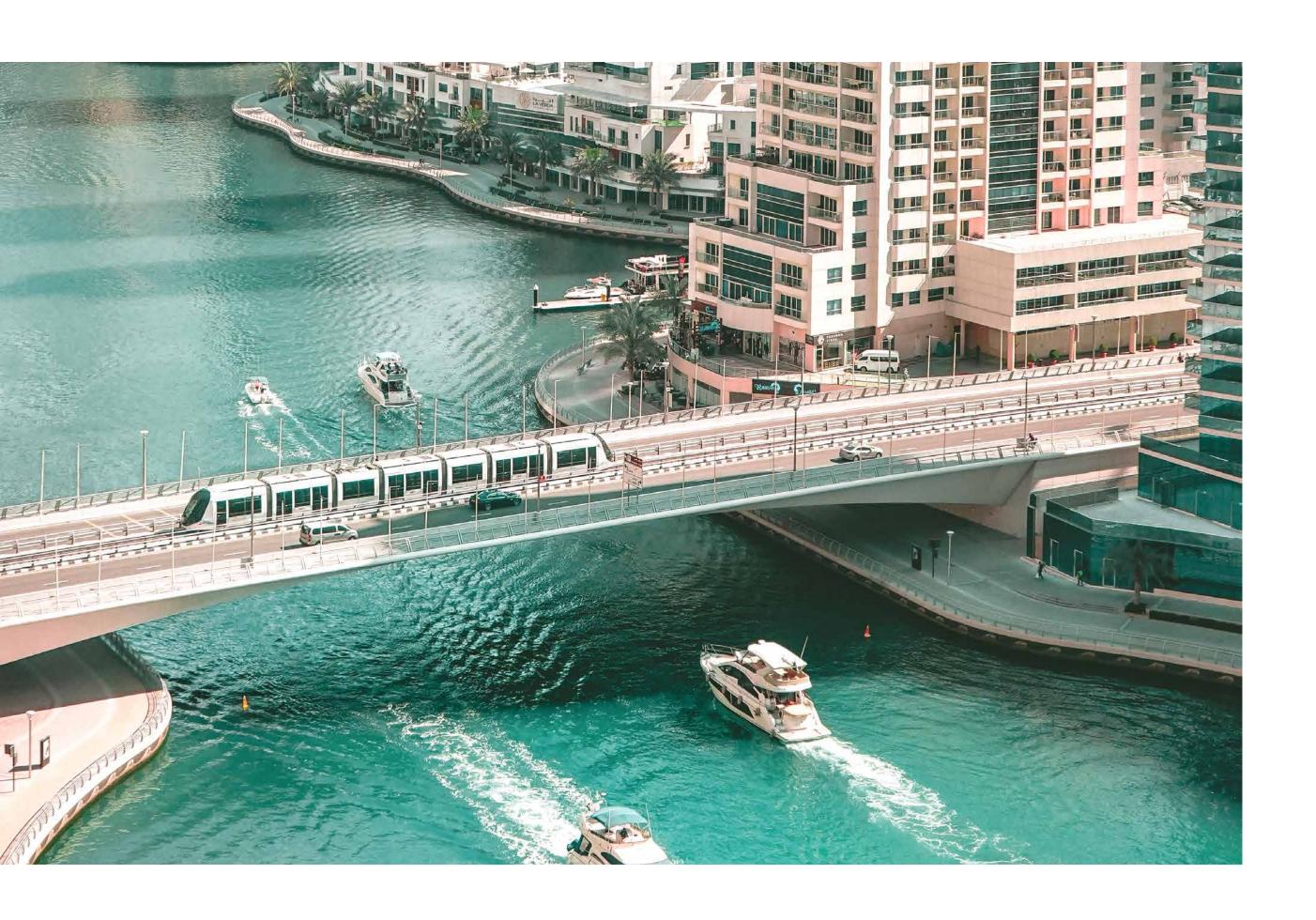
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "Resuming Public Transport Services Post-Lockdown", International Association of Public Transport, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://company.moovit.com/blog/coronavirus-effect-public-transportation-worldwide/

In Egypt, public transport companies have appealed to the government for a package of economic support measures to counter the negative impacts of COVID-19, as they have seen a decline in revenues of over 75%.<sup>5</sup>

Saudi Arabia has suspended public transportation companies including bus and taxi operators to prevent the spread of the virus.<sup>6</sup> Saudi Arabia has also announced a package of initiatives to support the private sector as part of its efforts to lessen the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiatives include paying minimum salaries to individuals who are working in passenger transport and whose activities were stopped due to the COVID-19 precautionary measures<sup>7</sup>.

In Dubai, the Dubai Metro, tram and marine transport operations have been suspended temporarily, allowing for an intensive cleaning and sanitization program.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> "Public transport companies request government aid due to COVID-19", Daily News Egypt, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Tayyeb, H., "Knock-on effects of COVID-19 on Public Transportation in Saudi Arabia", Saudi Gazette, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Nagraj, A., "Saudi reveals new measures to support the private sector due to COVID-19 impact", Gulf Business, 2020.

#### **Country /City Main initiatives Future Actions** to be taken implemented Dubai Gradually reopening Halting the metro, trams and maritime the Metro and other transport modes transport temporarily Sterilization program Providing free bus services Mandating public transport users to wear masks Reducing 50% fares of taxis Morocco Reducing tram A city-wide services - every 8-10 three-stage plan for minutes in peak, emerging from the lockdown otherwise every 15 minutes • 50 passengers per carriage limit Suburban rail running reduced service Masks compulsory in all public spaces since April 20th Countrywide lockdown until May 20th, extended on May 18th until June 10<sup>th</sup>

#### **Country /City** Main initiatives **Future Actions** to be taken implemented France Sterilization program Managing crowds to reduce physical Reduced service for all contact between modes of public employees and public transportation Distributing tasks and Mandating transit responsibilities drivers to wear masks between sectors (such as transportation, health, police and security) USA Reducing capacity of Classifying the main public transportation factors affecting the by 50% (New Jersey) transport sector using scientific methods Mandating all transit users to wear masks Identifying priorities while studying (New Jersey) scenarios and developing action plans Continuing Communicating Germany construction of transparently and positively with infrastructure projects partners and public Creating platform for all government Focusing on financial entities to exchange resource management information and post-crisis planning Developing simulation system for impact of crises on transport



The main challenges discussed in a meeting with the Dubai Future Council on Transportation were as follows:

## 1. The absence of a global standard to address the virus in a public transport setting

- There is no unified global standard or methodology to address the risk of the virus spreading in the transport sector.
- Some countries have completely shut down their metro and tram facilities, while most countries have preferred to reduce services.

#### 2. The possibility of several waves of pandemic

- Hong Kong has faced this challenge and other countries could possibly face it.
- Lessons can be learned from successful practices of countries such as Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong as they have faced similar crises previously (such as SARS in 2003).

### 3. The degree of readiness to deal with coronavirus in different sectors

- Experts explained that the degree of most sectors' readiness was 2 out of 10.
- They agreed that the degree of readiness of the transport sector was 4 out of 10, because the transport sector is dynamic and flexible in nature and has benefitted from existing contingency plans to anticipate a range of potential disruptions.
- Experts emphasized that, based on the data, the degree of Dubai's readiness is similar to that of other leading economies such as Taiwan and Singapore, even though Dubai was not previously exposed to the SARS crisis.

#### 4. The sterilization mechanism

 Sterilization programs are implemented manually, and there is an opportunity to automate them.



Image Source: WAM



The speed with which people's lifestyles have been affected has led to many changes within the public transportation sector. The social distancing and lockdowns implemented globally have led to a steep drop in revenues across different sectors but have also presented new opportunities to re-imagine familiar economic activities. In particular, countries now have a unique opportunity to re-imagine the transportation system and move it towards a safer, more resilient, equitable and seamless experience.<sup>8</sup>

For example, the Dubai Roads and Transport Authority (RTA) has recently partnered with Dubai-based companies that offer online shopping services to deliver orders to customers using Dubai Taxi vehicles and franchised taxis, thereby re-skilling labor to match high demand jobs.

The current reduction in transportation demand could also be an opportunity to introduce and pilot projects that in normal circumstances would disturb the traffic flow, such as self-driving vehicles.

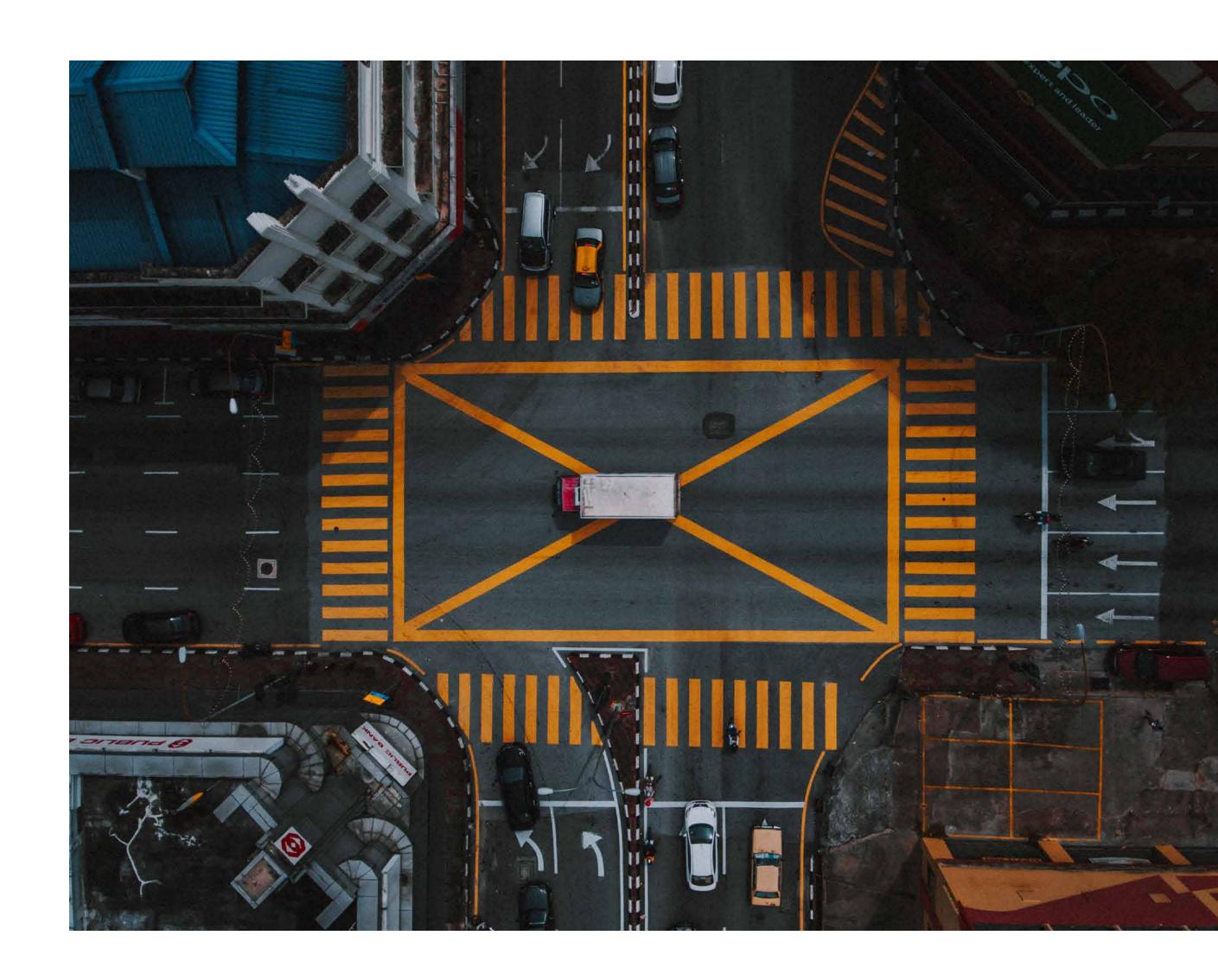
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Papandreou, T., "Is The Coronavirus The Transportation Industry's Opportunity?", Forbes, 2020

### LOOKING AHEAD

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- 1. Use drones and robots to reduce numbers of human operators, hence reducing costs.
- 2. Reuse parking lots for other activities, in coordination with health or social services.
- 3. Take the opportunity to promote soft mobility modes such as cycling and scooters. This can be done through expansion of soft mobility modes and investment in related infrastructure.
- 4. Study the impact of free transport services in the city.
- 5. Develop scenarios to prepare for potential new waves of the pandemic.





# Short to long term insights (post COVID-19)

- 1. Investment in a technology-driven economy.
- 2. Invest in autonomous mobility modes and infrastructure for passengers and goods delivery.
- 3. Enhance use of big data analytics to track passengers' travel patterns.
- 4. Develop new policies and regulations in transportation sector, such as regulations to manage active modes during the crisis and to manage cycle lanes and sidewalks.