Building Mobility Justice in Informal Transport: Theory, Policy and Practice

Tamara Kerzhner, UC Berkeley, City and Regional Planning

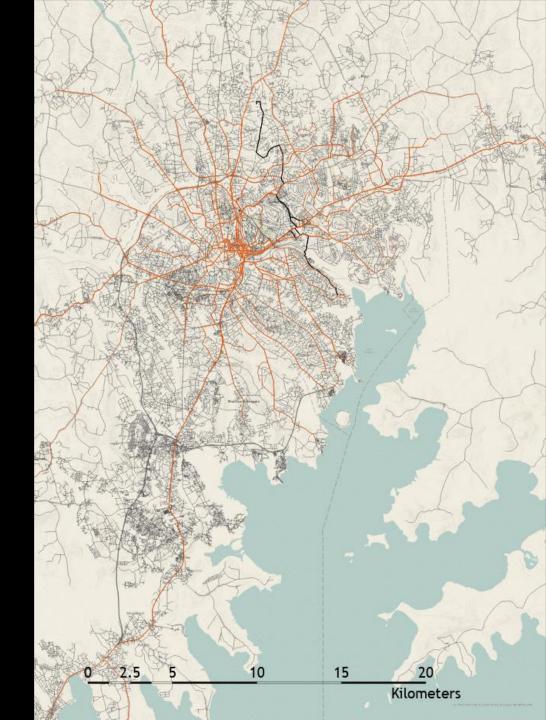


New minibus route, Kampala, Uganda, March 2023



Kampala, Uganda:

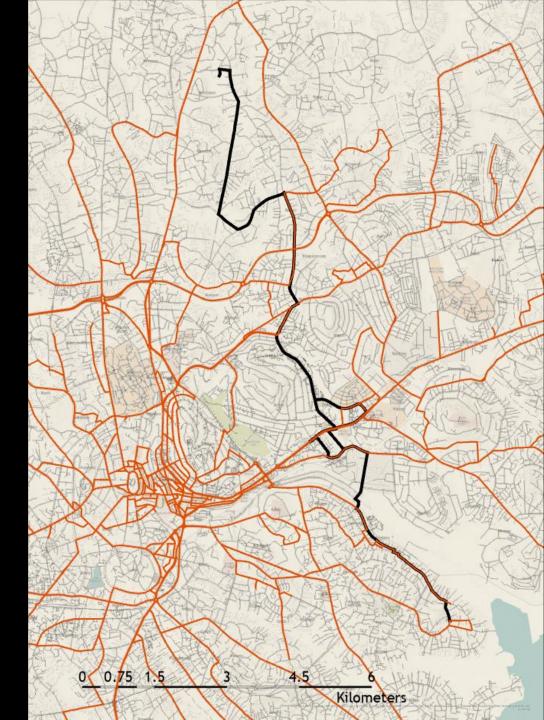
Population:0.5 Million, 19801.2 Million, 20003.2 Million, 20207.0 Million, 2035



Transportation:

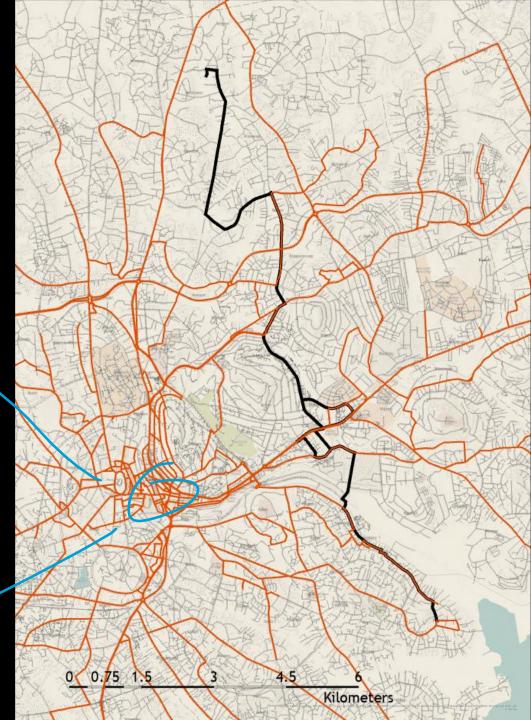
Walking – Over 50% of trips

Minibus taxis – 60-80% of trips Boda-boda – 10-20% of trips Private Car – 10-20%



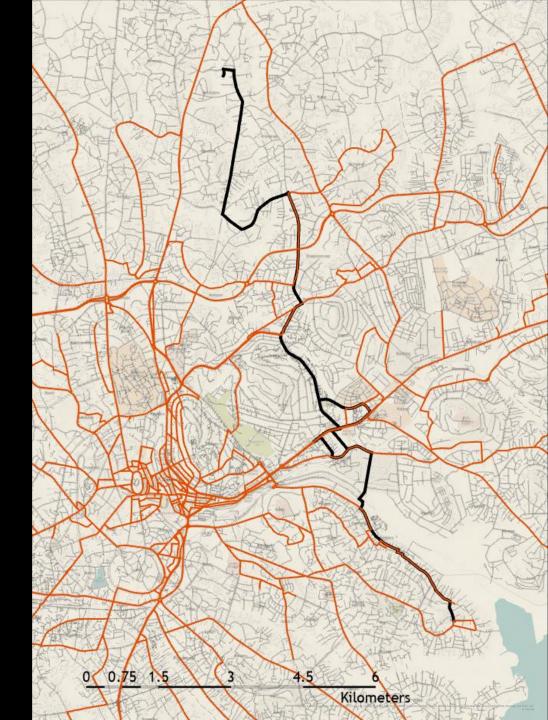
Radial Minibus Network:





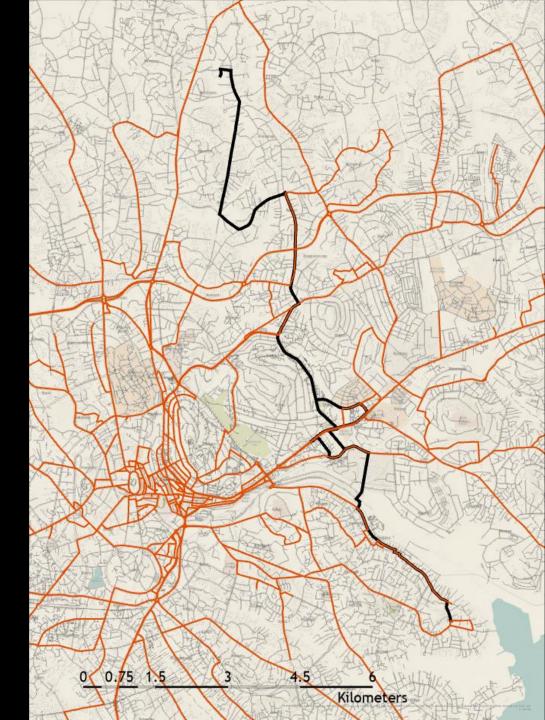
New Route: "counter-connectivity"





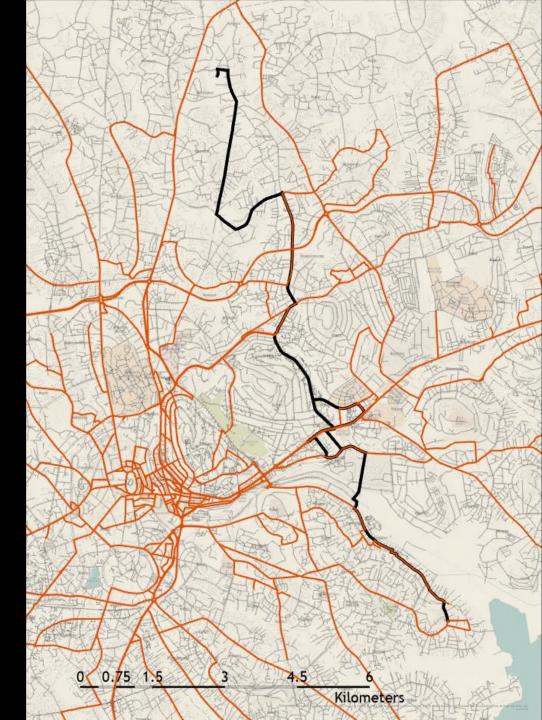
New Route:

- 17 km long (11 miles)
- 6-9 vehicles per day
- 500 4000 shillings per trip (0.18 – 1.46 CAD)



New Route: collaboration with minibus operators federation (UTOF)

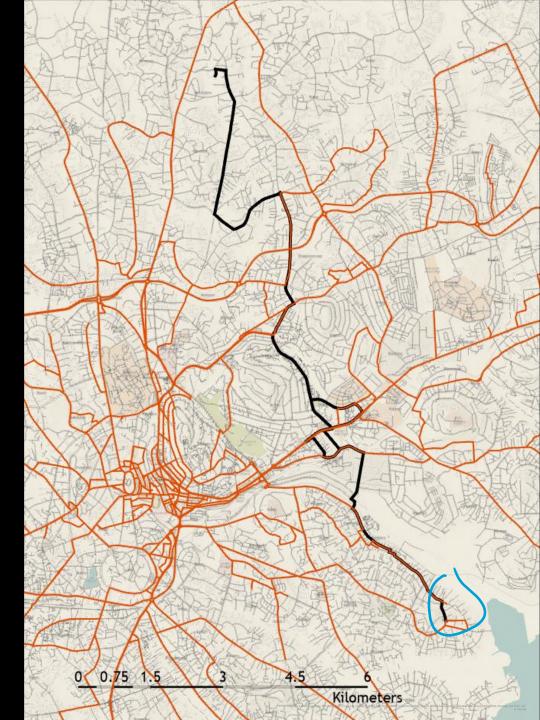




New Route:



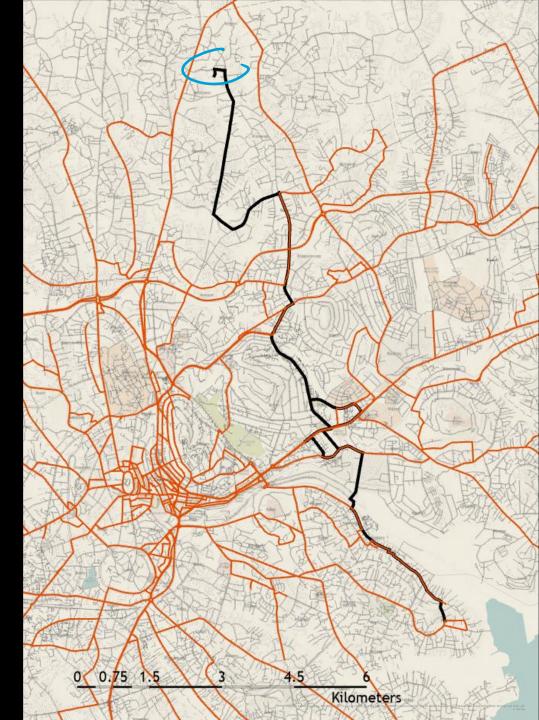
Informal settlement



New Route

Health Center





Planned Informality

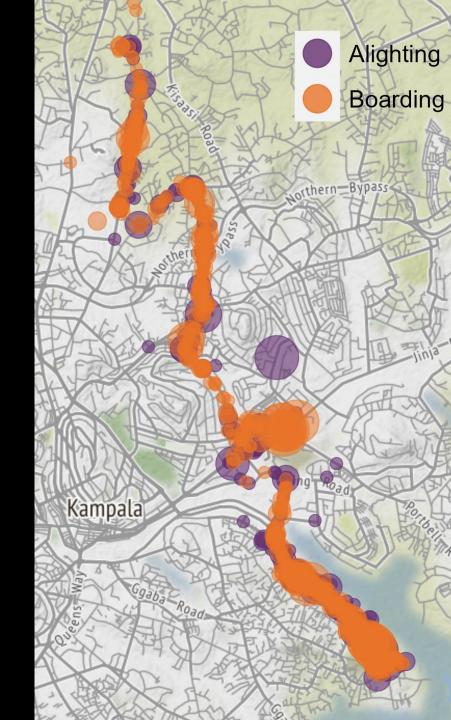
Drivers recruited from existing stages

Informal operating norms

Unscheduled (fill + go)

Subsidy paid per day worked,

declining over time



Planned Informality

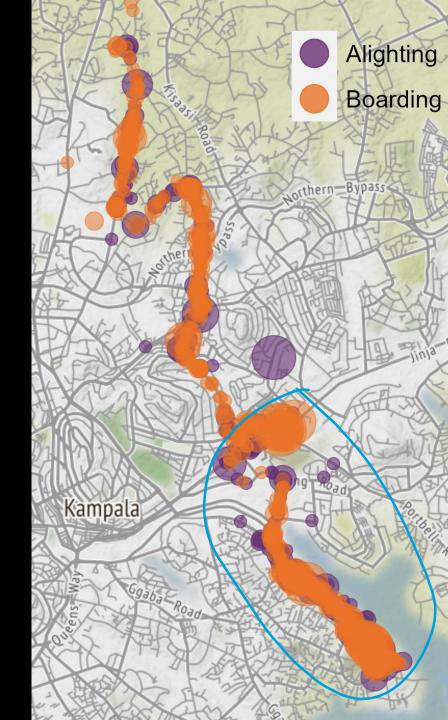
- 22 Operating days
- 4,000 passengers
- 3-4 Million shillings revenue



Planned Informality

•

Nakawa – Bukasa Section: Continuing Independent Operations



Background

What is informal transport?

What is mobility justice in informal transport?



Nairobi, Matatu 2 2021



شقرع مغلقو MATALON ST.



ופר רידנו, בו יהדה, אלובי, קצוה וורכוית,

כברי הזוה בזוכבי. שר שרוע דיזעון בכיזה ער דופערי

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נסיעה בתונית -----

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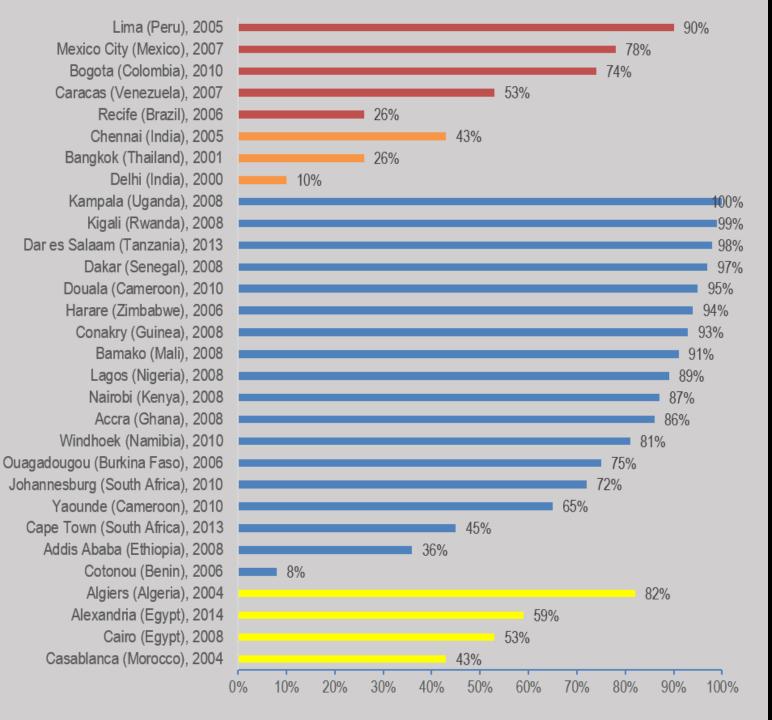
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Nov'moskovsk, Marshrutkii Ukraine, 2018

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The most common transport mode in the world?

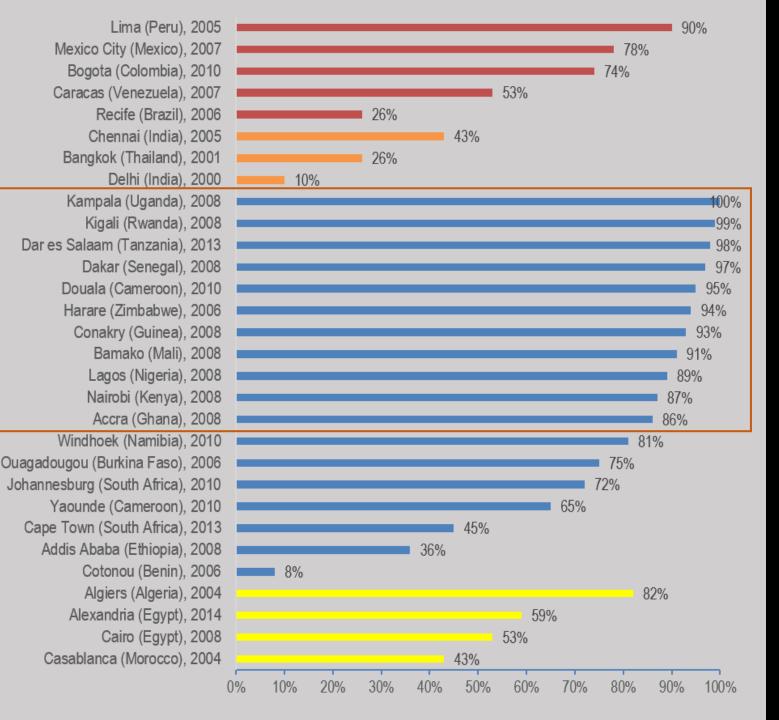


WRI, adapted from Behrens et al 2015

Mode share for 'informal transport'

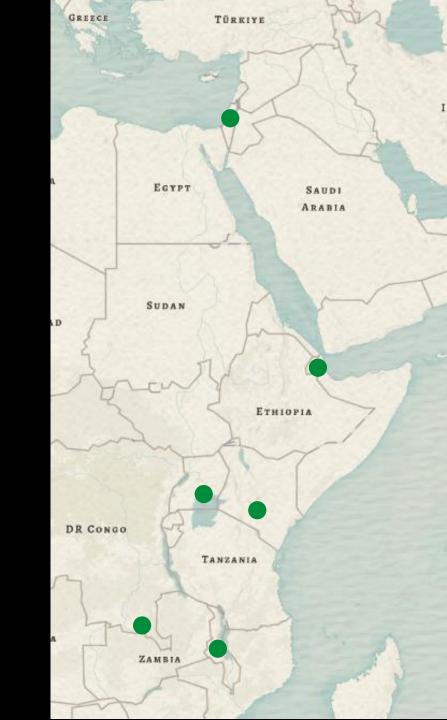
WRI, adapted from Behrens et al 2015 Mode share for 'informal transport'

- 1. Informal transport is not 'gap filling'!
- 2. Where are the 'secondary' cities?



Research Projects:

- East Jerusalem, Israel/Palestine, Paratransit politics and formalization
- Djibouti & Lubumbashi, DRC Transport network mapping and economics
- Lilongwe, Malawi Latent demand, gender, urban peripheries
- Nairobi Kampala Lilongwe Labor organization in informal transport



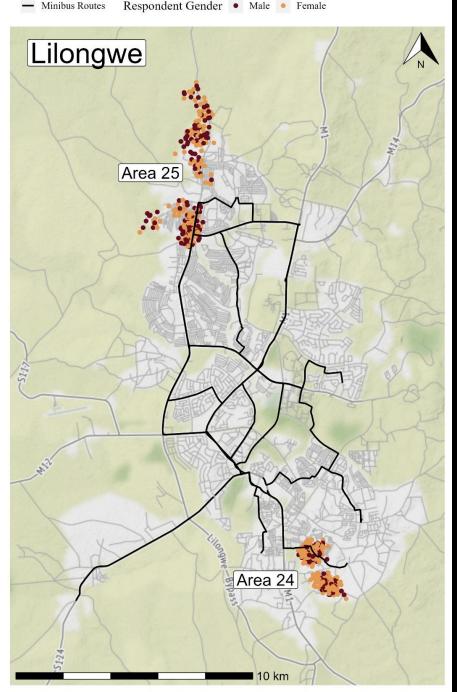
What are the effects for passengers?

Accessibility? Experience? Exclusion?



I would use a car. Is walking a go-to option for anyone? It is not. I dream of having a car one day. After I retire, the first thing I am purchasing is a car. This is the first thing I am buying. I have never doubted this. I do not have money now, but even my children know that I shall park a car here one day. I always tell them that this space is reserved for my car.

Woman, 54, Teacher Lilongwe, Malawi Locations of Households Surveyed (Approximate)



Missed a medical visit in the past 6 months because of travel:

29% of men 37 % of women

Missed a family or social visit in the past 6 months because of travel:

60% of men, 60% of women I would most definitely visit my friends. I f ail to visit them when they are sick and I always feel bad, but what can I do?

Female, 28, Casual Labourer

I love music. I want to go to a Black Missionaries show when they are in town. But I need transport to get there. At the same time, I have children to take care of [...] when you are determined, you travel, even though the travel cost is high. But the only trips I avoid are social and entertainment trips like music concerts.

Male, 43, Tailor



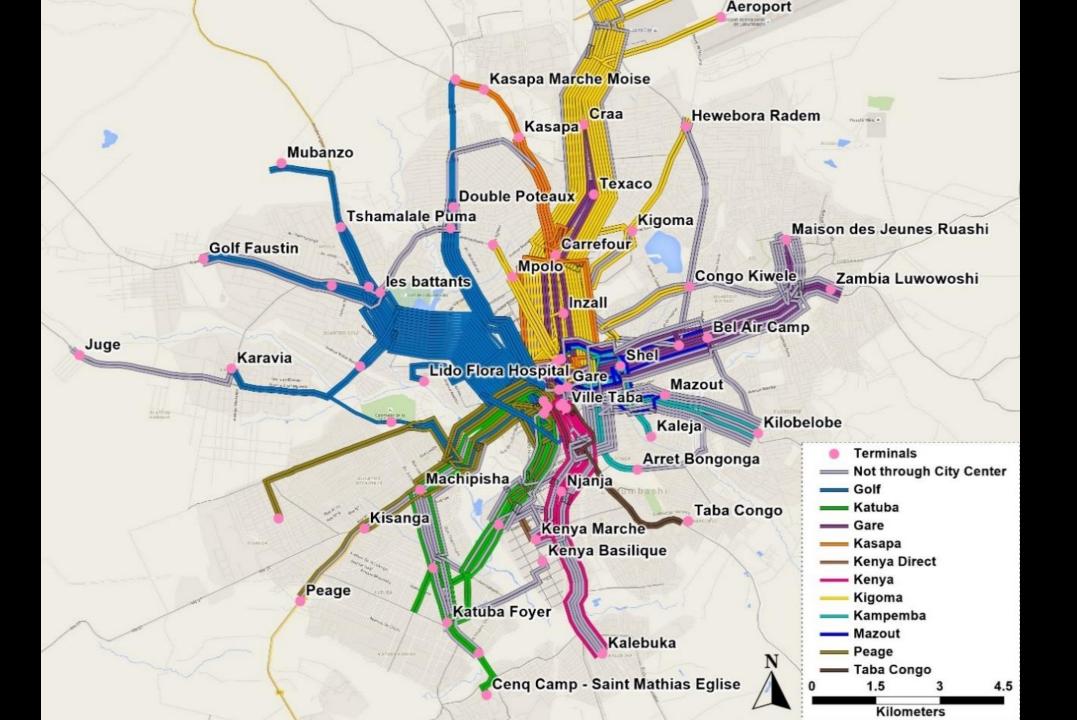
Demand Side - Passengers

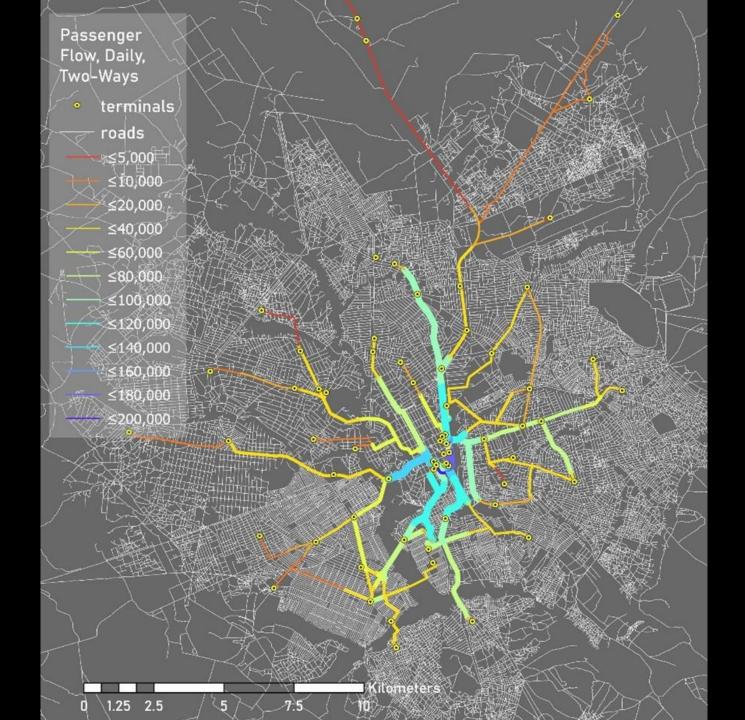
- Safety
- Comfort & dignity
- Harassment
- Congestion & Inefficiency
- Emissions & Pollution
- Expensive
- Connectivity and Access?



Demand Side - Passengers

- Safety
- Comfort & dignity
- Harassment
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- Emissions & Pollution
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- Connectivity and Access?





Drivers Labour Conditions:

- Driver pays daily lease to vehicle owner ("The Target System")
- Driver pays all daily operating costs
- Only keeps profit above the lease
 >> Regardless of earnings



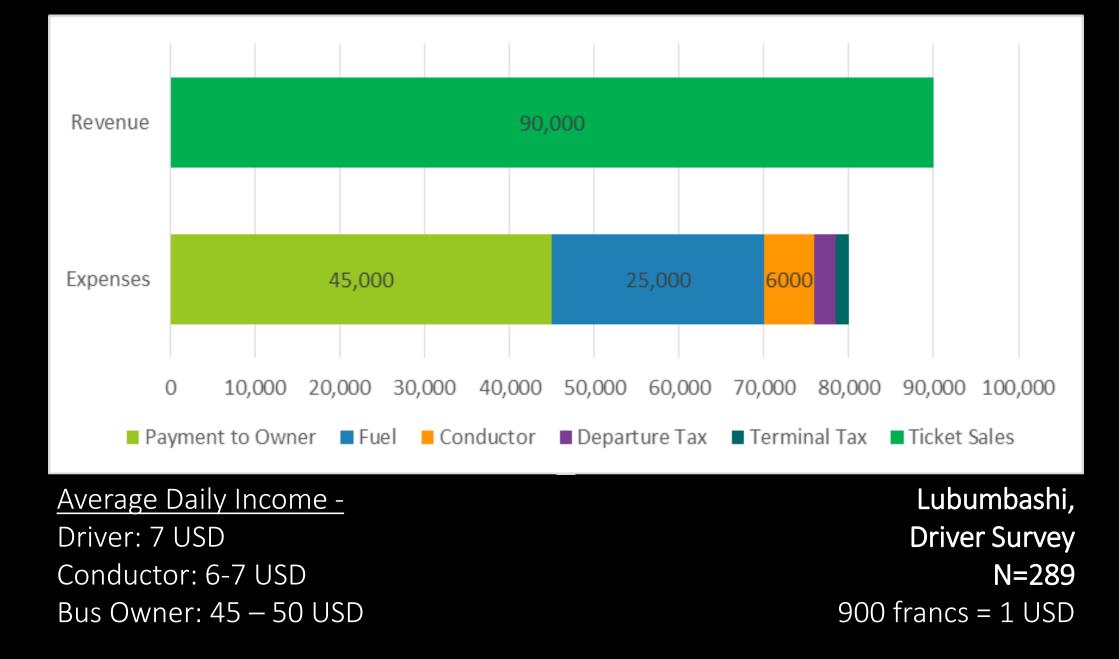
Drivers Labour Conditions:

Informal: Dependence on vehicle owner >>>> but carriage of all risk.

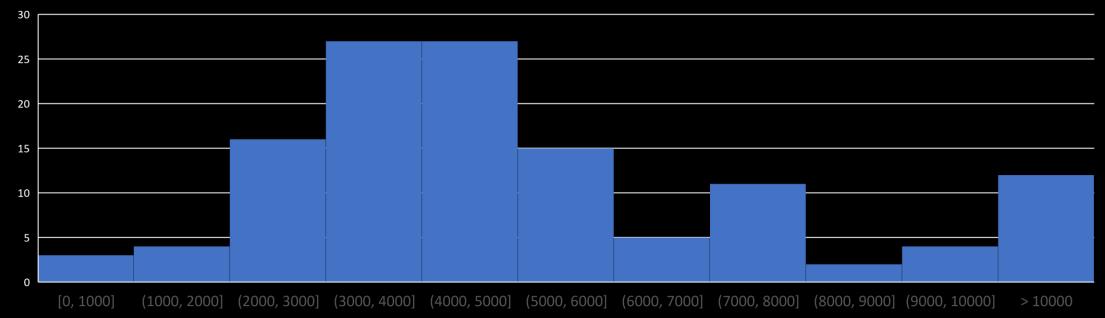
No recourse to labour law or protections

No Employer-Employee relationship





Daily Take-Home After Target+Expenses (2 people)



(1000 francs = 5.5 US Dollars)

Average pay – 7-10 USD per person, **18, 20 hour work days** Legit operating expenses – Khat and Coca Cola

Djibouti, 2019-2020

"I get concerned because sometimes I overwork and I am usually stressed when things do not work out on the road that day...It is too much and I believe it is the reason I will die so fast."

Minibus Driver, Lilongwe

Routes - Metropolitan Desire Paths?



Metropolitan Desire Paths?

Competition, In-tune to local travel needs, Individual driver responsiveness and flexibility?



Metropolitan Desire Paths?

How are new informal transport routes formed?

Nairobi – Kampala - Lilongwe



Who decides where the bus goes?

Drivers? Owners? Passengers?



"Most of us drivers are used to certain routes. We make money on these routes and there is no need to search out new routes. Why should we?"

Driver, **Lilongwe**

Market Limits and Failures

Coordination failure:

- Multiple small firms/operators settle in a poor equilibrium
- No incentive to invest in development in vehicles, service quality or varied markets
- Difficult to to pool resources
- No protection from competition on new investments

Market Limits and Failures

Hotelling's Law (Hotelling, 1929):

- Competing businesses cluster > searching out the densest area of the market
- For competing transport vehicles > preference for popular corridors > gaps in low density locations



"It is in our culture - if a new stage, a new branch, is to start, this must be done by the mother-stage of that area."

National Association Management Member, Kampala







KILLETON CO IMUTER SERVICES SACCO LTD.

P.O Box 19127 - 00100, Nairobi. Office: 020-2166031 Mobile: 0727 -555 375 Email: killetonsa2010@gmail.com

16th January 2019

The Director, Registration and licensing, National Transport and Safety Authority, P.O BOX NAIROBI.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR ROUTE EXTENSION FROM KIBERA TO ST. MARY'S LANG'ATA

The above matter refers;

Killeton Commuter Services Sacco operates its passenger service vehicles from Town-

Westlands-Kileleshwa-Lavington-Yaya and Kibera. The Sacco currently has 112 public services

The Sacco requests for a route extension as per the above subject to enable it meet its customers' needs besides decongesting the CBD as this route will not be terminating within CBD We are fully committed to compliance, partnership and obedient to traffic rules and regulations

even as we humbly wait for your positive consideration Thanking you in advance.

Yours Faithfully

Jairus O. Omusikoyo

Secretary

2010: Government requires matatus to organize into route-based associations (SACCOs)

>>> Creates professional management class

>>> take initiative on route creation

Labor rights eroded between gov. and vehicle owners

Mob; 0782-848400 P.O. Box. 0757-171344 241 OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN CENTRAL ZONE LC1 Komamboga Parish, Kawempe Division, Kampala District Our Ref. CZ 24 Date: 27/ Jan 295 Your Ref: " The Chrisman and Executive Mperense stage - Old Taxi Park Rampab. ATTIN TO SSEWALINTE Juma Six RE KEQUEST TO EXTENT YOUR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE TO KOMAMBOUN CENTRAL I salute four and Commend The transporter tion Services four offer to our people lans writing to request four to extend four transportation services to the people of our ares is due to the high population and accessibility hearth services since not have a koca Hearth (Whole population need an early transport . Besid Other parts of Kampale, we are The only peo, Dho are in hundle veguart Jukali Noah Therek 1 Carment

RE: REQUEST TO EXTENT YOUR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES TO CENTRAL

I salute and you and commend you for the transportation service you offer to our people.

I am writing to request you to expand your transportation services to the people of our area. This is due to its high population and accessibility of health services, since we have a KCCA Health center, whose population need an early transport. Besides other parts of Kampala we are the only people who are left behind.

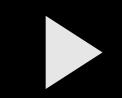
So please accept our humble request,

Lilongwe	Kampala	Nairobi
National-level associations of passengers, workers, owners	Worker-based associations at route level to national union.	Owner-based SACCOs at route level.
No investment in new routes	Start-up costs from drivers and management at stages	Start-up costs from owners, via SACCO
Conflict primarily between drivers and rent-seeking factions from outside transport industry	Conflict between drivers and stages avoided by regional associations	Competition/conflict between SACCOs tacitly accepted as norm
Little expansion	(Slow) expansion to new locations	Focus on competition for existing corridors

New minibus route, Kampala, Uganda, March 2023



"Overcoming Coordination Failures in informal Urban Transport Services"



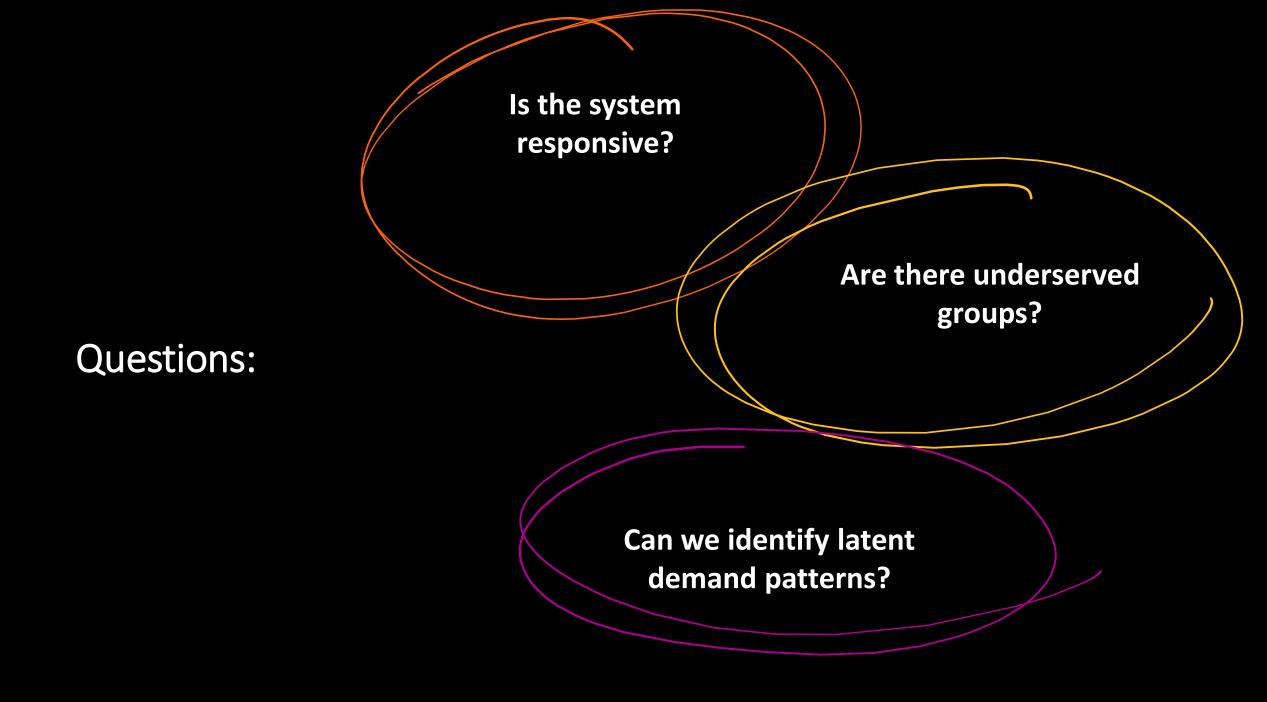


"Overcoming Coordination Failures in informal Urban Transport Services"



Berkeley City & Regional Planning





Methods and Approaches:

Participation, community engagement, power **urban planning**

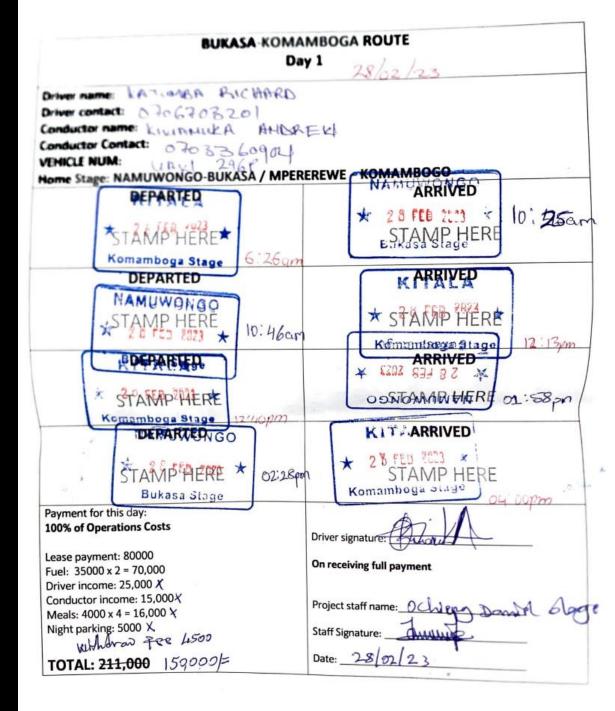
> Experimentation, randomcontrol trials, causality **development economics**

Findings

22 Operating days

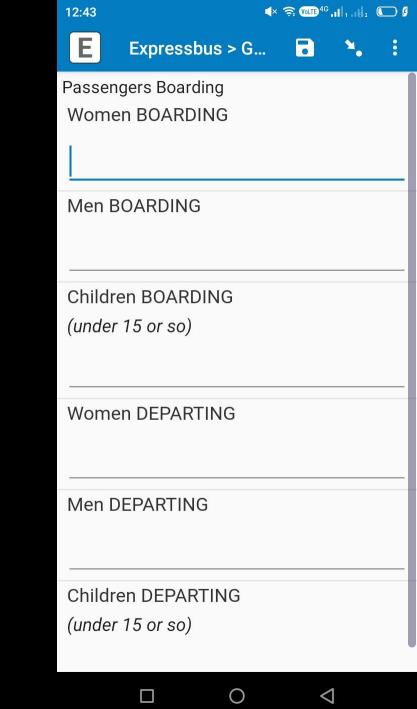
6 Feb – 8 March 2023

- ~4,000 passengers
- 541 trips
- 12 drivers (between 2 and 22 days)



Data Collection:

- On-Board passenger survey, n=540
- On/off GPS locations, n=1,598, 71% with GPS coordinate
- Conductor's passenger + fare record
- Follow-up interviews with passengers, 25
- Follow-up Interviews with operators & drivers, 9



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Findings

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Iteration, Extraction and Control

GPS On-off locations



Findings

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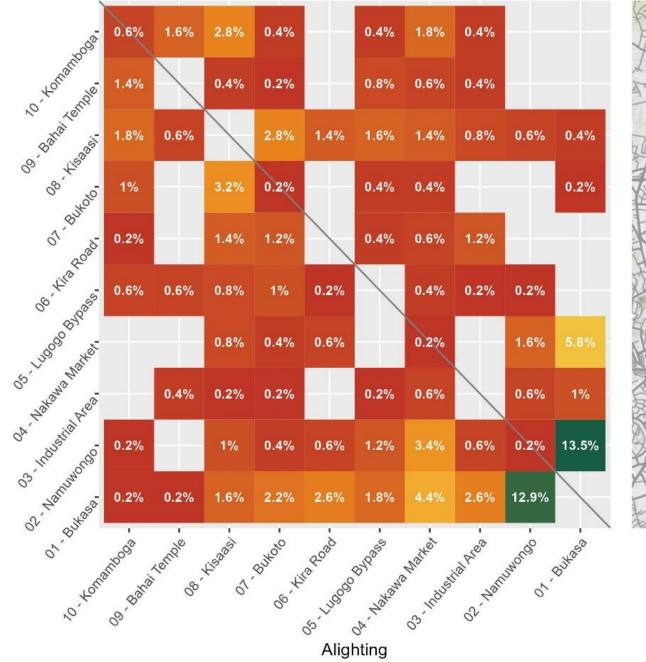
Did anybody need this thing?

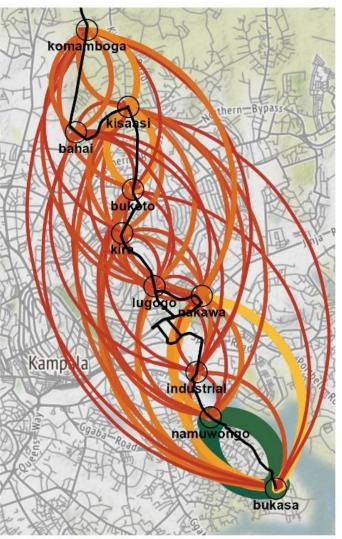
GPS On-off locations



New Paratransit Route Passengers

Boarding





On-Board Survey N=541

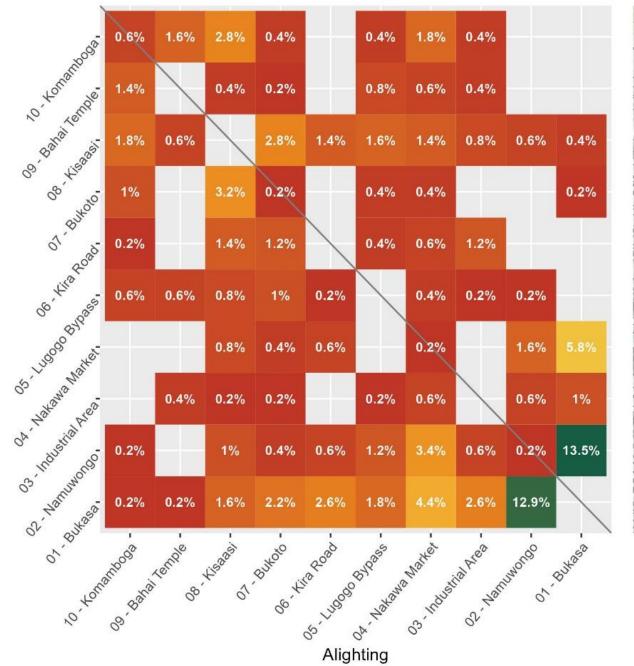
GPS count Boardings N = 1,598

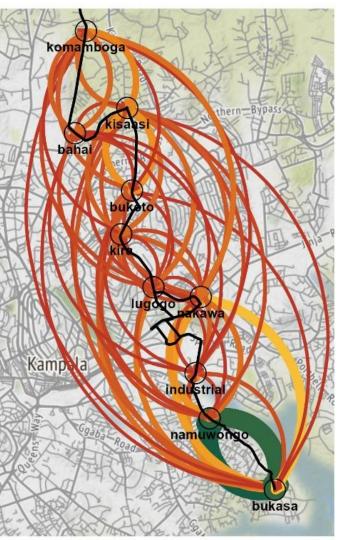
Conductors N = 2,893

Origins and Destinations

New Paratransit Route Passengers

Boarding





~ 150-200 Per day

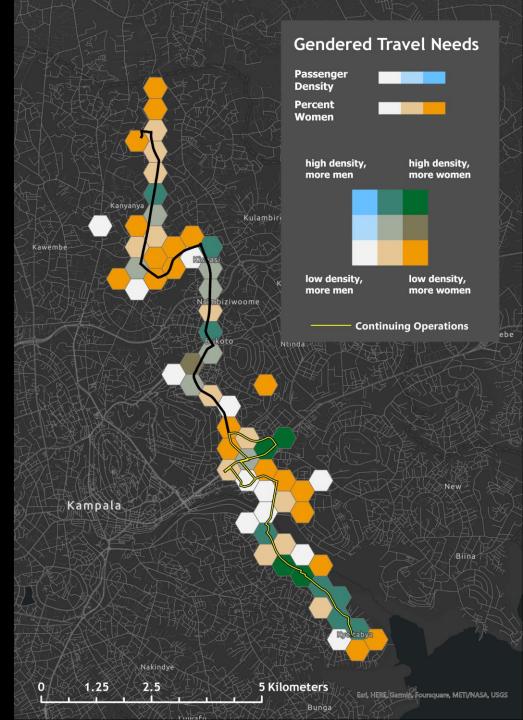
Stable over time (?)

Origins and Destinations

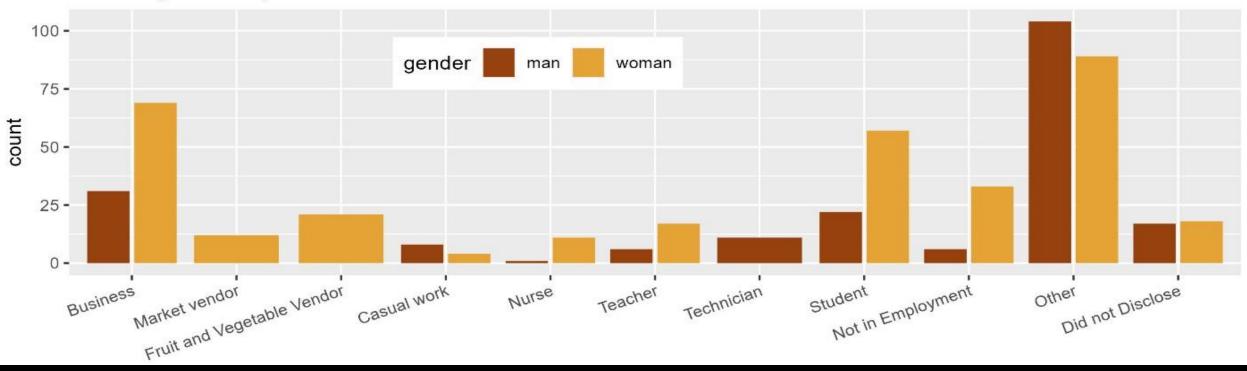
Gendered Mobility Gap

- Women 60% of all adult passengers
- 13% of women traveling with children
- 3% of men

• Spatial concentration of women's travel

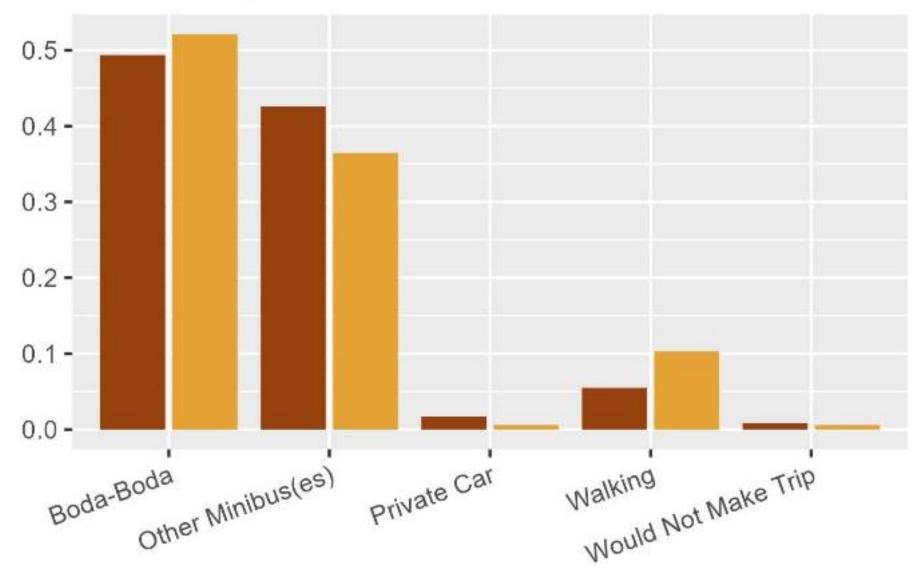


Passenger Occupation



More women Concentrated in fewer occupations: informal trade and street vendors Teachers, nurses, students, domestic work, stay-at-home

Previously, how would you make this trip? only passengers making trips in new locations

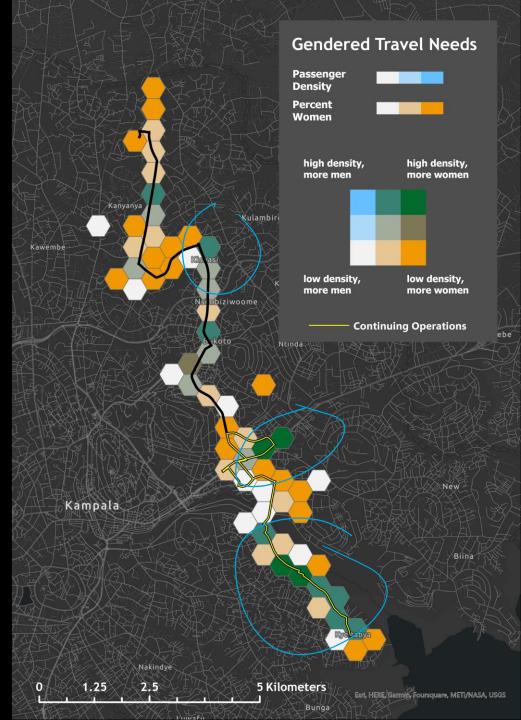


Women:

Twice as likely to replace a walking trip

Gendered Mobility Gap

Market Vendors









Before, the experience was really bad...[bodas] ask 5,000-7,000/=, yet you also don't have the money and the business you have can't pay rent, transport, school fees, food. In the end you feel bad about it. Even if you plead to them to take you at a reduced cost, they arrogantly respond to you. It hurts me so much.

...sometimes sunshine is too much, then other times there is rain, yet you're seated on a boda. You reach home with mud splash, dirty and disgusted, yet you first have to sell your merchandise before you go home. But a customer would feel disgusted to look at you. During rainy days, we would be so dirty.

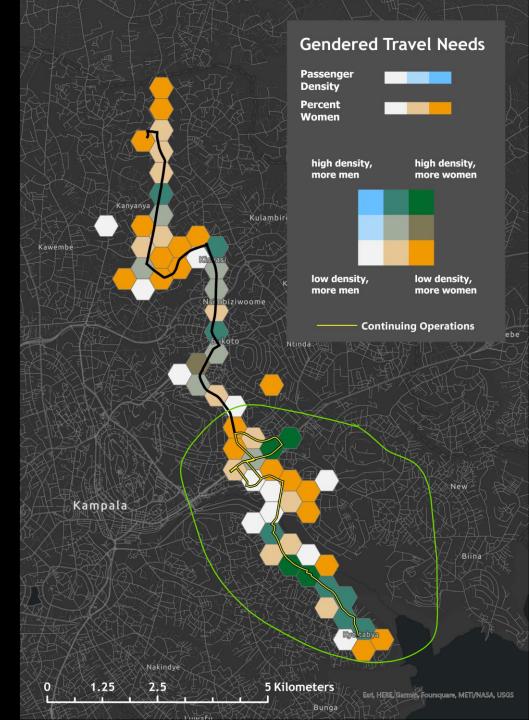
Market Vendor, Bukasa Area

When we got taxi, we travelled happily. If there was someone to record us during that moment, you would have heard how women were happy!!!

Market Vendor, Bukasa Area

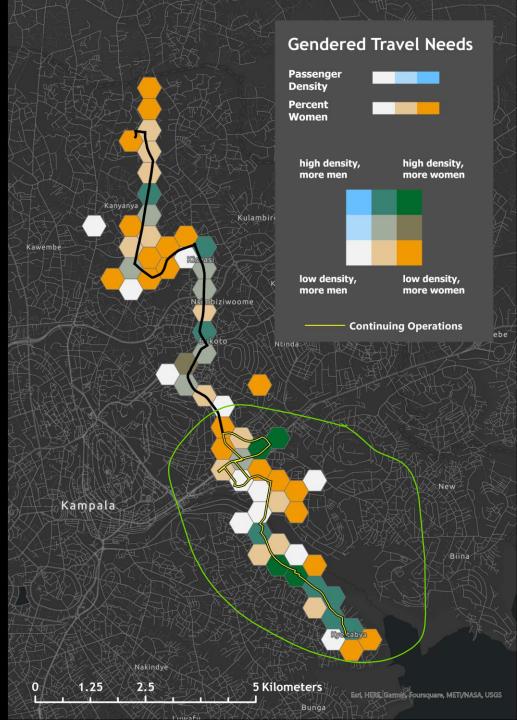
Gendered Mobility Gap

- Up to 80% cost savings for vendors
- Merchandise and safety v. Bodas
- Robbery and harassment walking
- Service area continuing independently



For Operating Stage:

• 5 - 10% new passengers after 2 months



Findings

Mobility, Demand and Gender

Iteration, Extraction and Control

GPS On-off locations



Findings

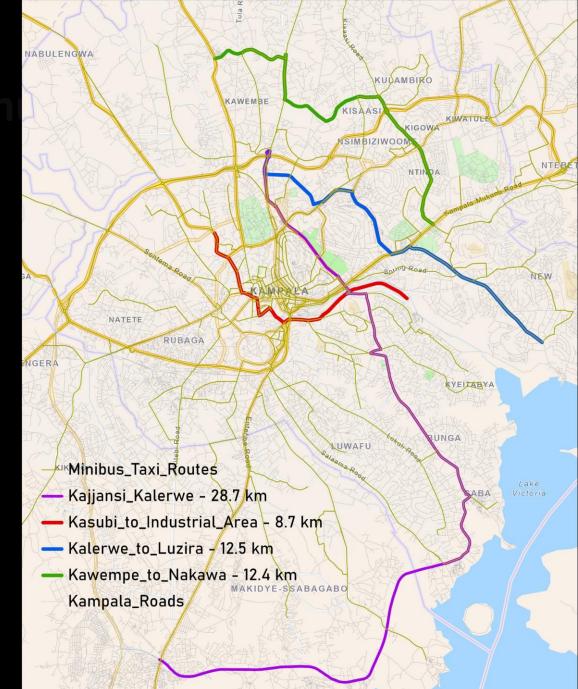
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Why wasn't this there before?

GPS On-off locations

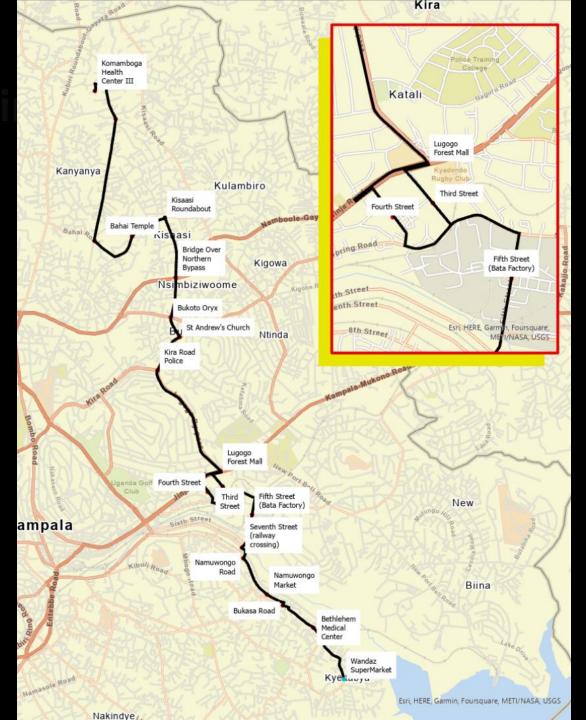


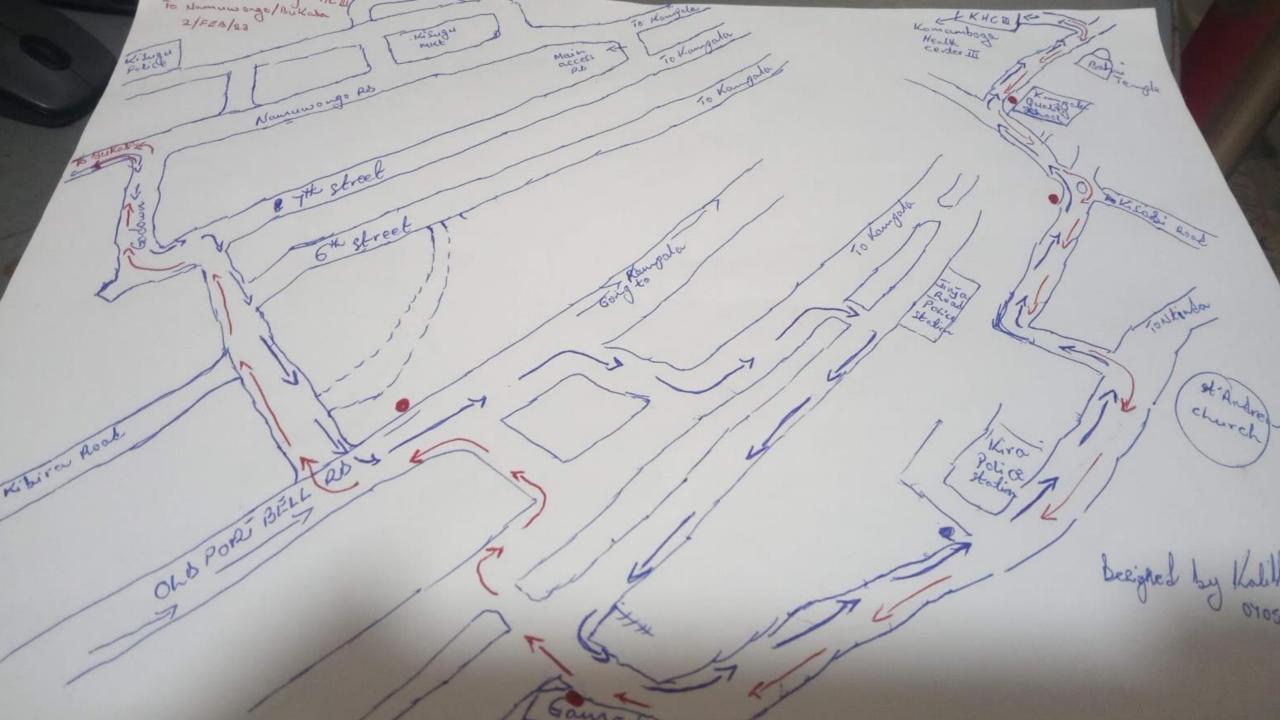
Iteration, Experimentation, Communication



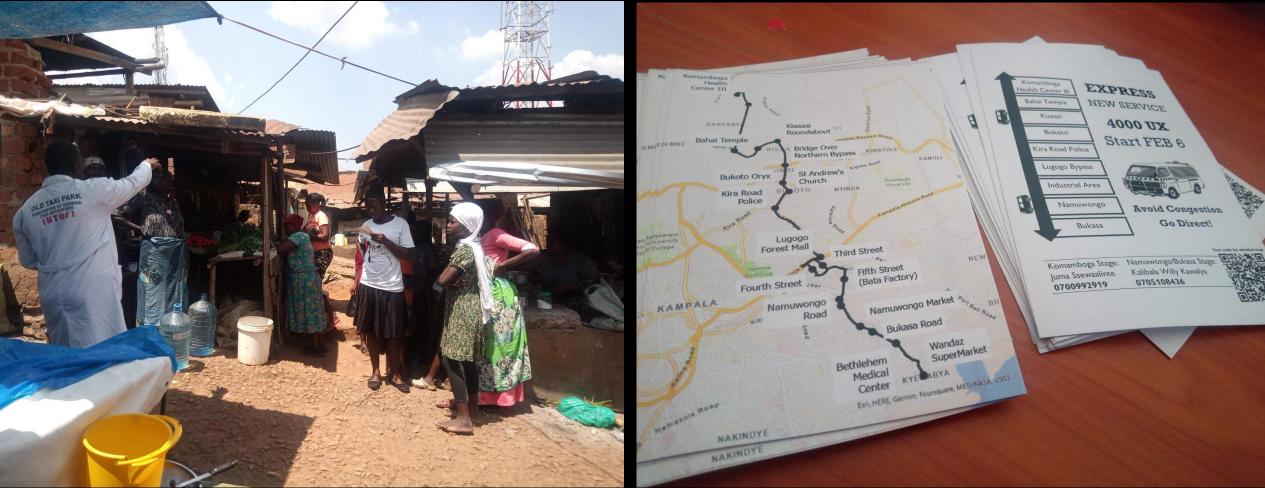


Iteration, Exper





Iteration, Experimentation, Communication



Nakawa Market Stage: Invisible (at first)(to us)

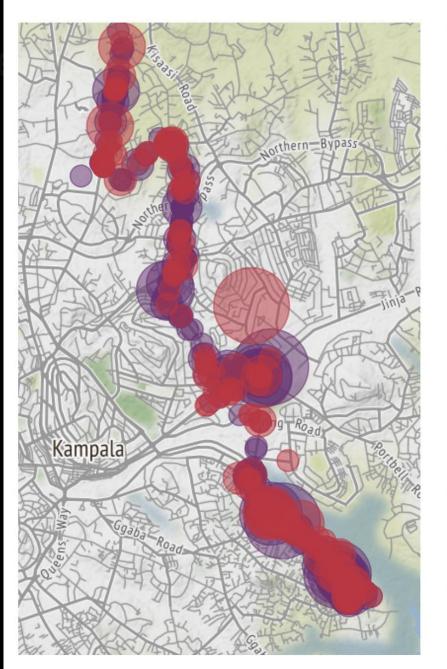
1 day: Requested Informally

1 week: Regular stop

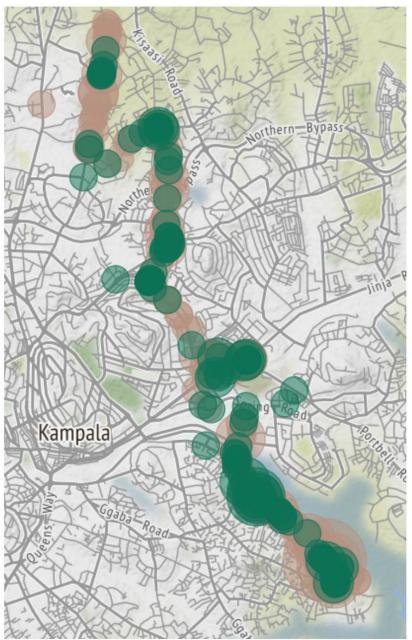
2 weeks: Established Stage

3 weeks: operating rights formally(-ish) purchased

Women Boarding



Men Boarding



Subsidy

Daily operating payment:

57 USD on day 140 USD day 22(Further declines requested)

Advertisement (~500 USD)

Defacto – management and enforcement

Initial subsidy:	Shillings	USD
Vehicle Lease	80,000	21.6
Fuel (per two return trips)	70,000	18.9
Overnight Parking	5,000	1.4
Meals (Driver and Conductor)	16,000	4.3
Take-home Driver	25,000	6.8
Take-home Conductor	15,000	4.1
Total	211,000	57.0

Extraction



We literally picked no now until Namuwongo and we picked 3. Sad thing even the money Andrew made on his way to Komamboga, some traffic police man took it from us 03:30

Extraction efforts by:

- Police
- "Touts" in intermediate stops
- Other (non functioning!) operators
- OWN operators
- Higher-ups in the transport industry
- Layers of urban bureaucracy

Once New Stage Established: Operators putting in money, time, labor, management

- Stage rights, 250 USD
- Advertising radio and signs
- Circulating vehicles from established routes
- Managing and overseeing compliance

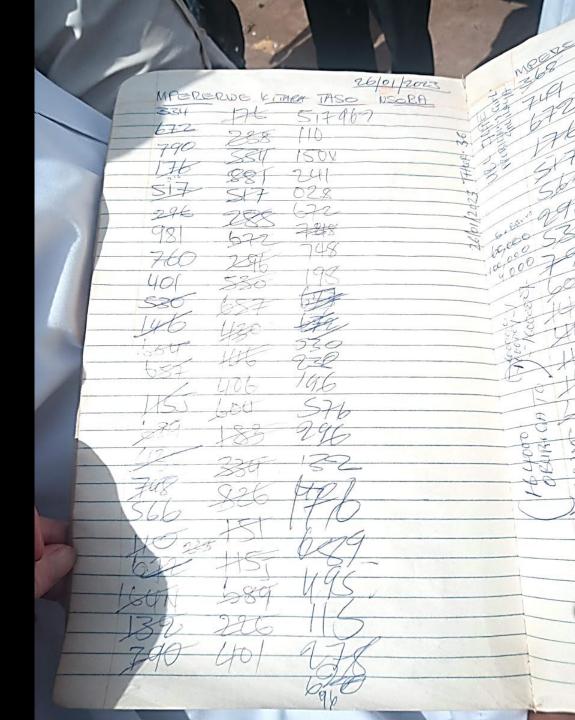
Further question/expansion:

Is this widespread or a random spot? Other cities?

Are there benefits for drivers?

What is the general equilibrium effect on the transport network?

Full scale RCT



Yes, there is a need! We are many. What took you so long?



Thank you!

tamarak@berkeley.edu