

# Lessons Learned on Covid 19 Related Lockdowns

2 June 2022





# Background

### 1 to 23 March 2020

- International and local media reports on looming pandemic
- All Gautrain and bus operations were continued
- Train timetables developed to ramp down services to allow disinfecting after each train and bus trip
- Steady decline in ridership
- Awareness announcements and communication to passengers
- Sanitising measures at stations
- Additional cleaning staff sourced for stations, trains and buses
- Ridership decreased as public perception of risk increased

	Date 🔻	DOW	GPS	% Change Prev	% Change Prev Weel				Date 🔻	DOW 🔻	APS	% Change Prev	% Change Prev	
	2020/03/09	Mon	52758						2020/03/09	Mon	3659			
	2020/03/10 1	Гue	49935	-5,35%					2020/03/10	Tue	3372	-7,84%		
	2020/03/11	Ned	49411	-1,05%					2020/03/11	Wed	3559	5,55%		
	2020/03/12 1	ſhu	48708	-1,42%					2020/03/12	Thu	3632	2,05%		
	2020/03/13 F	ri	48278	-0,88%					2020/03/13	Fri	4003	10,21%		
	2020/03/16	Vlon	40540	-16,03%	-23,16%				2020/03/16	Mon	2388	-40,34%	-34,74%	
	2020/03/17 1	ſue	30734	-24,19%	-38,45%				2020/03/17	Tue	1980	-17,09%	-41,28%	
	2020/03/18	Ned	24566	-20,07%	-50,28%				2020/03/18	Wed	1615	-18,43%	-54,62%	
	2020/03/19 1	[hu	21099	-14,11%	-56,68%				2020/03/19	Thu	1314	-18,64%	-63,82%	
	2020/03/20 F	ri	20152	-4,49%	-58,26%				2020/03/20	Fri	1302	-0,91%	-67,47%	
	2020/03/23	Vlon	16309	-19,07%	-59,77%				2020/03/23	Mon	765	-41,24%	-67,96%	
	2020/03/24	lue	13670	-16,18%	-55,52%				2020/03/24	Tue	715	-6,54%	-63,89%	
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# Background

### 23 to 27 March 2020

- National Lockdown announced on 23 March 2020
- Planning for Two scenarios
  - Essential Service
  - No Service
- Minister's Announcement suspending all rail services
- Regulations under Disaster Management Act became applicable
- Movements limited to essential goods and services
- Moving to lockdown
  - Unions and employees informed
  - Essential staff identified
  - System remained live
  - 400 security staff active on system
  - Around 40 operational and maintenance staff
  - Two trains per day to be run to check operational and system integrity
  - Maintenance staff on standby





### 28 March 2020 – 3 May 2020

- Level 5 Lockdown
- No train or bus services run
- Focus on security of system
- Preparation for reopening on 4 May 2020
- Business continuity plans implemented and worked well





### 4 May 2020 to 28 February 2021

- Recommencing Operations
- Level to Level 1 and back again as second and third waves hit
- Active measures in place:
  - Hand sanitisers available at all stations, spatial separation measures are in place on all platforms with decals indicating standing and sitting areas for passengers
  - Seats on trains and buses were closed off so that only 50% of seats may be used to maintain suitable distances between passengers
  - Trains and buses are disinfected with SABS approved products after each trip as well as cleaned and disinfected every night at the depots
  - All PPE for staff was put in place
  - Masks are compulsory and security focuses on this in trips on trains and buses
  - OR Tambo Airport Station reopened on 15 June 2020
  - Thermal scanning and spray booth ran for 6 weeks at 2 stations before being shut down end May 2020 on advice of Corona Virus Council



## **Background** 4 May 2020 to 28 February 2021









## Background

### 4 May 2020 to 28 February 2021

















### World Bank Global Benchmarking Report

- November 2020 Report Compiled by World Bank comparing Gautrain with global practice in the pandemic by doing review of best practice concerning operational measures under public transport systems around the world
- It stated that:
  - "As with other public transport systems around the world, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Gautrain Rapid Rail Link (Gautrain)"
- It's main findings were:

"To manage the impact of COVID-19 related lockdown measures, operators are adapting to rapidly changing circumstances and are applying a "learning by doing" approach. Emerging good practice regarding operational measures for prevention of COVID-19 transmission, applying to both passengers and employees, which fall into six overall categories: *prevention; social distancing; protective equipment; sanitising; ventilation and communication*. As per the GMA's self-evaluation, it has adopted all recommended measures in these six categories"

"In the long-term, both contracting authorities and transport operators will need to more broadly reflect on how to deliver more resilient, sustainable and human centric mobility systems that attract demand and appropriately bridge revenue shortfalls suffered by transport operators. This will include considerations of risk allocation, force majeure provisions, the definition of a pandemic, as well as designing more innovative financing solutions for projects."



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

Focus on COVID-19 Impacts and Future Implications

Survey across 42 international metro systems



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

- Metro Demand during Covid 19 by region
  - Least impact and strongest recovery in Asia-Pacific until recent months
  - Metros in Mainland China have returned to near-normal levels of demand and continue to expand
  - Full closure in India for ~half of 2020 and in May/June 2021
  - North America remarkably consistent, with signs of slow but steady recovery emerging







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• Mode Comparison in North America showed buses and light rail recovered better than suburban rail and metro rail

- Similar (but slightly smaller) bus-metro differences generally observed in Europe
- Several interrelated factors drive this difference:
  - Trip length and purpose
  - Customer
    demographics
  - Home working opportunities
  - Network orientation
  - Alternatives (especially cars)



## **Cross Modal Comparison** Rail Lags Other Modes by 20-30%





## **Cross-Modal Comparison** The Midi-bus Success Story









### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

• Common Changes in Ridership patterns that were observed globally



 No consensus on leisure vs commuter journeys



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

Change in Service Approach – Enhanced Cleaning

#### London Underground



#### Metro Rio



#### Hong Kong MTR

We have enhanced infection preventative measures, to prevent the spread of Coronavirus



#### New York NYCT





#### Seoul Metro





### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

Change in Service Approach – Customer Information



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

Change in Service Approach – Permitted Travel







Metro de Lisboa



### Avoid traveling at rush hours

If your commitment allows it, whenever you can do not travel at rush hours, because you are more conducive to crowding people. Choose to travel in the hours of the least movement of customers.



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

Change in Service Approach – Crowd Control Measures

### **Most Metros:**

Audio announcements (PAs)/ passenger information displays (PIDs)

Distancing markings / paint in ticket halls, corridors and platforms



Manual fare gate limits

Posters and signage



One way systems, including separate entries and exits to divide flows

Dedicated stewards/ ambassadors

Distancing stickers on train floors

### Some Metros:

#### Seat markings/cordons



Queue/ group entry system outside station

Encourage digital / advanced / touch-free fare payments



#### Few Metros:

Widened pavements outside busy stations

Seats/areas near to driver cordoned off



Mobile stewards in trains to enforce distancing

Social distancing tracker to re-distribute stewards to busiest stations



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Change in Service Approach – Crowding Information

### Washington WMATA Using Google GTFS-Realtime

- Predicted occupancy available on Google
   Maps since December
- Three crowding categories:
- 'Not crowded' (many seats available)
- 'Few seats available'
- 'Full'
- Crowding definitions can be adjusted as requirements change



### Sydney COVID-Safe Travel Notifications

- Opt-in advanced personalised alerts notify user of:
- Disruptions that may affect your trip
- Predicted occupancy information
- COVID rules and policies
- Notifications 30 minutes before regular train
   based on recent travel patterns



Your trip departing from Central Station As at 09:41, space is available for physical distancing. Services to St Peters are on time departing every 15 minutes. Look for the green dots.



## **Oustomer Intent – Driver based analysis**

**Customer Intent** - What are the thoughts directing a **customers'** decisions or actions toward a particular event.

The in-the- moment purpose

Trend based analysis vs. External driver-based analysis is highly valuable in helping understand the true value-drivers or levers of the Gautrain, and how changes in these drivers can impact future Gautrain outcomes. (as opposed to assumption-based planning)

Customer Intent is the External Driver that is being **analysed**. This is where international best practice is currently





## **External-Driver Based Analysis**

#### **Passenger Supply & Demand Analytics: GPS Route**



- Timetable Gautrain schedule
- Actual Demand Customer Intent from whensbusy customer intent app
- Supply 4 or 8 car train
- Train Schedule



## **Over-Crowding Management** Gautrip App Plug-in



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## **Over-Crowding Management** Measuring Beyond Covid-19



## International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

• Fare Changes and Promotions



### **Basic / Single Fares**

- 20% fare relief in 2020, 5% fare relief in 2021 (HK)
- Bus transfer discount (DC)
- Digital payment discount (RJ)



### **Off-Peak Fares**

- Flat, reduced weekend fares (DC)
- Discounted weekend travel cap (ST)



### Travel Cards and Season Tickets

- New wkend travel pass and 24-hr senior tickets (Tk)
- 40-50% discounts on all passes (DC)
- New 'flex' season tickets (Bs)



### **Cultural/ Events**

- Combined metro and attraction entry fare (Tk)
- Season ticket holders can use PT nationwide (Bn)
- Children travel free for summer (Nc)
- Free Labour Day weekend fares (Vc)
- 'Culture Ticket' with €1 donation (Bn)
- Promotional fares tied to in-station retail (Ot)



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

• Future Ridership



### International Trends in Metro Systems: Data and Strategic Options - Imperial College

• Future Ridership

The top 5 key factors to encourage active and inactive customers back onto London Underground (Sep/Oct 2020):

Active Customers			Inactive Customers					
1.	Value for money	1.	Enforced face coverings					
2.	Enforced face coverings	2.	Anti-viral deep cleaning					
3.	Real-time information about disruptions	3.	Enforced maximum capacity limits					
4.	Train frequency	4.	Enforced social distancing at stations					
5.	Enforced social distancing at stations	5.	Provision of hand gel					

The first trip back to the metro is key

Inactive customers feel that the metro is less safe than active customers

But it will take more than COVID-19 related policies to **recover and retain demand in long run** 

Once riding, customers have different priorities



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Conclusions

#### Metros are still essential

- ▶ No other way to move people in dense urban corridors
- ► Transport alternatives (e.g. cars) are not sustainable
- Even at much reduced demand, metros are still essential

#### Metros are long-term

- Infrastructure lasts a very long time
- Decisions have a long lifecycle (e.g. trains entering service today will very likely operate for the rest of my life!)
- Danger of making decisions with long impacts based on short-term conditions this is a typical problem for metros due to politics, now even more so due to the pandemic
- ▶ It is therefore in everyone's best interest to plan for metros to be successful







### **Ridership and Revenue**

• As at end April passenger demand was 45% of pre-Covid and Revenue was 52% of pre-Covid





## Conclusion

### **Key Lessons Learned**

- Globally rail and bus ridership was severely impacted by Covid 19
- It also changed demand patterns and required an active response by operators
- Gautrain benchmarks well in responses around operations, asset security and passenger safety
- Operationally Gautrain will be able to respond well to future waves of Covid
- However, passenger demand and revenue growth require long term strategies that take advantage of:
  - Changed demographics and location of passengers
  - Increased fuel prices
  - Increased environmental awareness
  - Increased road and traffic congestion



# Conclusion

## **Resilience Through Adaptation**

- Understand that Rail services will not return to normal in the immediate future
- Harvest your data to enable prescriptive decision making
- Allow Commuters the ability to decide and develop for post Covid
- Over Crowding Management is a long term endeavour thus it must be undertaken with a strategic management
- During the Pandemic Rail transit organisation can not afford to go-dark
- Social media has become prime and has to be manage adequately
- In station technology should be used to enable customer engagements
- Enhanced cleaning will become a permanent feature of transit
- Transit operator should adapt their operations to integrate these services
- Transit companies have to communicate their enhanced offerings



# **THANK YOU**



