



Accessible and energy-efficient mobility for all!



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## **ISEMOA Partnership**

EU Programme: Intelligent Energy – Europe

Coordinator: FGM-Amor (AT)

• Start: May 2010

Duration: 36 months

Partnership: 19 Partners, from 14 different EU countries







### **ISEMOA** project

- Quality Management -schemes are standardized quality management processes based on successful QM-processes such as BYPAD, MAXQ and MEDIATE
- Develops tailor-made Quality Management Schemes for continuous improvement of the accessibility of the door-to-door mobility-chain in European municipalities, cities and regions
- Increases Energy Efficiency in transports by improving the accessibility of public spaces and public transports: this enable all citizens and visitors (including PRM) to adopt a less car-dependent lifestyle







## **ISEMOA** assumptions – Accessibility matters!

- One third of the population encounters barriers in public spaces and on public transport making it difficult – or even impossible – to move around independently.
- Thus, people with reduced mobility often have to rely on private car in order to fulfil their mobility needs (or on special transport services, other people's help and support, etc.).
- Improving accessibility to daily activities also help out to fulfil all citizen's mobility needs, ensure independence & participation, and improve quality of life.







### ISEMOA is unique in its holistic view

**ISEMOA** 

takes into account ...

- → all categories of people with reduced mobility (PRM)
- → the whole door-to-door mobility chain with sustainable transport modes
- → a comprehensive view of accessibility
- all kinds of barriers







## All categories of people with reduced mobility (PRM)

- People with permanent disabilities or temporal impairments (reduced movement, vision, hearing, and cognitive functions)
- People with communication difficulties
- Older people
- People walking with small children or perambulators, and people carrying heavy luggage etc.











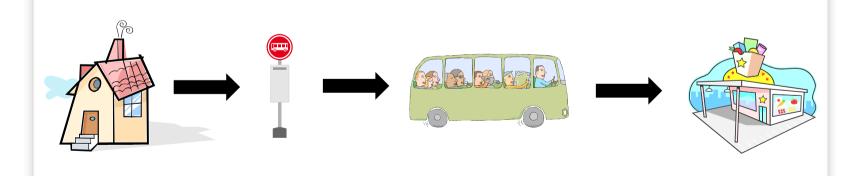






## The whole door-to-door mobility chain...

- A mobility chain generally involves several trips made by one or several transport modes, e.g. a walk from the home to the bus stop, a bus ride, and a final walk from the bus stop to the destination.
- Moving from A to B is often a complex chain of events that all have to be usable – missing links may make a trip impossible to carry out.









### The comprehensive view on accessibility

Accessibility is defined as the ease of access or how easily people can reach desired activities, and comprises the following three levels:

- The macro-level concerns geographical accessibility and land-use patterns in terms of location, distance, density, diversity etc.
- The meso-level concerns availability of sustainable transport modes (i.e. infrastructure for public transport, cycling, and walking) and service level in terms of routes and frequency, information, travel time/cost, safety/security concerns etc.
- The micro-level concerns the occurrence of various physical barriers (poor standard) on pavements and other pedestrian facilities, PT stops/stations, and vehicles.











→ Level differences in public transport...











→ Poor contrast markings on steps at stairs, lack of guidance along routes, poor visual or tactile guidance in crossings...







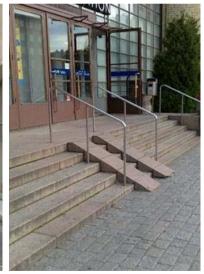




→ Leaning pavements, hills, steep ramps...





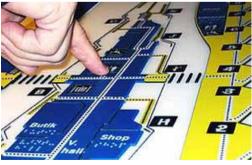






→ or a lot of other barriers when travelling...













### From theory to practise...

- The knowledge on how to create accessible public spaces and public transport is rather good. For example, there are several international and national standards and guidelines available on such "design for all".
- However, the transport system is still far from being completely accessible for all PRM.
- The focus of ISEMOA is on how the work on accessibility, of municipalities, cities and regions, can be more systematic and effective.







# Where QMS are going to be developed?

3 Test site categories:

- Municipalities
- Cities
- Regions









Partner country	Municipality	City	Region
1. Austria (FGM)			Province of Styria
2. Belgium (M21)		Leuven	
3. Bulgaria (BSRAEM - EAP)	Bourgas	Plovdiv	
4. Czech rep. (NP- IEP)	Holice	Kolin	
5. Germany (TUD)			Saechsische Schweiz
6. Spain (ETT)		San Sebastian	
7. Ireland (SECAD)	Midleton		
8. Italy (ECUBA-AGEAS)		Modena	Comunità Montana Valle di Diano
9. Poland (ITS)		Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	
10. Romania (URTP)		Sibiu	
11. Sweden (Trivector)			Trafikverket Region Syd
12. Slovenia (Sinergija - UIRS)	Puconci	Ljubljana	
13. Slovakia (uni Zilina)		Zilina	
14. UK (TAS)		Sheffield CT	
TOTAL 18 (aim=18)	5	9	4





## The ISEMOA quality cycle



- 5 components
- 16 elements (quality criteria)
  - → PRECONDITIONS user needs and involvement, current state, legal / regulatory context
  - → POLICY policy on paper, leadership
  - → STRATEGY programme / action plan, people, partnerships, financial resources and logistics
  - → IMPLEMENTATION

    land-use planning, walking & cycling infrastructure / public spaces, public transport,
    seamless travel, supportive measures
  - → MONITORING & EVALUATION user / society results, management review







## The 10 steps of implementing the ISEMOA QMS

**Step 1:** Initiation of the implementation of ISEMOA QMS

**Step 2:** Preparatory meeting

**Step 3:** Creation of the ISEMOA team

**Step 4:** Collection of background information, policy/planning documents,

and data for accessibility indicators

**Step 5:** Introduction meeting with a self-assessment of the accessibility work

**Step 6:** Consensus meeting

**Step 7:** On-site visit (optional)

**Step 8:** Strategy meeting

**Step 9:** ISEMOA report and certificate

Step 10: Follow up







Expected Outcome: Selection of measures/actions for

improving accessibility work

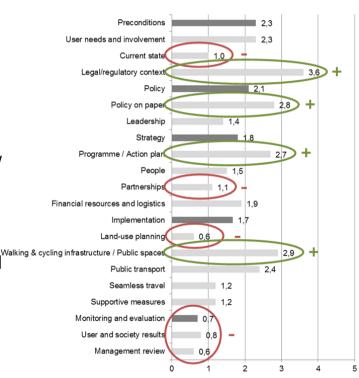
### **Strengths**

•Staff is highly aware of and applies national requirements, e.g. for barrier-free design of public spaces and public transport.

•Policy on paper exist as well as a programme / action plan for accessibility.

#### Weaknesses

- •Poor knowledge on the current state of accessibility in the municipality/city/region on all levels.
- •Lack of cooperation / coordination with other stakeholders







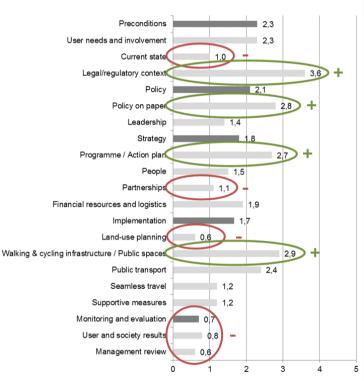


Selection of measures/actions for improving

accessibility work

### **Proposed improvements**

- •Conduct a systematic inventory of physical barriers in public spaces and public transport and include results in the programme / action plan for accessibility
- •Establishing a network for the stakeholders involved in accessibility.
- •Appoint a person in the organisation to be the coordinator for accessibility.
- •Formalise partnerships with relevant stakeholders
- Measure some accessibility indicators regularly.
- Conduct regularly travel surveys.









## Benefits of implementing the ISEMOA QMS

- Improving the credibility in the work with accessibility
- Getting inspiration and new ideas for improving the work with accessibility
- Establishing a structure for a **systematic and effective approach** (participation process) in the work with accessibility
- Help to fulfil goals, meet legislative directives on accessibility, etc.
- Establishing communication channels among all stakeholders involved in the work with accessibility, both from within and outside the organisation
- Establishing a more comprehensive view on accessibility
- Highlighting the role of accessibility for creating an energy-efficient and sustainable transport system for all







### **Continuing ISEMOA ....**

September 2011 – December 2011

**Developing ISEMOA QM-schemes** 

October 2011 – May 2012

**Testing and improving ISEMOA QM-schemes** 

August 2012 – May 2013

**Training of external auditors** 







### Thank you for your kind attention!

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