

Session VI

Group Discussions:
Common Challenges/Gaps and
Proposed Actions



First Smart Mobility Working Group Meeting

21 May 2026 | Manila, Philippines

Первое заседание Рабочей группы по
интеллектуальной мобильности

21 мая 2026 года | Манила, Филиппины



Group Discussions: Common Challenges/Gaps and Proposed Actions

Session IV

First Smart Mobility Working Group Meeting



Session IV — Agenda

01. Introduction

Findings from consultations with CAREC countries

02. Challenges/Gaps

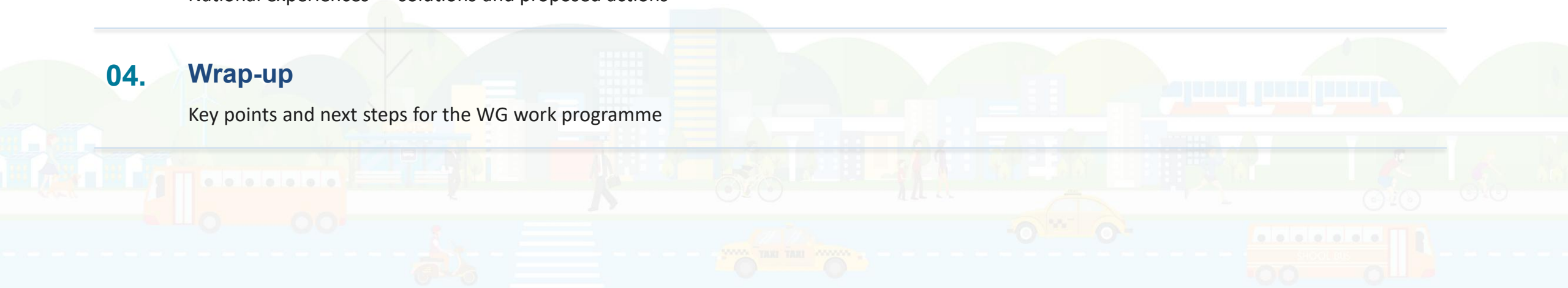
cross-cutting barriers identified across the region

03. Discussion

National experiences — solutions and proposed actions

04. Wrap-up

Key points and next steps for the WG work programme



Common Challenges/Gaps

Systemic Integration

Initiatives exist as isolated projects — not integrated into coordinated transport systems

Governance & Coordination

Responsibilities fragmented across institutions with limited coordination mechanisms

Data Interoperability

Platforms and databases exist but are rarely interoperable across sectors and borders

Capacity & Finance

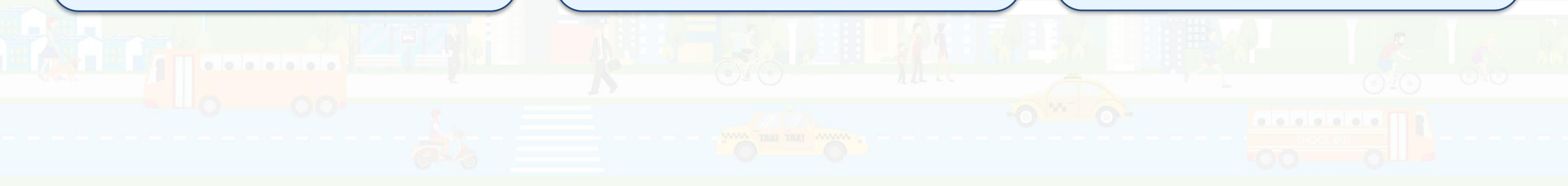
Limited technical skills and financial resources slow implementation at scale

Territorial Scalability

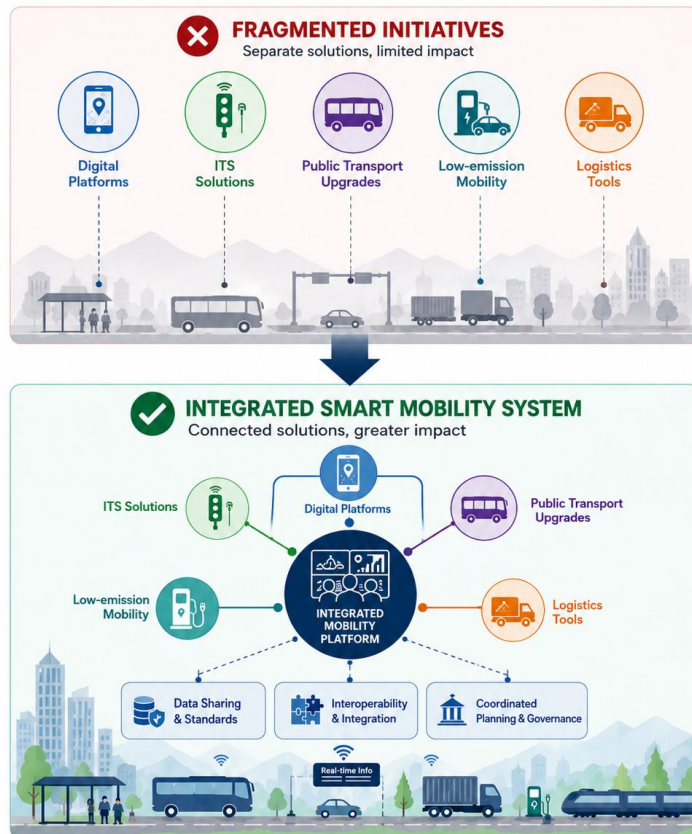
Advanced solutions concentrated in capitals — secondary cities remain underserved

User-Centric Solutions

Focus on infrastructure and logistics, while services perceived by users remain limited



Gap 1: Systemic Integration



Smart mobility initiatives in CAREC countries are often developed as separate interventions rather than as components of integrated systems. Digital platforms, ITS solutions, public transport upgrades and logistics tools may individually improve specific segments, but are rarely designed to work together within a single operational framework.

Key evidence:

Countries across all clusters show this pattern — solutions are present but rarely interconnected. The risk is a collection of isolated technological projects rather than a coordinated model for transport management.

Discussion 1: Systemic Integration

Q1 Which sector or domain is most in need of better integration in your national context?

Q2 What are the main obstacles that prevent different transport solutions from working together?



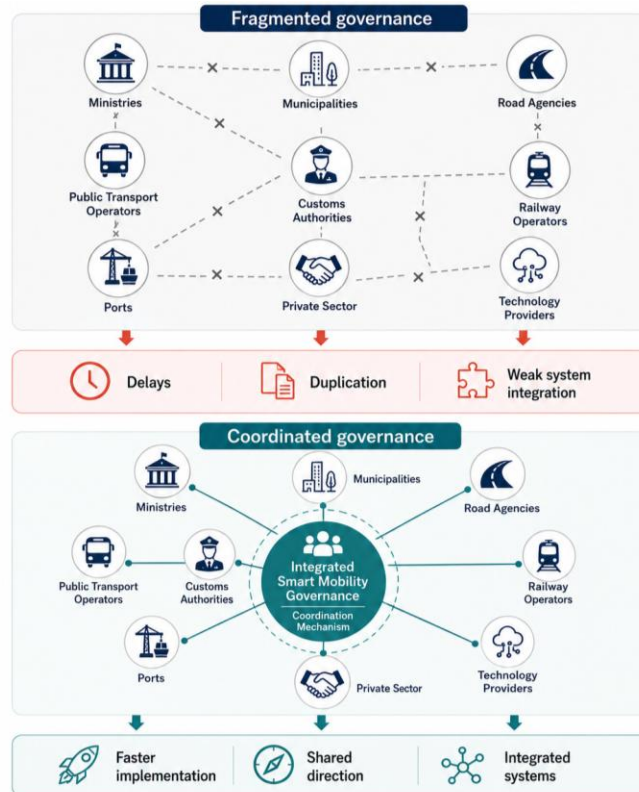


Which sector or domain is most in need of better integration in your national context?



What are the main obstacles that prevent different transport solutions from working together?

Gap 2: Governance & Coordination



“ Even where technologies and investments are available, fragmented responsibilities can slow implementation and prevent integrated smart mobility systems.

Smart mobility requires the involvement of many actors — ministries, municipalities, road agencies, public transport operators, customs authorities, railways, ports, and technology providers. In most CAREC countries, responsibilities are fragmented and stable coordination mechanisms between different institutional levels are not always in place.

Key evidence:

Even where technologies and investments are available, the absence of coordinated governance slows implementation, generates duplication and prevents integrated systems from emerging. This barrier cuts across all 8 countries consulted.

Discussion 2: Governance & Coordination

- Q1** How could the CAREC Working Group support better national and regional coordination?
- Q2** What institutional reform or agreement would most improve governance of smart mobility?





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What institutional reform or agreement would most improve governance of smart mobility?

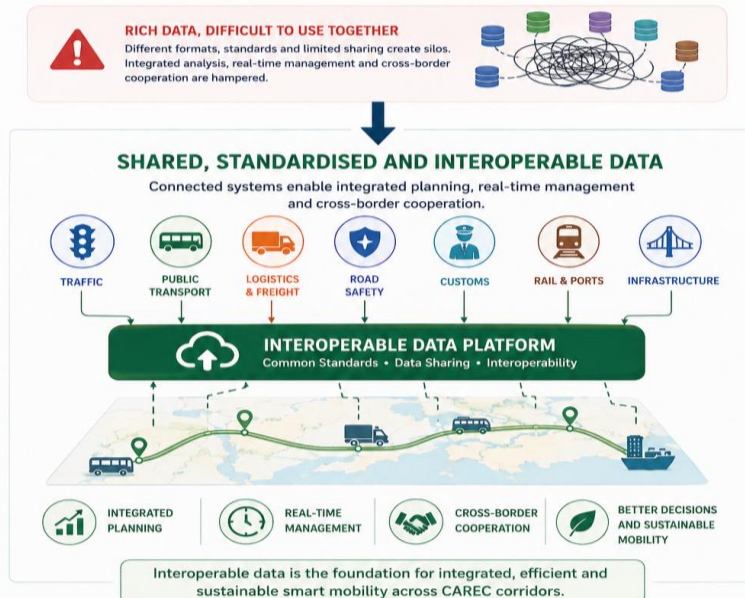
Gap 3: Data & Digital Standards



Many countries have digital systems, databases and information platforms, but these tools are often not interoperable. Data on traffic, public transport, logistics, road safety and customs may be collected by different entities using different standards, with limited sharing across institutions and borders.

Key evidence:

Without shared, standardised and interoperable data, integrated planning, real-time management and cross-border cooperation along CAREC corridors remain very difficult. This is a foundational gap enabling all other smart mobility improvements.



Discussion 3: Data & Digital Standards

Q1 What are the main barriers to data interoperability — technical, regulatory or institutional?

Q2 Are there existing data-sharing mechanisms between national institutions or neighbouring countries?



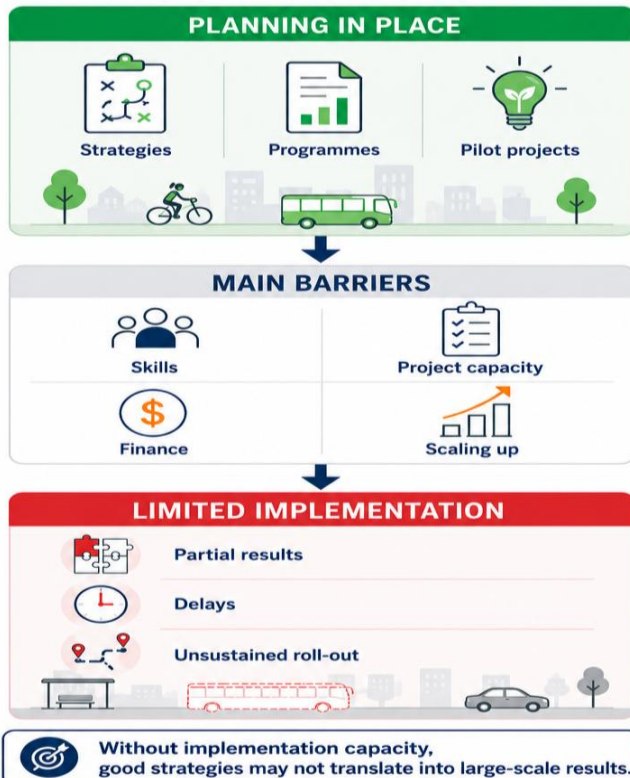


What are the main barriers to data interoperability — technical, regulatory or institutional?



Are there existing data-sharing mechanisms between national institutions or neighbouring countries?

Gap 4: Capacity & Finance



Strategies and programmes consistent with smart mobility are in place in many countries, but their implementation is often discontinuous or limited. Difficulties relate to the availability of specialised technical skills, capacity to manage complex projects, access to financial resources, and the ability to scale pilot projects into operational programmes.

Key evidence:

The gap between planning and concrete results is widening. Limited technical capacity in ITS, data analytics and smart transport planning — combined with constrained public budgets — creates a shared structural barrier across the CAREC region.

Discussion 4: Capacity & Finance

- Q1** What capacity-building support from the CAREC WG would be most valuable for your country?
- Q2** Which technical skills are most lacking in your institutions — ITS, data analytics, project management, procurement?





What capacity-building support from the CAREC WG would be most valuable for your country?



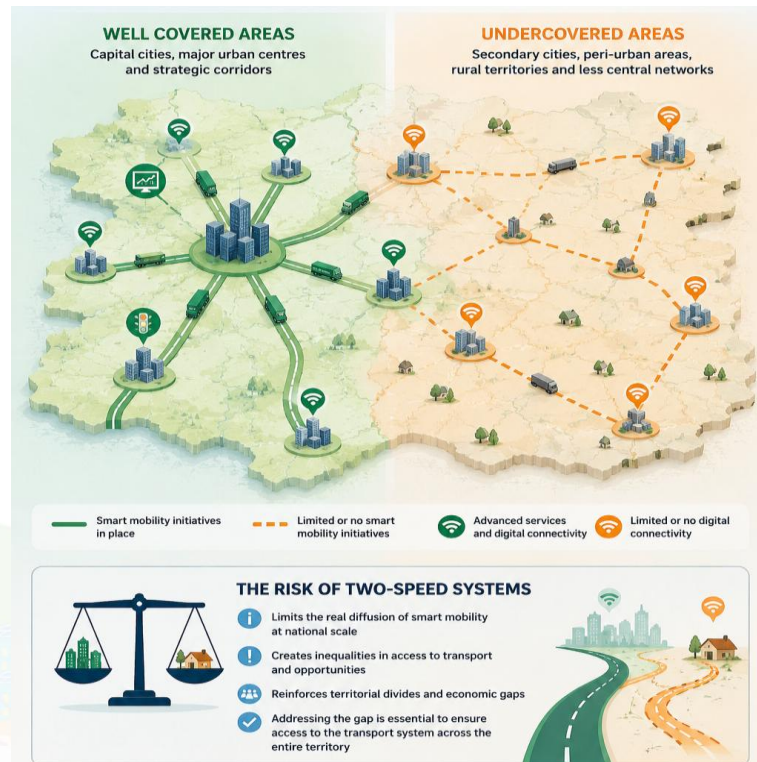
Which technical skills are most lacking in your institutions — ITS, data analytics, project management, procurement?

Gap 5: Territorial Scalability

The most advanced smart mobility initiatives in the CAREC region are concentrated in capital cities and major urban nodes. Secondary cities, peri-urban areas, rural territories and less central sections of national networks remain largely underserved, creating a growing two-speed system within each country.

Key evidence:

Across all clusters, ITS, electric buses and digital platforms are almost exclusively deployed in capitals. Countries like Pakistan, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan explicitly acknowledge that scaling beyond major cities is one of their main unsolved challenges.



Discussion 5: Territorial Scalability

- Q1** What type of scalable solution could the CAREC WG develop to support smaller cities and non-central areas?
- Q2** What are the main obstacles to deploying smart mobility in secondary cities or rural areas?



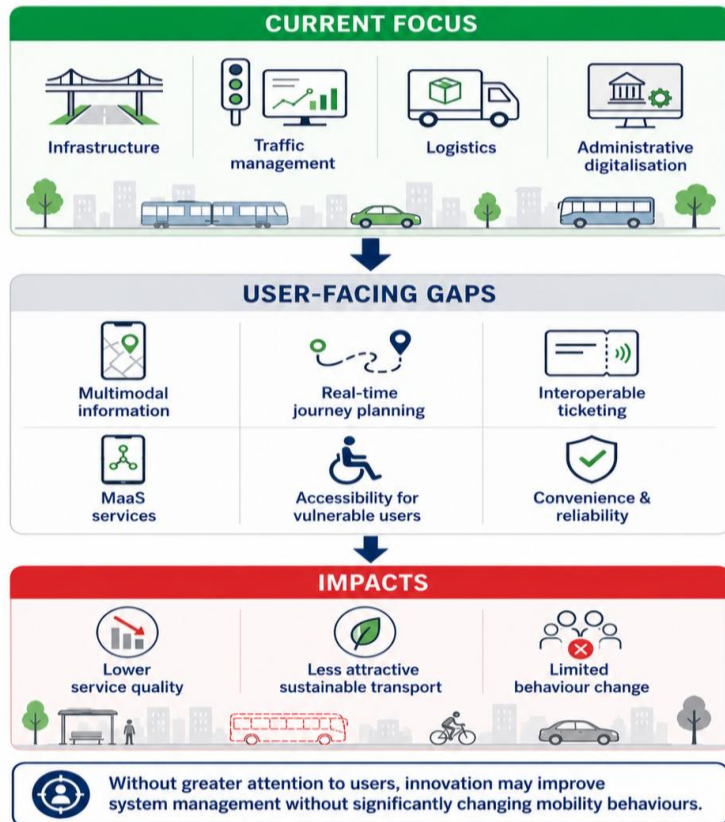


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What are the main obstacles to deploying smart mobility in secondary cities or rural areas?

Gap 6: User-Centric Solutions



Most smart mobility initiatives across CAREC countries are oriented towards infrastructure, traffic management, logistics or administrative digitalisation. Services directly perceived by users — real-time journey planning, interoperable ticketing, MaaS platforms, accessibility for vulnerable groups — remain absent in almost all national contexts.

Key evidence:

Without greater attention to users, innovations risk improving system management without changing mobility behaviours. The shift from car dependency to sustainable transport requires solutions that are convenient, reliable and accessible — not just technically functional.

Discussion 6: User-Centric Solutions

- Q1** What user-facing service should the CAREC WG prioritise as a model to promote across member countries?
- Q2** In your country, do transport users have access to real-time information, integrated ticketing or journey planning apps?





What user-facing service should the CAREC WG prioritise as a model to promote across member countries?



In your country, do transport users have access to real-time information, integrated ticketing or journey planning apps?

Session IV — Key Outcomes

Next Steps

WG to agree on a prioritised work programme at the next SMWG Meeting

Proposed Actions

Data standards, governance guidelines, pilot corridors, capacity building programme

Common Ground

Strong commitment to digital transition; need for coordination frameworks

Key Takeaways

Systemic fragmentation, governance gaps, data silos, capacity constraints



THANK YOU
2026

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