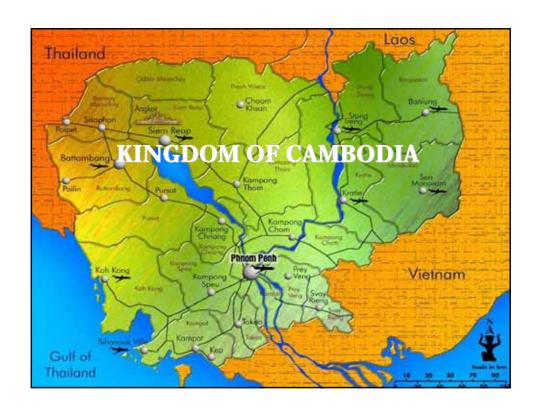
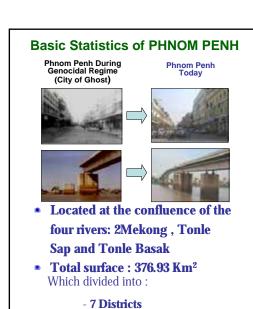
Asian Mayors' Policy Dialogue

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT IN PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA

April 23-24, 2007, Kyoto, Japan

Presented by H.E. MANN CHHOEURN, Vice Governor of Phnom Penh, Cambodia





- 76 Communes- 689 VillagesPopulation: 1.174.000

GDP per Capita (US\$) : 830 Density of: 3300/ km²



OVERVIEW OF TRANSPORTATION

Total road length: 863.945 m
Number of traffic lights: 36

Number of road signals: 1.286

Quality of roads

- 2000= 30% were concrete

- 2005= 40% were concrete

- 2006= 63% were concrete



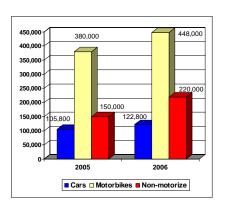


OVERVIEW OF TRANSPORTATION

Statistic of motorize	In 2005	In 2006
Cars	105 800	122 800
Motorbikes	380 000	448 000
Non-motorizes	150 000	220 000

 Average rate of motorize : one family = one motorize

Traffic Accidents	in 2005	in 2006
Cases	892	730
Deaths	230	200
Serous Wounds	923	768
Injuries	629	433



ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS



Air Pollution caused by second-hand vehicle



Traffic Jam & Noise



Overloaded transportation



Inappropriate transportation infrastructure

Current Policies Related to EST

1- Contribution principal (50% for governent and 50% for resident) have been implemented successfully.



6- Using the global positioning system device (GPS) supported by Handicap International.



2- Encourage Students to Use Safety Helmets and Provide them the Safety Helmets.



7- Increase the traffic light and the road signal (line, plate..)



3- Reformed two-way as the one-way road by installing the middle barring.



8- Establish the local announcement to all free. passenger wearing the nosemass and safety helmet.



4- Permanently checking driving license.



9- Green park.



5- Annually checked vehicles for annual tax.



10-Extent the road by cutting the pavements at both sides.



Challenges in Implementation

- 1- Insufficient traffic facilities, traffic safety education, traffic law and even increase of population and vehicles in Phnom Penh.
- 2- Lack of parking lots and road signals.
- 3- Some geometric forms of road intersections, especially arterial roads are not favorable to the existing number of vehicles passing through.
- 4- Undisciplined behavior of motorists and pedestrians.
- 5- Uncontrolled parking on street and on sidewalk. sidewalks are also used for parking by shop owners etc.
- 6- Traffic law is not yet strictly enforced by traffic police.
- 7- High numbers of traffic accident casualties.
- 8- Citizens' feeling focus on cheap and fast transportation such as motor-taxis, so that JICA Project on urban transportation which was established in 2002 not successful.

Benefits

 Road rehabilitation following the 50%+50% system.

Difficulties

- Lack of inspection and control material: Station& Mobile and lack of database.
- Walk side are useless cause by anarchic selling.
- Weak of awareness on Environmental and transportation laws.





FUTURE VISION

- 1- Implementing city master-plan
- 2- Legislation strengthen
 - Establishing a measure & policy (under law)
 - Enforcement (fine)
- 3- Motivate private sectors to handling the public transportation.
- 4- Extending urban transportation infrastructure
- 5- Strengthening inspection and control of air pollution (3M :Man-Material-Money).
- 6- Public awareness improvement
- 7- Cooperating with JICA's Project on traffic improvement in Phnom Penh on 3E+C (E1:Engineering, E2: Education, E3: Enforcement and C: Common task).

