



**Country Presentation, CAMBODIA** 

# Current Status of Nat'l EST Strategy Development

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- National Capacity Building in EST
- Progress on EST Strategy
- The Way Forward From Strategy To Action

## National Capacity Building in EST



SPORT POLICY

- Environmentally Su Transport (EST) Promotion" NVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE TR
- 13-14 Sep 2004: Nat'l Inception Meeting on the EST;
- <u>26-28 Jun 2006</u>: Nat'l Dialoguecum-Training Workshop in EST Policy;
- <u>3-4 Dec 2007</u>: Nat'l Consultation
   Workshop on the 1st Draft EST
   Strategy;
- <u>2-3 Oct 2008</u>: Nat'l Consultation Workshop on the 2nd Draft EST Strategy.





- Number of thematic key areas considered for development of the EST strategy includes:
  - 1. Urban health & environment,
  - 2. Roadside air quality monitoring & mangt,
  - 3. Vehicle emission control & standards,
  - 4. Vehicle inspection & maintenance,
  - 5. Fuel quality & standards,
  - 6. Public transport planning & travel demand mangt,
  - 7. People & envt'l friendly transport infrastructure devt,
  - 8. Road safety & maintenance,
  - 9. Traffic noise monitoring,
  - 10. Knowledge base & public awareness, and
  - 11. Gender perspective.





- Unknown Health & Envt'l Impacts No Study
  - More people migrated to city for jobs;
  - Increase in traffic and mobility;
  - Number of vehicles increased proportionately;



- Traffic congestion occurred at main intersections;
- Increase in annual fuel consumption;
- Less monitoring and data collection of air quality by roadside and ambient area;
- Less known issue of health and envt'l impact of PM<sub>25</sub> and/or PM<sub>10</sub>.





- SPM is the most harmful pollutant to human health - Public awareness raising & capacity building on pollution issues, health impact from motor vehicles;
- Integration of transport-related issues into educational system curricula;
- Conduct the research to assess health impacts resulting from transport sector.





- Air Quality Concern voiced by city residents
  - Motor vehicles emit a range of air pollutants;
  - Less study conducted & activities dealt with air quality monitoring, data collection on ambient and roadside concentrations of air pollutants;
  - Unclear monitoring program of ground-level air quality at designated locations and congested intersections by vehicle volume;
  - Enforcement of existing land traffic law & related regulations;
  - Constraint in HR capacity, facilities & budget.





- Development of monitoring program to conduct air quality assessment, data collection on ambient and roadside concentrations of air pollutants.
- Formulation of stringent emission standard/upgraded existing regulation on air pollution control taken into account the fuel types and pollutants from vehicle.
- Enforcement of vehicle inspection & maintenance regulation.
- Encouragement & promotion of public transport & related facilities.
- Public education on vehicle emission reduction.





- Unclear Set of Emission & Fuel Standards/ Weak Enforcement of Reltd. Legislations
  - Increased imported used vehicle nb. (Poor Q);
  - Older (EURO 1) & modified vehicles still used;
  - Unclear set of limit, permit & standards for vehicle pollutants emitted like NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, & PM;
  - Different types of fuel quality imported from different sources.





- Conduct the assessment of number and types of motor vehicle, and fuel quality and quantity;
- Development of vehicle standards, chemical contents in fuel and its qualities, and vehicle emissions measurements.



### Key Issues related Transport



### 4. Vehicles Inspection & Maintenance

Emission Standards Set at Low Level (EURO 1)

#### Fuel & Vehicle Standards Not Tied/Matched

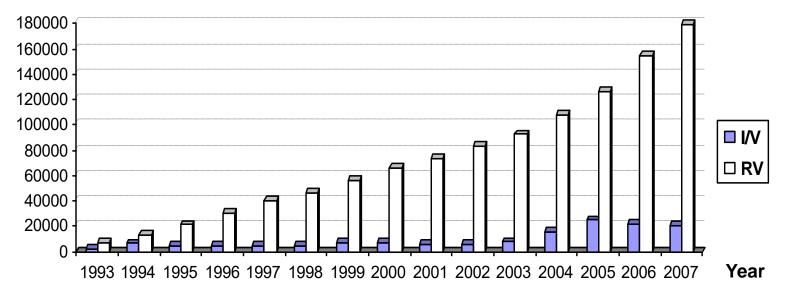
- Limited number of Testing Stations;
- Unknown standard used in testing (Tailpipe emission);
- Increase in emission at congested intersection;
- Increase in road accidents;
- Challenges in Land Traffic Law enforcement;
- Limited capacity for vehicle inspection & awareness.





- Most of vehicles on roads are second-hand;
- Not all registered vehicles in PNH inspected;
- Motorcycles, tricycle rickshaws & modified vehicles not inspected;

#### Nb. of Vehicles







Mode of Transport	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Car	10,275	12,807	18,694	14,453	15,902	20,435
Mini-Bus	1,205	1,749	2,486	2,284	2,338	2,614
Bus	202	178	349	401	531	324
Light Truck	2,376	2,763	4,364	4,197	4,808	5,065
Heavy Truck	1,462	1,197	2,284	3,139	3,274	3,241
Motor-bike	22,664	70,523	111,457	130,106	188,915	276,471
Total	38,184	89,217	139,634	154,580	215,768	308,150





- Enforcement of Land Traffic Law approved in Feb. 2007, incl. regulations related to I/M;
- Decentralized I/M stations to local authorities;
- Capacity building to upgrade knowledge & skills of inspectors & traffic police to promote law enforcement;
- Skill exchange visit;
- Public knowledge & awareness raising.





- Absence/No Law captioned specific contents requirement of fuel products/quality control
  - Absence of fuel quality standards;
  - Only few fuel parameters included in Sub-decree
     on Air Pollution & Noise Disturbance Control;
  - Fuel imported largely from neighboring countries, where the quality of such depends;
  - Fuel quality not well known due to limited study;
  - Smuggling & adulteration of fuels;
  - Limited public knowledge & awareness.



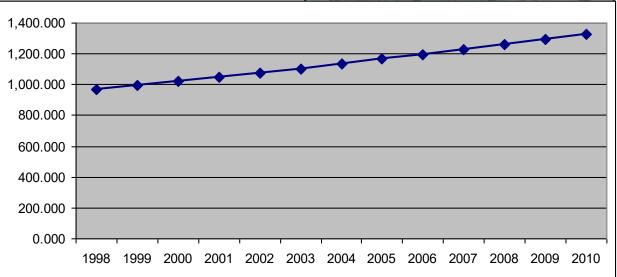
#### **Key Issues related Transport**

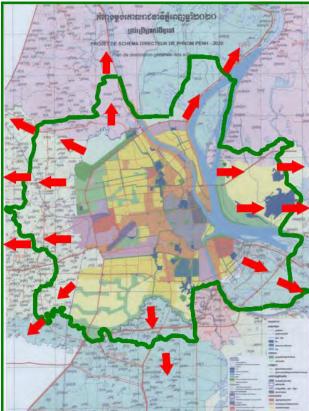
### 6. Public Transport Planning & TDM

<b>Population in '000'</b> (March 2008 Census)				
1998	967.192			
1999	993.219			
2000	1,019.946			
2001	1,047.392			
2002	1,075.578			
2003	1,104.521			
2004	1,134.244			
2005	1,164.766			
2006	1,196.109			
2007	1,228.297			
2008	1,261.350			
2009	1,295.292			
2010	1,330.149			

#### Phnom Penh Population

Phnom Penh Municipality				
Land Area in Km2	290			







- Increase in Urbanization -City Sprawling;
- Increase in Traffic Volume
   Vehicle Ownership;
- Traffic Congestion & Traffic-Related Problems;
- Poorly managed traffic control network/system -Mixed traffic flow;

- Absence of city buses from mix, No LRT/MRT;
- Private-led Public
   Transport Connecting
   PNH-Provinces-PNH;
- Weak enforcement of traffic law & transportrelated legislations;





# From Strategy To Action

- Budget allocated for rebuilding/repairing road network should include the focus on moving people/goods rather than the vehicles to facilitate economic growth and social development;
- Devt. of clear roadmap to manage the demand for private transport use, part. private cars & motorcycles;





# From Strategy To Action

- Re-Introduce the lowcost and efficient city bus services (BRT);
- Study on Mass Transit Alternatives with different costs (low-cost MRT & easily operated, as well);
- Conduct the study of TDM;
- Draw up the TDM measures & enforce.





### Key Issues related Transport



### 7. People & Env. Friendly Transport Infr. Dev.

- Increasing capacity for motorvehicle traffic;
- Conflict amongst road users;
- Mixed use of roads/Physical barriers;
- Private motorized traffic no restricted in crowded area
- No cycle-track & sidewalk networks & overpasses;
- No car-free zone;
- Pollution (air & noise).



### From Strategy ( To Action



 Infrastructure dev. planning includes NMT modes to any great extent;

Recognises the needs of the NMT modes & makes suitable provision for them;

 construct adequate drainage facilities since some urban roads prone to flooding, hampering transport movements & causing heaton





- Transport Infrastructure in general not yet in good condition
  - Rapid growth of population & economic activities;
  - Infrastructure dev. not sufficiently provided to meet the people's access & mobility needs with a sustainable, safe & healthy environment;

Inadequate transport facilities & mangt. system;
Insufficient road maintenance;
Mangt. of traffic flow;

Driving without helmet wearing helmet and with phone using

## Driving without wearing helmet







# Overloading





# **Key Issues related Transport**



- Increased road casualties per annum as 4.8 people died/day by road accidents
  - Traffic law not widely disseminated & enforced;
  - Improper use of public roadway & pavement;
  - Signs, road marking/delineation not adequate;
  - Lack of Vehicle Maintenance and Inspection

- Vehicles have caused road accident, since the owners

did not properly maintain and regularly inspect during the operation. Thus, the accident can be immediately occurred due to break, power/steering and headlight failures, and tire blowout





- Increase capacity of road network, but at the expense of safety of vulnerable road users like pedestrians, motorcyclists, non-motorized vehicle occupants;
- Develop urban safety mangt. strategy to reduce number & severity of road crashes;
- Involve both public & non-public agencies to deal with road safety issues;
- Promote public awareness & consciousness on road safety;
- Mangr'l improvt. & funding for road maintenance.





Awareness Raising Program To Improve Road Safety --The Increasing In Helmet Wearing & Mirror By Road Users







### **Increase In Seatbelt Wearing While Driving**

















### **Alcohol Testing To Drivers At Night**









- **10. Knowledge Base & Public Awareness**
- **11. Gender Perspectives**







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