

5th Regional EST Forum in Asia, 23-25 August 2010, Bangkok

Partnerships for Strengthening Health Considerations in Urban Transport

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Aichi Statement

- Public health is one of key elements of EST by:
 - Promoting integrated transport policies that mitigate the negative human health impacts of motorized transport
 - Recognizing the high costs incurred to the national health system due to non-sustainable transport modes
 - Strengthening the coordination and cooperation among health and transport agencies
- Health impacts are often the end points of upstream transport policies and practices

Health Effects of Transport



- Air pollution – respiratory and cardiovascular disease and deaths
- Traffic accidents - injuries and deaths
- Noise pollution and vibration – hearing impairment and psychological effects
- Walking and bicycling – promoting healthy lifestyles

Integrated Approach

- Integrating various health and safety considerations into transport policies and practices: air pollution, traffic injuries, noise, physical activity
- Also other health and welfare concerns: smoke-, alcohol-, and barrier-free transport, climate change mitigation



Partnerships

- Transport – Environment – Health partnership
 - Regional level – WHO has participated in Regional EST Forum since 2004 (Manila Dialogue) and supported the health sector participation
 - National level – National workshops in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Viet Nam
 - City level – Promote ESHUT through the Alliance for Healthy Cities

Environmentally Sustainable and Healthy Urban Transport (ESHUT)

- Overall objective – To promote win-win strategy (reducing carbon footprint and promoting and protecting health) for urban transport system
 - Promote non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling)
 - Provide efficient public transport system
 - Reduce use of private motor vehicles
 - Provide smoking- and barrier-free transport environments
- Specific objectives – To empower Asian cities:
 - To build healthy urban transport system
 - To address health, urban transport and climate change in an integrated and strategic manner to achieve co-benefits



ESHUT Activities

- Collaboration between WHO, UNCRD and AFHC (Alliance for Healthy Cities)
- 2009-2010
 - Meeting of experts in Tokyo from 30-31 July 2009
 - Meeting of 5 cities and experts in Nagoya from 5-6 October 2009
 - Documentation of ESHUT activities in 5 cities from October 2009-March 2010
 - Cities Forum on ESHUT in Manila on 7 April 2010 (7 April is World Health Day)
 - Session on ESHUT at the 4th International Conference of the Alliance for Healthy Cities from 26-29 October 2010



Phnom Penh – Pedestrianization and Bike Campaign





Marikina - Promoting Bike Use

Marikina: The city in the pink of health



Bike Safety Classes



Bikeways Rehabilitation



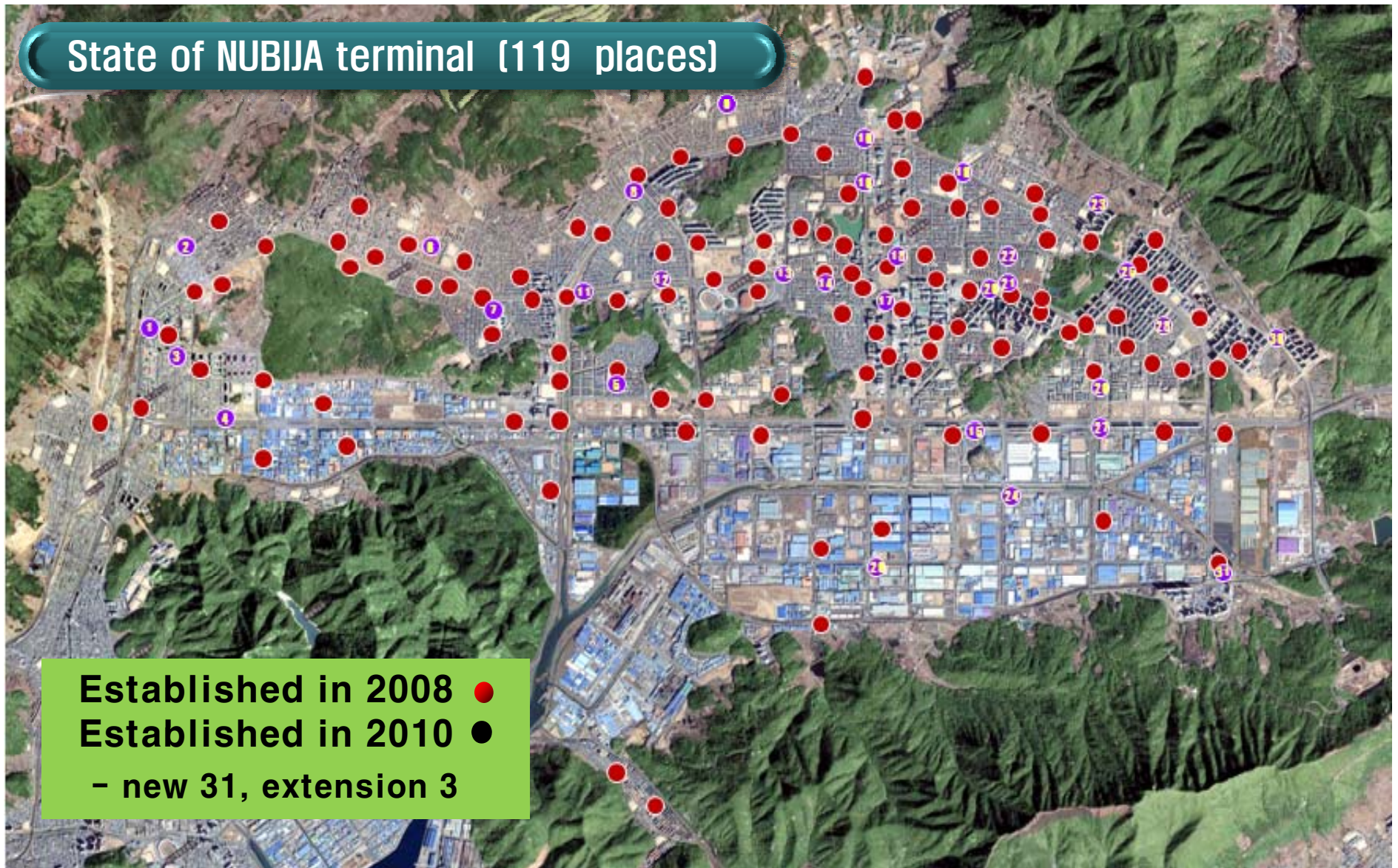
Bicycle Parking Station



Bike Festival

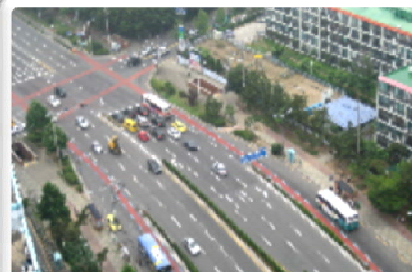


Changwon – Public Bike Rental System (NUBIJA)



Changwon, Republic of Korea

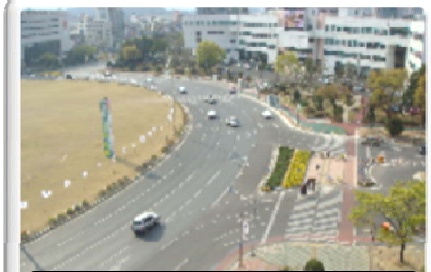
Basic infrastructure for bicycle



Leading line of bicycle



Bicycle depository

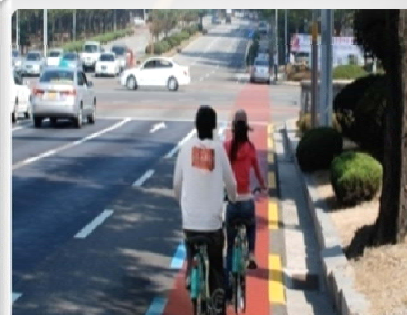


Lowering of sidewalk boundary stone

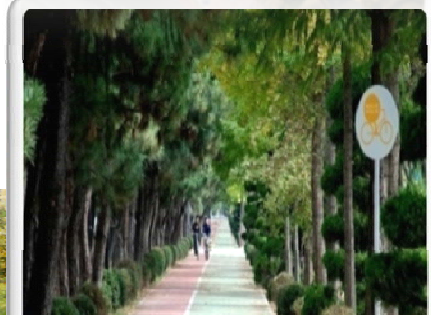
Securing of connectiveness for bicycle (121 lanes 347.5km)



Separate bike lane
- The longest in ROK
(18 lanes 100.8km)



Mixed way of bike&cars
2 lanes / 11.9km

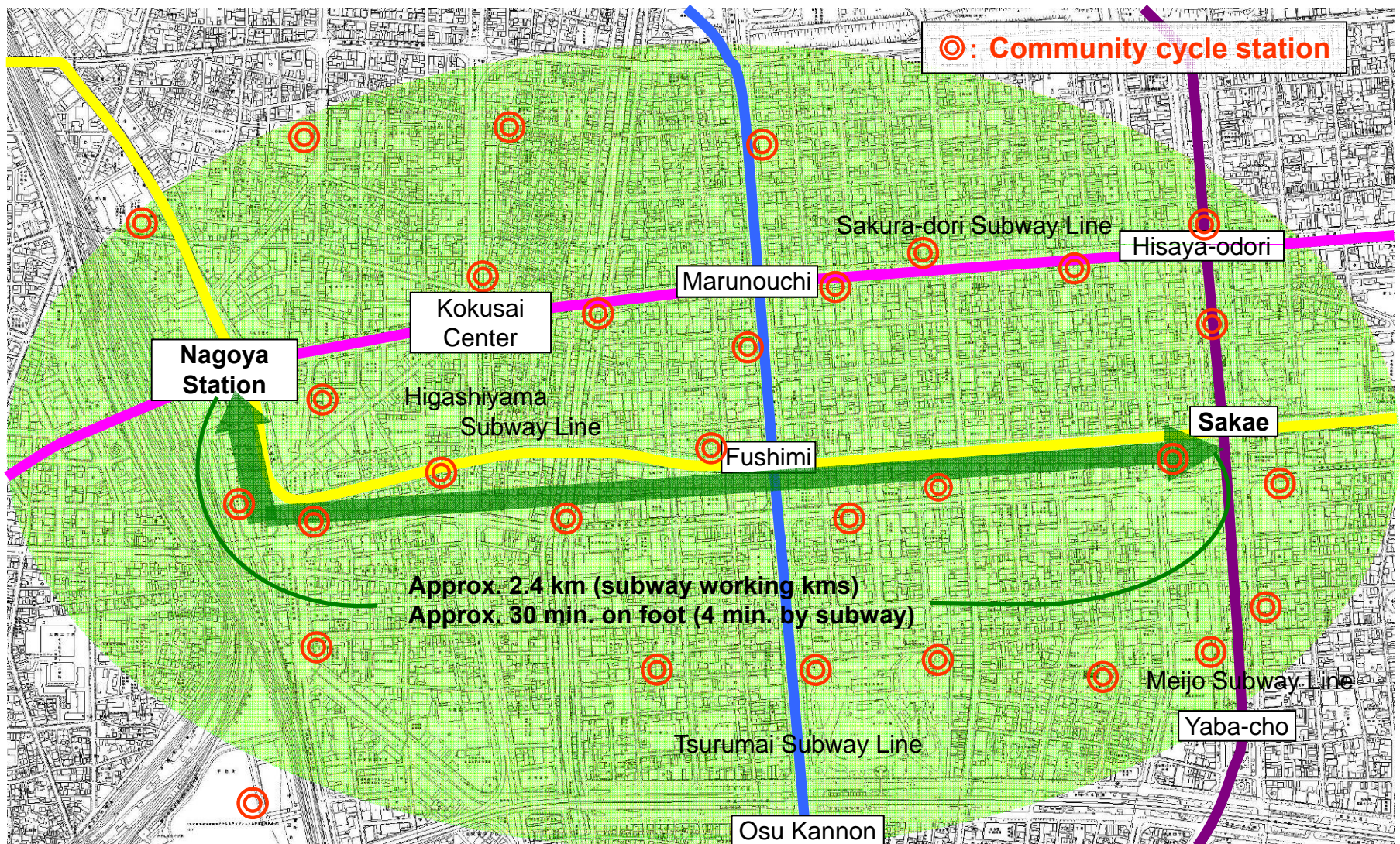


Mixed way of bike& pedestrians
101 lanes / 234.8km



Nagoya City Centre

Use of Bicycles to Complement Walking



Seoul – Some ESHUT activities

Smoking banned bus stop



- Operating in a few test areas (6 places) : May ~ August 2007
 - 72.3% of citizens were satisfied, 89% wanted to have all bus stops smoke-free
 - cases of smoking on bus stop : dropped 36.7%
- For all bus stops (approximately 8,600) : 2007. 9. 1.
 - the cases of smoking were found to have dropped 63% in a survey three months after introducing the smoke-free rule

Car oriented → pedestrian oriented

Restoration of Cheonggyecheon stream('05. 10)



Thank you



Changwon, Republic of Korea