

都市交通計画策定にかかる プロジェクト研究

The Research on Practical Approach for Urban Transport Planning

ファイナルレポート

資料編

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都市交通計画策定にかかるプロジェクト研究 ファイナルレポート(資料編)

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1. 都市交通戦略レビュー

本研究で基礎情報収集の対象としている途上国の大都市においても、都市交通戦略がマスタープランとして打ち出されている。そこで、過去の JICA 都市交通マスタープランのうち、2000 年以降策定のものについて、提案された都市交通戦略についてレビューを行った。

2. JICA 都市交通マスタープラン・データベースの作成

都市交通戦略レビューに先立って、レビュー対象の各 JICA 都市交通マスタープランに記載されている都市指標(人口、経済指標、交通量等)の数値情報や、都市交通の問題・課題、提案された事業計画等を統一フォーマットに整理し、JICA 都市交通マスタープラン・データベースを作成した。

データベース作成対象としたのは 2000 年以降に実施された JICA 都市交通マスタープランを中心とした 18 都市である(表 A.1)。データベースの収集項目は下表 A.2 に示す通りである。

表 A.1 都市交通戦略レビューの対象都市

| | 都市名 | (英語) | 国名 | 人口(千人) | JICA M/P 実施 |
|----|---------|-------------|----------|--------|---------------------|
| 1 | 四川省成都市 | Chengdu | 中国 | 4,785 | 2001 |
| 2 | ウランバートル | Ulaanbaatar | モンゴル | 885 | 2009 |
| 3 | ジャカルタ | Jakarta | インドネシア | 22,000 | 1987,1990,2001,2004 |
| 4 | バンコク | Bankok | タイ | 8,250 | 1979,1988,1990 |
| 5 | マニラ | Manila | フィリピン | 20,795 | 1972,1973,1985,1999 |
| 6 | ハノイ | Hanoi | ベトナム | 2,355 | 1997,2007, |
| 7 | ホーチミン | Ho Chi Minh | ベトナム | 7,785 | 2004 |
| 8 | プノンペン | Phnom Penh | カンボジア | 1,560 | 2001 |
| 9 | ダッカ | Dhaka | バングラデシュ | 10,135 | 2010 |
| 10 | コロンボ | Colombo | スリランカ | 2,080 | 1984,2006 |
| 11 | バクー | Baku | アゼルバイジャン | 1,650 | 2002 |
| 12 | ダマスカス | Damascus | シリア | 2,370 | 1999,2008 |
| 13 | ボゴタ | Bogota | コロンビア | 7,845 | 1996 |
| 14 | リマ | Lima | ペルー | 7,995 | 2005 |
| 15 | ナイロビ | Nairobi | ケニア | 3,365 | 2006 |
| 16 | ルサカ | Lusaka | ザンビア | 1,395 | 2009 |
| 17 | イスタンブール | Istanbul | トルコ | 13,135 | 2009 |
| 18 | ブカレスト | Bucuresti | ルーマニア | 1,995 | 2000 |

表 A.2 JICA 都市交通マスタープラン・データベースの項目

| 大項目 | 中項目 |
|-----------|--|
| 都市指標 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・都市情報(人口、人口増加率、人口密度など) ・経済指標(GRDP、GRDPの産業構成など) ・社会指標(HDI、HPI) ・都市開発(緑被率、土地利用など) ・都市環境(CO2排出量など) ・都市交通マスタープラン、交通需要(モーダルシェアなど) ・車両保有率 ・公共交通需要・供給(都市鉄道、貨物列車、バス、パトラなど) ・道路(道路網など) ・交通マネジメント ・交通事故・交通安全、財政、交通状況 |
| 課題とプロジェクト | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・都市交通における現在の問題 ・各セクターにおける現在の状況と課題(都市構造、土地利用、道路構造、公共交通、交通マネジメント、TDM、交通安全、環境、社会環境、制度) ・交通計画と提案事業 |
| 投資・費用 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・マスタープランにおける投資額の割合 |

04. Chendgu, China

| Urban Indicator | | Chendgu, China | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|-----------|---|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| JICA MP | | Study for Public Transportation Improvement in Chengdu City in The People's Republic of China | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = 8.28 RMB, US\$ 1.0 = 7.66 RMB | | | | JULY 2001 | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,325,640 | 2008 | WDI | 1,262,645 | 2000 | WDI | 1,135,185 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 0.6 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.1 | '90-'00 | DI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 142.1 | 2008 | WDI | 135.4 | 2000 | WDI | 121.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 635,839 | 2010 | UN | 453,029 | 2000 | UN | 301,995 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 3.4 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 4.1 | 90-'00 | N, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 46.96 | 2010 | UN | 35.76 | 2000 | UN | 26.44 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 851,430 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 58.59 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanizati | (%/year) | 2.0 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 16,575 | 2010 | UN, Shanghai | 13,224 | 2000 | UN, Shanghai | 7,823 | 1990 | UN, Shanghai |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 2.6 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 2.9 | 2000 | N, 上記より推計 | 2.6 | 1990 | N, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 9,327,488 | 2008 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 2,603 | 2008 | WDI | 1,198 | 2000 | WDI | 445.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 10.2 | '00-'08 | WDI | 10.4 | 90-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 1,963.3 | 2008 | WDI | 949 | 2000 | WDI | 391.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 11.3 | 2008 | WDI | 15.1 | 2000 | WDI | 27.1 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 48.6 | 2008 | WDI | 45.9 | 2000 | WDI | 41.3 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 40.1 | 2008 | WDI | 39.0 | 2000 | WDI | 31.5 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 44.1 | 2002 | WDI | 45.2 | 2001 | WDI | 53.4 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 17.7 | 2002 | WDI | 17.3 | 2001 | WDI | 19.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 16.1 | 2002 | WDI | 12.7 | 2001 | WDI | 9.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.67(89) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.62(97) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.460 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 7.7 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 5,547,757.66 | 2005 | WDI | 3,337,720.80 | 2000 | WDI | 2,399,245.82 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 2.93 | 2005 | WDI | 2.78 | 2000 | WDI | 5.40 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 4.26 | 2005 | WDI | 2.64 | 2000 | WDI | 2.11 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | Chendugu, China | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | 成都市中心市街地の6区(正式の区ではない高新区を1区と数える)と外環路の内側に位置する5鎮 | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 3068.0 | 1999 | Study Area, (Registered pop.: 2,596 Temporary pop 15.4%, or 472.5) | 2427.0 | 169.6 | Registered only | 2,313 | 1996 | Central 6 districts |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.49 | 1997-1999 | Central 6 districts | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 5,240 | 1999 | Study Area | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 3,500 | 2010 | Study Area | 2,880 | 620 | Registered Temporary Registered Temporary | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.25 | 2005-2010 | Study Area | 1.08 | 2005-2010 | | 1.26 | 2000-2005 | Study Area |
| Population _latest | (km2) | 585.5 | 1999 | Study Area | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 四川省の中心、山間部に位置。第二環状道路内は全て市街化。周辺は農地が広がる。Study Area全体の24%が市街化。 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,275,000 | 2010 | Demographia | 3,125,000 | 2025 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 2.1 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,991 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 570 | 2007 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (bil RMB) | 54,483 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 119,003 | 1999 | Chengdu City | 62,487 | 2000 | Study Area |
| GRDP per capita | (RMB) | 22,613 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 11,897 | 1999 | Chengdu City | 20,222 | 2000 | Study Area |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | 9.9 | 1998-1999 | Central 6 districts | 10.2 | 1998-1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework-Gf | (bil RMB) | 309,896 | 2010 | Chengdu City | 201,411 | 2005 | Chengdu City | 142,975 | 2010 | Study Area |
| Future Socio-economic Framework-Gf | (RMB) | 29,143 | 2005 | Chengdu City | 19,425 | 2005 | Chengdu City | 40,850 | 2010 | Study Area |
| Future Socio-economic Framework-Gf | (%) | 8.6 | 2005-2010 | Chengdu City | 8.7 | 2005 | Chengdu City | 8.6 | 2005-2010 | Study Area |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 1.6 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 10.4 | 1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 44.3 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 44.7 | 1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 54.1 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 44.9 | 1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 10.1 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 45.1 | 1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 41.2 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 25.5 | 1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 48.7 | 1999 | Central 6 districts | 29.4 | 1999 | Chengdu City | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Chendgu, China | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|------|---------------------|--|-----------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| HDI | | | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | 0.006044492 | 1994 | | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | kton/year | 2387 | 2000 | 自動車排ガス | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | 5,486 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 7,925 | 2000 | Resident only | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | 1.78 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 2.56 | 2000 | | | 2.16 | 1987 | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 14.7 | 1998 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 0.0 | 1998 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 6.8 | 1998 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 11.4 | 1998 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | 67.1 | 1998 | | | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 14.7 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi | (%) | 6.8 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 8.7 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 2.7 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 3.8 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 63.3 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 10.2 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi | (%) | 4.70 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 6 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 1.9 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 2.6 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 43.8 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 30.8 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.1 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 510 | 1999 | 速度を平均20km/時と仮定 | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | 200,400 | 2000 | Central Districtのみ | 38,874 | 1988 | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 117,291 | 2000 | bus & passenger car | large vehicle: 4,700 small vehicle: 112,500 | 1,958 | 1988 | bus | |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | | | | | | 8,048 | 1988 | minibus/passenger car |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | 39,966 | 2000 | Central Districtのみ | | | 11,501 | 1988 | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bicycle | (car) | 3,393,200 | 2000 | Study Area | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | 83 | 2000 | Study Area | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (no./HH) | 1.5 | 2000 | Study Area | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | 904,110 | 1998 | 3.3 mil/year | 630,137 | 1990-1993 | 904,110 | 1980s | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Chendgu, China | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|------|--|--|------|-----------------|
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | - | 2000年時点で軌道系都市交通システムは無い。 | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 800 | 2000 | | | | |
| Minibus route length | (km) | 293 | 2000 | 444台が運行中 | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 97 | 2000 | Chendgu public transportation company | 76 urban (64 radial, 12 ring), | | |
| Number of minibus route | (line) | 21 | 2000 | private sector (urban) | 21 suburb (18 radial, 3 ring) | | |
| Number of Inter-city bus route | (line) | 22 | 2000 | Chendgu public transportation company | 5 | 2000 | private company |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | 170 | 2001 | 7 one-way trips | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | | 2001 | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 1,493 | 2000 | Chendgu public transportation company うち、1,124台運行 | Articulated bus45台(3%), double-deckers160台(11%), ordinary bus/medium-size bus1,124台(75%), minibus164台(11%) | | |
| Number of minibus fleet | (bus) | 534 | 2000 | State-administered: 461 | うち、MinibusRouteで運行されているのは444台 | | |
| Fare Structure | (RMB) | 1 | 2000 | 一律一元の均一料金 | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | Chendgu Public Transportation Company (1 6), Minibuse: 2 state-administered company, 5 private company | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | 都市バス:Section of Transportation Management in the Public Utilities Bureau, 郊外バス: The Chendgu Transportation Bureau Inter-city バス: Sichuan Transportation Bureau | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | バスの交通規制は基本的に乗用車と同様であるが、バス優遇策が存在する。例えば、左折禁止区域でも、バスは左折可能であるなど。 | | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | | | |
| Number of Taxi | (no.) | 7,330 | 2000 | 121 taxi company (10% SOE) | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | |
| Number of Tricycle | (no.) | 1,620 | 2000 | 6 central districts | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Tricycleは都心部幹線道路での乗降禁止（通行はAuto-Tricycleは郊外部の未。都心部への進入禁 | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | | | | | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | | | | | | |
| Road length: total | km | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | 2001 | 5本 | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | Tianfu Squareを中心に、放射環状構造。放射状道路として、East- West Primary Road, North-South Primary Road, 他の13のPrimary Road, Secondary Roadが存在 | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | 現在供用されている道路: 3路線 建設中の路線: 2路線(完成予定年は、一方が2001年、もう一方が2002年) | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 13 | 2000 | 交差点に存在する信号機の数 | 109 | 2000 | 2nd ring road 内 |
| Traffic Control | - | | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | - | 4つの区間でOne-way systemが導入。 | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | - | primary roadとsecondary road上では乗用車は駐車禁止 | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | - | トラック、オートバイ、auto-tricycleは日中(午前7時 - 午後7時)都市中心部への進入禁止 | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Chendgu, China | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|------|-------|------|-------|------|--|--|
| Traffic Demand Management | | <p>農作業用車 (e.g. トラクター) は、1日中都市中心部への進入禁止</p> <p>日中の間、ベディキャップは都市中心部への進入禁止</p> <p>歩行者専用の道路区間が存在するが、リキシャを進入禁止とする主要道路も存在する。</p> <p>オートバイの購入のためには、市からの事前許可が必要。年間1000台に限定。</p> | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 41,940 | 1999 | 2,496 | 1996 | 1,445 | 1992 | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | 10578 | 1999 | 1,697 | 1996 | 1,165 | 1992 | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | €/1000 vehicle | 27 | 1999 | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | US\$ mil | 536 | 1999 | | | | | | |
| Road Development Fund | - | | | | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Chendqu, China | |
| JICA MP | Study for Public Transportation Improvement in Chengdu City in The People's Republic of China |

Current Problems on Urban Transportation

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Dominant Mode | 自転車が63.3% (徒歩除く)を占める。 |
| Mixed Traffic | バス(停車時)と自転車の混在 Motorized車とNMTの混在。 |
| Traffic Congestion | CBD幹線道路、一時間あたり交通量自転車50,000-70,000台、自家用車20,000-25,000台 |
| | CBD平均走行速度、自家用車20-30km/h、バス20km/h以下 |
| | 左折車両と自転車の衝突による交通混雑。 |
| Traffic Accident | |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector

Urban Structure/Land use

| | |
|--|--|
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban | |

Road Infrastructure

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Volume of Road Infra | |
| Road Network | Tianfu Squareを中心に放射環状構造。 5環状道路(2km, 3km, 4km, 7km, 11km)。うち2環状道路は建設中。 高速道路5路線 + 1路線建設中。 |
| Road Hierarchy | Primary roadとSecondary Roadの横断面の区別が明確でない。 |
| Pavement | |
| Bridge | |
| Intersection | 2nd ring road内、立体交差8か所、Flyover2か所、信号機設置109か所、Roundabout7か所 立体交差による、NMTとMotorizedの分離の必要性。 平面交差構造交差点、Roundaboutにおける混雑。 |
| NMT Facilities | 幹線道路沿い両脇に、自転車レーン(6-7m)あり。その他の道路は、自転車は外側レーンを通行。車線との分離帯なし。 |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 歩道、街路樹の整備状況は良好。中心部は、商業施設に隣接し歩道橋が整備。 |

Public transportation

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Basic Strategy | |
| Suburban Railway | |
| Modal Share of Railway | 他省との長距離輸送は鉄道・航空需要が大きい。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | |
| 立体交差の整備(1st Ring Road沿い) | 10交差点 | RMB 269.1 mil | 2003-2008 |
| 平面交差における、左折車両の分離と、歩行者・自転車歩行者の明示 | | | |
| 自転車レーンの拡大、Primary Roadにおける幹線自転車ルート。 Secondary道路における、自転車とMotorized交通の分離、歩道橋、地下通路の整備、歩車分離。 | 80km | RMB 15.5 mil | 2003-2008 |
| 2030年には、地下鉄ベースの公共交通ネットワーク。それまでは、バスを中心とした移行期として位置付け。 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| Chendou, China | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| JICA MP | | Study for Public Transportation Improvement in Chengdu City in The People's Republic of China | | | |
| Capacity of Suburban Railway | | | | | |
| Suburban Railway Services | National railway network, 43路線 (Express, semi-express., local)/day | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Capacity of Suburban Railway | No urban railway syste, | 地下鉄整備計画あり(6路線75km)。2010年には1号線(南北コリドー)のみ完成予定。 | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | |
| Railway Station Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation Institution | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | 地下鉄駅における乗換施設整備 | | | 中長期 |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Bus Route | Articulated bus(連接), double-deckers(二階建て), ordinary bus, medium-size bus, minibusに分類される。 | 都市構造の変化に合わせたバス路線の再構築。 | | | |
| | 都市バスは、3rd ring road内を発着。郊外バスは、3rd ring road外を発着。Inter-cityバスは成都市外。 | CBDと郊外を結ぶ幹線ルートの強化。 | | | 短期 |
| | 郊外バスとInter-cityバスは2nd ring road沿いのターミナルを発着。都心部へは入れない。 | 公共交通サービスレベルの低い郊外地域へのバスサービスの提供。 | | | 短期 |
| | 市内primary/secondary道路ほぼ全域をカバー。放射・環状ネットワーク。 | 新規工業地域や住宅地域へのバスサービスの提供。 | | | |
| | Minibusは、2nd Ring Road内の運行禁止とし、Ordinary busへの入替を検討中。 | 地下鉄駅や、バス幹線ルート整備に合わせたフィーダーバスの整備 | | | 中長期 |
| | バス優先・専用レーンはなし。 | バス専用レーン/優先レーンの整備。Primary Busway(Bus exclusive lane) は、4-6車線の主要道路の外側の2車線に導入。 | Primary Busway: 4路線、63km | RMB 598.8 mil | 2002-2007 |
| | | Secondary Busway (Bus priority lane) は、4車線道路の外側の2車線に導入。ピーク時のみ運行。 | Secondary Busway: 8路線、44km | RMB 285.5 mil | 2002-2008 |
| Bus Fleet | Public Transport Company1,493台のうち、45台 Articulated bus, 13台Double-deckersは、2000年に廃止 | 車両の更新、新規購入 | 2010年 2,986台(全体) | | 2000-2003 |
| | 1,493台のうち、61%は5年以下、28%は6-10年、11%が11年以上。バスの法的車齢は10年。 | CNGバスの推進 | | | |
| | 年に1回、車齢10年を超える場合は3カ月に1回、車検あり。 | | | | |
| Bus Terminal | 7か所のUrban Bus ターミナル | バス乗換施設の整備、Intra-bus terminalの整備。 | 11か所(うち、5か所は既存) | RMB 8.9 mil | 2001-2007 |
| | 14か所のSuburban(inter-bus)バスターミナル。1か所建設中。 | Inter-cityバスターミナルは、3rd Ring Road周辺に移動。市内への進入を防ぐ。 | 11か所(うち、2か所既存、2か所建設中、7か所新規整備) | RMB 296.4 mil | 2000-2002 |
| | | 既存の1stRing Road沿いのInter-City バスターミナルは、Intra-city バスターミナルへ変更、公共施設への転換。 | | | |
| | 夜間は、始発バス停近辺の路上に駐車。混雑の原因。 | Bus depot整備。 | | | |

| Chendqu, China | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------|--------------|-----------|
| JICA MP | | Study for Public Transportation Improvement in Chengdu City in The People's Republic of China | | | |
| Bus Stops | バス停における自転車との混在による混雑、事故多発。 都心部のバス停は良好。 | 自転車レーンのない道路では、Bus Bayを歩道沿いに建設。自転車レーンのある道路では、BusBayを自転車レーンの内側に建設。 | 230か所 | RMB 36.6 mil | 2001-2004 |
| Bus Fare | 現在の料金は、バス運営のコストをカバーできていない。 | 段階的な料金システムの導入(最初12kmlは RMB 1.0 + それ以降はRMB0.15/km) | | | 2001-2004 |
| Operation | Chengdu Public Transportation Companyの収入は、支出の75%。 公共交通への補助金:RMB 60 million(1998)。車両購入、営業損益、ターミナル建設、CNG導入等 | 市場経済下におけるバス運営の推進、Route Licensingの導入。 Chengdu Public Transportation Companyの再編成、Stock Holding Companyの設立、子会社の民営化の推進。 | | | 2002-2004 |
| Institutions | 補助金の財源は、タクシーコンセッション料(運行登録料)、ターミナル運営収入。 公共交通の民営化が進展中(2000年1月より) | | | | |
| | 都市バス: Section of Transportation Management in the Public Utilities Bureau, 郊外バス: The Chengdu Transportation Bureau Inter-city バス: Sichuan Transportation Bureau | 政府によるControlからApprovalシステムへ、Public Utilities Bureauは、バス運営会社への審査、認可に特化。 | | | |
| Semi-public Transit | | | | | |
| Taxi operation | 1980年代以降急増。 | | | | |
| Taxi management | Biddingによりタクシー台数を管理。タクシー運行登録料 RMB30,000-40,000/台。 | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of tricycle | 1980年代から登録台数は変わらず。幹線道路での乗降は禁止(通行は可) | | | | |
| Operation of auto-tricycle | 郊外部で運行。1990年代以降台数は増加。都心部への進入禁止 | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | | Area traffic controlシステムの導入 | | | |
| Traffic Signals | 信号周期が長い(60-270秒)。 左折現示がない。 | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 一方通行規制は、周辺住民の反対を受け、ピーク時のみ、リバーシブルレーンの導入。 左折禁止交差点の導入。一部、バスのみ左折可能。 | 一方通行規制の改善 | | | 2003-2005 |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 都心部の駐車場不足。自転車レーンの路上駐車。 商業地区のtertiary道路、路上駐車スペースが多い(RMPD) | 車庫に関する規制の強化 | | | |
| Parking Regulation | 自転車用駐車場は都心部全体に整理。路上駐車場が多い(Jiao2)。オフィスや商業施設内の駐車場も適切に管理されている。 Primary, secondary道路の路上駐車は厳密に取り締まられている。 | 違法路上駐車取り締まり強化。 | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |

| Chendqu, China | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|-----------|
| JICA MP | | Study for Public Transportation Improvement in Chengdu City in The People's Republic of China | | | |
| truck-ban | トラックは2nd Ring Road内進入禁止だが、一部違反車両あり。 | | | | |
| Regulation on ownership | オートバイ購入許可制。年間2000台に限定。 | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故数の急激な増加。 交通事故の90%以上は不注意運転。 中央分離帯等安全施設の不足。 | 交差点における交通流の適正化による安全の確保。 | | | |
| Driving Manner | 交通規律の低さ。危険な車線変更、追い越し、速度違反、駐車違反、信号無視等。交通事故の最大の原因。 1998年には3million件以上の交通違反あり。 | 交通安全教育の強化 | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | パトロールによる取り締まりの強化 交通警察の組織強化 | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | バスの排気ガスによる大気汚染。 | CNGバス、タクシーの導入推進。 | | | 2000-2003 |
| Noise pollution | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Temporary residents | Temporary residentsはバス依存率が高い。バストリップ率(temporary residents: 15.0. Resigtered: 9.5) | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | 公共交通は、"Social Service Sector"として位置付け。経済開放後は、社会福祉としての公共交通と、企業としての利益確保を求められたが、営業損益の累積、SOEの改革が進行中(SOE生産性の向上、SOEの解体、外国企業とのJVによる運営、バス運営権のリース、バスルートLicensingの導入)。成都是、改善途上。 | | | | |
| | Public Utilities BureauとTransportation Bureauの連携不足。公共交通管轄区分が、都市域の拡大に合っていない。 | より広域で総合的な交通管理を実施する組織への統合。 | | | 2001-2004 |
| Coordination | | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | | |
| Private Participation | | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Chendgu, China | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|------------------------|-----|---------|----------------------|---------|--|-----------------------|---------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | Short-term (2006-2010) | | | Mid-term (2011-2015) | | | Long-term (2016-2025) | | |
| | | RMB mil | % | RMB mil | | % | | % | | | % | |
| Road | Intersection | | 0.0% | 269.1 | | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| | Bicycle Lane | 15.5 | 1.3% | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transportation | Primary Busway | 598.8 | 50.1% | | | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| | Secondary | 285.5 | 23.9% | | | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| | Bus Facilities | 296.4 | 24.8% | 341.9 | | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | | 0.0% | | | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| Traffic Institutions | | | 0.0% | | | #DIV/0! | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| Total | | 1,196.2 | | | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | |

5. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

| Urban Indicator | | Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------|--------------------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on City Master Plan and Urban Development Program of Ulaanbaatar City, UBMP5 (2009) | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = JPY 95.37 = Tg. 1,177 | | | | in December 2008 | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,635.0 | 2007 | | 2,408.0 | 2000 | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.3 | 2000-2007 | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,632 | 2008 | WDI | 2,398 | 2000 | WDI | 2,106.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.2 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.3 | '90-'00 | DI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 1.7 | 2008 | WDI | 1.5 | 2000 | WDI | 1.3 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 1,675 | 2010 | UN | 1,358 | 2000 | UN | 1,264 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 2.1 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 0.7 | 90-'00 | N, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 62.03 | 2010 | UN | 56.86 | 2000 | UN | 57.03 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 2,172 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 69.30 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.7 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 966 | 2010 | UN, Ulaanbaatar City | 764 | 2000 | Ulaanbaatar City | 572 | 1990 | Ulaanbaatar City |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 57.7 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 56.2 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 45.2 | 1990 | Ulaanbaatar City, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 1,566,500 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | (mil. US\$) | 3,930 | 2007 | WDI | 2,306 | 2005 | | 1,089 | 2000 | |
| GDP per capita | (US\$) | 1,505 | 2007 | WDI | 904 | 2005 | | 456 | 2000 | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 1,942.2 | 2008 | WDI | 1,089.2 | 2000 | WDI | 1,099.4 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 7.5 | '00-'08 | WDI | -0.1 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 737.8 | 2008 | WDI | 454.2 | 2000 | WDI | 522.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 23.0 | 2007 | WDI | 32.7 | 2000 | WDI | 15.2 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 41.5 | 2007 | WDI | 20.3 | 2000 | WDI | 40.6 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 35.6 | 2007 | WDI | 47.0 | 2000 | WDI | 44.2 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 39.9 | 2005 | WDI | 48.6 | 2001 | WDI | 39.5 | 1993 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 16.8 | 2005 | WDI | 14.1 | 2001 | WDI | 20.5 | 1993 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 43.3 | 2005 | WDI | 37.2 | 2001 | WDI | 40.0 | 1993 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | 0.622 (100) | 2010 | UNDP / HDR | 0.588(120) | 2005 | | 0.520 | 2000 | |
| HPI | | 12.7 | | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 8,790 | 2005 | WDI | 7,500 | 2000 | WDI | 9,984 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 5.90 | 2005 | WDI | 6.89 | 2000 | WDI | 9.08 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 3.44 | 2005 | WDI | 3.13 | 2000 | WDI | 4.74 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,031 | 2007 | | 965 | 2005 | | 787 | 2000 | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 4.4 | 2000-2007 | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 235 | 2009 | Wiki | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 1,870 | 2030 | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 4704 | | Wiki | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | 1,149 | 2009 | Wiki | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | 4,704 | | Wiki | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | モンゴル中部トール川沿岸の標高約1,300mの場所に位置し、南北4km、東西20kmにわたりトール川に沿って市街地が細長く延びる。17世紀にチベット仏教の活仏が移動生活をやめ定住するようになったのが始まり。 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | 17世紀、1924年に改名。 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demographia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 885 | 2010 | urban area | 966 | 2010 | UB | 1,202 | 2025 | UN |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 1.5 | 2010-2025 | UNより推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,798 | 2010 | urban area | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 233 | 2010 | urban area | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | 629 | 2005 | UBMP5 Vol. 2 | 425 | 2000 | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | 595 | 2005 | UBMP5 Vol. 2 | 445 | 2000 | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%) | 9.5 | 2000-2005 | UBMP5 Vol. 2 | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia | | | |
|--|--|------|--|------------|
| GRDP Structure | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary (%) | - | 2005 | - | 2000 |
| GRDP share -secondary (%) | 37 | 2005 | 29 | 2000 |
| GRDP share -tertiary (%) | 53 | 2005 | 57 | 2000 |
| Employment structure: primary (%) | n.a. | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary (%) | n.a. | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary (%) | n.a. | | | |
| Social Development | | | | |
| HDI | 0.622 | 2010 | UNDP / HDR | 0.588 2005 |
| HPI | n.a. | | | 0.539 2000 |
| Urban Development | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio (%) | n.a. | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | n.a. | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | n.a. | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | |
| CO2 emission | n.a. | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | n.a. | | | |
| Transportation | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | The study on City Master Plan and Urban Development Program of Ulaanbaatar City (UBMPS) for 2030 | | 1.都市開発を促進する公共輸送システムの構築 2.自動車交通の効率的な利用 3.道路を主体とした高規格交通インフラの整備・維持 4.都市部と地域の効果的な連絡施設の整備 5.交通環境の改善と防災機能の強化 6.都市交通の整備と運用を改善する制度構築 7.都市交通の克服すべき課題の周知 | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (000trip) | 2,341 | 2007 | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | 3,371 | 2007 | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) - | 2.7 | 2007 | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) - | 4.0 | 2007 | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | 49.0 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | - | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public (%) | 13.6 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | 37.4 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler (%) | - | 2007 | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | - | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 49.0 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public (%) | 13.6 | 2007 | Taxi | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 34.3 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | - | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | - | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | 3.1 | 2007 | truckなど | |
| Total | 100.0 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | - | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 33.8 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public (%) | 9.4 | 2007 | Taxi | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 23.7 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.0 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | 0.1 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | 31.0 | 2007 | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | 2.0 | 2007 | truckなど | |
| Total | 100.0 | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | 29 | 2007 | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | - | 2007 | | |
| Average travel time - bus (min) | 43 | 2007 | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | 28 | 2007 | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | 32 | 2007 | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia, | | | |
|--|------------|--|------|-----------|-------------|
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | 67,000 | 2004 | UB市登録車両台数 | 41,000 2000 |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | n.a. | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | n.a. | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | n.a. | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | n.a. | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | n.a. | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | n.a. | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | n.a. | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | 0 | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | (000/day) | 435,000 | 2007 | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax-km/day | 2,349,000 | 2007 | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | n.a. | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | n.a. | | | |
| Inter-city Railway | | | | | |
| Number of inter-city railway line | (line) | n.a. | | | |
| Length of inter-city railway line | (km) | n.a. | | | |
| Operation | - | n.a. | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 2349 | 2007 | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 81 | 2007 | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 937 | 2007 | | |
| Fare Structure | (Tg.) | 200 | 2007 | flat rate | |
| Bus Operater | - | (3) state-owned operators, (9) cooperatives, and (38) private operators. | | | |
| Bus Management | - | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | n.a. | | | |
| | - | n.a. | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Road length | km | 439.1 | 2006 | | 418.2 2000 |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | n.a. | 2006 | | n.a. 2000 |
| Road Network | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | (4) - (6) | | | |
| Ring Road | - | (1) | | | |
| Bridge | - | 48 bridges (PC:2 RC:38 S:1) | | | |
| Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) | | | | | |
| Number of IWT | - | n.a. | | | |
| Length of IWT | (km) | n.a. | | | |
| Number of IWT ports | (port) | n.a. | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | | 43 | 2007 | | |
| Traffic Control | | CBD内で一方通行規制を多数導入 | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | n.a. | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Annual investment | | n.a. | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | n.a. | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | n.a. | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | n.a. | | | |

| Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. | |
|--|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on City Master Plan and Urban Development Program of Ulaanbaatar City, UBMP (2009) |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | バス分担率が高い(49%) |
| | 2007年のバス分担率は49%(徒歩を除く)で、自家用車34%、タクシー14%である。 |
| Mixed Traffic | 信号制御のない交差点での通行ルールの不徹底 |
| | 道路標識の未整備による交差点での交通錯綜 |
| | ドライバー、歩行者の交通マナー違反 |
| Traffic Congestion | 混雑はそれほどではない (市街地中心部の走行速度は25-30km/h) |
| | 平均通勤時間32分(4.5km) |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故記録が体系的に管理されていない。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | 冬期の暖房に起因するSO ₂ 、NO ₂ 排出により環境基準濃度を上回る地区がある |
| | 沿道騒音は60-80dbAで、モンゴル基準を上回る。 バックグラウンド騒音も、モンゴル基準を僅かに上回る |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|---|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 2030年には人口が2倍になり、自動車の世帯保有率は2007年の20%から60%に増加すると予測。つまり自動車登録台数は、現在の6倍と予測。 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 市内の道路総延長は439km(2006年)。2000年から21km増加。 |
| | 主要道路敷地内における幅員構成が適切でない |
| Road Network | 幹線道路のミッシングリンク、ボトルネックが多い |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|--------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| コンパクトシティの形成と土地利用管理 戦略的な交通インフラ整備計画を提案 ・幹線道路網の整備、交通管理対策の導入 ・公共輸送システムの構築 | | | |
| 交通管理対策の導入 | | | |
| 都市拡大、自家用車保有率の上昇による将来の交通渋滞を回避するための戦略的な交通インフラ整備計画 | | | |
| 長期的には幹線道路の新設や既存道路の拡幅(都市高速道、アジアハイウェイ3号線を含む)、沿道利用の規制強化や市中心部での駐車場対策 | 長期対策 | USD726.3million | |
| 短・中期的には、ボトルネック対策、交通管理施策、道路施設の修繕・維持による機能確保、交通安全対策を実施 | 短期対策 中期対策 | USD548.1million USD461.3million | |
| | | | |

| Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on City Master Plan and Urban Development Program of Ulaanbaatar City, UBMPS (2009) | | |
| Bridge | 橋齢10年程度の比較的新しい橋梁が多い。 | なし | | |
| Road Hierarchy | 道路規格に応じた機能分担、相互連続性が不十分 | 総合的な道路ネットワーク整備 | | |
| Intersection | ラウンドアバウトが混雑の原因になっており、交通安全上も問題になっている。 | 立体交差化 | | |
| | 一部を除き信号交差点の停止線がないことが交通渋滞の主要な原因となっているが、舗装面の劣化で設置できない。 | 舗装品質、設計基準の準拠など道路整備能力を向上する | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 市中心部の幹線道路を除き、郊外部の幹線道路や市中心部を含む集散道路などコミュニティレベルの道路の歩道整備が不十分 | 歩道上、安全設備、駐車場、道路照明などの交通安全対策の実施 | | |
| Maintenance | 舗装や道路設備の品質が悪く、維持管理も不十分。2007年の道路・橋梁維持管理費はUSD3.0million | 道路維持管理の能力開発(道路台帳更新、制度・組織改編、道路メンテナンス設備の近代化を含む) | 短・中・長期 | USD166.0million |
| Public transportation | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | n.a. | ・モンゴルからの輸出入や中国・ロシアの3国間輸送により増大する鉄道貨物用にウランバートルを迂回し、新しい国際空港を経由する鉄道新線の建設 ・既存線との分岐駅及び鉄道デポの整備 | 長期 | USD280.0million |
| Urban Railway Services | n.a. | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | n.a. | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | |
| Operation | | | | |
| Institution | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | |
| Bus | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | 2007年のバス分担率は49%(徒歩を除く)で、自家用車34%、タクシー14%である。 | 将来の自家用車交通の増加による交通渋滞を緩和するために、LRT/BRTといった効率的な公共交通システムを導入する。 | 短・中期 1号線 中・長期 2号線 | USD1107.3million USD792.0million |
| Bus Route Network | | | | |

| Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|----------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on City Master Plan and Urban Development Program of Ulaanbaatar City, UBMPS (2009) | | |
| Bus Route | 幹線道路では、トロリーバス、大型・中型バスが運行し、2次道路や郊外のスプロール地区はミニバスが運行している。 古い車両が多く、稼働率が低い。 大型バスの乗車率はミニバスより低く見直しが必要 | 大型バスとミニバスの役割分担を明確にし路線再編 公共交通優先信号システム導入 バス路線および運行計画再編事業 バス運行事業者の車両近代化事業 スマートバス停の設置 バスロケーションシステム導入 | 短期 | USD70.0million |
| Bus Services | | | | |
| Bus Fleet | | | | |
| Bus Stops | | | | |
| Bus Fare | | | | |
| Institutions | 高齢者、障害者、軍人、警官は無料。学生・生徒は季節定期を使用。 大型バスは大きな補助金を受けているのに対し、ミニバスは補助金なしで運行している。 | | | |
| Semi-public Transit | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | タクシーが公共交通上の大きな役割を担っている。 | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 交通標識や路面表示がないことが交通錯綜の原因となっている。 | 一方通行規制、Uターン規制、路上駐車有料化、交差点改良など | 短期 | USD30.0million |
| | 信号なし交差点での優先通行ルールや一端停止標識がない。 | ボトルネック解消およびミッシングリンク整備 | 短・中期 | USD82.0million |
| Traffic Signals | 独立・固定周期の信号制御なので、効率的な交通制御ができない。 | 自動車および歩行者用交通信号機の設置 | | |
| | | | | |
| Traffic Operation | | | | |
| Parking | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 路外駐車場の不足により路上駐車場を設置しているが圧倒的に不足しており、今後の自動車台数の増加により状況は一層悪化すると予測される。 | 路上駐車に関する交通規制の違反取り締まり | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | |
| Institution | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | |

| Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on City Master Plan and Urban Development Program of Ulaanbaatar City, UBMPS (2009) | | |
| | 中長期的に自動車台数の増加により大きな交通混雑が予測される。 | 自動車交通需要マネジメントの導入。 ・路上駐車規制、車庫証明、車検制度、登録番号による市中心部への流入規制 ・車両価格や登録費用の値上げ、有料駐車区域の拡大、ロードプライシング・エリアライセンシングなど経済的規制策の導入 | |
| Truck-ban | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | |
| Driving Manner | ドライバー、歩行者の交通マナーの悪化 | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | 不十分な交通取締と交通法規 | | |
| Environment | | | |
| Air pollution | 冬の暖房に起因するSO ₂ 、NO ₂ 排出により環境基準濃度を上回る地区がある | 省エネ・低排出型暖房機や自動車の普及や、住宅開発での集中暖房・クラスター型暖房ネットワーク導入 | |
| Noise pollution | 沿道騒音は60-80dbAで、モンゴル基準を上回る。バックグラウンド騒音も、モンゴル基準を僅かに上回る | 騒音モニタリングシステム導入と沿道防音対策が必要 | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Low-income household | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Role sharing | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| Financing | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 地方自治体の開発ファイナンス能力は脆弱。国民一人当たりの資本支出額は中央政府レベルでUSD51、ウランバートル市でUSD9にすぎない。 | 公共サービス施設の建設・運営は、「公的資金」、「受益者負担」、「開発利益の還元」の3つの資金源のベストミックスで実現する。 | |
| Implementation | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | |
| Private Participation | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia | | UBMPS(2009) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Road | NW Development | 1,141.8 | | |
| | Expressway and Highway | 593.9 | | |
| | Capacity Develop of Road Mainte. | 166.0 | | |
| | Total | 1,901.7 | 44.4% | |
| Public Transportation | LRT/BRT, Bus | 1,969.3 | 46.0% | |
| | Railway | 280.0 | 6.5% | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | 132.0 | 3.1% | |
| Total | | 4,283.0 | | |

| Urban Indicator | Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for Jabodetabek (phase2), 2004 The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for Jabodetabek (phase1), 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | for MP | US\$ 1.00 = Rp. 8,900 = JPY 118.00 | as of Jan. 2003 | | | | | | | |
| | for FS | US\$ 1.00 = Rp. 8,500 = JPY 109.08 | as of Oct. 2003 | | | | | | | |
| | Phase 1 | US\$ 1.00 = Rp. 7,950, JPY 1.00 = Rp. | end of Sep 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Country | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 206,265.0 | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 106.5 | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 1,937,179 | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 228,248 | 2008 | WDI | 206,265 | 2000 | WDI | 178232 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.3 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.5 | '90-'00 | DI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 126 | 2008 | WDI | 114 | 2000 | WDI | 98 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 102,960 | 2010 | UN | 86,219 | 2000 | UN | 54,252 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 1.8 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 4.7 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 44.28 | 2010 | UN | 42.00 | 2000 | UN | 30.58 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 133,419 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 50.67 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.7 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 9,210 | 2010 | UN, Jakarta | 8,390 | 2000 | UN, Jakarta | 8,175 | 1990 | UN, Jakarta |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 8.9 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 9.7 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 15.1 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 1,811,570 | 2008 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 247 | 2008 | WDI | 165 | 2000 | WDI | 109 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 5.2 | '00-'08 | WDI | 4.2 | 90-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 1,083 | 2008 | WDI | 800 | 2000 | WDI | 612 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 14.4 | 2008 | WDI | 15.6 | 2000 | WDI | 19.4 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 48.1 | 2008 | WDI | 45.9 | 2000 | WDI | 39.1 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 37.5 | 2008 | WDI | 38.5 | 2000 | WDI | 41.5 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 44.5 | 2006 | WDI | 43.8 | 2001 | WDI | 55.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 18.0 | 2006 | WDI | 17.5 | 2001 | WDI | 13.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 37.6 | 2006 | WDI | 37.5 | 2001 | WDI | 30.2 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.60(108) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.57(110) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.458 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 17 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 419,594 | 2005 | WDI | 280,007 | 2000 | WDI | 149,297 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 2.02 | 2005 | WDI | 1.70 | 2000 | WDI | 1.37 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 1.90 | 2005 | WDI | 1.36 | 2000 | WDI | 0.84 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jabodetabek (DKI Jakarta, Bodetabek) | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 21,568.0 | 2002 | Jabodetabek | 20,964.0 | 2000 | Jabodetabek | 16,956.0 | 1990 | Jabodetabek |
| | | 8,445.0 | 2002 | DKI Jakarta | 8,364.0 | 2000 | DKI Jakarta | 8,210.0 | 1990 | DKI Jakarta |
| | | 13,123.0 | 2002 | Bodetabek | 12,600.0 | 2000 | Botabek | 8,746.0 | 1990 | Botabek |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | 2.14 | 1990-2000 | Jabodetabek | 3.59 | 1980-90 | Jabodetabek |
| | | | | | 0.19 | 1990-2000 | DKI Jakarta | 2.36 | 1980-90 | DKI Jakarta |
| | | | | | 3.72 | 1990-2000 | Botabek | 4.91 | 1980-90 | Botabek |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,277 | | | 3,186 | 2000 | Jabodetabek | 2,577 | 1990 | |
| | | 12,879 | | | 12,756 | 2000 | DKI Jakarta | 12,521 | 1990 | |
| | | 2,215 | | | 2,127 | 2000 | Botabek | 1,476 | 1990 | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 26,096 | 2020 | Jabodetabek | | | | | | |
| | | 8,518 | 2020 | DKI Jakarta | | | | | | |
| | | 17,581 | 2020 | Bodetabek | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 6,581 | | Jabodetabek | | | | | | |
| | | 656 | | DKI Jakarta | | | | | | |
| | | 5,925 | | Botabek | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | Jakartaを中心に発展。南部にBogorが地域の中心として位置。Tangerang BekasiはそれぞれJakartaの西と東に位置し、小規模な都市を形成。JakartaとBogorの中間にDepokが位置。 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------|
| Population | (thousand) | 22,000 | 2010 | Demographia | 32,720 | 2025 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 2.7 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 8 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 2,590 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | DKI Jakarta Bodetabek | | | | | |
| GRDP | ? | 259,459 | 2000 | Jabodetabek (20.3% to national GDP) | 188,036 | 71,423 | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | Phase1 | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 7.60 | 2002 | Jabodetabek | 2.2 | 2002 | DKI Jakarta | 0.80 | 1995 | DKI Jakarta |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 24.40 | 2002 | Jabodetabek | 19.4 | 2002 | DKI Jakarta | 23.50 | 1995 | DKI Jakarta |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 68.00 | 2002 | Jabodetabek | 78.4 | 2002 | DKI Jakarta | 75.70 | 1995 | DKI Jakarta |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | Jabodetabek | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | CBD other DKI Bodetabek | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | 22.3 | 2002 | Total (DKI, 18.1 mil, Bodetabek) | 4.2 | 12.9 | 17.2 | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 37.3 | 2002 | Total (DKI, 11.8 mil, Bodetabek) | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | 1.93 | 2002 | Total (DKI, 2.21) | 2.21 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1985 | DKI Jakarta | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | Phase 1 | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 51.36 | 2002 | | 53.50 | 2002 | 54.70 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 6.4 | 2002 | | 3.7 | | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 3.7 | 2002 | | 2.9 | | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 14.0 | 2002 | | 17.7 | 2002 | 30.8 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - Private 2-wheeler | (%) | 24.4 | 2002 | | 22.1 | 2002 | 14.2 | 2000 | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | 100 | | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share | | Jabodetabek | | | DKI Jakarta | | | Phase 1 | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 2.09 | 2002 | | 1.30 | 2002 | 2.00 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 15.7 | 2002 | Patas AC, medium bus, large bus | 52.2 | 2002 | 52.7 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - microbus | (%) | 33.5 | 2002 | small bus | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | 6.4 | 2002 | Ojek, bejaj, hacak | 3.7 | 2002 | Ojek | | | |
| Modal share - school bus | | 1.9 | 2002 | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi | | 1.8 | 2002 | Taxi, omniennan | 2.9 | 2002 | Taxi, Bajaj | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 13.3 | 2002 | Sedan, Van | 17.2 | 2002 | Sedan, Van | 30.8 | 2000 | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 0.6 | 2002 | truck, pick-up | 0.5 | 2002 | truck, pick-up | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 21.0 | 2002 | | 22.1 | 2002 | 14.2 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 3.4 | 2002 | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | 100 | | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | Jabodetabek | | | DKI Jakarta | | | Phase 1 | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 1.30 | 2002 | | 0.80 | 2002 | 1.40 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 9.8 | 2002 | Patas AC, medium bus, large bus | 33.2 | 2002 | 37.5 | 2000 | incl. Patas AC | |
| Modal share - microbus | (%) | 20.9 | 2002 | small bus | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | 4.0 | 2002 | Ojek, bejaj, hacak | 2.4 | 2002 | Ojek | | | |
| Modal share - school bus | (%) | 1.2 | 2002 | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|------|--|-----------|-------|---|------|------|
| Modal share - taxi | (%) | 1.1 | 2002 | Taxi, omnibus | 1.8 | 2002 | Taxi, Bajaj | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 8.3 | 2002 | Sedan, Van | 11.0 | 2002 | Sedan, Van | 22.0 | 2000 |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 0.4 | 2002 | truck, pick-up | 0.3 | 2002 | truck, pick-up | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 13.1 | 2002 | | 14 | 2002 | | 10.1 | 2000 |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 2.1 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 37.7 | 2002 | | 36.4 | 2002 | NMT | 28.8 | 2000 |
| Modal share - others | (%) | | | | | | | | NMT |
| | Total | 100 | | | 100 | | | 100 | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | 91.54 | 2002 | Economy train | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 93.45 | 2002 | Patas AC | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 79.57 | 2002 | Large bus | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 37.1 | 2002 | small bus | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | 51.14 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | 32.02 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | 24.26 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | (min) | 16.43 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | 43.1 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average Travel Distance by mode | | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - all mode | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - railway | (km) | 20.4 | 2002 | Economy train | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - bus | (km) | 16.3 | 2002 | Patas AC | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - bus | (km) | 13.3 | 2002 | Large bus | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - bus | (km) | 3.9 | 2002 | small bus | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - car | (km) | 8.1 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - motorcycle | (km) | 4.9 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - bicycle | (km) | 1.6 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel distance - walking | (km) | 0.5 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Average travel distance to work - all m | (km) | 6.5 | 2002 | including intra-zone trip | 9.72 | 2002 | uding intra-zone trip | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 675,806 | 2002 | DKI, private car | 275,476 | 1985 | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 80.0 | | estimated with 2002 non in Jabodetabek | | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 17.2 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | 2,446,000 | 2002 | | 1,528,000 | 1998 | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | 34.1 | 2002 | Jabodetabek | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax/day | 400,000 | 2000 | Jabodetabek railway | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | | | | | | | | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 4 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | | |
| Load Factor | % | 288.9 | | Average (340% for Bangkok) | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 21564 | 2001 | Jakarta | 4,522 | 4,979 | 12,063 | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 621 | 2001 | Jakarta (850: Jabodetabek) | 356 | 123 | 142 | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | | | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 21,564 | 2001 | large: 4,522, medium: 4,979, small: 12,063 | 6,948 | 1985 | large: 1,723, medium: 2,163, small: 2,064 | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|------|--|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| Bus Operater | - | バスレンタ ルシステム (Setoran or | | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | DKI Jakarta Bodetabek | | | |
| Road length: toll road | km | 215.3 | n.a. | Jabodetabek | 113.0 | 102.3 | 1978年から整備。近年はBOTによる整 | |
| Road length: primary road | km | 815.2 | n.a. | Jabodetabek | 153.5 | 661.7 | | |
| Road length: secondary road | km | 10310.3 | n.a. | Jabodetabek | 6,261.9 | 4,048.4 | | |
| Road length: total | km | 11,341 | n.a. | Jabodetabek | 6,528.4 | 4,812.4 | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 335 | | DKI Jakarta | 256 under ARC, 79 under non-ATC | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | 3ATCsystem | | DKI Jakarta | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | 3 in 1 scheme: Jl. Thamrin, Jl. Sudirman, Jl. Gatot Subroto (partly), 6:30-10:00 (weekday) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | €/1000 vehicles) | | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | Rp. Billion | 453 | 2002 | DKI Jakarta, 4.8% of all expenditure | 427 (15- 80/each) | 2002 | Bodetabek | |
| Road Development Fund | - | | | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | 0.23 | | Jabodetabek total | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | | | | |

| Jakarta, Indonesia | |
|--|---|
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for Jabodetabek (phase2), 2004 |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | オートバイの増加(1998年から2002年に60%増加) |
| Mixed Traffic | |
| Traffic Congestion | 朝ピーク時のCBDへの交通の集中による渋滞の発生 車線数の減少地点、交差点における交通混雑 道路用地の違法占拠(路商、バスの駐停車)による道路容量の減少による交通混雑 |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故者数は1986年から1998年に3分の1に減少、死者数は減少していない。 オートバイによる事故増加(34%の事故に関連) 交通事故の16%は車両不具合が原因 |
| Air pollution/ noise | 排気ガスによる大気汚染が深刻化、33か所中27か所でPM10が基準値を超える。 騒音問題は深刻。 |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|---|---|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | 交通ネットワークと都市開発の連携不足 |
| | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infra | Bodetabek地域は道路整備が進んでいない。放射幹線道路への交通の集中。 |
| | |
| Road Network | ミッシングリンクの存在(Outer Ring Road) 道路幅員が減ることによるボトルネックの発生 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Road Hierarchy | 広幅員の幹線道路と地区道路をつなく、集散道路の不足。 |
| Pavement/ Maintenance | 路上のくぼみやダメージによる事故の発生。ジャカルタは比較的状況が留意が、郊外部は維持管理状況が悪い。 |
| Bridge | |
| Intersection | 近年、立体交差整備に注力(53か所を計画) |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| Bodetabekにおけるサブセンターの形成。 | | | |
| 土地利用と交通システムと連携した、土地利用規制(公共交通沿いの容積率の増加) | | | begin within 4 years next 7 years |
| 都市中心ディベロッパへのインセンティブの付与 | | | next 7 years |
| 開発コントロールの強化 | | | within 4 years |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Jakarta Outer Ring Roadの完成 | 36.5 km | Rp. 7,035 bil | within 4 years |
| 2nd Jakarta Outer Ring Roadの整備 | 108.2km | Rp. 7,057 bil | up to 2020 |
| 有料道路の整備 | 13.9 km 2.8 km 78.1 km | Rp. 2,066 bil Rp. 1,433 bil Rp. 5,327 bil | next 7 years up to 2020 after 2020 |
| Trunk bus路線のための道路拡幅 | 93.1 km | Rp. 4,095.7 bil | within 4 years upto 2020 |
| Busレーンのための既存道路拡幅 | 56.5 km | Rp. 1,663 bil | next 7 years |
| 地域開発とバスサービス向上のための道路拡幅 | 228.3 km | Rp. 5,454 bil | up to 2020 |
| 地域開発とバスサービス向上のための新規道路整備 | 76.2 km | Rp. 2,597 bil | up to 2020 |
| 地域開発のための2路線化 | 34.3 km | Rp. 786 bil | up to 2020 |
| バイパス整備 | 10.0 km | Rp. 293 bil | |
| | | | |
| 維持管理の強化 | | RP. 13,220 bil | up to 2020 |
| | | | |
| 交差点改良による交差点容量の向上 | | | |

| Jakarta, Indonesia | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for Jabodetabek (phase2), 2004 | | |
| | | | |
| NMT Facilities | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 歩道はせまい。 | | |
| Public transportation | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | |
| UrbanRailway | | | |
| UrbanRailway Network | 通勤列車と中・長距離列車が同じ路線に混在。 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Railway Station | Free-Riderの問題(30%、減少していない) | | |
| | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | 都市鉄道のサービスレベルの低さ(容量、頻度、スケジュール、車両、駅施設) | | |
| Railway system | 路線間の電圧の違いにより、相互運転が困難。 | | |
| | | | |
| Maintenance | 多様な車両が使われているため、維持管理コストが高い。 | | |
| | | | |
| Fare System | 低所得者層が支払い可能な料金設定。 | | |
| Operation | | | |
| Institution | 運営主体(PT.KAI)の能力不足。 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | 他モードとの乗換が十分に考慮されていない、 駅へのアクセス道路不足 | | |
| | | | |
| Bus | | | |
| Bus Route Network | 複雑な路線と重複が多い、 850近くのバス路線があり、うち、70路線が最混雑路線を運行、路線数が多く、路線ごとの運行頻度が低い。 | | |
| | CBD地域への集中、郊外部でのサービス範囲が不十分。 | | |
| Bus Services | サービスレベルの低さ(スケジュール、長い待ち時間、社内セキュリティ、車内衛生環境) | | |
| | 学生(半額料金)に対する乗車拒否 | | |
| Bus Fleet | | | |
| Bus Stops | | | |
| 立体交差の整備 | 60か所 | Rp. 3,565 bil | up to 2020 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 公共交通ネットワーク(Trunk-feeder)構築による、公共交通利用促進 | | | |
| 既存鉄道の複線化 | 3路線、62.7 km | Rp. 10,774 bil | 2路線: begin within 4 years 1路線: after 2020 |
| 既存鉄道のショートカット、コネクションの建設 | 3区間 8.5 km | Rp. 2,262 bil | 1区間: next 7 years 2区間: after 2020 |
| 既存鉄道の高架化 | 5.4 km | Rp. 943 bil | after 2020 |
| MRTの建設 | 3路線、148.6 km (PR06:78.2 km+ PR11: 45.7 km+ PR12: 24.7 km) | 計Rp. 36,445 bil (Rp. 14,009 bil Rp. 11,766 bil Rp. 10,670 bil) | After 2020 After 2020 begin within 4 years |
| 道路との交差点所への立体交差の導入 | | | |
| 駅施設の改善(フェンスの構築、フォームの設置)によるフリーライダーの防止 | 10駅 | Rp. 93 bil | within 4 years |
| 新駅の建設 | Jakarta Kota新駅の建設(2km) 3駅(既存鉄道) | Rp. 1,682 bil Rp. 192 bil | after 2020 begin within 4 years next 7 years |
| 鉄道ラジオシステムの導入 | | Rp. 491 bil | upto 2020 |
| 鉄道信号/通信施設の改良・追加(4分間隔運行のため) | | Rp. 2,043 bil | within 4 years upto 2020 |
| ATS (Automatic Train Stop)システムの導入 | | Rp. 249 bil | upto 2020 |
| 車種の統一による維持管理の効率性の向上 | 309車両の導入 | Rp. 2,804 bil | begin within 4 years next 7 years |
| 鉄道スベアパーツ工場の整備 | | Rp. 303 bil | within 4 years |
| モード間の一体料金の設定(乗換による追加課金なし) | | | |
| PT.KAIの能力向上(管理能力、アカウントシステムの構築) | | | |
| Jabodetabekの鉄道と、中・長距離路線との分離 | | | |
| PT.KAの民営化、MRT会社の設立 | | | next 7 years |
| 駅前広場の整備 | 24駅(既存鉄道) | Rp. 1,064 bil | upto 2020 |
| フィーダーバスの整備 | | | next 7 years |
| 駅へのアクセス道路の整備 | 62駅 | Rp. 3,335 bil | up to 2020 |
| バス優先施策の実施、Bus専用レーンの設置、それと合わせたバス路線ネットワークの再構築(Trunk-feeder) | | | |
| Buswayの導入 | 8路線、218.5km | Rp. 652.3 bil | within 4 years up to 2020 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| バスターミナル整備 | 27か所 | Rp. 86 bil | |

| Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|--------------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for Jabodetabek (phase2), 2004 | | | |
| Bus Fare | 低所得者層が支払い可能な料金設定。 | 料金を値上げし、低所得者層への直接的な補助金の交付、料金設定に対する規制緩和 | | |
| Institutions | バスレンタルシステム (Setoran, WAP)、バスの運転手はできるだけ多くの乗客を集めようとし、危険な運転につながる。 | | | |
| | バス事業の管理主体の能力不足 (需要データの不在、バス会社が多数存在し、モニタリングできていない。) | バスロケーションシステムの導入 (運行管理、バス運転手への料金支払いへの利用) | | |
| | バス事業Licenseは、運行情のみ規定。サービスレベルの規定がない。 | バスサービス基準の策定、バスLicensing systemの改革 | | within 4 years |
| Semi-public Transit | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 3つのATCシステムが導入されている。 | ATCの統合とUpgrade | Rp. 210 bil | Next 7 years |
| | ATCは、リアルタイムの交通状況が反映されておらず、十分に機能していない。 | 交通情報システムの導入 | Rp. 58 bil | within 4 years |
| | 交通情報提供システムの不在。 | ETCの導入 | Rp. 610 bil | within 4 years |
| | 有料道路上の交通管制システム (交通モニタリング、情報提供) は十分に機能していない。 | | | |
| | 200kmの有料道路に、3台のCCTV、車両検知器 (Vehicle detector) は存在しない、VMSは4台のみ。 | | | |
| Traffic Signals | 都市部の主要道路における信号設置率は42%と低い。(Bodetabekは21%) | 信号設置の推進、古い信号の更新。 | Rp. 245 bil | within 4 years |
| Traffic Signals | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way) | | Uターン規制、右折禁止の導入 | | |
| Parking | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Institution | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | |
| Restriction of car use | 3 in 1 政策は一定の効果あり、並行する路線における交通混雑の発生、Jockeyの存在による効果が低減。 | Road Pricing、続いてArea Pricing の導入 | Rp. 700 bil | 2005-2006 2007- |
| Truck Ban | Semi-trailerは有料道路と、幹線道路一部のみ通行可能 | 大型車両の分離 | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 交通事故の73%が不注意や交通違反が原因。 | 交通安全教育の実施(学校、運転手) | | within 4 years |
| | | 鉄道駅、バスターミナル、バスシェルターへの安全ガードの設置 | | within 4 years |

| Jakarta, Indonesia | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| JICA MP | | The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for Jabodetabek (phase2), 2004 | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | 交通事故データベースの構築 | within 4 years |
| Environment | | | |
| Air pollution | | 排ガス規制の運用 (EURO 2. 3)、燃料の質の向上 | |
| | | 車検の強化、車両排ガス状況の路上検査の実施 | Rp. 14 bil next 7 years |
| | | Low-sulfur Diesel の導入 | Rp. 1,900 bil upto 2020 |
| | | バイオディーゼルの導入 (大型ディーゼルバス等、限定車種のみ) | Rp. 50 bil next 7 years |
| | | 天然ガス車両の導入 | within 4 years |
| Noise pollution | | | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Low-income household | 支払い可能な交通サービスへのアクセスがないことから、経済機会や社会サービスへのアクセスの不足。 | | |
| | 低所得者層のは、NMTに依存 (手段分担率52.9%) | | |
| | 低所得者は全支出の17.3%を交通に支出。 | | |
| Physically challenged people | 高齢者や障害者への配慮はほとんど考慮されていない。 | バリアフリーの乗換施設整備 | next 7 years |
| Illegal Settlement | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Coordination | セクター間の連携不足、交通モード間の連携が考慮されていない。 | Jabodetabek Planning Commissionの設立 | within 4 years |
| | 中央-地方政府の連携不足。地域レベルの連携の必要性 | Jabodetabek Transportation Authorityの設立 (上記 Commissionからの移行) | next 7 years |
| | 都市開発と交通セクターの連携不足、交通ネットワークを無視した都市開発の横行。 | 中央、省、地方政府間のRevenue sharingの見直し | |
| | 交通管理分野における長期的な計画の欠如 | | |
| Role sharing | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| | | 地方政府役員への交通計画に関する訓練の実施 | within 4 years |
| Financing | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 財源不足による道路整備の停滞。 | Road Fundの導入 | within 4 years |
| | 計画に対する実行予算が確保されない。 | ガソリン税(現状5%)の値上げ | 10-18% 20% 20% Rp. 1,400 bil Rp. 2,600 bil Rp. 10,000 bil (税込) 2005-2009 2010-2014 2015-2020 |
| | | 増税 | begin within 4 years |
| Implementation | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | 土地収用による問題 (民間セクターと公共セクター開発間の土地価格の乖離、財源不足、移転先確保の遅れ) | 道路用地の確保 (1:10000スケールでの道路計画の作成) | |
| Private Participation | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Jakarta, Indonesia | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan (2004-2020) | | | | Private Initiative Development | | Net Public Cost Burden | |
| | | Rp. bil | % | investment | O&M | | % | | % |
| Road | road network development | 45,870.0 | 50.3% | 39,510 | 6,360 | 6,920 | 28.7% | 38,950 | 62.3% |
| Public Transportation | Railway network development | 35,530.0 | 38.9% | 29,390 | 6,140 | 16,250 | 67.5% | 19,280 | 30.8% |
| | busway (widening) | 4,300.0 | 4.7% | 4,090 | 210 | 0 | 0.0% | 4,300 | 6.9% |
| | busway facility | 920.0 | 1.0% | | | 920 | 3.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Sub-total | 40,750.0 | 44.6% | | | 17,170.0 | | 23,580.0 | |
| Traffic Management and | traffic management system | 2,980.0 | 3.3% | 3,160 | 2,410 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,980 | 4.8% |
| | TDM | 1,670.0 | 1.8% | | | 0 | 0.0% | 1,670 | 2.7% |
| | Sub-total | 4,650.0 | 5.1% | | | 0.0 | | | |
| Total | | 91,270.0 | | | | 24,090.0 | | 62,530.0 | |

| | | Short-term (2004-2007) | | Intermediate-term (2008-2010) | | Long-term (2011-2020) | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | % | | % | | % |
| Road | road network development | 15,190 | 61.3% | 8,260 | 33.3% | 22,420 | 90.4% |
| Public Transportation | Railway network development | 6,080 | 24.5% | 11,310 | 45.6% | 18,140 | 73.2% |
| | busway (widening) | 1,670 | 6.7% | 1,480 | 6.0% | 1,150 | 4.6% |
| | busway facility | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management and | traffic management system | 1,850 | 7.5% | 2,050 | 8.3% | 1,670 | 6.7% |
| | TDM | | | | | | |
| Traffic Institutions | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 24,790.0 | | ##### | | 43,380.0 | |

10. Bangkok, Thailand

| Urban Indicator | | Bangkok, Thailand | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------|-------------------|
| JICA MP | | タイ王国バンコク首都圏中・長期道路計画調査(1990) | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 67,386 | 2008 | WDI | 62,347 | 2000 | WDI | 56,673 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.0 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 0.96 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 131.9 | 2008 | WDI | 122.04 | 2000 | WDI | 111 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 23,142 | 2010 | UN | 19,417 | 2000 | UN | 16,675 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 1.8 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 1.53 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 33.96 | 2010 | UN | 31.14 | 2000 | UN | 29.424 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 30,679 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 42.24 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.9 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 6,976 | 2010 | UN, Krung Thep (Bankok) | 6,332 | 2000 | UN, Krung Thep (Bankok) | 5,888 | 1990 | UN, Krung Thep (B |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 30.1 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 33 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 35 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 510,890 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 178,250 | 2008 | WDI | 123 | 2000 | WDI | 80 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 148.4 | '00-'08 | WDI | 4 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 2,645 | 2008 | WDI | 1,968 | 2000 | WDI | 1,400 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 11.8 | 2007 | WDI | 9 | 2000 | WDI | 12 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 45.5 | 2007 | WDI | 42 | 2000 | WDI | 37 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 42.6 | 2007 | WDI | 49 | 2000 | WDI | 50 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 41.7 | 2007 | WDI | 48.5 | 2000 | WDI | 63 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 20.7 | 2007 | WDI | 17.9 | 2000 | WDI | 14 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 37.4 | 2007 | WDI | 33.5 | 2000 | WDI | 23 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.654(92) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.631(93) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.546 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 8.5 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 270,894.18 | 2005 | WDI | 201,391.76 | 2000 | WDI | 95,743.98 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 1.72 | 2005 | WDI | 1.64 | 2000 | WDI | 1.21 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 4.11 | 2005 | WDI | 3.23 | 2000 | WDI | 1.69 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | Bangkok | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | 調査地域(BMA,サムットプラカン,ノンタブリ及びバトムタニ4県それぞれの一部), 1990 | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 6,357 | 1989 | Bankok Metropolitan Region (BMR): 推定 8,500 (1989) | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | BMR: 2.41 (1980-1989) | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,876 | 1990 | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework(将来人口) | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 1,640 | 1990 | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | BMR:首都圏以外の諸県、特に東北地域からBMAへの転入が相変わらず続いている一方、BMAからは隣接3県への転出傾向が加速されている。(1990) | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 8,250 | 2010 | Demographia | 7,516 | 2000 | Demographia | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,600 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 2,202 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | | | BMR: 220,322 (1997) baht | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%) | | | BMR: 11.79 (1986-1987) | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 2 | 1990 | 計算値 | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 23 | 1990 | 計算値 | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 75 | 1990 | 計算値 | | | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk and bicycle) | (001trip) | 13,400 | 1989 | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 15,640 | 1989 | | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Bangkok, Thailand | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|------|---|---------|------|---------|--|
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - Rail (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - Bus/Para-transit (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (excluding walking and bicycle) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | | 38.9 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | 0 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - semi-public (%) | | 9.9 | 1989 | taxi | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | | 32.7 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | 18.6 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking and bicycle) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | | 32.7 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | 0 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - semi-public (%) | | 8.3 | 1989 | taxi | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | | 27.4 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | 15.6 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | | 15.2 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | 0.9 | 1989 | | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle (car) | | 1,600,000 | 1990 | Study Area 企業や官庁の所有車は含まず | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership (car/000) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car (car) | | 400,000 | 1990 | Study Area | 240,000 | 1990 | pick-up | |
| Passenger car ownership (car/000) | | 62.9 | | estimated with 1989 | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership (%/HH) | | 33.6 | 1990 | nan | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle (car) | | 450,000 | 1990 | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership (car/000) | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway (pax-km/day) | | | 1987 | Bangkok: 19,000 pax/day | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus (pax-km/day) | | | | Bangkok: 6,093,000 pax/day | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line (line) | | 4 | 1987 | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway (km) | | 3,728 | 1987 | Thailand | | | | |
| Operation | | SRT(タイ国鉄) | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line (line) | | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length (km) | | 5,163 | 1988 | | | | | |
| Number of bus route (line) | | 223 | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane (line) | | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet (bus) | | 8,182 | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure (USD) | | | | BMTAバスの料金システム 1. レギュラーバス: 一律2パーツ又は3パーツ 2. 急行バス: 3 ~ 5パーツ 3. バンコク郊外部への比較的遠距離の路線: 1.0 ~ 5.5パーツの範囲で距離による料金システム 4. エアコンバス: 最初の8 kmまでが 5パーツ、その後4 km毎に 2 パーツずつ、最高 15パーツまで課金 | | | | |
| Bus Operator | | | | 基本的にはBMTA (バンコクバス公社)、一部では民間 | | | | |
| Bus Management | | | | 1. 管理: BMTA 2. 運行: BMTA及び民間 BMTAの赤字経営の最大の原因は、低運賃である。 | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | | タクシー | 1989 | 公共用タクシー: 13,500台 その他タクシー: 1,300台 旅客数: 約47万人 /day | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | | シーロー | 1988 | 7,900台(バンコクの郊外部中心に運行) 旅客数: 約35万人 /day | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Bangkok, Thailand | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----|
| Para Transit Services | - | サムロー | 旅客数：約32万人/day | |
| Para Transit Services | - | ソイバイク | 交通事故多 旅客数：推定約58人 | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | |
| Road length: Arterial | km | | | |
| Road length: Collector | km | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | |
| Road Network | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 200 | 1990 | 交差点 |
| Traffic Control | - | | | |
| Traffic Regulation | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | |
| Financing | | | | |
| Annual investment | | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | (pax/1000 vehicles) | | | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bankok, Thailand | |
| JICA MP | タイ王国バンコク首都圏中・長期道路計画調査(1990) |

| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Dominant Mode | 公共交通手段選択において、バスは61.5%である |
| | バス、タクシー需要増大 |
| Mixed Traffic | |
| Traffic Congestion | 都心地域の交通混雑 |
| Traffic Accident | |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|--|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 6車線道路に換算して、新たに合計19本の完成道路建設が必要 |
| | 高速道路やバス専用道路が機能するためには、一般道路が十分に整備される必要がある。さもないと、末端交通の麻痺によって、高速施設の効果が相殺される。 |
| | 都市部の地表道路建設遅延(土地の買収、補てんに関する難しさ) |
| | 網の欠如(郊外部での完全な道路の欠如、不適正な道路網の体系、明らかに整合が取れていない高速道路システム、それへの一般接続道路の容量の不均衡) |
| | 道路網の整合性の欠如により、適正な都市開発に負の影響。 |
| | |
| | |
| Road Network | "Do nothing"分析による、混雑度の将来予測値が深刻である。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | 1990-2006 |
| 一般道路網拡大 | 922km 1,342kmに拡大 合計44プロジェクトすべてを2006年までに建設を目標 | | 1990-2006 |
| | | | |
| 1. 第2期高速道路システム(全線高架、分離片側3線) 2. 有料道路(片側3車線)、民活方式で検討中 3. 高架の高速道路、民活方式で実施予定 | 1. 延長37.63km 2. 延長10.2km 3.延長9.3km | | |
| 幹線道路等で囲まれた地区内の1.0～1.5km毎に集散道路配置 交通面及び経済面からみて、バンコクの交通問題解決のための最も効果的な答えとなる。 | 中環状道路内: 27路線、延長51.9km 外側: 概ね2,500km | | |
| 高速道路計画 - チャオプラヤ河の西側をも包含する明快な放射環状ネットワークを形成するための計画 p332 | | | |
| 地表集散道路の拡大 1. 計画高架高速道路の地表部分では、地域の特性に応じた土地利用を考慮 2. 高架施設周辺でなくとも、適切な網密度で将来の都市地域にサービスできるように配置 | | | |
| 最大交通網の作成 a. 交通網の構成 - 高速道路、一般道路、バス専用道路、駆動系システム b. 既存のプロジェクトを最大限取り入れる。 c. 運河、道路等の公共空間の有効利用を図り、既存構造物の大幅撤去を避ける。 D. 交通網は放射状パターンを基本とする。 | | | |

| Bankok, Thailand | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|
| JICA MP | | タイ王国バンコク首都圏中・長期道路計画調査(1990) | |
| Bridge | チャオプラヤ河には、調査地域内に11橋 総容量は71万台/日なので、需要を満たすには14橋の 新橋が必要 | | 1990-2006 |
| Road Hierarchy | | | |
| Intersection | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | | | |
| NMT Facilities | | | |
| Public transportation | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | Bankok: Station16個、SRTにより4つの路線(北線、東 線、北東線及び南線)で運行、鉄道利用客が一日2万人 も満たないので、全交通需要を考えると無視できる数 値である。 | | |
| | 大部分は単線であり、複線区間はバンコクからバンパ チまでのわずか90km(2.4%) | | |
| | チャオプラヤ河及び中環状道路のスクリーン及びコー ドンのピーク時における公共交通の需要は、需要が供 給をやや上待っている。 | | |
| | 他の交通と同じ道路上を運行している現在のバスシ ステムでは、将来の公共交通の需要増大に対応不可 | | |
| | 国鉄は、かなりの既存構造物の撤去と巨額の投資を必 要とするので2006以降と課題となった。 | 北線のホアランボン～チャンラク間の高架化事 業 | 1990 - 2006 |
| | 都市開発が主要交通回廊の外縁部に広がりつつあり、 道路容量が全ての方向で不足する見込み | | |
| Urban Railway Services | 1987年の運輸収支は、587.5百万バーツの赤字であ り、営業指数は117.74となっている。主な原因は、人件 費である。 | | |
| | 不十分な整備システムによる汚い車体と稼働率の悪さ | | |
| | 料金体系の問題(安い運賃と均一料金制) | STTR (1985): 料金体系の見直し | |
| | BMTAの構造的な問題 - BMTA発足後(肥大化して弾 力性に欠ける組織、安い運賃と増大する人件費による 慢性的な財政赤字) | STTR (1985): BMTAの改善策 | |

| Bankok, Thailand | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| JICA MP | | タイ王国バンコク首都圏中・長期道路計画調査(1990) | |
| | 都心部の交通混雑によるサービスレベルの低下 | BTS (1975): 中長期の改善策として、高架式による公共交通システムの提案。 | |
| | | STTR (1985): バス交通改善政策: 基幹バスシステム(交差点におけるバス専用フライオーバーも含めて) | |
| | | STTR (1985): バス交通改善政策: 高速バスネットワーク(高速道路第2期計画が完成した時にこの道路を使う) | |
| | 国鉄は、かなりの既存構造物の撤去と巨額の投資を必要とするので2006以降と課題となった。 p 262 | 都市鉄道サービスの導入 | 1990 - 2006 |
| Railway Station | | | |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Operation | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Fare System | 最初の10kmで2パーツ, 15kmでも5パーツ | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Bus | | | |
| Bus Route | | バス専用道路建設、2006年には、1日約66万人のバス専用道のバス利用客が見込める。 | 126km |
| | 地表レベルでの運行改良によっては到底期待できない公共交通改善機運の高まり | バス専用道路網の整備 | 比較的低いコスト |
| | | | |
| Bus Fleet | 長距離輸送バス | | |
| Bus Fare | | | |
| Bus Stops | 1988年現在、約2,600か所 Pp143, バス停での平均待ち時間は、ピーク時8分、オフピーク時10分で大きな差はない。 | | |
| | | | |
| Institutions | バスの整備に関してはBMTA自身の整備システムが不十分、BMTAで行われている整備は、全体の11.0% (526台)である。 | | |
| Semi-public Transit | | | |
| Taxi | | | |
| Para Transit | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | 不適切な管理(既存の公共交通を補完するであろう) | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 交通量調査及びその分析によって、バンコク都心幹線道路の全交通量の12%が列車通過により遮断されたことになる。 | | |
| Traffic Signals | | | |
| Traffic Operation | | | |
| Parking | | | |
| | | 信号機の増設 | |

| Bankok, Thailand | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| JICA MP | タイ王国バンコク首都圏中・長期道路計画調査(1990) | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 2006年には、都心部駐車需要がさらに増大(約3.5万台分の駐車スペースが必要) | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | 旧都心を除き、大部分の市街地で3種の路側駐車禁止:全日駐車禁止、一定時間帯の駐車禁止、週の一定日の駐車禁止 | | | | |
| | 2006年には、都心部駐車需要がさらに増大(約3.5万台分の駐車スペースが必要) | | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | | | |
| Restriction on car | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | | | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | | | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | 計画、制度、実施などのシステムの欠如・少ない投資規模 | | | | |
| Coordination | | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 都市基盤整備において、民活方式によるプロジェクト財源不足 | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | 土地の買収、補填の難しさの増大 | | | | |
| | 適正な制度に支援された効果的な計画、開発手法がない | | | | |
| Private Participation | | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Bankok, Thailand | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------|-------|---------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | 第6次 Whole project | | | 第6次 During 6th Plan | | |
| | | US\$ mil | % | Agency | US\$ mil | % | Agency |
| Road | Expressway | 22,460 | 34.4% | ETA | 9,824 | 33.5% | ETA |
| | Highway System | 4,932 | 7.6% | DOH | 4,441 | 15.1% | DOH |
| | Main Roads | 2,930 | 4.5% | BMA | 1,696 | 5.8% | BMA |
| | Bridges | 5,543 | 8.5% | PWD/MOI | 2,138 | 7.3% | PWD/MOI |
| | Auxiliary Roads | 4,692 | 7.2% | BMA | 2,511 | 8.6% | BMA |
| | Sub-total | 40,557 | 62.1% | | | | |
| Public Transportation | Implovement to BMTA | 4,510 | 6.9% | BMTA | 2,980 | 10.2% | BMTA |
| | Skytrain Stage | 17,000 | 26.0% | ETA | 3,500 | 11.9% | ETA |
| | SRT Track | 3,000 | 4.6% | SRT | 2,000 | 6.8% | SRT |
| | Elevation and | | | | | | |
| | Bus/Truck | 245 | 0.4% | DLT | 245 | 0.8% | DLT |
| | Sub-total | 24,755 | 37.9% | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | 0 | 0.0% | | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Traffic Demand Control | | 0 | 0.0% | | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total | | 65,312 | | | 29,335 | | |

11. Manila, Philippines

| Urban Indicator | Manila, Philippines | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| JICA MP | Metro Manila Urban Transportation Integration Study (MMUTIS), 1999 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | US\$ 1.0 = Php 40.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 68,614.0 | 1995 | | | 60,703 | 1990 | | | 48,098 | 1980 | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 2.5 | 1990-1995 | | | 2.4 | 1980-1990 | | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 90,348 | 2008 | WDI | | 77,689 | 2000 | WDI | | 62,427 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate (%/year) | 1.9 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | 2.2 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | 303 | 2008 | WDI | | 261 | 2000 | WDI | | 209 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population (thousand) | 45,781 | 2010 | UN | | 37,283 | 2000 | UN | | 30,333 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population (%/year) | 2.1 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 2.1 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Share of urban population (%) | 48.90 | 2010 | UN | | 47.99 | 2000 | UN | | 48.59 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population (thousand) | 64,951 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population (%) | 55.39 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization (%/year) | 2.4 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | | |
| Primary City (thousand) | 11,628 | 2010 | UN, Manila | | 9,958 | 2000 | UN, Manila | | 7,973 | 1990 | UN, Manila |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop (%) | 25.4 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 26.7 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 26.3 | 1990 | N, 上記より推計 |
| Area (km2) | 298170 | 2008 | WDI | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) (mil. US\$) | 111 | 2008 | WDI | | 75 | 2000 | WDI | | 56 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate (%) | 5.0 | '00-'08 | WDI | | 3.0 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) (US\$) | 1,225 | 2008 | WDI | | 977 | 2000 | WDI | | 901 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture (%) | 14.2 | 2007 | WDI | | 15.8 | 2000 | WDI | | 21.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry (%) | 31.6 | 2007 | WDI | | 32.3 | 2000 | WDI | | 34.5 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. (%) | 54.2 | 2007 | WDI | | 52.0 | 2000 | WDI | | 43.6 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture (%) | 36.1 | 2007 | WDI | | 37.4 | 2000 | WDI | | 45.2 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry (%) | 15.1 | 2007 | WDI | | 16.0 | 2000 | WDI | | 15.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services (%) | 48.8 | 2007 | WDI | | 46.5 | 2000 | WDI | | 39.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) - | 0.638(97) | 2010 | UNDP | | 0.619(95) | 2005 | UNDP | | 0.552 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI - | 12.4 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission CO2-kton | 74,958 | 2005 | WDI | | 77,944 | 2000 | WDI | | 43,909 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP CO2-kg | 0.79 | 2005 | WDI | | 1.03 | 2000 | WDI | | 0.78 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita CO2-ton | 0.88 | 2005 | WDI | | 1.00 | 2000 | WDI | | 0.70 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro Manila, Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro Manila (National Capital Region) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 14,368.0 | 1995 | Study Area | | 11,703.0 | 1990 | Study Area | | 8,360 | 1980 | Study Area |
| (thousand) | 9,454.0 | 1995 | Metro Manila | | 7,929.0 | 1990 | Metro Manila | | 5,926 | 1980 | Metro Manila |
| (thousand) | 4,914.0 | 1995 | Adjoining Area | | 3,773.0 | 1990 | Adjoining | | 2,434 | 1980 | Adjoining |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 4.2 | 1990-1995 | Study Area | | 3.4 | 1980-1990 | Study Area | | | | |
| | 3.6 | 1990-1995 | Metro Manila | | 3.0 | 1980-1990 | Metro Manila | | | | |
| | 5.4 | 1990-1995 | Adjoining Area | | 4.5 | 1980-1990 | Adjoining | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/ha) | 38 | 1995 | Study Area | | 22 | 1980 | Study Area | | | | |
| | 158 | 1995 | Metro Manila | | 99 | 1980 | Metro Manila | | | | |
| | 15 | 1995 | Adjoining Area | | 8 | 1980 | Adjoining | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework (thousand) | 23,713 | 2015 | | | 18,967 | 2005 | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 2.3 | 2005-2015 | Study Area | | 2.8 | 1995-2005 | Study Area | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | ##### | 2010 | Demographia | | ##### | 2025 | Demographia | | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population (%/year) | 2.5 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推 | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/km2) | 14,593 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | 1,425 | 2007 | Demographia | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP (P. billion) | 856 | 1995 | Study Area | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita (US\$) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate (%/year) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metro Manila Adjoining Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary (%) | 2.80 | 1996 | Study Area | | 1.0 | 6.5 | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Manila, Philippines | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|------|--|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Employment structure: secondary (%) | | 22.80 | 1996 | Study Area | 22.4 | 23.6 | |
| Employment structure: tertiary (%) | | 74.40 | 1996 | Study Area | 76.5 | 69.9 | |
| Social Development | | | | Metro Manila Adjoining Area | | | |
| Illegal Settlement Informal Employment % of HHs below Poverty Line | - | | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio (%) | | | | | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) (000trip) | | 17,758 | 1996 | metro manila Study area: 24.6 m ² | 10,600 | 1980 | Metro Manila |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | | | 1996 | Study Area: 30 | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 2.60 | | | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | | 56.3 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | | 13.4 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - semi-public (%) | | 8.7 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | | 20.9 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler (%) | | 0.7 | 1996 | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | | |
| Modal Share metro manila | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | | 2.3 | 1996 | LRT | | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | | 14.9 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | | 39.1 | 1996 | jeepney | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | 13.4 | 1996 | tricycle | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | | 2.5 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi (%) | | 6.2 | 1996 | HOV Taxi, taxi | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | | 18.5 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | | 2.4 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | 0.70 | 1996 | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) metro manila | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 0 | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus (min) | | 79 | | | | | |
| Average travel time - jeepney (min) | | 43 | | | | | |
| Average travel time - tricycle (min) | | 17 | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking (min) | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | Metro Manila Adjoining Area | | | |
| Number of vehicle (car) | | 416,442 | 1995 | registered car | 305,244 | 1990 | registered car |
| Vehicle ownership car/000 | | | | | | | 220,425 1980 registered car |
| Number of passenger car (car) | | 739,000 | 1996 | Study Area | 527,000 | 212,000 | |
| Passenger car ownership car/000 | | 54 | 1996 | Study Area | 59 | 45 | |
| Passenger car ownership (%/HH) | | 18.7 | 1996 | Study Area | 19.7 | 16.9 | 9.5 1980 Metro Manila |

| Urban Indicator | | Manila, Philippines | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------|---|--------|------|--|------|
| Number of motorcycle (car) | | 107,492 | 1995 | registered | 66,577 | 1990 | 41,655 | 1980 |
| Motorcycle ownership car/000 | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax- | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | 000pax/day | 3,018 | 1996 | (intra-city: 2,584, inter-city: 434) | 1,737 | 1983 | (intra-city: 1,424, inter-city: 313) | |
| Average occupancy- bus | pax/veh | 50 | 1996 | intra-city (inter-city: 58.4) | 38.7 | 1983 | intra-city (inter-city: 44.2) | |
| Number of passenger- jeepney | 000pax/day | 13,174 | 1996 | (intra-city: 12,078, inter-city: 1,096) | 8,433 | 1983 | (intra-city: 7,420, inter-city: 1,013) | |
| Average occupancy- jeepney | pax/veh | 15 | 1996 | intra-city (inter-city: 15.6) | 10.3 | 1983 | intra-city (inter-city: 10.3) | |
| Number of passenger- tricycle | 000pax/day | 8,396 | 1996 | (intra-city: 5,340, inter-city: 3,056) | | | | |
| Average occupancy- tricycle | pax/veh | 3 | 1996 | intra-city (inter-city: 2.3) | 1.3 | 1983 | intra-city (inter-city: 1.3) | |
| Number of passenger- taxi | 000pax/day | 1,365 | 1996 | (intra-city: 1,251, inter-city: 114) | | | | |
| Average occupancy- taxi | pax/veh | 2.2 | 1996 | all | 2.1 | 1983 | intra-city | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 1 | 1996 | 他2路線建設中 | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | 14.5 | 1996 | Line2: 14.0km, Line3: 16.8km 建設中 | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 150 | 1996 | (intra-city: 89, inter-city: 61) | 197 | 1983 | (intra-city: 150, inter-city: 47) | |
| Number of jeepney route | (line) | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | (km/veh./day) | | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | (km/veh./day) | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (unit) | 12,900 | 1996 | (intra-city: 9,600, inter-city: 3,300) | 5,900 | 1983 | (intra-city: 4,400, inter-city: 1,500) | |
| Number of jeepney fleet | (unit) | 69,700 | 1996 | (intra-city: 57,400, inter-city: 12,300) | 35,000 | 1983 | (intra-city: 29,300, inter-city: 5,700) | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | | | | | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | | | 437のバス会社がばらばらに、10,000台のバスを運行。 | | | 58,000のジープニー会社がフランチャイズ契約で89,034台のジープニーを運行。 | |
| Bus Management | - | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | |
| Number of tricycle terminal | (no.) | 117,300 | 1996 | (intra-city: 60,700, inter-city: 56,600) | 17,000 | 1983 | intra city | |
| Number of tricycle fleet | (unit) | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | | | | | | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | | | | | | | |
| Road length: total | km | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km ²) | | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | TEAM (Traffic Engineering Management Project)により導入1977- | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Manila, Philippines | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------|------------|-------|------|------------|--|
| Parking Regulation | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | Odd-even scheme (1995 Dec), 朝夕ピーク時、ナンバープレートの最後の数字に応じて幹線道路通行禁止。(1996年より全ての道路で1週間に1日走行禁止に変更) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident (no.) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities (pax) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle (pax/1000 vehicles) | | | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in land transportatic Peso mil | | 31,492 | 1998 | Study Area | 5,568 | 1995 | Study Area | |
| Annual maintenance in land transporta Peso mil | | 6,925 | 1998 | Study Area | 4,831 | 1995 | Study Area | |
| Road Development Fund | | | | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | | 0.7 | 1996 | Study Area | | | | |

| Manila, Philippines | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------|
| JICA MP | Metro Manila Urban Transportation Integration Study (MMUTIS), 1999 | | |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | | | |
| Dominant Mode | 全トリップの78%が公共交通利用、特に、道路ベース公共交通(バス、ジープニー、トライシクル、タクシー) | | |
| | 公共交通(バス、ジープニー)で54%を占める。 | | |
| Mixed Traffic | | | |
| Traffic Congestion | 河川架橋におけるボトルネックによる渋滞発生。 | | |
| | ジープニーの乗降停車による混雑。 | | |
| | 平均走行速度:ジープニー9km/h, バス12km/h, EDSA沿いの乗用車: 10km/h | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | |
| Air pollution/ noise | | | |
| 2008 | | | |
| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | | | |
| Urban Structure/Land use | | | |
| Urban Structure | | | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | 閉鎖されたビレッジによる、道路ネットワークの切断、交通渋滞の発生。 | | |
| Urban Growth Management | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | |
| Volume of Road | Secondary arterial, collector roadが不足している。 | | |
| Road Network | 住宅Subdivision(ビレッジ)の開発による、道路ネットワーク不足。 | | |
| | 主要幹線道路のミッシングリンク(環状道路C-3、C-5など) | | |
| | 高速道路と地区道路が直接連結。 | | |
| | 郊外部における道路ネットワークの不足 | | |
| Road Hierarchy | 道路階層ごとの役割分担ができていない。 | | |
| Pavement/maintenance | 設計段階の不備(不十分な測量・調査、地図作成)による道路状況の悪化。 | | |
| | 過積載車両による道路へのダメージ | | |
| Bridge | 河川架橋不足による、既存の河川架橋における渋滞の発生。 | | |
| Intersection | 幹線道路の立体交差の推進が急務。 | | |
| NMT Facilities | | | |
| Proposed Policies/ Projects | | | |
| | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
| 現状のトレンドは続き、交通事業によって郊外部へ都市は | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 郊外部における幹線道路ネットワークの推進 | 総計360.9km 新規道路: Metro Manila 113.2 km, 郊外部 241 km | Peso. 184.4 bil (下記を含む) | |
| C-5ミッシングリンクの整備(実施中) | 7.5 km | Peso. 8 bil | |
| 補助幹線道路の整備推進(既存道路の拡幅、新規整備) | 新規道路: Metro Manila 110 km, 郊外部 166 km | Peso. 74.6 bil | |
| 都市高速道路の整備 | 7路線123.8km 既存: Metro Manila 34 km, 郊外部 49 km On-going Skyway: 9.3 km 新規道路: Metro Manila 103km, 郊外部 12 km | Peso. 157.4 bil On-going Skyway: Peso. 20 bil 新規道路: Peso 136 bil | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 軸重検査の強化 | | | |
| | | | |
| 交差点改良。 | 4か所計画中 | Peso 1,240 mil | |
| | | | |

| Manila, Philippines | | Metro Manila Urban Transportation Integration Study (MMUTIS), 1999 | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| JICA MP | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | CBDの一部を除き、歩道は狭い。 | 主要幹線道路における歩道整備、歩道橋整理、歩行者施設整備 | 50km Peso 2,000 mil |
| Public transportation | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | 公共交通の階層ネットワークの構築。MRT/LRT、Buswayをコアとし、道路ベースの公共交通をフィーダーとする。 | |
| | | 公共交通のシェアを維持するために、公共交通のサービスと競争力の向上。 | |
| UrbanRailway | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | LRT1号線は一定の成功。運行速度、信頼性への要望大きい。 | LRT/MRTの整備推進 | LRT1&6 既存: 14.5 km, 延伸: 30.0 km 延伸: US\$ 1,350 mil (Infra 600, E&M 750) |
| | | LRT路線間の連結強化 | LRT2 建設中: 14.0km, 延伸: 47.5 km 建設中: US\$ 856 mil 延伸: US\$ 971 mil (Infra 639, E&M 332) |
| | | | LRT3 建設中: 16.8km, 延伸: 12.0km 建設中: US\$ 655 mil 延伸: US\$ 567 mil (Infra 306, E&M 261) |
| | | | LRT4: 26.8 km, LRT4: US\$ 1,370 mil (Infra 724, E&M 646) |
| | | | North Rail/MCX: 71.5 km North Rail/MCX: US\$ 2,788 mil (Infra 1,143, E&M 1,645) |
| Inter-city Railway | | PNRの道路用地の活用 | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | 乗換施設が検討されていない(他路線への乗換、歩行者通路、バスやジープニーとの乗換) | モード間の乗換施設の整備(歩道橋、ジープニー乗換場所、駅前広場、歩道) | 5か所の乗換施設 Peso 2,302.7 mil |
| | | バス、ジープニー路線再編との連携 | |
| Fare System | 共通料金サービスの不在 | | |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Operation | | | |
| Institution | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Bus | | | |
| Bus Route | バス/ジープニー/トライシクルで、ほぼ全域をカバーしている。 | バス優先レーンの導入 (MRT3号線導入後のEDSA等) | |
| | バスルートは減少(エアコンバスは増加)しているが、運行車両数は増加(28 in 1983 to 84 in 1996), 利用者数は94%増加。 | | |
| | ジープニーは路線再編(1980年代半ば)により路線数は減少、運行車両数は増加(35,500 in 1983 to 63,200 in 1996) | | |
| | ジープニーがほとんどのPrimary, secondary道路を運行。周辺地域へのフィーダーを、トライシクルが担う。 | | |

| Manila, Philippines | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------|-----------|
| JICA MP | | Metro Manila Urban Transportation Integration Study (MMUTIS), 1999 | | | |
| Bus Fleet | 1983年と比較し、乗車率が増加。サービスレベルの低下。 | | | | |
| Bus Stops | 路上のジープニーの乗降によるボトルネックの発生 | | | | |
| But Terminal | ターミナルは全域に存在するが、路上を占領しているのが大半。混雑の原因に。 | Off-streetターミナルの整備 | | | |
| | ターミナル内の待機場所の不足。アクセス道路の不足。 | | | | |
| Fare | フィリピン全体で均一に設定。 | 料金システムの再構築。短距離区間の値下げ、長距離区間の値上げ。 | | | |
| Operation | 現行のフランチャイズシステム(ジープニーの運転手が車両を借りて、レンタル料、運営コストと運行収入の差額が、運転手の収入)では、公共交通としての役割が | フランチャイズシステムの緩和 | | | |
| Institutions | フランチャイズの所有者は運行会社のグループに組織されるが、効率的な調整・管理はされていない。 | 違法運行に対する路上管理の実施 | | | |
| | 公共交通参入への規制が数多くある(EDSAへの新規バス路線の禁止、新規ジープニー路線の禁止)。 | 公共交通管理主体の設置(MMDA) | | | |
| | 現状の管理システムでは、新たなサービスへの対応ができていない(FXなど) | | | | |
| Semi-public Transit | | | | | |
| Taxi | Jeepneyへの規制強化(新規路線の停止)から、Tamaraw FXsやMini-Vanの運行が拡大。容量が少なく、新たな交通混雑の原因に。 | ACのParatransitサービスの提供。容量の大きな車両への移行。乗降位置の指定。 | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | トライシクルはターミナルや運行車両台数、利用者数共に、1983年から比較して増加 | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | TEAMにより導入されたATCシステムの、改良予定。 | TEAM4による既存システムの更新。 | 419交差点(Stage1 182, Stage2 237) 中央コンピュータシステムの 修繕・更新 | Peso 1,634 millin | 1995-2000 |
| | | メトロマニラ交通情報システムの構築(情報収集、分析、提供) | | | |
| Traffic Signals | 1980年以降に導入された既存信号システムは機能していない。 | 新規信号導入 | MMUTRIP, 4コリドー | | Committed |
| Traffic Operation (one- | | | | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 駐車場不足による違法駐車。 | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | Developerへの駐車場付置義務あり。実態は、過剰供給。 | 交通混雑が深刻な地域における新規開発への駐車場設置規制。 | | | |
| | | 駐車料金の課金。 | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |

| Manila, Philippines | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| JICA MP | | Metro Manila Urban Transportation Integration Study (MMUTIS), 1999 | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-Ban | 導入済み。改良の余地あり。 | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |
| Color-Coding Scheme | 総合的な評価がなされていないが、効果は限定的。 | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | | 交通安全教育(ドライバー、学童) | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | 交通警察官強化 | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | 1992年時点で、PM(particulate matter)が危険なレベル | | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | 交通セクターに携わる機関が数多く存在。MMDA for traffic management, DOTC for MRT planning, public transport route planning, TEC for traffic management, LTRFB for franchising and control of fares, and LRTA for LRT development | メトロポリタン行政の強化、MMDAの権限強化(関係事業間の調整、マスタープランのUpdate) | | | |
| Coordination | サブセクター間の連携不足による、無駄な投資や効率性や利便性の低下。 | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | MMDAの能力不足(技術・管理スタッフの不足) | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 道路整備財源の不足 | 全国的なガソリン税の増加。 | | | |
| | 採算性のある道路はBOTによる整備が進んでいる。 | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | 用地取得による事業遅延 | | | | |
| | 正確な道路インベントリーの不在による非効率な道路計画。 | | | | |
| Private Participation | 道路セクターはすでにフレームワークがあるが、関係機関の役割分担の整理が必要。 | TRBは経済規制に特化。DPWHによる用地取得。 | | | |
| | 鉄道整備(LRT)のための制度は未整備。不適切な設計や、政府の責任放棄による、事業遅延。LRT3号線は、建設開始に5年、完成に9年を要している。 | 民間参画のための制度構築が必須。Level Playing fieldの構築。 | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Manila, Philippines | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|----------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | |
| | | Peso. Million | % | |
| Road | Expressway | 157,395.0 | 14.3% | 123.8km |
| | Primary Road | 184,408.0 | 16.8% | 360.9 km |
| | Secondary Road | 74,677.0 | 6.8% | 276.1 km |
| Public Transportation | LRT on-going | 120,519.7 | 11.0% | |
| | LRT extension | 562,000.0 | 51.1% | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | | 0.0% | |
| Traffic Institutions | | | 0.0% | |
| Total | | 1,098,999.7 | | |

13. Hanoi, Vietnam

| Urban Indicator | Hanoi City, Vietnam | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|----------|--------|--------|
| JICA MP | The Comprehensive Urban Development Programme in Hanoi Capital City, HAIDEP (2007) | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | US\$ 1.0 = JPY 115 = VND 16,000 average in 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | (year) | | (Note/Source) | | (year) | | (Note/Source) | | (year) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 80,902.0 | 2005 | | 76,597.0 | 1999 | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.4 | 1999-2005 | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 245.7 | 2005 | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 329,297 | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 86,210.8 | 2008 | WDI | 77,635.4 | 2000 | WDI | 66,200.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.3 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.6 | '90-'00 | DI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 278 | 2008 | WDI | 250 | 2000 | WDI | 203 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 27,046 | 2010 | UN | 19,263 | 2000 | UN | 13,418 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%) | 3.5 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 3.7 | 90-'00 | IN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 30.379 | 2010 | UN | 24.49 | 2000 | UN | 20.26 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 41,371 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 40.54 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanizatic | (%) | 2.9 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 6,167 | 2010 | UN, Ho Chi Minh | 4,336 | 2000 | UN | 3,411 | 1990 | UN |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 22.8 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 22.5 | 2000 | IN, 上記より推計 | 25.4 | 1990 | 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 310,070 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 55,791.7 | 2008 | WDI | 31,172.5 | 2000 | WDI | 15,018.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 7.5 | '00-'08 | WDI | 7.6 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 647.2 | 2008 | WDI | 401.5 | 2000 | WDI | 226.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 20.3 | 2007 | WDI | 24.5 | 2000 | WDI | 38.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 41.6 | 2007 | WDI | 36.7 | 2000 | WDI | 22.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 38.1 | 2007 | WDI | 38.7 | 2000 | WDI | 38.6 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 57.9 | 2004 | WDI | 65.3 | 2000 | WDI | | | |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 17.4 | 2004 | WDI | 12.4 | 2000 | WDI | | | |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 24.7 | 2004 | WDI | 22.3 | 2000 | WDI | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.572 (113) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.540 (114) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.407 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 12.4 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 101,826 | 2005 | WDI | 53,652 | 2000 | WDI | 21,390 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 2.27 | 2005 | WDI | 1.72 | 2000 | WDI | 1.42 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 1.23 | 2005 | WDI | 0.69 | 2000 | WDI | 0.32 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hanoi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planning Area: Hanoi City + adjoining districts in neighboring provinces | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 3,183 | 2005 | | 2,672 | 1999 | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.8 | 1999-2005 | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,456 | 2005 | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 4,500 | 2020 | Trend: 4,800 HPC-Plan: 3,900 | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 921 | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | 6,350 | 2008 | expanded in 2008 | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Hanoi City, Vietnam | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| Area Latest | | 3,344 | 2008 | expanded in 2008 | | | |
| Urban Form | | 東西約25km、南北約50km (2005) 紅河が北西から南東へ流れている。 都心部は、紅河の南側を中心に発達。 2008年に周辺省(西部)と統合し、拡大。 | | | | | |
| Origin | | Capital from 1010 | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,355 | 2010 | Demographia | 3,465 | 2025 | Demographia |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%) | 2.6 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 8,263 | 2010 | Demographia | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 285 | 2010 | Demographia | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | 3,155 | 2004 | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | 1,055 | 2004 | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%) | 17.4 | 2000-2005 | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 1.7 | 2005 | | 4 | 2000 | 5.3 1995 |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 40.8 | 2005 | | 37.4 | 2000 | 30.8 1995 |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 57.4 | 2005 | | 58.5 | 2000 | 63.8 1995 |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 22.3 | 2005 | | 33.8 | 2000 | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 21.9 | 2005 | | 23.3 | 2000 | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 55.8 | 2005 | | 42.9 | 2000 | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | 0.8 | 1999 | | | | |
| HPI | | 11.1 | 1999 | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | 4.9 | 2005 | Environmental Use | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | n.a. | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | n.a. | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | n.a. | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | n.a. | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | Hanoi Transportation Development Master | | | (i)都市と交通の一体開発 | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips | (000trip) | 6,321 | 2005 | | 3,082 | 1995 | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 8,721 | 2005 | | 6,223 | 1995 | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | 1.90 | 2005 | | 1.27 | 1995 | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 2.73 | 2005 | | 2.56 | 1995 | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 5.84 | 2005 | | 0.60 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 1.2 | 2005 | | - | 1995 | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 2.3 | 2005 | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 3.6 | 2005 | | 2.5 | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | 86.7 | 2005 | | 96.9 | 1995 | |
| Total | | 100 | | | 100 | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | | |
| | | Hanoi only | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 0.0 | 2005 | | - | 1995 | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 5.8 | 2005 | | 0.6 | 1995 | |
| Modal share - para-transit | | 1.2 | | Cyclo, Xeom | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 2.3 | 2005 | Taxi, private bus | - | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 2.7 | 2005 | | 1.1 | 1995 | |
| Modal share - truck | | 0.9 | 2005 | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 62.3 | 2005 | | 35.8 | 1995 | |

| Urban Indicator | | Hanoi City, Vietnam | | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|------|---------|---|
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 24.4 | 2005 | 61.1 | 1995 |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.4 | 2005 | 1.4 | 1995 |
| | Total | 100 | | 100 | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | 0.3 | 1995 |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 4.4 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - para-transit | | 0.9 | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 1.7 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 2.0 | 2005 | 0.6 | 1995 |
| Modal share - truck | | 0.7 | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 46.8 | 2005 | 17.9 | 1995 |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 18.3 | 2005 | 30.6 | 1995 |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 24.9 | 2005 | 50 | 1995 |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.3 | 2005 | 0.7 | 1995 |
| | Total | 100 | | 100 | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | 19.1 | 2005 | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | - | 2005 | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 45 | 2005 | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | 49 | 2005 | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | 20.8 | 2005 | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | 17.9 | 2005 | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | 20.8 | 2005 | | |
| | | | | | Including adojoing districts of Hanoi |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | n.a. | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | n.a. | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 164,000 | 2005 | 97,000 | 2000 |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 51 | 2005 | 35 | 2000 |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 1.6 | 2005 | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | 1,566,000 | 2005 | 786,000 | 2000 |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | 492 | 2005 | 320 | 2000 |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | 83.9 | 2005 | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | 0 | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | (000/day) | 476.7 | 2003 | 1,200 | /route/day |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax-km/day | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 0 | | | excluding inter-city railway |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | 0 | | | Intercity Rail: 141.5km |
| Inter-city Railway | | | | | |
| Number of inter-city railway line | (line) | | | | 単線, 狭軌 |
| Length of inter-city railway line | (km) | 141.5 km | 2005 | | 6 路線 |
| Operation | - | | | | Vietnam Railway |
| Bus Transport | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | n.a. | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 41 | 2004 | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 687 | 2004 | | |
| Fare Structure | (VND) | 2,500 | 2005 | | flat rate |
| Bus Operater | - | | | | TRANSECO (Transport and Service Corporation) |
| Bus Management | - | | | | TRAMOC (Transport Management and Operation Center) |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | Xeom オートバイタクシー |
| | - | | | | Cyclo シー |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Road length | km | 624 | 2005 | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | 4.2 | 2005 | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | 0.74 | 2005 | | |
| Urban expressway | km | 0 | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | NH 1, NH5, NH6, NH3, NH2, NH32, Lang-Hoa Lac Highway |
| Ring Road | - | | | | RR1, RR2, RR3 |
| Bridge | - | | | | 3 Bridges, Thang Long, Long Bien (railway and pedestrian), Chuong Duong |
| Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) | | | | | |
| Number of IWT | - | 6 | 2005 | | in northern region |
| Length of IWT | (km) | 1149 | 2005 | | in northern region |
| Number of IWT ports | (port) | 4 | 2005 | | |

| Urban Indicator | Hanoi City, Vietnam | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| Traffic Management | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | 160 | 2005 | | | | |
| Traffic Control | 都心部に多数導入 | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | トラックの流入規制（時間制、車種別、環状道路2号線内） | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | |
| Annual investment | n.a. | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP (%) | n.a. | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | 0.4 | 2005 | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | | | |
| Number of accidents (no.) | 1331 | 2003 | 2444 | 2000 | 633 | 1990 |
| Number of fatalities (pax) | 452 | 2004 | 385 | 2000 | 247 | 1990 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Hanoi City, Vietnam. | |
| JICA MP | The Comprehensive Urban Development Programme in Hanoi Capital City, HAIDEP (2007) |

| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
|--|--|
| Dominant Mode | オートバイへの依存が高い(62%) |
| | 2002年以降、バス利用者は急増したが、依然として、バス分担率(6.7%)は低い。 |
| Mixed Traffic | オートバイと乗用車の混在 |
| | 交差点における直進車両と左折車両の混在 |
| | 幹線道路沿いの都市間交通と地区交通の混在 |
| Traffic Congestion | 混雑はそれほどではない |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故数、死者数の急増(2004年の年間交通事故死者数452人) |
| Air pollution/ noise | 近年、大幅に改善。TSP, COはベトナムの基準を超えている。交通起因の大気汚染の悪化。 |
| | 71-81dBA, ベトナム基準を上回る |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|--|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 道路インフラの絶対的不足(特に郊外部) |
| Road Network | 幹線道路、環状道路のミッシングリンクの存在 |
| | |
| Bridge | 紅河架橋容量の不足 |
| Road Hierarchy | セカンダリー、ターシャリー道路不足(特に都心周辺部) |
| Pavement/Maintenance | |
| Intersection | 交差点容量不足によるボトルネックの存在 |
| | 不適格な交差点デザイン(中央線のミスマッチ、不適格な停止線、不規則なカーブレイアウト、左折車両待機場所の不足等) |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantitv | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|---|--------------------|---|
| 都市開発と一体化した交通インフラ整備。地下鉄沿線沿いの新規都市開発。 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 交通用地を2020年までに20-25%に確保 | | | |
| 幹線道路網の強化(8放射、4環状) | 43パッケージ 総道路延長(プライマリーセカンダリー) 621km | 7,993 million US\$ | on-going: 1 パッケージ -2010: 13 -2015: 14 -2020: 15 |
| 都市間交通と都市内交通の分離(幹線道路へのアクセス制限、立体交差) | | | |
| 紅河架橋整備(7架橋) | | | |
| 都市開発と一体化した地区道路整備 | | | |
| | | | |
| 都市間高速道路交差点: インターチェンジ整備 幹線道路交差点: 立体交差 | インターチェンジ: 18 立体交差: 24 | | |
| | | | |

| Hanoi City, Vietnam. | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| JICA MP | The Comprehensive Urban Development Programme in Hanoi Capital City, HAIDEP (2007) | | | | |
| | 不適切なラウンドアバウトデザイン(過小な中央島、不規則なカーブ、不明瞭な優先順位、逆走車両) | | | | |
| NMT Facilities | | | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 都心部以外は、歩道のない道路が多い | 歩行スペースの確保(路上商店の規制) | | 歩道整備:210.0 mil US\$ | |
| | オートバイの駐車場、路商に占拠されている。 | 歩道上の駐車規制 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Public transportation | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | | | |
| | | 公共交通の機関分担率2010年30%、2020年50-60% (需要予測結果、2020年公共交通分担率30%) | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | 存在しない | 都市鉄道の建設 既存都市間鉄道の都市鉄道への変換 | 4路線(200km、うち地下鉄30.5km、高架34km、地上32.1km、橋梁4.5km、BRT99km) | 総コスト:5,031 million US\$ Line1: 999 mil US\$ Line2: 2522 mil US\$ Line3: 1,145 mil US\$ Line4: 365 mil US\$ | Line1: 2012-14 Line2: 2014-16 Line3: 2016-18 Line4: 2019- |
| Urban Railway Services | n.a. | 都市鉄道管理主体の設立 | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Bus Route Network | モデルバス事業(2002)でのバスサービスの改善 | さらなる拡大をめざす マルチ戦略バスネットワーク(主要バス、主要バス路線(UMRTシステムへの連結)、Secondaryバス路線整備) | 高速/優先バス:74台(2010)、176台(2020) Ordinaryバス:1,939(2010)、3,364(2020) | 総コスト303.1 mil US\$ 高速/優先バス:15.1(2010)、30.6(2010-2020) Ordinaryバス:78.7(2010)、178.6(2010-2020) | |
| | | 高速/優先バス整備(バスレーン、優先信号、バス停、バスターミナル、車庫) | | US\$ 46mil | |
| Bus Services | | | | | |
| Bus Fleet | | | | | |
| Bus Stops | (モデルバス事業後)全バス停の名称がある。路線情報の提供、シェルターも整備されている。 | バスDepotの拡充(バスの運営単位として) | | | |
| Bus Fare | | | | | |

| Hanoi City, Vietnam. | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| JICA MP | | The Comprehensive Urban Development Programme in Hanoi Capital City, HAIDEP (2007) | | |
| Institutions | 不明確な公共交通管理体制 | TRAMOCの能力強化(計画、管理、規制に特化) バス事業への民間事業者の参入 | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | Xeomが活用されているが、合法ではない。管理体制の不足。 | バス路線のフィーダーバスとしての活用(登録制、保険、乗降個所の指定) | | |
| | Cyclo | Cycloは限定した地域のみで運行(観光地のみ) | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | ODA事業による2つのATCシステムの導入、限定的 | ATCの統合 | | |
| | 24か所にCCTV設置。 | CCTVの設置 | US\$ 1.8mil | short-term |
| | | Traffic Information System (TIS)の導入 | US\$ 3.5mil | short-term |
| Traffic Signals | 限定的な信号現示、不適格な信号周期 | Signal Warrantの導入 | | |
| | 信号機の老朽化 | 600信号機(うち、500機がATCに接続) | 600 signals(新規440、入替160) | US\$ 21.6mil |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 市内中心部では、一方通行導入。頻繁な変更。 | エリアごとの戦略の導入(旧市街は歩行者優先) | | |
| | 交通流の優先順位がない(左折車両の位置付け) | | | |
| Parking | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | Off-road駐車場の不足、道路上・歩道への駐車 | 駐車場整備(専用駐車場、駐車場付置義務、時間極公共駐車場) | 駐車場需要 2020年2輪車: 2.45million | 480区画: US\$ 12.71mil |
| | 自家用車の増加による駐車不足の顕在化 | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | 駐車違反の取り締まり、駐車料金課金(公共駐車場、時間極) | | |
| Institution | 駐車場設置基準、管理主体が不明瞭 | 駐車場管理体制の強化、駐車場設置基準 | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | |
| Truck-ban | 環状2号線内、トラック流入規制あり。 | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | オートバイ所有規制 課金:(購入、登録、クォータ制) 規制:(駐車場登録) | | |
| Restriction on car use | | 車両利用規制の導入 課金: 駐車課金、ガソリン価格、ロードプライシング 規制: トラック規制、通行/進入規制、信号制御、等 | | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Hanoi City, Vietnam. | |
| JICA MP | The Comprehensive Urban Development Programme in Hanoi Capital City, HAIDEP (2007) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Modal Shift | |
| Traffic Safety | |
| Driving Manner | 交通マナーの悪化 |
| Traffic Enforcement | 不十分な交通取締と交通法規 |
| | 不十分な交通安全組織と体制 |
| Environment | |
| Air pollution | 5か所の定置観測と1か所の移動観測を実施。1999年よりパッシブサンプリングを実施。 |
| Noise pollution | |
| Social Environment | |
| Low-income household | |
| Illegal Settlement | |
| Physically challenged people | |
| Institutions | |
| Policy Making / Planning | |
| Role sharing | 不明瞭な役割分断とオーバーラップ(中央 地方、計画 実施、セクター間) |
| Coordination | |
| Institutional Capacity | |
| Financing | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 絶対的な財源不足 |
| Implementation | |
| Road Development Mechanism | 用地収用が事業実施のネックになっている(Localプロジェクトでの不適切な住民移転、移転住民との対話、住民の権利の有効性の判断) |
| Private Participation | 交通事業に関するあいまいな規制 |
| | PPPに対する統一的な制度の不在(多数存在) |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Modal Shift | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | |
| 総合交通安全プログラムの実施 ・交通安全計画策定・実施能力強化 ・交通安全社会構築、啓蒙 ・交通安全技術・仕組み構築 ・関連諸制度整備 ・ローカルレベルの交通安全プログラム | | 総合交通安全プログラム △:50.0 mil US\$ | |
| 関連機関(TUPWS、交通警察)の能力強化 | | | |
| Environment | | | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| Financing | | | |
| 開発利益の還元 固定資産税、開発税、 都市開発におけるインフラ整備義務 | | | |
| ロードプライシングによる財源確保 | | | |
| Implementation | | | |
| 代替事業手法の構築 都市開発事業との連携 | | | |
| Private Participation | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Hanoi City, Vietnam | | HAIDEP (2007) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Road | Construction | 2,946.0 | | |
| | Land Acquisition | 4,507.3 | | |
| | Compensation | 539.8 | | |
| | Sub-total | 7,992.9 | 57.8% | |
| Public Transportation | Bus | 263.2 | 1.9% | |
| | UMRT | 5,129.7 | 37.1% | |
| | Sub-total | 5,392.9 | 39.0% | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | 443.7 | 3.2% | |
| Total | | 13,829.5 | | |

14. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

| Urban Indicator | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Urban Transport Master Plan and Feasibility Study in Ho Chi Minh Metropolitan Area (HOUTRANS), 200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | US\$ 1.0 = JPY 110 = VND 15,500 average in 2003 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 78,686.0 | 2001 | | | 71,996.0 | 1995 | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 1.5 | 1995-2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 86,210.8 | 2008 | WDI | | 77,635.4 | 2000 | WDI | | 66,200.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate (%/year) | 1.3 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | 1.6 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | 278 | 2008 | WDI | | 250 | 2000 | WDI | | 203 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population (thousand) | 27,046 | 2010 | UN | | 19,263 | 2000 | UN | | 13,418 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population (%) | 3.5 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 3.7 | 90-'00 | N, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Share of urban population (%) | 30.379 | 2010 | UN | | 24.49 | 2000 | UN | | 20.26 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population (thousand) | 41,371 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population (%) | 40.54 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization (%) | 2.9 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | | |
| Primary City (thousand) | 6,167 | 2010 | UN, Ho Chi Minh City | | 4,336 | 2000 | UN | | 3,411 | 1990 | UN |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop (%) | 22.8 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 22.5 | 2000 | N, 上記より推計 | | 25.4 | 1990 | , 上記より推計 |
| Area (km2) | 310,070 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) (mil. US\$) | 55,791.7 | 2008 | WDI | | 31,172.5 | 2000 | WDI | | 15,018.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate (%) | 7.5 | '00-'08 | WDI | | 7.6 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | | |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) (US\$) | 647.2 | 2008 | WDI | | 401.5 | 2000 | WDI | | 226.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture (%) | 20.3 | 2007 | WDI | | 24.5 | 2000 | WDI | | 38.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry (%) | 41.6 | 2007 | WDI | | 36.7 | 2000 | WDI | | 22.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. (%) | 38.1 | 2007 | WDI | | 38.7 | 2000 | WDI | | 38.6 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture (%) | 57.9 | 2004 | WDI | | 65.3 | 2000 | WDI | | | | |
| Employment structure: industry (%) | 17.4 | 2004 | WDI | | 12.4 | 2000 | WDI | | | | |
| Employment structure: services (%) | 24.7 | 2004 | WDI | | 22.3 | 2000 | WDI | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.572 (113) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.540 (114) | 2005 | UNDP | | 0.407 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 12.4 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission CO2-kton | 101,826 | 2005 | WDI | | 53,652 | 2000 | WDI | | 21,390 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP CO2-kg | 2.27 | 2005 | WDI | | 1.72 | 2000 | WDI | | 1.42 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita CO2-ton | 1.23 | 2005 | WDI | | 0.69 | 2000 | WDI | | 0.32 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | Ho Chi Minh City + 周辺省(Dong Nai, Long An)の隣接地区 (ホーチミン50km都市圏) | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 5,285 | 2001 | 7,478 (Study Area) | | 4,640 | 1995 | 6,589 (Study Area) | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 2.2 | 1995-2001 | 2.1 % (Study Area) | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/km2) | 2,461 | 2001 | 247 (urban district) | | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework (thousand) | 10,000 | 2020 | 13,500 (Study Area) | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-------------|------------|--|
| Area | (km2) | 2147.47 | 2001 | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | コンパクトな中心市街地(400人/ha以上)と、低密度な周辺市街地への都市域の拡大 | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 7,785 | 2010 | Demographia | 11,308 | 2025 | Demographia | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%) | 2.5 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 9,246 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 842 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | 5,780 | 2001 | 83,810 VND bil. | 4,750 | 1999 | | 3,140 1996 | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | 1,460 | 2001 | | 1,277 | 1999 | | 1,050 1996 | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%) | 11.1 | 1999-2001 | | 14.8 | 996-1999 | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 1.8 | 2001 | | 2.2 | 1999 | | 2.2 1996 | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 46.9 | 2001 | | 44.4 | 1999 | | 42.3 1996 | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 51.3 | 2001 | | 53.4 | 1999 | | 55.2 1996 | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 4.7 | 2002 | | 1 | 2020 | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 32.6 | 2002 | | 32 | 2020 | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 62.7 | 2002 | | 67 | 2020 | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | 0.798 | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | 10.6 | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | HCMC Urban Development Master Plan up to 2020 | | | 都市交通需要の50%を公共交通需要が担う | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips | (000trip) | 13,383 | 2002 | | 8,229 | 1996 | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | | | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | 2.47 | 2002 | | 1.70 | 1996 | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 3.00 | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 2.50 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 1.9 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 1.9 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 2.2 | 2002 | | | | | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | 91.5 | 2002 | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------------|------|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| Total | | 100 | | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 0 | 2002 | | 0 | 1996 |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 2.10 | 2002 | | 2 | 1996 |
| Modal share - para-transit | (%) | 1.90 | 2002 | xeom, cyclo | - | 1996 |
| Modal share - Semi-public | | 1.90 | 2002 | taxi, private bus | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 1.20 | 2002 | | 1 | 1996 |
| Modal share - truck | | 1.00 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 77.90 | 2002 | 65.6 for driver 12.3 for nassenner | 64 | 1996 |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 13.60 | 2002 | | 32 | 1996 |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.40 | 2002 | ferry | 1 | 1996 |
| Total | | 100.00 | | | 100.00 | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 0 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 1.8 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - para-transit | | 1.6 | 2002 | xeom, cyclo | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 1.6 | 2002 | taxi, private bus | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 1.0 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - truck | | 0.8 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 65.4 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 11.4 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 16 | 2002 | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.3 | 2002 | | | |
| Total | | 100.0 | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | 18.3 | 2002 | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | - | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 32.8 | 2002 | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | 36.9 | 2002 | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | 18.1 | 2002 | 16.5 for passenger | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | 13.6 | 2002 | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | 20.1 | 2002 | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | 158,000 | 2002 | 4-wheel vehicles | 131,000 | 2000 |
| | | | | | 96,000 | 1996 |
| Vechicle ownership | car/000 | 29.0 | | | 25 | 2000 |
| | | | | | 20 | 1996 |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 66,000 | 2002 | | 55,000 | 2000 |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 12.1 | | estimated | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 1.7 | 2002 | PT survey | | 1.7 |
| | | | | | | 1996 |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | 2,040,000 | 2002 | | 1,900 | 2000 |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | 377 | 2002 | | 368 | 2000 |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | 94.2 | 2002 | | | 85.9 |
| | | | | | | 1996 |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | (000/day) | 80 | 2002 | Model Busのみ (2.5 million pax/ month) | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax-km/day | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 0 | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | 0 | | | | |
| Inter-city Railway | | | | | | |
| Number of inter-city railway line | (line) | 1 | | Saigon- Bien Hoa | | |
| Length of inter-city railway line | (km) | 29.1 | | Saigon- Bien Hoa | | |
| Operation | - | Vietnam Railway (6 round trips/day) | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 1,344 | 2002 | 516.9: Model Bus Project (average 17.8 km /route) 827.2 km: normal route | 1409.2 | 2002以前 |
| | | | | | 539.4 (bus) | (average 19.3 km /route) |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 74 | 2002 | 29 Model Bus Project 路線 (後、20路線追加) | 76 | 2002以前 |
| | | | | | 28 (bus) | 48 (lambro) |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 2,336 | 2002 | 603 buses 1,704 lambros (including minibus) | 2,370 | 2000 |
| | | | | | 540 buses | 1,830 lambros |
| | | | | | 2,822 | 1997 |
| | | | | | | 572 buses 2,250 lambros |

| Urban Indicator | | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|------|---|---|------|------------|
| Fare Structure | (VND) | 1,000 | 2002 | Model Bus Project (Normal Bus, VND1,000-12,000) | 距離制 2002以前 | | |
| Bus Operater | - | 32Bus Operator 1City-owned (Saigon Passenger Transport Company), 1JV (Saigon Star), 2 private, 28 cooperative | | | 1992年以前は、市政府傘下のHCMC Bus Company が運行。 1992年に民営化、5つのCooperativeに分配 (Saigon Passenger Transport Company のみ市が保有) | | |
| Bus Management | - | MOCPT: 路線計画、割り当て、関連インフラ整備、モデルバス事業におけるバス車両の特定、バス事業委託・管理 市政府: 料金設定 | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Taxi | | | 23 operators, 3,579 taxi | | |
| | - | Xeom | | オートバイタク | Illegal | | |
| | - | Cyclo | | | 登録台数: 30,000 cyclo | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Road length | km | 1245 | 2001 | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | 0.6 | 2001 | 11.9 (inner core) | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | 0.56 | 2001 | 7.39 (Inner Core) | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | |
| Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) | | | | | | | |
| Number of IWT | - | | | | | | |
| Length of IWT | (km) | | | | | | |
| Number of IWT ports | (port) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | | 341 | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | | ATC一部導入済み。世銀プロジェクトで導入中 | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation | | 一方通行導入 (都心部) 左折禁止: 19交差点 | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | Truck Ban: 都心部: 一日中、周辺部: ラッシュ時間帯(6:00-8:00, 11:00-13:00, 16:00-19:00) | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment | VND billion | 900 | 2000 | Transport & Other Public Works Sector 359 VND billion for maintenance | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | 0.8 (CBD, Saigon) | | | | | |
| | | 1.5 (NH1-East, Area1) | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 2,519 | 2001 | | 2,418 | 1999 | 1,749 1996 |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | 1224 | | | 912 | 1999 | 653 1996 |

| | |
|---------|--|
| | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam |
| JICA MP | The Study on Urban Transport Master Plan and Feasibility Study in Ho Chi Minh Metropolitan Area (HOUTRANS), 2004 |

Current Problems on Urban Transportation

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Dominant Mode | オートバイ手段分担率 (77.9%)、自転車分担率の急速な低下 |
| Mixed Traffic | オートバイと自動車の混在による混雑の発生 (車種別による走行車線規定)、右折自動車と左折オートバイの衝突) |
| Traffic Congestion | オートバイが中心の混雑は、それほど深刻ではない (オートバイは流れている。自動車と混在すると止まる) |
| | 住民による満足度は高い |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故数、死者数の増加。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 絶対的な道路容量の不足 特に都心周辺部の道路不足 |
| Road Network | 幹線道路が、各地区の中心地をリンクしていない 農村部の地区道路不足 |
| Bridge | 老朽化、容量不足 |
| Road Hierarchy | 不明瞭な道路ネットワーク階層(行政区分のみ) |
| Intersection | 不適切な交差点デザイン(過大/過小半径、過小な中心島(ラウンドアバウト) 左折レーンがないことによる混雑 |
| | ブラックスポットの存在 |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 都心部をのぞき、歩道の整備は進んでいない。 歩道橋は1か所のみ オートバイ駐車による歩道占拠 |
| Pavement/Maintenance | |
| NMT Facilities | |
| Public transportation | |
| Basic Strategy | |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|---|--|-----------|
| Urban Growth Corridor (北東、北、北西、西方面) Green Corridor(南部、Ecologically sensitive area) | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 幹線道路整備 | Primary road : 380 km | 合計US\$ 3,361 mil (ROW US\$ 1,302 mil , 建設US\$ 1,966 mil) | |
| | Secondary road: 802.9 km | 合計US\$ 2,656 mil (ROW US\$ 1,057 mil , 建設US\$ 1,599 mil) | |
| 都市高速道路 | Urban Expressway: 46.3km Regional expressway: 207(including outside of HCMC) | Urban Expressway: US\$ 1,861 mil Regional Expressway: 合計US\$ 907 mil (ROW US\$ 143 mil , 建設US\$ 764 mil) | 2011-2020 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 立体交差の整備 | 53か所 (Clover 14, Three-leg, 12, Diamond 18, Special 9) | 合計US\$ 935 mil (ROW US\$ 466 mil , 建設US\$ 1,401 mil) | |
| 左折レーンの導入 | | | |
| ラウンドアバウトにおけるChennelizing | | | |
| ブラックスポットにおけるインフラ改善 | | | |
| CBD Pedestrian/ Greenery Network | | US\$ 20 mil | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
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| UrbanRailway | | | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | | UMRT整備 Line1とLine2は、都心部は鉄道、郊外部はバスウェイとする。バスウェイで用地を確保することで、将来的には鉄道への転換も可能となる。 | Line 1: 66.0 km [Rail] 26.6 km [Busway] 39.4 km | 合計 US\$1,082 mil [Rail] 合計US\$ 952 mil (ROW US\$ 13 mil 建設US\$ 939 mil) [Busway] 合計US\$ 130 mil (ROW US\$ 10 mil, 建設US\$ 120 mil) | [Rail]2011-2020 [Busway]-2010 |
| | | | Line 2: 33.5km [Rail] 16.3 km [Busway] 17.2 km | 合計 US\$684 mil [Rail] 合計US\$ 627 mil (ROW US\$ 33 mil 建設US\$ 594 mil) [Busway] 合計US\$ 57 mil (ROW US\$ 4 mil, 建設US\$ 53 mil) | 2011-2020 |
| | | | Line 3: 19.8 km | 合計 US\$612 mil (ROW US\$ 35 mil, 建設US\$ 577 mil) | 2011-2020 |
| | | | Line 4: 18.9 km | 合計 US\$ 660 mil (ROW US\$ 8 mil, 建設US\$ 652 mil) | 2011-2020 |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | 都市鉄道とBuswayの乗換、バスとの乗換地点 | Phase 1: Busway Station4か所 Phase 2: 50か所 (UMRT1-4号線) | Phase1: 建設US\$ 2.8 mil, ROWUS\$ 5.8 mil Phase 2: 建設 US\$ 42.8 mil, ROW US\$ 31 million | Phase 1: 2007-2010 Phase 2: 2015-2020 |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | | 2.10% | | | |
| Bus Route Network | | 2002年にモデルバス事業の導入 | | US\$ 222 mil | 2005-2010 |
| | | | | | |
| Bus Services | | | | US\$ 40 mil | 2005-2010 |
| Bus Fleet | | 絶対的なバス車両の不足 (0.45 bus/lambro per 1,000 people) | | | |
| | | | | 1,318台 2005年まで | US\$ 40 mil |
| | | | | | -2005 |
| | | | | 追加バス車両 | US\$ 209 mil |
| | | バス車両の老朽化(全車両の約60%が車齢24年以上、2000年以降に導入された車両は3.5%)、車齢20年以上の運行禁止令(2003年)、2005年までにPhased Outしなくてはならない。 | | Microbusは、バス路線以外の地区サービスとして継続。 | |
| Bus Stops | | | | バス停の整備 | US\$ 0.6 mil |
| Bus Terminal | | 容量不足、周辺道路における混雑の発生、移転の必要性 | | 既存のバスターミナルの改善・拡張 | 3か所のターミナル |
| | | | | 都市間バスターミナルの移転 | 4か所のターミナル |
| Financing | | モデルバス事業の低い料金設定 (VND1,000均一)。 | | 短期的には均一料金の引き上げ、中・長期的には距離制・ゾーン制料金の導入 | |
| | | Operational loss (Standard CostとOperational Revenueの差額) に対する市政府からの補助金 (2002, VND 37 bil /year)、事業者による運営効率努力につながらない。 | | Bus-seat-kmベースでの補助金支払い、長期的には運行回数と利用客数に応じた補助金の導入。 | US\$ 5.8 mil |
| Institutions | | MOCPTによる路線割り当て、車両配分、許認可。 | | MOCPTの能力強化 | 2005-2010 |

| Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
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| | 1年ごとのサービス契約 | | 3-5年間隔での入札によるFranchising。政府による規制は最低限で詳細はOperatorに任せる。 | | |
| | | | バス事業全体を民間へ (Saigon PTCの株式化、長期的な民営化) | | |
| Bus Fare | | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | Cyclo:他の車両都の混在による危険性 | | 観光用としてのみ使用 | | |
| | Xeom:免許制度なし、乗客への保険なし、 | | 合法化し事前登録制の導入、交通混雑の悪化により需要は増加する可能性あり | | |
| | Taxi: SOEと民間業者の競争。非免許業者の存在 | | 民間業者への完全移行。サービス水準の徹底。 | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 相互連携のできないATCシステムの導入 | | 交通管制システムの強化 | | |
| Traffic Signals | 信号の老朽化(小型)、多様な信号の混在 | | | | |
| | 信号に関する基準の不在(現示、タイミング) | | | | |
| | 左折現示の不在、短時間の歩行者用信号時間 | | | | |
| | 警察によるマニュアル操作 | | | | |
| | 歩行者用信号の期間が短い | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 科学的なアプローチの不在(試行錯誤の繰り返し) | | TMU (TUPWS)の交通技術者の能力強化 | | |
| | 車種別走行車線規定(二輪車が外側、四輪車が内側)により、右折オートバイと直進/左折自動車の衝突 | | 交差点への左折禁止の導入、左折レーンの設置 | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 公共駐車場の不在 | | 歩道上の駐車場の禁止(観光地、商業地) | | |
| | 狭い道路への路上駐車、歩道の占拠 | | On-street駐車場の特定(他地域) | | |
| | | | Off-street駐車場整備(土地利用との連携、駐車場の付置義務) | | |
| Parking Regulation Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Number of Vehicle | オートバイ保有世帯は94.2%、60%は2台以上保有 | | 公共交通手段分担率を30-50%に引き上げる。 | | |
| | 自家用車の急増 | | | | |
| Trip Length/Travel Time | Trip Lengthはそれほど長くない(平均通勤トリップ長8.8km、27.8分) | | | | |
| | バス・自動車バスの旅行時間は長い(30分以上) | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | オートバイ所有/利用に関する規制はない | | ロードプライシング(area-based, or corridor-based) | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |

| Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------|--|
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| Modal Shift | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | 交通事故データベースの改善 | | |
| | | 交通事故削減計画の策定 | | |
| Driving Manner | 交通違反(オートバイが大半) | 交通安全教育、キャンペーンの実施 | | |
| | 不適切な運転マナー、交通事故原因の93%がオートバイ運転マナー(スピード違反、車線違反、飲酒) | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | ラッシュ時間は幹線道路沿いに交通警察とYouth Volunteerを配置 | 交通ルール取り締まり強化 | | |
| | | 交通警察の能力強化プログラム | US\$ 2 mil | |
| | ヘルメット着用義務は市中心部より外の国道沿いのみ。 | 全域でのヘルメット着用義務化 | | |
| Environment | | | | |
| Air pollution | 幹線道路沿いの大気汚染が深刻(交通が原因となる大気汚染としてPMレベル:環境基準の2-7倍、CO:環境基準の1.5-2.5倍)、その他の道路は、それほど深刻ではない) | 車両排気ガス規制の強化 | | |
| | | 大気汚染モニタリング体制の強化 | | |
| | | 燃料や燃費の改善 | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | |
| Low-income household | 全体の7.9%が貧困世帯(<VND294,000) | 低所得者層向け公共交通料金割引の導入 | | |
| Gender | オートバイ保有率は男性58.7%、女性34.2% | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | |
| Policy Making / | | | | |
| Role sharing | 交通管理関連機関間の役割の重複(TUPWS、交通警察、政府傘下の会社) | | | |
| | Urban Traffic Management Unit (TUPWS傘下)が2002年に設立。都市交通インフラ全般への投資・管理、交通管理全体を担うことになっている。 | | | |
| Coordination | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | |
| Legal Framework | | | | |
| Transport Business Regulation | 2000年以前は、bus businessの法的枠組みは、曖昧なもののみだった。 | | | |
| Financing | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 財源不足、 | 新たな財源の構築(車両登録税、駐車場課金、エアライセンシング、燃料税) | | |
| Implementation | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | |
| Private Participation | BOTスキームによる案件(都市間道路、橋梁) | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| On-going and Committed Project | | US\$ mil | % |
| Road and Bridge | | 290.0 | |
| East-west Highway | | 458.0 | |
| Urban Transport Improvement Project (WB) | | 23.0 | |
| Bus Improvement Project | | 40.0 | |
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | US\$ mil | % |
| Road | Primary | 3,361.0 | |
| | Secondary | 2,656.0 | |
| | Urban Expressway | 1,861.0 | |
| | Flyover and Interchange | 1,401.0 | |
| | sub-Total | 9,279.0 | 70.0% |
| Public Transportation | Bus system modernization | 222.0 | 1.7% |
| | Bus corridor manageemnt | 50.0 | 0.4% |
| | UMRT (Rail) | 2,850.0 | 21.5% |
| | UMRT (Busway) | 173.0 | 1.3% |
| | Public Transport Terminal | 200.0 | 1.5% |
| | sub-Total | 3,495.0 | 26.4% |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | 450.0 | 3.4% |
| Others (air quality improvement, waterway transport | | 30.0 | 0.2% |
| Total | | 13,254.0 | |

19. Phnom Penh, Cambodia

| Urban Indicator | | Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on Transport Master Plan of the Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = 3,900 riels | | | | | June 2001 | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | (Note/Source) |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 12,000.0 | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 3.1 | 1996-1998 | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 63 | 1998 | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 181,000 | 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 14,700 | 2008 | WDI | 12,780 | 2000 | WDI | 9,698 | 1990 | WDI | | |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.8 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 2.8 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 83.3 | 2008 | WDI | 72.4 | 2000 | WDI | 54.9 | 1990 | WDI | | |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 3,027 | 2010 | UN | 2,157 | 2000 | UN | 1,221 | 1990 | UN | | |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 3.4 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 5.9 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 20.11 | 2010 | UN | 16.91 | 2000 | UN | 12.60 | 1990 | UN | | |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 4,982 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 26.26 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanizatic | (%/year) | 3.4 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 1,562 | 2010 | UN, Phnom Penh | 1,160 | 2000 | UN, Phnom Penh | 615 | 1990 | UN, Phnom Penh | | |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 51.6 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 53.7 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 50.4 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 | | |
| Area | (km2) | 176,520 | 2008 | WDI | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 7,520 | 2008 | WDI | 3,746 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 9.1 | '00-'08 | WDI | #VALUE! | 90-'00 | WDI | | | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 651.3 | 2008 | WDI | 293 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 31.9 | 2007 | WDI | 37.8 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 26.8 | 2007 | WDI | 23.0 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 41.3 | 2007 | WDI | 39.1 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 39.8 | 2004 | WDI | 73.7 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 3.5 | 2004 | WDI | 8.4 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 8.6 | 2004 | WDI | 17.7 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.494(124) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.466(125) | 2005 | UNDP | - | 1990 | UNDP | | |
| HPI | - | 27.7 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 538.61 | 2005 | WDI | 531.28 | 2000 | WDI | 450.67 | 1990 | WDI | | |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.09 | 2005 | WDI | 0.14 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 0.04 | 2005 | WDI | 0.04 | 2000 | WDI | 0.05 | 1990 | WDI | | |
| City | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Phnom Penh City + adjoining area within Outer Ring Road | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,152 | 2000 | Study Area (Phnom Penh: 1,097) | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.7 | 1995-1999 | Phnom Penh | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 2,980 | 1998 | Phnom Penh | | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework-pop | (thousand) | 1,820 | 2015 | Phnom Penh: 1,702 | | | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.47 | 2015 | Study Area | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 434 | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 1920年から1987年に渡り堤防を形成することによって、1950年代に西及び南に都市を急速に拡大した。現在の都市面積は1950年代とほぼ同様である。 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | プノンベンがかつては島であった。 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,560,000 | 2010 | Demographia | 2,865,000 | 2025 | Demographia | | | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 4.1 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 9,398 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 166 | 2005 | Demographia | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | 4.3 | 2000 | Real GRDP Growth Rate | | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework-GF | (%) | 6.8 | 2010-2015 | | 8.4 | 2005-2010 | | 7.7 | 2000-2005 | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 8.30 | 1999 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 21.40 | 1999 | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 70.30 | 1999 | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | | |
|---|-------------|---|------|--|--|
| Urban Development | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | First Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP) 1996-2000 , transportではないが、関連するもの | | Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Management Project | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | 2,443 | 2000 | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 3,240 | 2000 | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 1.1 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 30.1 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 5.5 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | 63.3 | 2000 | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (excluding walking and others) | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 1.1 | 2000 | taxi, bus | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | 30.1 | 2000 | motodop, motorumok | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 5.1 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 0.4 | 2000 | pick-up, truck | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 59.2 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 4.1 | 2000 | cyclo, bicycle | |
| Total | | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking and others) | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 0.7 | 2000 | taxi, bus | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | 19.9 | 2000 | motodop, motorumok | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 3.4 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 0.2 | 2000 | pick-up, truck | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 39.00 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 2.7 | 2000 | cyclo, bicycle | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 34.2 | 2000 | walk, others | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | 6.6 | 2000 | 推計値 | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 66 | 2000 | 推計値 | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | 9 | 2000 | 推計値 | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | 8.4 | 2000 | 推計値 | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | 18 | 2000 | 推計値 | |
| Average travel time - walking | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | (%/HH) | 0.25 | 2000 | 推計値 | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 48,132 | 2000 | | |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 41.8 | | Estimated with 2000 pop in study area | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 0.22 | 2000 | full-time base: 0.15 part-time base: 0.07 | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | 247,507 | 2000 | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | 1.19 | 2000 | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax/day | 360 | 2000 | プノンペン市以下の値を合計した計算値 | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | 114,580 | 2000 | Bus: 12,820 | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | 156 | 2000 | 1か月バス運行実験の値 | |

| Urban Indicator | | Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|--|
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | バートランジットが主流 私的交通に依存 近年信頼性が低下 | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 2 | 2001 | 調査対象地内の都市鉄道サービスとしては使われていない | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | 650 | 2001 | 国全体の値 | |
| Operation | - | カンボジア王立鉄道 (Royal Railways of Cambodia) | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | - | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | - | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | - | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | - | | | |
| Operation | - | - | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | - | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | - | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | - | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | - | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle (km/veh./day) | | - | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle (km/veh./day) | | - | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 50 | 2000 | Inter-city Bus, プノンペン市 | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | 1,200riels以上35,000riels以下 | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | Bus: Ho Wah Genting Transport Co. G. S.T. Express Bus D.H. Cambodia Group Taxi- bus: 民間企業 | | | |
| Bus Management | - | - | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | - | 82台のタクシーが運行。空港タクシーのみ。 | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | モトドップ: 最も一般的な公共交通機関, door-to-doorサービスが展開, 幹線道路の交通問題の要因 | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | シクロ: 近年急速に減少(原因: 走行速度が遅い, 他車両との軋轢), 交通流の乱れの原因 | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | モルトモ: 主に郊外部で運行 | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | - | | | |
| Road length: Aterial road | km | 54 | 2001 | Urbanized Area | |
| Road length: total | km | 310.9 | 2001 | Road network in urbanised area | |
| Road ratio | (%) | - | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | - | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | - | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | - | | | |
| Ring Road | - | - | | | |
| Bridge | - | Number of bridges in Study Area: 30 多くの橋に深刻な損害があり, 重要な道路に貢献する能力が無い | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 21 | 2001 | 歩行者用信号の極端に短い青点灯時間 | |
| Traffic Control | - | 交通量データ不足により, 交通規制策の計画が困難 | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | プノンペン市内でone-way traffic regulation有り | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | 一定の区域で駐車禁止あり, しかし有効では無い | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | - | 車線区分線の導入 大型バスと大型トラックが日中, 市内に入ることを禁止 | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 472 | 1999 | - | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | 133 | 1999 | - | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | 11 | 2001 | - | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | (pax/1000 vehicles) | - | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | US\$ mil | 93.3 | 2000 | - | |
| Road Development Fund | - | - | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | - | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | |

| Phnom Penh, Cambodia | |
|--|---|
| JICA MP | The Study on Transport Master Plan of the Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Cambodia |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | オートバイ (private & public) が80%を占める。 |
| Mixed Traffic | MotorizedとNon-motorized車両の混在、混雑の悪化、交通安全の低下。 |
| Traffic Congestion | 朝夕ピーク時の市街地主要交差点が深刻化。 郊外部は、幹線道路への交通の集中による混雑。 Street Vendorによる道路不法占拠。 Motodopの増加による混雑。 |
| Traffic Accident | 近年、交通事故が増加し続けている。死者数133人、10万人あたり11人。 交差点よりも、Road Sectionでの事故が多い(道路舗装の悪さ、違法駐車、歩行者横断、Mixed Traffic等) |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|--|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 土地利用計画と実態の都市開発の乖離。幹線道路沿いのランダム開発。 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 郊外部の道路不足 |
| Road Network | 全ての国道がブノンペンを発着。 市街地は道路ネットワーク (grid-type) が構築されている。 |
| | 郊外部の道路不足。幹線道路も未完成。 新規開発地区へのアクセス道路の不足。 |
| Road Hierarchy | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | 市街地のCollector RoadやLocal Streetの舗装状況は悪い。 郊外部はさらに悪い状況。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 市街地の人口増加の抑制。開発規制。 | | | |
| 市街地の既存インフラの最大活用。新規建設は限定的。舗装整備は急務 | | | |
| 市街地のミッシングリンク整備 ボトルネックにおける混雑の緩和。 | 市街地 2路線: 3.4km | US\$ 1.7 mil | 短期 |
| 郊外部の階層道路ネットワークの整備。 | 郊外部 Arterial Road 13路線: 101.8km | US\$ 101.8 mil | 短期: 49.7km 中期: 32.4km 長期: 19.8km |
| 都市開発とリンクした道路ネットワーク整備 (新規都市開発地区、工業地区、輸出加工区へのアクセス) | Collector Road: 11路線: 70.1km | US\$ 70.1 mil | 短期: 15.6km 中期: 28.5km 後期: 26.0km |
| | Local Road: 14路線: 59.1km | US\$ 59.1 mil | 中期: 9.8km 後期: 50.1km |
| 市街地Arterial の舗装整備(Overlay) | Arterial: 9.4km | US\$ 2.63 mil | 短期2001-2005 |
| 市街地Arterial and collectorの舗装整備(reconstruction) | collector: 48.5km | US\$ 20.81 mil | 短期2001-2005 |
| 市街地のLocal streetの舗装整備(New construction/reconstruction) | Local street: 227.2km | US\$ 49.98 mil | 短期2001-2005: 9.8km 中期2005-2010: 217.4km |

| Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Transport Master Plan of the Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Cambodia | | | | |
| Bridge | 郊外部の橋梁、市道沿いの橋梁は、重量車両の通過を想定していない、30橋梁のうち24橋梁は、老朽化。 | 郊外部の道路の舗装整備。 老朽化した橋梁の改築。 | 17橋梁 | US\$ 3.63 mil | 短期 |
| | | 国道沿いの橋梁改築。 ボトルネック橋梁の拡幅 | 4橋梁 3橋梁 | US\$ 3.53 mil US\$ 33.81 mil | 長期 短期:1橋梁 中期:1橋梁 長期:1橋梁 |
| Intersection | Irregularの交差点(4差路以上等)やRoundaboutにおける交通混雑の悪化。 | 新規橋梁整備 市街地交差点改良 | 2橋梁 2か所 | US\$ 32.39 mil US\$ 0.20 mil | 長期 短期2001-2005 |
| NMT Facilities | | | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 未舗装の歩道が多い、路上駐車や路商による歩道の占拠。 | | | | |
| Drainage | 排水機能の不備により、浸水被害が頻繁に起こる。 | 浸水しない道路構造、ネットワーク。 | | | |
| Public transportation | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | バスは都市間バスサービスのみ、不十分な公共交通 | 都市バス路線の導入。市街地は広幅員幹線道路、放射環状構造。都市開発の進展に従って、バス路線を拡大。 | 市街地: 54.2 km(短期: 44.7km, 中期: 9.5km) 郊外部: 93.8 km(短期: 26.3km, 中期: 21.5km, 長期: 46km) | | |
| | | Inter-cityバスは、Busとminibusで運行 | Minibusの購入 | US\$ 52.24mil | 短期 - 長期 |
| Bus Route | 都市間バスは市内入口3か所(北部、南部、西部)に集中。最も混雑した箇所、635台/日。 | sedan車両のCity-Taxiへの転換。Pick-upタイプは、郊外部バスフィーダー路線に転換。 | | | |
| Bus Fleet | TaxiBusは、Van, Pick-up, Sedanなど。 | バス停、Shelter, Depotの整備 | | バス停: US\$ 0.19mil Shelter: US\$ 0.41mil Depot: US\$ 1.91mil | 短期 - 長期 |
| Bus Stops | | Inter-city Taxi-busターミナル3か所を、バスターミナルに変換。 | | | |
| Bus Terminal | Off-roadターミナル1か所(Inter-city Bus) | 新規バスターミナルの整備 | | | |
| | Taxi-busのターミナルは、On-road、市内主要個所に存在。混雑の原因。 | | | | |
| Bus Fare | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Semi-public Transit | | | | | |
| Taxi | タクシーは、空港タクシーのみ。 | City-Taxiの導入。SedanタイプTaxi-busの転換。 | 2015年需要2,600台(民間)。 | US\$ 39.0 mil | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Motodop | Motodopは最も一般的な公共交通。免許がなく、簡単な収入手段として、近年台数が急増し、交通混雑の原因 | MotodopのLicensingの導入。 | | | |

| Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | The Study on Transport Master Plan of the Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Cambodia | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| JICA MP | | | | | |
| | | バスのフィーダー交通として位置付け。ゾーンシステム(市街地を3ゾーンに分割)による運営。幹線道路での運行禁止。バス停やターミナルでのMotodop Stand/poolの整備 | Zone システムの導入 | US\$ 25 mil | |
| | | River TransportのFerryとバスをつなぐフィーダー路線の構築。 | | | |
| Motorumok | 郊外部での主要公共交通機関。国道沿いを運行するため、高速車向との混在による事故の多発。 | 郊外部でのバス路線のフィーダー路線として位置付け。バス停やターミナルでのMotorumok Stand/poolの整備 | 幹線道路での運行禁止。 | US\$ 25 mil | |
| Cyclo | 近年急激に台数は減少(1980年10,000台 1200台)。都市交通には不適切。 | 観光地等限定的な利用。 | 2015年までに500台に減少。Zoneシステムの導入 | US\$ 25 mil | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | | Area signal control systemの導入、Traffic information systemの導入 交通事故データベースの構築 | | US\$ 0.53 mil | 長期 |
| Traffic Signals | 21か所の交差点のみ信号機導入。非効率なPhasing。全赤時間の不足。左折現示はなし。 信号未導入交差点での容量限界。 歩行者用信号の時間が不十分。 | 市街地への信号機導入 | 97交差点(短期: 12, 中期: 30, 長期: 54) | US\$ 12.9 mil | 短期 ~ 長期 |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 一方通行、左折禁止、自転車親友禁止などが導入。効果的に機能しているが、拡大の必要あり。標識、路面標示が不十分。 交差点における方向別分離ができていない。左折車両路線なし。 | | | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | | Off-street 駐車場整備(民間) | | US\$ 10.03 mil | |
| Parking Regulation | 違法路上駐車が多い。二重駐車もあり、交通の妨げに。 歩道上への駐車が常態化。歩行者通行の妨げ。 駐車禁止区域の標識が不明瞭。不十分な違法駐車取り締まり。 | On-street 駐車区画整備 | | US\$ 0.2 mil | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | 大型車両と大型バスの日中市内新入禁止。 | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 交差点での優先順位が決まっていない。 歩行者優先、公共交通優先の概念がない。 | 定期的な交通安全キャンペーンの実施 交通安全教育のインストラクター訓練 | | US\$ 0.57 mil US\$ 0.072 mil | |

| Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Transport Master Plan of the Phnom Penh Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Cambodia | | |
| | 交通ルール違反(左折禁止、違法駐車) | 学校教育における交通安全教育の導入 | US\$ 0.16 mil |
| | オートバイの運転マナーの悪さ(定員オーバー)。免許取得試験が必要ない。 | 交通公園の整備 | US\$ 0.2 mil |
| | 交通安全教育はまれ。学校での交通安全教育は始まったばかり。 | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | 取り締まり強化 | |
| | | 交通警察に交通安全パトロール室の設立。 | |
| Environment | | | |
| Air pollution | 大気汚染、騒音は水準以下 | | |
| Flooding, Drainage | ごみや排水からくる排水汚染、水質汚濁。 | | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Low-income household | Informal Housingの増加。河の堤防沿いや亭が1。 | | |
| Informal employment | Motodopは低所得者層の雇用になっている。公共交通導入による影響が懸念。 | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Role sharing | 組織構造が、社会経済の変化に対応できていない。 | DPWTの責任と役割を明確化。 | |
| | | DPWT内に、Budget formulation Unit, Public Transport managementn Unit, Laboratory, Data Base Formulation Unitの新規設立。 | US\$ 0.41 mil |
| Coordination | | | |
| Legislation | | | |
| Vehicle registration | 車両登録データがデータベース化されておらず、交通計画に反映されていない。 | 車両登録のデータベース化。 | |
| Driver's licene system | | 運転免許のデータベース化。 | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| professional skill | Technical skillが不十分。 | DPWTのProfessional skillの向上 | |
| Financing | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 財源不足。プノンペン市の交通投資は、中央政府予算から来る。 | 新規交通投資財源の確保(燃料税、路上駐車課金、車両登録税、交通違反罰金) | |
| Implementation | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | |
| Private Participation | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Phnom Penh, Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | | Short-term (2001-2005) | | | Mid-term (2006-2010) | | | Long-term (2011-2015) | | |
| | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Road | Pavement Improvement | 73.4 | 14.6% | | 25.6 | 14.6% | | 47.8 | 27.9% | | - | | |
| | Missing Link in Urbanization | 1.7 | 0.3% | | 1.7 | 0.3% | | - | | | - | | |
| | Road Development in Suburban Area | 231.1 | 46.1% | | 65.3 | 13.0% | | 69.9 | 13.9% | | 95.9 | 19.1% | |
| | Intersection improvement | 0.2 | 0.0% | | 0.2 | 0.0% | | - | | | - | | |
| | Bridge reconstruction | 7.2 | 1.4% | | 3.6 | 0.7% | | 3.5 | 0.7% | | - | | |
| | Bridge widening | 33.8 | 6.7% | | 1.1 | 0.2% | | 16.1 | 3.2% | | 16.6 | 3.3% | |
| | Bridge construction | 32.4 | 6.5% | | 32.4 | 6.5% | | - | | | - | | |
| | Sub-total | 379.8 | 75.7% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport | Bus Fleet (minibus) | 52.2 | 10.4% | | 17.4 | 9.9% | | 16.6 | 9.7% | | 18.3 | 11.8% | |
| | Bus Terminal | 2.5 | 0.5% | | 1.0 | 0.5% | | 0.3 | 0.2% | | 1.2 | 0.8% | |
| | Bus Stop | 0.19 | 0.0% | | 0.1 | 0.1% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | | 0.1 | 0.0% | |
| | Bus Shelter | 0.41 | 0.1% | | 0.2 | 0.1% | | 0.1 | | | 0.1 | | |
| | Bus Depot | 1.91 | 0.4% | | 0.6 | 0.4% | | 0.6 | | | 0.7 | | |
| | Taxi Fleet (private) | 39.00 | 7.8% | | 12.6 | 7.2% | | 13.2 | | | 13.2 | | |
| | Policy improvement for | 0.10 | 0.0% | | 0.10 | 0.1% | | | | | | | |
| | Sub-total | 96.30 | 19.2% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | Traffic signal system | 12.90 | 2.6% | | 2.8 | 1.6% | | 2.6 | 1.5% | | 7.5 | 4.8% | |
| | Accident Analysis System | 0.5 | 0.1% | | 0.5 | 0.3% | | | | | | | |
| | Off-street parking facilities | 10.03 | | | 8.8 | 5.0% | | | | | 1.2 | | |
| | On-street parking lot | 0.20 | | | 0.1 | 0.1% | | 0.1 | | | 0.0 | | |
| | Enforcement equipment | 0.50 | | | 0.5 | 0.3% | | | | | | | |
| | Public Education | 1.18 | | | 0.6 | 0.3% | | 0.3 | | | 0.3 | | |
| | Sub-total | 25.34 | 5.1% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Institutions | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | |
| Total | 501.4 | | | 175.2 | | | 171.2 | | | 155.0 | | | |
| Public Sector | 452.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

21. Dhaka, Bangladesh

| Urban Indicator | Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------|------|----------------------|--|
| JICA MP | Preparatory Survey Report on Dhaka Urban Transport Network Development Study (DHUTS) in Bangladesh(2010) | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | (year) | | (Note/Source) | | (year) | | (Note/Source) | | (year) (Note/Source) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 144,500 | 2008 | estimation | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 1.47 | 2001-2008 | | | | | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | 147,776 | 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 160,000 | 2008 | WDI | 140,767 | 2000 | WDI | 115,632.0 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Population growth rate (%/year) | 1.6 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 2.0 | '90-'00 | 'DI, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | 1,229.2 | 2008 | WDI | 1,081.4 | 2000 | WDI | 888.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Urban population (thousand) | 46,149 | 2010 | UN | 33,208 | 2000 | UN | 22,908 | 1990 | UN | |
| Growth rate of urban population (%/year) | 3.3 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 3.8 | 90-'00 | IN, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Share of urban population (%) | 28.07 | 2010 | UN | 23.59 | 2000 | UN | 19.81 | 1990 | UN | |
| Forecast of Urban population (thousand) | 72,844 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population (%) | 37.35 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization (%/year) | 3.1 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | |
| Primary City (thousand) | 14,648 | 2010 | UN, Dhaka | 10,285 | 2000 | UN, Nairobi | 6,621 | 1990 | UN, Nairobi | |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop (%) | 31.7 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 31.0 | 2000 | IN, 上記より推計 | 28.9 | 1990 | IN, 上記より推計 | |
| Area (km2) | 130,170 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) (mil. US\$) | 73,953 | 2008 | WDI | 47,097 | 2000 | WDI | 29,472 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP growth rate (%) | 5.8 | '00-'08 | WDI | 4.8 | 99-'00 | WDI | MP Report | | | |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) (US\$) | 462 | 2008 | WDI | 335 | 2000 | WDI | 255 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture (%) | 19.1 | 2008 | WDI | 25.5 | 2000 | WDI | 30.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -industry (%) | 28.6 | 2008 | WDI | 25.3 | 2000 | WDI | 21.5 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -services, etc. (%) | 52.3 | 2008 | WDI | 49.2 | 2000 | WDI | 48.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: agriculture (%) | 48.1 | 2005 | WDI | 62.1 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: industry (%) | 14.5 | 2005 | WDI | 10.3 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: services (%) | 37.4 | 2005 | WDI | 23.5 | 2000 | WDI | - | 1990 | WDI | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) - | 0.47(129) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.43(130) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.31 | 1990 | UNDP | |
| HPI - | 36.1 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission CO2-kton | 39,952 | 2005 | WDI | 27,740 | 2000 | WDI | 15,359 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP CO2-kg | 0.65 | 2005 | WDI | 0.59 | 2000 | WDI | 0.52 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per capita CO2-ton | 0.26 | 2005 | WDI | 0.20 | 2000 | WDI | 0.13 | 1990 | WDI | |
| City | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 14,514 | 2009 | the study area (including RAJUK administration DMA | | | | | | | |
| | 9,151 | 2009 | (DCC and its direct adjacent area) | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 4.4 | 2001-2009 | DMA | | | | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/km2) | 44,000 | | Dhaka | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework(将 (thousand) | 1,570 | 2015 | DMA | | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 3.75 | 2009-2015 | DMA | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | 302.92 | 2009 | DMA | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | Concentration of population into urban area the transport infrastructure In DCC and Inner | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | 現在のダッカ市の原形は、17世紀前半にSubah Banglahの首都として形成さ | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 10,135 | 2010 | Demographia | 9,600 | 2008 | Demographia | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/km2) | 40,100 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | 246 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP (mil. US\$) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita (US\$) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate (%/year) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement - | | | | | | | | | | |
| Informal Employment - | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | |
|--|-------------|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| HDI | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | kton/year | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | Dhaka Metropolitan Development Plan (DMDP) | previous master plan ppE-3 | Strategic Transportation Plan (STP) 2005 | World Bank Urban Transportation Policy 2004-2007 |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walking, riding bicycle and using rickshaw) | (000trip) | 8,848 | 2009 | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 20,769 | 2009 | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | 2.74 | 2009 | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 30.2 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 38.3 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 5.1 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | 26.4 | 2009 | | |
| Total | | 100 | 2009 | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 0.0005 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 28.3 | 2009 | minibusも含む | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | 1.8 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | 38.3 | 2009 | Rickshaw | |
| Modal share - taxi | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 5.1 | 2009 | taxiも含む | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | 0.0003 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 6.6 | 2009 | Motorcycle, Auto Rickshaw | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 19.8 | 2009 | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.1 | 2009 | Waterway | |
| Total | | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - truck | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | 15,501 | 2008 | | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | |
|---|------------------|---|------|-------------------|--|
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 2 | 2009 | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | |
| Operation | - | Bangladesh Railway under administrations of Bangladesh Railway Authority in the Ministry of Communication | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle km/veh./day) | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle km/veh./day) | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | 基本的にバス料金は低く設定 オムニバス: BDT1.2 per km ミニバス: BDT1.1 per km | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | バスの運営形態; ほとんどが小企業が個人経営 | | | |
| Bus Management | - | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Rickshaw; 主に cycle-rickshaw, hand-pulled rickshawはほとんど存在しない | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Auto-Rickshaw; より低い料金でタクシーと同様のサービス | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | |
| | - | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | | | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | 47 | 2009 | | |
| Road length: total | km | 233 | 2009 | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | 56 | 2009 | Foot over bridgeの | |
| Road Network | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 77 | 2009 | DCC内の98個の交差点の内 | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 3,744 | 2007 | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | 2893 | 2007 | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | (pax) | 0.278 | 2007 | in urban areas: | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | x/1000 vehicles) | | | 0.78 | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | US\$ mil | | | | |
| Road Development Fund | - | | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | 0.51 | 2009 | | |

| Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| JICA MP | Preparatory Survey Report on Dhaka Urban Transport Network Development Study (DHUTS) in Bangladesh(2010) | | |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | | | |
| Dominant Mode | | | |
| Mixed Traffic | | | |
| Traffic Congestion | 都市部の慢性的な大渋滞 | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | |
| Air pollution/ noise | | | |
| Current Conditions and Problems | | | |
| Urban Growth Management | | | |
| Urban Structure | ダッカの人口及び雇用機会が、都市内部から周囲の地域に分散されるべきである。 | | |
| Urban Growth Management | | | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | | | |
| Population | 都市部への人口集中 | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | CBDエリアの慢性的な混雑 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | ダッカ東部のFringe area在住の人々のアクセシビリティ | | |
| | | | |
| | 交通需要を満たすため、都市内部のネットワークを促進する必要がある。 | | |
| | 多くのリキシャ引きが交通ルールに従わない | | |
| | Uターン及び右折場所で車両のTraffic Conflict | | |
| | 都市部の慢性的な交通渋滞改善のため、既存道路の拡張や新道路ネットワークの形成を行いたい、十分なスペースがない。 | | |
| | 土地入手問題のため、DCC内部のミッシングリンクの建設が困難である。 | | |
| Road Network | 交通需要を満たさない、粗末な道路交通システム | | |
| | CBD及び旧ダッカ市の慢性的な道路混雑(混合交通、道路容量の不足、交差点容量の不足) | | |
| | 都市内ネットワークの接続 | | |
| | New Development Areaでの道路ネットワーク | | |
| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
| カンボジア政府は、DCC(Dhaka City Corporation)の外部にsatellite communityを形成しつつある。 | | | |
| Strategic urban development along these mass transit corrioder | 1. Existing North-South Development Corridor 2. East-West Development Corridor 3. Eastern Fringe Development Corridor | | 2009-2050 |
| | | | |
| Roads and Highways Urban Expressway (STPでの提言) | 54 km | 935 Million USD | 2014-2025 |
| Roads and Highways a. Missing Link b. Grid Roads c. Circumferential Roads d. Radial Roads | a. 6.3km b. 123. km c. 304.6 km d. 194.9 km | a. 2.5 Million USD b. 216.1 Million USD c. 295.3 Million USD d. 133.3 Million USD | a. 2010-2020 b. 2010-2025 c. 2010-2025 d. 2010-2025 |
| Grade Separation | 5 本 | 13.7 Million USD | 2010-2020 |
| the Eastern Fringe Road Project with Urban Development Project | 23.1km | | |
| Mogh Bazarでの高架道路の建設 Mogh Basar: ダッカ市内の最も混雑している交差点 | | | |
| Chittagoingでは、PPPスキームによるInter-city Expresswayの建設が計画中 | | | |
| 主要幹線道路におけるRickshaw Free Roadの延長 | | | |
| Uターン場所の形状の向上、Uターンレーンの設置 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Mass Rapid TransitやBus Rapid Transitシステムの構築 | | | |
| ミッシングリンクの補填、立体交差の建設、交通管理計画、NMT(Non Mortalized Traffic)道路の強化 | | | |
| grid and ring systemの発展 Padoma bridgの建設により、既存道路とDhaka-Khulna道路の効果的な接続 | | | |
| グリッド道路ネットワークの強化、環状及び放射状道路の強化、新開発地域への連絡道路、既存道路ネットワークへの効果的な接続 | | | |

| Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| JICA MP | Preparatory Survey Report on Dhaka Urban Transport Network Development Study (DHUTS) in Bangladesh(2010) | | | | |
| | CBDや旧Dakha Areaで慢性的な渋滞が発生不十分な道路ネットワーク、不適切な道路形状、交通マネジメントの不足などが原因 | | | | |
| Road Hierarchy | CBDや旧Dakha Areaで階層的な道路ネットワークが存在しない | 南北都市高速道路の建設 デザイン基準の設立、道路の機能的分類に基づく道路の段階構成 | | | |
| Pavement | | | | | |
| Bridge | 交通需要を満たすため、都市内部のネットワークを促進する必要がある。 | Khulnaでは、政府によってPladma BridgeがKhulna Roadと同時に建設されている。 | | | |
| NMT Facilities (Non-Motorized Transport) | | | | | |
| Intersection | 信号機の無い交差点又はラウンドバウトでの道路混雑 | 交差点での車線分離の促進、ラウンドバウトの再建設 | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 歩行者用の通行スペースが十分でないため、歩行者が車両用道路を通行し、車両通行時にも常も道路を横切っている。 | 交通安全のための施設の上向 (信号機付の横断歩道、スクランブル交差点、歩道橋) | | | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | | | | | |
| Public transportation | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | MRT, BRT, 他の交通システムを監督する適切な組織構成が必要である。 | Institutional & Organization 1. Establishment of DTCC(DMTA) 2. Establishment of DMTC | 1. 2 Yr 2. 3 Yr | 1. 2 Million USD 2. 3 Million USD | 1. 2010-約2011 2. 約2011-約2014 |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | 交通渋滞 | Public Transport Project MRT Projects Line 6 (優先順位が高いプロジェクトの中で、最も緊急性の高いプロジェクト) | Line 6: 22 km (from North of Dhaka to Saidabad) | 単位: Million USD Line 6: 1,641 | Line 6: 約2012- 約2018及び2021 - 約2023 |
| | | Public Transport Project MRT Projects Line 4,5,7 and 8 | Line 4: 21 km Line 5: 23 km Line 7: 26 km Line 8: 34 km | 単位: Million USD Line 4: 100 Line 5: 1,725 Line 7: 1,950 Line 8: 1,156 | Line 4: 2016 - 2025 Line 5: 2025 - Line 7: 2025 - Line 8: 2025 - |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | | |
| institutions | MRTシステムの構築・運行に際し、適切な組織構成を完了させる必要がある。(e.g. 組織図、各組織の役割、職員の数) | Institutional & Organization Capacity Development of DMTC | 5 Yr | 10 Million USD | 約2014-約2018 |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | 適切なインターモーダル施設がない | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Bus Route Network | | Public Transport Project Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Projects | Line 1: 21 km Line 2: 14 km Line 3: 17 km | 単位: Million USD Line 1: 221 Line 2: 188 Line 3: 182 | Line 1: 2021-2025 Line 2: 2016-2015 Line 3: 2010-2015 |
| | the central Dhaka(old Dhaka)及びその周辺地域はあまりバスサービスが行き届いていない。 | | | | |
| Bus Fleet | | | | | |
| Bus Stops | バス停が交差点の近くなど、交通流を無視した場所に置かれている。 | | | | |
| | バスターミナルの限定された容量、歩行者施設(押しボタン式横断歩道、歩道橋、粗悪な歩道状況) | | | | |
| | バス停付近のバスの渋滞 | バス施設の改善 (適切なバス待合室、バス停車帯の設置、バス停の設置及びバス情報の提供) | | | |

| Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| JICA MP Preparatory Survey Report on Dhaka Urban Transport Network Development Study (DHUTS) in Bangladesh(2010) | | | | | |
| Institutions | | Public Transport Project Bus Improvement Project 既存バス業界の再編、管理システムの向上など | | 100 Million USD | 2010-2015 |
| Bus Services | バス運行業者はほとんどが小規模の会社や個人で経営されており、彼らは乗客数最大以外にインセンティブが無い、彼らの乗客を拾うための狭い道路脇での停車、乗客を降ろすため極端に遅い走行などが、道路混雑の一因となっている。 | Bus Route Franchising Systemの導入 a)既存の小規模運行業者の統合 b)政府系団体の権限強化 c)バス交通システムの近代化 d)ユーザーにやさしいバスシステムの構築 e)慢性的な道路交通渋滞の緩和 | | | |
| | バスの運営会社は小企業及び個人経営が主であり、それらの数が非常に多いため、機関によるコントロールが難しい。 | a. 個人の路線許可証申込みの抑制 b. 一部のディーゼルミニバスとリキシャ引きの許可証の期間を3年から1年に変更 c. リキシャとディーゼルミニバスを主要幹線道路から脇道に移動 | | | |
| | バスの遅延、乗客の快適性の低さ | サービス向上のため、バス管理団体が効果的なバスルート計画と同時に、効果的なバス運行及び管理システムを構築すること (例えば、CNGエンジンの空調設備付きのバスなど) | | | |
| | | 旅行時間及び旅客容量の改善のため、以下のようなMass Transit System (MTS)の採用 b) 地表上のexclusive ROW lanesで運行されるBus Rapid Transit | | | |
| Bus Fare | 政府がバス料金を決めているので、バス運営者はバス料金を決める権利が無い。 | | | | |
| | ピークは14km/h、それ以外の時間帯でも18km/hという遅いスピードが交通渋滞を引き起こしている。 | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | CBD及びOld Dakhadeのprimary roadやsecondary roadを通過するリキシャが数多く存在する | | | | |
| | リキシャやオートリキシャがバスから下車する人々を車道で待っているため、渋滞を引き起こしている。 | | | | |
| | 2001年12月以前のオートリキシャは、2サイクルのガソリンエンジン搭載車がほとんどであり、それによって大気汚染が深刻化した。 | 2サイクルガソリンエンジン車を排除し、4サイクルCNG車の導入を承認した。 | | | |
| | リキシャによる交通渋滞 | Rickshaw Free Roadの延長、Rickshaw numberの管理 | | | |
| | 多くのリキシャ引きが交通ルールに従わない | リキシャ引きの適切な交通安全教育プログラム | | | |
| Freight | | | | | |
| Terminal | 適切な貨物ターミナルが存在しない | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 適切な交通管理がなされていない。 (e.g. 1. 路面標識が無い又は消えかかっており、車線区分線が路面に書いていない、 2. primary roadやsecondary roadでさえ、道路標識がほとんど存在しない、 3. ほとんどの交差点において、可能であるにも関わらず、車線分離が行われていない、) | Traffic Management Short Term Actions 1. Intersection Improvement Medium & Long Term Improvement 2. ITS system Traffic Demand Management 3. Short Term TDM 4. Medium Term TDM | 1. 10か所 2. 5システム 3. 記載なし 4. 2システム | 1. 50 Million USD 2. 50 Million USD 3. 5 Million USD 4. 60 Million USD | 1. 2010-2015 2. 2016-2025 3. 2010-2015 4. 2016-2025 |
| Traffic Signals | 信号交差点での道路混雑 信号機の無い交差点又はラウンドバウトでの道路混雑 | Traffic Management Traffic Signal System (e.g. 交通応答システム、信号機の同期システムの向上、信号機の設定) | 100箇所 | 100 Million USD | 2010-2020 |

| Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------|------------------|-----------|
| JICA MP | | Preparatory Survey Report on Dhaka Urban Transport Network Development Study (DHUTS) in Bangladesh(2010) | | | |
| | ピーク時でなくとも警官が交通整理をしているため、信号機に従うドライバーが少ない。 | | | | |
| Traffic Operation | 無秩序な交通 | 交通警察の強化、一定地区の交通に対して、one-way systemの導入、道路監視システムの強化、監視職員のさらなる投入 | | | |
| | | DCC内部でのトラックの通行を制限 | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | a. 路上駐車による交通渋滞 b. 学校やショッピングセンター付近での交通錯綜 | Traffic Management Parking System (e.g. off-street parkingの設置、parking improvement areaの設置、駐車スペースの提供、駐車規制) | 10 箇所 | 300 Million USD | 2010-2020 |
| Parking Regulation | 駐車禁止区域での、乗用車やバイクの路上駐車 | 違法駐車取締強化、放置車両の撤去 | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety Facilities | 横断歩道の数が十分でない | Traffic Management Traffic Safety Facility | 204.3 km | 51.1 Million USD | 2010-2015 |
| Traffic Accident | DMA内の交通事故の増加 | Traffic Management Traffic Safety Pampaign 1. 交通安全教育の改善 (ドライバーの交通安全教育、市民に対する交通安全教育) 2. 交通安全施設の改善 3. 交通安全キャンペーン バスドライバーの教育システム | | 16 Million USD | 2010-2025 |
| Driving Manner | バス停付近のバスの渋滞 | 車両と横断する歩行者に対する交通規制 | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | 信号交差点での交通渋滞 | 歩行者のための交通安全教育システム | | | |
| | 歩行者用の通行スペースが十分でないため、歩行者が車両用道路を通行し、車両通行時にも常も道路を横切っている。 | | | | |
| | 多くのドライバーは読み書きが出来ず、賄賂によってライセンスを得ているため、交通ルール自体を知らない。 | | | | |
| | バングラディッシュには、ドライバー教育システムが存在しない。 | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | 初期段階での環境影響評価、社会影響評価の必要性 | Environmental & Management Environmental Monitoring | 16 Yr | 16 Million USD | 2010-2025 |
| Noise pollution | | Environmental & Management Monitoring of the Projects | 16 Yr | 16 Million USD | 210-2025 |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | Dhaka, Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|--|------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|-------|--|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | Master Plan | | | Short-term (2010-2015) | | | Mid-term (2016-2020) | | | Long-term (2021-2025) | | |
| | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Required cost | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport Development | 2,482.0 | 51.1% | | 980.0 | 62.0% | | 760.7 | 49.8% | | 741.3 | 42.4% | |
| Roads and Highways | 1,596.0 | 32.9% | | 417.1 | 26.4% | | 475.5 | 31.1% | | 703.4 | 40.2% | |
| Traffic Management | 732.1 | 15.1% | | 161.4 | 10.2% | | 275.7 | 18.0% | | 295.0 | 16.9% | |
| Environmental & Management | 32.0 | 0.7% | | 12.0 | 0.8% | | 10.0 | 0.7% | | 10.0 | 0.6% | |
| Institutional Improvement | 15.0 | 0.3% | | 9.0 | 0.6% | | 6.0 | 0.4% | | - | | |
| Total | 4,857.1 | | | 1,579.5 | | | 1,527.9 | | | 1,749.7 | | |
| Available Fund | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Available Local Fund | 0.0 | 0.0% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | |
| Private Participation | 1,193.0 | 24.6% | | 388.0 | 24.6% | | 375.3 | 24.6% | | 429.8 | 24.6% | |
| Foreign Assistance | 3,664.1 | 75.4% | | ##### | 75.4% | | ##### | 75.4% | | ##### | 75.4% | |
| Total | 4,857.1 | | | 1,579.5 | | | 1,527.9 | | | 1,749.7 | | |

24. Colombo, Sri Lanka

| Urban Indicator | | Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|---------------|------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on the Urban Transport Development of the Colombo Metropolitan Region, 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = Rs. 102.5, Rs.1 = JPY 1.124 | | | Average during Jan to May 2006 | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | (Note/Source) | | (year) | (Note/Source) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 20,156 | 2008 | WDI | 18,714 | 2000 | WDI | 17,113.5 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 0.9 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 0.9 | '90-'00 | DI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 311.9 | 2008 | WDI | 289.6 | 2000 | WDI | 264.8 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 2,921 | 2010 | UN | 2,971 | 2000 | UN | 3,217 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | -0.2 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | -0.8 | 90-'00 | IN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 14.31 | 2010 | UN | 15.83 | 2000 | UN | 18.61 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 3,788 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 17.19 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.7 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 2,080 | 2010 | Demographia | | 2000 | | | 1990 | |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 71.2 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 0.0 | 2000 | IN, 上記より推計 | 0.0 | 1990 | IN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 64,630 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 24,169.0 | 2008 | WDI | 16,330.8 | 2000 | WDI | 9,821.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 5.0 | '00-'08 | WDI | 5.2 | 99-'00 | WDI | | 1996-2000 | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 1,199.1 | 2008 | WDI | 872.7 | 2000 | WDI | 573.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 13.4 | 2008 | WDI | 19.9 | 2000 | WDI | 26.3 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 29.4 | 2008 | WDI | 27.3 | 2000 | WDI | 26.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 57.3 | 2008 | WDI | 52.8 | 2000 | WDI | 47.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 31.3 | 2007 | WDI | 41.6 | 1998 | WDI | 47.8 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 26.6 | 2007 | WDI | 22.5 | 1998 | WDI | 20.6 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 38.7 | 2007 | WDI | 33.4 | 1998 | WDI | 30.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.658 (91) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.635 (91) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.558 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 16.8 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 11,018 | 2005 | WDI | 10,182 | 2000 | WDI | 3,759 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.56 | 2005 | WDI | 0.62 | 2000 | WDI | 0.38 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 0.56 | 2005 | WDI | 0.54 | 2000 | WDI | 0.22 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | Colombo Metropolitan Area | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Colombo Metropolitan Area (40-50 km圏), Colombo Municipality, Gampaha District, Kalutara District. | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 5,471.0 | 2001 | CMR (内訳は右記) | Colombo | Gampara | Kalutara | Colombo Distのうち、CMC(Colombo Municipal Council)の人口は、64.7万人 | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 1,485.07 | | CMR (| 3,297.6 | 1,506.1 | 674.0 | CMCは17,341/km2 | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 7,900 | 2030 | CMR | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 3,684 | 2004 | CMR (内訳は右記) | 699 | 1,387 | 1,598 | Colombo Distのうち、CMCIは、37.31 km2 | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 西側を海に面し、コロロンがMunicipalityを中心に市街地が広がっている。 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | 400年にわたり、国の中心。 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,080 | 2010 | Demographia | 2,645 | 2025 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 1.6 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 9,327 | 2010 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 223 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | GDP全体の | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| Employment structure: tertiary (%) | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | |
| HDI | | | | |
| HPI | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio (%) | | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | |
| Transportation | パーソントリップ調査実施せず | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Existing Urban Transport Master Plan | Colombo Metropolitan Regional Structural Plan (Urban Development Authority, 1998) ==> Colombo Development Plan (同上1999), 上記計画より抜粋。 | WB Study, Colombo Urban Transport Study 1 and 2 (CUT1, 2, 1999) | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) (000trip) | 1,700 | 1995 | CMC のみ | |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | | | | |
| Daily passenger (road and rail) | 1,572 | 2005 | | 1,676 1995 1,095 1985 |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | 0 | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | Colombo municipality boundary | | Colombo metropolitan boundary | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | 67.0 | 1995 | WB Study, cordon line survey | 18.0 2005 CMR boundary 11.6 1995 CMR boundary |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | | 1995 | | 62.0 2005 72.9 1995 |
| Modal share - Semi-Public | | | | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | 33.0 | 1995 | | 20.0 2005 15.7 1995 |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler (%) | 0.0 | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | 100 |
| Modal Share | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 10.0 | | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 57.0 | | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 33.0 | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | |
| Number of vehicle (car) | 約70万台 | 2004 | グラフのみ | |
| Vehicle ownership car/000 | | | | |
| Number of passenger car (car) | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership car/000 | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership (%/HH) | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle (car) | | | 全車両の50% | |
| Motorcycle ownership car/000 | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership (%/HH) | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|---------|-------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------------|
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | 000pax/month | 2,260.0 | 2005 | within outer circular highway | 2,430.0 | 2003 | within outer circular highway | 2,320.0 | 2002 | within outer circular highway |
| Load factor - railway | - | 1.27-1.74 | mid-1990s | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus (public) | mil pax-km/year | 4,749.4 | 2005 | Western Province (70%) | 4,983.9 | 2004 | Western Province (70%) | 5,075.9 | 2003 | Western Province (70%) |
| Number of passenger- bus (private) | mil pax-km/year | 11,921.2 | 2005 | Western Province (70%) | 11,390.4 | 2004 | Western Province (60%) | 11,958.7 | | Western Province (70%) |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | 11866 | 2005 | Public | 6231 | 2005 | Private | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transp | - | Bus, Rail, para-transit (school vans, office vans, taxis, and 3-wheelers) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 4Commuter line | | | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of rolling stock | (trains) | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | Sri Lanka Railways ピーク時は、10分 30分間隔で運行。 | | | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Rs./km) | 0.53 | | 補助金により 低レベルに設 け | 定期 : Rs.31/km/month or Rs. 0.52/km/day 政府公認の学生への割引あり | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 397 | | 公共 (実登録路線数 145路線) | 187 | | 民間 (実保有台数 6,610台) | 139 | 2004 | 都市間バス路線 |
| Dedicated school transport | - | 7,000人/日、135台、88学校 (Western Province) SLTBと民間 | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 1,039 | 2005 | 公共 (実保有台数 2,007台) | 5,235 | 2005 | 民間 (実保有台数 6,610台) | 1,500 | 2004 | 民間都市間バス路線(実保有台数2,143台) |
| Bus Terminal | - | 73 | | western province (2 private) | School transport service(学生専用バス)は半額料金 (NTCからの補助あり) | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Rs./km) | 0.71 | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | Sri Lanka Transport Board: 公共バス運営主体、Private operators | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | National Transport Commission: 都市間バスの許認可 Western Province Road Passenger Transport Authority: 都市内民間バスの許認可 Colombo Municipal Council: バス停整備 | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | School vans: 4,000 in CMR Three-wheeler (1990年代 -) | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Western Province: 96,650 (2004), 25,043 (1999) | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Commission of Motor Traffic: initial registration / Western Province Commission of Motor Traffic: annual registration and licensing | | | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: National Road | km | 39 | | CMC (western province: 1,542km) | Colombo Gampara Kalutara | | | | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | 441 | | CMC (western province: 12,210 km) | | | | | | |
| Road length: total | km | 3,451 | | CMR (内訳は右記) | 823.0 | 1,578.0 | 1,050.0 | Colombo Distのうち、CMC(Colombo Municipal Council)は、480km | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | 0.58 | | CMR (内訳は右記) | 0.75 | 0.71 | 0.40 | Colombo Distのうち、CMC12.52% | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | 0.94 | | CMR (内訳は右記) | 1.18 | 1.14 | 0.66 | Colombo Distのうち、CMC12.87 km/km2 | | |
| Road ratio | (km/pax) | 0.63 | | CMR (内訳は右記) | 0.36 | 0.76 | 0.98 | Colombo Distのうち、CMC0.74 km/pax | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|------|---|---|--|
| Traffic Management | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | RDA: 42 (38 in Coplombo Municipality) 他、CMC管轄の信号機あり。 | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | なし | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | 都心部 (Fort and Pettah) の一部分のみ、 ピーク時間帯のみ一方通行規制導入路線 あり (リバーシブル、午前午後で逆向 き) | | | 一部の交差点に右左折禁止導入済み。 | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | 時差通勤 (政府、民間企業、公立学校、 私立学校の開始時間をずらしている) | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Traffic Safety | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | 2,116 | 2004 | スリランカ全 | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | 10 | 2004 | スリランカ全 | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | </1000 vehicles) | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | Rs. Mil | 700-800 | 2004 | Investment for maintenance in the CMR | Western province全体のRDA予算 Rs.552.2 mil (国全体、Rs.3,000mil) CMC Road Design and Road Safety UnitのCMC内道路維持管理予算 : Rs. 400 million | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | 主要幹線道路において全て1.0以下、ピー ク時も2.0以下。 南東コリドー : 0.91、北部 : 0.81等 | | | | |
| Freight Transport | | | | | | |
| Major Logistics Center | - | Colombo Port | | | | |
| | - | Port Access Road, exclusively for port | | | | |

| Colombo, Sri Lanka | |
|--|---|
| JICA MP | The Study on the Urban Transport Development of the Colombo Metropolitan Region, 2006 |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | |
| Mixed Traffic | 貨物車、バス、自家用車、オートバイ、自転車、動物牽引車の混在。 |
| | 幹線道路沿いの商業開発による、通過交通と生活交通の混在、交通事故の多発。 |
| Traffic Congestion | コロンボ港からの物流交通が市内を通過するための交通混雑 |
| | 主要幹線道路において全て1.0以下、ピーク時も2.0以下。主要幹線道路の混雑はそれほど深刻ではない。 |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故死者数の3分の1が歩行者。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | |
| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 人口増加はGampaha地区とコロンボ地区の郊外部に集中。 |
| | コロンボ中心部における住宅の商業用途への転換、それによる土地価格の急騰 |
| | 幹線道路沿いのリボン型スプロールの進展。 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | CMR地域(コロンボ中心部の国道を除く)の道路の大半は2車線道路。道路延長も少ない。 |
| Road Network | 都心部放射・環状道路ともに未完成地区あり。 |
| | 都心部の湖、調整池、鉄道ヤードによる道路ネットワークの分断 |
| | セキュリティによる道路の封鎖 |
| | 集散道路の幅員不足による混雑の発生。 |
| Road Hierarchy | 不明瞭な道路階層システム(幹線道路沿いの商業施設による交通の混在) |
| Pavement/Maintenance | 地区道路の大半の舗装状況はPoor。 |
| | 排水機能の低さによる道路舗装の悪化。 |
| | 道路施設部門との連携がなく、維持管理業務による交通への悪影響の発生。 |
| Bridge | 橋梁幅員が狭いことによるボトルネックの発生。 |
| | Kelani河架橋の不在。 |
| Intersection | 都心部交差点容量不足による混雑の発生。 |
| | ラウンドアバウトの容量不足によるボトルネックの発生。 |
| NMT Facilities | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | CMCの幹線道路のみ歩道整備。セカンダリー道路や郊外部の道路には歩道施設なし。 |
| | バスターミナルや駅における歩行者施設の不足。 |
| | 道路施設(バス停、街路樹、電柱)や路上駐車による歩道占拠、歩道と関連施設整備の間の連携不足。 |
| Public transportation | |
| Basic Strategy | |
| Urban Railway | |
| Modal Share of Railway | 主要コリドーでは、手段分担率は18% - 24%(1995年時点)、その後、増加してきている。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 幹線道路の拡幅 | | | |
| ミッシングリンクの完成 新規道路整備/道路延伸 | 4路線 Outer Circular Highway整備 (29.1km) Base line road (立体交差含む) Marine Drive extension Duplication Road Extension | US\$ 463.68 mil (US\$ 311.83 mil US\$ 117.48 mil US\$ 33.54 mil US\$ 0.83 mil) | 2015 |
| 道路拡幅 | 9路線 | US\$179.55mil | 2015 |
| フィーダー路線拡幅 | 4路線(28.45 km) | US\$ 13.67mil | 2015 |
| 道路設計基準の改善 | | | |
| 排水機能の改善による交通混雑の提言。 | | | |
| CMCの排水・道路維持管理能力強化 | | | |
| 交差点改良(レイアウト修正、舗装、歩道改善等) | 74か所。 | US\$ 3.74 mil | 3 Flyover実施中9 Fly |
| ラウンドアバウトのデザインの改良。信号交差点への変更。 | 10か所(上記に含む) | | |
| 歩行者施設の改善 | | | |

| Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|------|
| JICA MP | The Study on the Urban Transport Development of the Colombo Metropolitan Region, 2006 | | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | 容量不足 都市間鉄道、通勤鉄道、貨物鉄道の集中による容量不足。 | 都市高速鉄道の整備 | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | | 通勤鉄道サービスの改善(駅の改良、排水整備、軌道改良) | Main Line(23.756 km) Coastal Line (n.a. km+79.746km) Puttiam Line(16.7km) KV Line (26.5km) Third Line (11.878km) | US\$ 3.66 mil US\$ (3.921+ 15.136) mil US\$ 6.44 mil US\$ 15.07 mil US\$ 4.02 mil | 2015 |
| Urban Railway Services | 車両の不足 | 信号システムの改善(中央管制センター、Interlocking、Yard設備等) | | US\$ 32.74 mil | 2015 |
| Railway Station | | 通信システムの改善(Optical Fiber Cable, SDH transmission, Radio Communication) | | US\$ 22.40 mil | 2015 |
| Intermodal Facilities | バスと鉄道の乗換施設の不足(かつては鉄道とバスの連携があり、乗換の利便性が高かった) | 鉄道駅における乗換施設の整備 | | | |
| Fare System | 鉄道と私的交通間の乗換利便性の低さ(パークアンドライド施設の不足) 政治的に低所得者層向けに低くおさえられている。料金設定に関する政策がない。 運営コストを下回る設定(料金Rs.0.53/km、運営コスト(人件費除く)Rs.1.26/km) | 料金政策の構築 バスと鉄道料金の一体化 | | | |
| Institutions | 運営ロスを政府が補助する現状では、新規投資だけでなく維持管理も十分に行えておらず、サービスの低下につながっている。 94の労働組合があり、政治的支持母体として強い影響力を持つ。そのため、過剰な労働者を抱えており、鉄道セクターの改革の障害となっている。 1864年に策定されたRailway Ordinanceで管轄されている。 鉄道の管理・規制体制を改善するインセンティブや知識がない。 | Sri Lanka Railwayの管理運営能力の強化 鉄道関連組織の人材育成 | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | コロンボ中心部で57%、郊外部で62%。 都市部の乗車率は民間バス150%、公共バス105%。 | | | | |
| Bus Route Network | 30年以上も改善されていないバス路線ネットワーク。民間バスと公営バス間の連携なし(競合) 全てのバス路線がコロンボ中心部を発着する放射路線、重複路線の存在(中心部のGalleRoadに91路線が運行) 過剰なバス車両が運行(全体の40%、130路線で、必要台数を上回る台数が運行)、それによる混雑の悪化、収益性の低下。 時刻表は民間バス路線の14路線のみに存在(2004年時点では34路線) | バスネットワークの再編。幹線-フィーダーシステムの導入。 バス優先施策の実施。 BRT整備 Phase 1: 20km, 24 bus stops Infrastructure: US\$ 38 mil / Resettlement & contingency: US\$ 3 mil / Bus Fleet: US\$ 9.6 mil (private) / FS: US\$ 781300 高需要路線における時刻表(交代制)の構築による、Inter-modal, Intra-modalの連携強化。 | | | 2015 |
| Bus Services | | | | | |
| Bus Fare | | | | | |
| Bus Fleet | バス車両の老朽化 | | | | |
| Bus Stops | 歩行者アクセス施設の不足 | 高需要路線へのバス停の設置(シェルター、情報版、バスベイ):200か所 導入バス路線総延長:87km(Suburban corridors 68 km, Urban roads 19 km) 都市部へのバスターミナル整備 | バスシェルター(案内版付き):200か所 バスベイ:100か所 3か所 | バスシェルター:US\$ 292,000 バスベイ:US\$ 194,700 US\$ 7.93 mil | 2015 |
| Bus Terminal | 非効率なバスターミナルの配置。都市間バス路線の多くが中心部のバスターミナルを発着、混雑の悪化。 | | | | |

| Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on the Urban Transport Development of the Colombo Metropolitan Region, 2006 | | | |
| | | 都市周辺部への都市間バスターミナル整備。 | 3か所 | US\$ 4.26 mil | 2015 |
| Bus Operator | 個人経営者が多く、バス運営に関する知識が少ない、長期的なビジョンがない。 | バス運営者の企業化とフランチャイズ経営(コンセッション契約)の推進。 | | | |
| | | バス路線のコンセッション契約入札の実施 | | | 2015 |
| Institutions | 中央政府が運営・管轄する公共バスと、地方政府(Western Province Road Passenger Transport Authority)とNational Transport Commissionが管轄する民間バスが共存、規制の枠組みが異なるため、公共バスと民間バスの連携が取られていない。 | 関連機関の能力強化、運行と管理規制機能の分離 NTC:コンセッションのための規制の枠組みの構築、バスルート再編、サービスレベル向上 WPRPTA:によるバス路線管理の強化 SLTB:バス運営戦略の構築、マーケティング、コスト管理、運転手教育等 民間バス運営者:経営者、運転手、車掌の能力強化 | | | |
| | バス路線の管理規制体制が脆弱(政治的な圧力等、個人運営の管理の困難さ)、バス路線運行の許可が適切に行われず、過剰なバス供給となっている。 | | | | |
| | 非効率な補助金(SLTBへのバス購入、運営ロスへの補助) | | | | |
| | 学生専用バス運行への不十分な補助。 | School Transport Serviceに対する管理体制の構築。 | | TA: US\$ 183,430 | 2015 |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | | | |
| 3-wheelers operation | Three-wheelerの運転マナーの悪さによる交通事故の発生、混雑の悪化。 | 3-wheelerの管理規制主体の特定(WPRRTA) | | | |
| | 管理主体が存在しない、台数、環境基準に関する規制がない。 3-wheelerのスタンドが不足。 | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Signals | 信号機の大半は正常に作動しているが、老朽化によりライトが暗い場合がある。 | 信号機改良 | 87か所 | 信号機: US\$ 510554 TA: US\$ 288,600 | 2015 |
| | 信号機現示やタイミングが交通需要に合っていない(時間帯変更のみ)、右折現示の不在。 | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 全ての信号機は独立(時間帯による変更のみ)、信号制御システムの不在。 | Area Traffic Control Systemの導入 | | US\$ 20.22 mil | 2015 |
| | 定期的な信号機現示のレビューはない、交通警察がアドホックに指摘した箇所のみ修正。 | | | | |
| Traffic Engineering | 不適切な交差点形状(曲線半径、停止線、歩行者横断道路位置)。 | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way) | 交差点における交通ルール(優先順位)の不在、Free-for-all manner (first-comes-first-serve) | コリドー交通管理改良(交通改良、歩道改良、信号、バスベイ、中央分離帯、街灯、排水、駐車場整備等) | 4路線(68km) | US\$ 2.08 mil | 2015 |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | on-road駐車場の不足(需要 > 供給)、Off-road駐車場の過剰(需要 < 供給) | | | | |
| | On-road駐車場(CMC管轄)、公共Off-street駐車場(UDA管轄)、民間業者(商業センター、商業ビル) | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | 低い公共路上駐車場料金:Rs.10/時間 | 駐車場管理政策の構築 | | | 2015 |
| | 交通警察による駐車違反の取り締まりなし。 | 路上駐車全面禁止 | | | Long list |
| Institution | UDA:新規建築に対する駐車場付置義務 RDA:主要幹線における路上駐車禁止地区の指定 CMC:路上駐車場の建設と運営 Traffic Police:取り締まり | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |

| Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on the Urban Transport Development of the Colombo Metropolitan Region, 2006 | | |
| Truck Ban | トラックバンが導入されたが、反対に合い廃止された。トラックやコンテナが、コロムボ市内を自由に走れるため、混雑を引き起こしている。 | | |
| Off-peak Commuting | | 学校の始業時間の段階制の導入。 | 2015 |
| Restriction on car ownership | | 車検システムの強化(中古車輸入時、定期検査(毎年)、警察による路側検査) | |
| Restriction on car use | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | |
| Traffic Accident | バス(40.7%)やローリーの事故関連車種に占める割合が高い。民間バス:0.021事故/1000km、公営バス:0.015 | 交通安全施設の整備 | |
| | 交通事故関連車種に占める3-wheelersの割合は50%にのぼる。 | 交通安全改善プロジェクト(事故データベース、Safety Audit) | US\$550,500 2015 |
| | 交通事故レポートシステムは、よく機能しており、交通事故統計が作成されている。分析は十分されていない。 | | |
| Driving Manner | 日中は運転マナーが守られているが、夜間は信号無視が多い。 | 交通安全意識の向上プログラム | US\$283,500 2015 |
| | バス運転マナー悪さ(交通違反取り締まりの42.7%はバス) | バス運転手の運転スキル工場 | |
| | 交通安全運動や教育活動は限定的(市庁舎前の公園における年50回の講習会のみ) | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | 交通警察の人材不足(Western Province全体で1,150人)により、十分な取り締まりができていない(特に、駐車場取り締まりは行われていない) | 取り締まり強化 | |
| | | 交通警察への人材育成 | |
| Environment | | | |
| Air pollution | 他の都市に比べると大気汚染はそれほど深刻ではないが、近年の自動車の増加により悪化が懸念されている。 | | |
| | 2-stroke車両(3-wheelers、オートバイ等) | | |
| | ディーゼルエンジンへの補助金により、ディーゼル車が増加。 | | |
| | 車検項目に、排気ガスが含まれていない。 | | |
| Noise pollution | | | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Low-income household | 低所得者層住宅の不足 | | |
| | 低所得者層地域への民間バスサービスの不在。 | | |
| | NMTへの依存が高く、安全性が低い。 | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Coordination | 交通問題の政治的な利用による弊害、鉄道料金の低レベルな設定、政策の一貫性の無さ、等。 | | |
| Role sharing | 地方分権化が進められているが、RDAの県レベルの能力不足が問題。 | 組織の役割分担の明確化 | |
| | 交通関連機関(中央、県、自治体等)の連携不足、統一した政策の不在、各機関の役割や事業の重複。 | 関連機関の調整を担当する機関の設立、Presidential Committee on Urban Transport(PCUT)と連携メカニズムの構築 | 2015 |
| | | Colombo Development Authority の設立 | Long List |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| Professional skills | 交通セクター関連機関における人材の不足。 | 交通関連機関の人材育成。 | |
| | | | |
| Financing | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 安定しない道路財源。 | 公共交通料金政策の構築、補助金の見直し。 | |
| Implementation | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | 土地価格の上昇による用地取得費の高騰が道路整備のボトルネックに。 | 土地収用、住民移転体制強化 | |
| Private Participation | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Colombo, Sri Lanka | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Long List | |
| | | % | |
| Road | | | 61.1% |
| Public Transportation | Rail | | 11.1% |
| | Bus | | 8.2% |
| | Road/Bus | | 0.5% |
| | Three-wheelers | | 0.5% |
| | Sub-total | | 20.3% |
| Port | | | 1.0% |
| Intermodal | | | 5.3% |
| Land Use Development | | | 8.2% |
| Social/ Environment | | | 1.0% |
| Institutions/Regulation | | | 3.4% |
| Total | | 0.0 | 100.3% |

28. Baku, Azerbaijan

| Urban Indicator | | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|---------|------|-----------------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on Urban Transport Improvement in the City of Baku in the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = J4,700 Meant | | | October, 2001 | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 8,679 | 2008 | WDI | 8,049 | 2000 | WDI | 7,159 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 0.9 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.2 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 105.0 | 2008 | WDI | 97.4 | 2000 | WDI | 86.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 4,639 | 2010 | UN | 4,158 | 2000 | UN | 3,876 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 1.1 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 0.7 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 51.93 | 2010 | UN | 51.20 | 2000 | UN | 53.75 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 5,684 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 56.12 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.4 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 1,972 | 2010 | UN, Baku | 1,806 | 2000 | UN, Baku | 1,733 | 1990 | UN, Baku |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 42.5 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 43.4 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 44.7 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 82,660 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 18,499 | 2008 | WDI | 5,272 | 2000 | WDI | 8,954 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 17.0 | '00-'08 | WDI | -5.2 | 90-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 2,132 | 2008 | WDI | 655 | 2000 | WDI | 1,251 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 5.9 | 2008 | WDI | 17.1 | 2000 | WDI | 29.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 70.8 | 2008 | WDI | 45.3 | 2000 | WDI | 32.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 23.3 | 2008 | WDI | 37.5 | 2000 | WDI | 38.1 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 38.6 | 2007 | WDI | 41.0 | 2000 | WDI | 30.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 12.6 | 2007 | WDI | 10.9 | 2000 | WDI | 22.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 48.8 | 2007 | WDI | 48.1 | 2000 | WDI | 31.1 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.713(67) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.655(83) | 2005 | UNDP | - | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 10.7 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 36,629 | 2005 | WDI | 29,008 | 2000 | WDI | 46,051 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 3.69 | 2005 | WDI | 5.50 | 2000 | WDI | 5.14 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 4.36 | 2005 | WDI | 3.60 | 2000 | WDI | 6.43 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Planning Area: Central Baku (6 districts) + adjoining densely populated area , Study Area: Baku City (11 Districts) | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,025.3 | 2000 | Baku City (住民: 1,789, 難民+IDP: 236.4) | 1,450.0 | 2000 | Planning Area (住民: 1,342, 難民+IDP: 108.0) | 1,794.9 | 1989 | Baku City (難民+IDP含まず) |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | -0.03 | 1989-2000 | Baku City | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 947.7 | 2000 | Baku City | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 2,604.6 | 2020 | Baku City, 住民のみ | 2,187.8 | 2010 | Baku City, 住民のみ | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.76 | 2010-2020 | | 2.03 | 2000-2010 | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 2,137.1 | | Baku City | 258.4 | | Planning Area | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 南をバクー湾に面する。中心部はCBDとMixed-useからなる。東部に工業地帯が発展。一極集中型都市で郊外化はあまり進展していない。市中心部に低密度開発地が多く残る。 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,600,000 | 2006 | Demographia | 1,650,000 | 2010 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 0.2 | 2006-2010 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 5,369 | 2006 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 298 | 2006 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | |
|--|------------------|------|--|--|
| GRDP share -tertiary (%) | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary (%) | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary (%) | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary (%) | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | |
| HDI | | | | |
| HPI | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio (%) | | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) (000trip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | 3,922 | 2001 | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) - | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) - | 2.04 | 2001 | male: 2.57 female: 1.56 | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | 66.9 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public (%) | 4.5 | 2001 | taxi | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | 28.5 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - Private 2-wheeler (%) | 0.0 | 2001 | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 19.7 | 2001 | tram, subway, railway | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 5.0 | 2001 | trolley bus, bus | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | 42.3 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi (%) | 4.5 | 2001 | taxi | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 25.6 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | 2.9 | 2001 | heavy truck, truck, van/pick- up | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.03 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 10.1 | 2001 | tram, subway, railway | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | 2.5 | 2001 | trolley bus, bus | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | 21.6 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi (%) | 2.3 | 2001 | Taxi | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 13.1 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | 1.5 | 2001 | heavy truck, truck, van/pick- up | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.01 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | 48.9 | 2001 | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | |
| Number of vehicle (car) | 170,903 | 2000 | Baku City | |
| Vehicle ownership car/000 | 75.3 | 2000 | | |
| Vehicle ownership car/HH | 0.29 | 2000 | 23% of total | |
| Number of passenger car (car) | 152,536 | 2000 | Baku City | |

| Urban Indicator | | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|------|---|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 67.2 | | estimated | | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- suburban railw: | pax/day | 8,637 | 1999 | | 6,594 | 1997 | | 16,595 | 1995 |
| Number of passenger- subway | pax/day | 356,600 | 1999 | 130.2 mil/year (30% free) | 437,101 | 1997 | | 401,101 | 1995 |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | 72,625 | 2000 | public bus | 101,071 | 1999 | public bus | 753,770 | 1997 public bus |
| Number of passenger- tram | pax/day | 7,342 | 2000 | | 8,710 | 1999 | | 10,581 | 1997 |
| Number of passenger- trolley bus | pax/day | 2,926 | 2000 | | 4,726 | 1999 | | 12,268 | 1997 |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | Subway, Tram, Trolley Bus, City Bus, Mini Bus, Taxi, Railway | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of suburban railway line | (line) | 5 | 2000 | Azerbaijan State Railway | Baku City内運行路線数。うち5路線がBaku Cityを到着。 | | | | |
| Operation of suburban railway | (trip) | 一日51 round trips | | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure- suburban railway | (manats) | 500 | 2000 | 一人当たり | | | | | |
| Number of urban subway line | (line) | 2 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Length of urban subway | (km) | 28.3 | 2000 | South-N-eastern: 16.9 km, South-N-western: 11.4 | | | | | |
| Operation- subway | - | 1967年に開業。ピーク時は2-3分、オフピーク時は3-6分間隔で運行。 | | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure- subway | (manats) | 250 | 1996 | 1996年以前は100 manats | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 7944 | | | | | | | |
| Tram route length | (km) | 93.7 | 2000 | (61kmのみ運行) | | | | | |
| Trolley bus route length | (km) | 64.5 | 2000 | (47.2kmのみ運行) | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 348 | 2000 | Baku City | 41 | | publicly operated | | |
| Number of tram route | (line) | 5 | 2000 | (3路線のみ運行) | | | | | |
| Number of trolley bus route | (line) | 6 | 2000 | (4路線のみ運行) | | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | | km/veh./day | | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | | km/veh./day | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet (public) | (bus) | 310 | 2000 | publicly owned (120台のみ運行) | 1,201 | 1998 | publicly owned (409台のみ運行) | 1,409 | 1996 publicly owned (1018台のみ運行) |
| Number of bus fleet (private) | (bus) | 2,700 | 2000 | | 1,196 | 1998 | | 209 | 1996 |
| Number of tram fleet | (bus) | 40 | 2000 | うち26台運行 | 51 | 1999 | | 65 | 1998 |
| Number of trolley bus fleet | (bus) | 38 | 2000 | うち24台運行 | 84 | 1999 | | 96 | 1998 |
| Fare Structure- bus | (manats) | 500-1,000 | 2000 | Minibus (一人当たり) | 500-1,500 | 2000 | medium/large bus (一人当たり) | | |
| Fare Structure- tram/ trolley bus | (manats) | 250 | 2000 | 一人当たり | | | | | |
| Bus Operator | - | 90%は民間が運営(115社)。Public bus, tram, trolley busは Transport Dept. が運営。 | | | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | Executive Authority of Bakuの下で、Transport Dept.が公共交通(Bus, Trolley Bus, Tram)の許認可、路線決定、規制を担当。 | | | | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of taxi | (taxi) | 2,240 | 1999 | | 1,893 | 1998 | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: radial road | km | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: main road | km | 1,053 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Road length: total | km | 2,013 | 2000 | road inventory survey | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|---|---|--|
| Road ratio (km/km2) | | | | | |
| Urban expressway km | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | |
| Radial Road - | | | | | |
| Ring Road - | | | | | |
| Bridge - | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal (no.) | | | | | |
| Traffic Control - | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident (no.) | 1,033 | 1999 | Baku City | | |
| Number of fatalities (pax) | 176 | | | | |
| Number of injuries (pax) | 1167 | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle </1000 vehicles) | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector manats mil | 15,581 | 1999 | Fund for Roads: 9,241 Ordinary Roads: 6,340 | | |
| Road Development Fund - | | | Fund for Roads, 1994 | | |
| Annual expenditure in transport sector US\$ mil | 21.94 | 1999 | Baku City Total | Gov. Exp: 16.7, DORREMSTROY: 3.4, Baku Subway: 9.7, Baku city (transport dept): 7.2, State railway] 1.7 | |
| Share to GRDP (%) | 16.3 | 1998 | 運輸通信セクター支出 Azerbaijan 全体 | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio - | | | | | |

| Baku, Azerbaijan | |
|--|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on Urban Transport Improvement in the City of Baku in the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002 |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | 公共交通が67% (徒歩除く)、うち、70%がバス。 Minibusが公共交通の80%を占める。 自家用車の手段分担率の増加。 |
| Mixed Traffic | |
| Traffic Congestion | ミニバスの乗降停止による交通混雑。 貨物交通の市内流入による混雑発生。 路商による交通混雑 (特に、工業地域) |
| Traffic Accident | 歩行者用横断歩道の不足、信号が短い、歩行者関連事故割合は60%。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | 工場による大気汚染が大半、自動車由来の大気汚染が増加 (1993年20% 1998年50%) |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|---|---|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 市中心部に低密度開発地区が多く残っており、今後再開発の余地が大きい。 一極集中型都市。 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | |
| Road Network | 基本ネットワークは、6放射、4環状道路 Old Cityとその周辺部の道路幅員は低い (18世紀以前に開発) 上記以外の道路は旧ソ連体制下で整備。 1989年以降道路整備がとん挫、幹線道路のミッシングリンクあり。 工業地帯 (中心部、東部) の道路は不十分。 |
| Road Hierarchy | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | 幹線道路の舗装は、一部を除き良好、都心部集散道路・フィーダー道路、郊外部の道路は、ひび割れや陥没箇所が増えている。 |
| Bridge | |
| Intersection | 市中心部の交差点での交通混雑 (公共交通の混在) 立体交差は一か所のみ。 |
| NMT Facilities | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 横断歩道は、ほぼすべての信号で適切に表示されていない。一部、歩行者ネットワークあり。 歩行者用信号が短いため、渡りきれない。 |
| Public transportation | |
| Basic Strategy | 公共交通モードの役割分担が不明確、連携の不足。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| コンパクトCityを目指す。 | | | |
| Great Silk Roadの整備。Baku PortとInternational highwayのリンク整備。 地域レベルでは、3コリドー (Sumgayit (北西)、南西、空港コリドー) を中心に整備。 | Primary Road (ring & radial): widening, 10.3 km, rehabilitation 10.8 km, new construction: 18.2 km | Corridor Dev. (silk road, southwest, airport, east-west, sumgayit) US\$ 125.8 mil | |
| 中心部と東側の工業地帯、住宅地を結ぶ東西コリドーの整備 | Primary Road (others): widening, 8.9 km, new construction: 48.0 km | Formation of the urban structure (urban ring, inner ring, rural arterial): US\$ | |
| 3環状道路の整備 (Urban Ring, Inner Ring, Outer Ring) | The Ring Road : rehabilitation 7.3 km, new construction: 19.1 km | Area dev. : US\$ 51.4 mil | |
| 工業地帯の道路整備推進。 | Secondary Road: widening, 9.6 km, rehabilitation 1.3 km, new construction: 13.5 km | Bottleneck improvement: US\$ 29.4 mil | Priority Project |
| Rahabilitation programの策定 (交通量の多い道路区間、Ring Roadの代替路線、大型バス路線道路) | | US\$ 120.8 mil | |
| 交通混雑交差点の改良 | 2か所: 20 January, Axixbekov | US\$ 12.5 mil | |
| Primary道路、Expresswayの交差点の立体交差化。 | | US\$ 25.47 mil | |
| その他交差点改良 | | US\$ 3.2 mil | |
| 歩行者用信号、横断歩道の整備。 | | | |
| 歩行者ネットワーク整備 (Greenery network, sidewalk network, transit mall network) | | | |
| Traffic safety improvement (街灯整備、横断歩道の整備) | | US\$ 5.829 mil | |
| 各期間の役割の明確化。地下鉄と大型バスのTrunk Route + minibusによるFeeder Route。 | | | |

| Baku, Azerbaijan | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Urban Transport Improvement in the City of Baku in the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002 | | |
| UrbanRailway (Suburban railway) | | | |
| Modal Share of Railway | Azerbaijan鉄道全体の78%の乗客がBaku City Suburban lineの乗客。 | | |
| Railway Services | 一時間あたり1-2車両運行 | | |
| Fare System | 一人当たりManat500, 営業損益はmanats 6.5 billion (1999) | | |
| UrbanRailway(Subway) | | | |
| Modal Share of Railway | 地下鉄の輸送人員は1996年をピークに下降, Minibusの導入が一因。 | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | ピーク時輸送可能人員: 32,400人/時(1,350人/1電車) | | |
| Railway Route | 不十分なネットワーク。北方向、東西方向のリンクがない。 | | |
| | 延伸計画3区画。うち、1区画(1.46km)は建設中, 1区画は40-50%完成。全ての建設が財源不足により停止。 | | |
| | その他の公共交通機関との連携が不足。 | | |
| Urban Railway Services | ピーク時は2-3分、オフピーク時は3-6分間隔で運行。 | | |
| Urban Railway Rolling stock | 182台の車両を保有。平均車齢は15-20年。維持管理は十分ではない。 | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | 鉄道駅と地下鉄、バス等の連携は不十分。 | | |
| Fare System | 一人当たりManat250, 国が管理。Cost recoveryの概念がなく、維持管理のコストを賄っていない。 | | |
| Operation | Free-riderの割合が高い(1995年47.8%、1999年営業損益はManat 19.87 billion (1999年)にのぼる。料金収入は、運営コストの半分以下、政府の補助金では赤字を賄っていない。 | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Bus | | | |
| Bus Route Network | Minibus348路線のうち、85路線は中心部を起点、交通混雑の原因。 | | |
| | 非効率なバスルートネットワーク。Minibusの平均路線長は23kmと長い。 | | |
| | Tram(3路線)/Trolley Bus(3路線)の路線は限定的。 | | |
| | BusとTram/TrolleyBus路線の競合。 | | |
| | Tram/Trolley BusとSubway路線の連携が不十分。 | | |
| Bus Services | Minibusは高頻度で運行されているため利便性は高いが、交通混雑、大気汚染の原因。 | | |
| Bus Fleet | 民間によるミニバス導入により、公共バス車両台数は年々減少。1996年は全保有台数1409台のうち1018台が運行していたが、2000年は310台保有し120台のみ運行。 | | |
| 既存鉄道の修繕(ピーク時運行台数、それぞれ7台、3台に増加) | | US\$ 26.4 mil | |
| 建設停止中の地下鉄延伸工事の完成 | Extension 1.46km+車両購入 | US\$ 16.03 mil | |
| 新規地下鉄路線の建設:3路線 | Extension 4.1km+車両購入 | US\$ 118.6 mil | |
| | Extension 10.2km+ new construction 4.9km+車両購入 | US\$ 283.45 mil | |
| | New construction: 5.7km+車両購入 | US\$ 226.65 mil | |
| | 空港線の新規建設 | ? | |
| 車両の更新計画あり(10台)。財源確保が課題。 | USD 5.3 mil | | |
| (i) inter-modal terminal, (ii) feeder service terminal, (iii) fringe terminal, (iv) bus and bus ride terminalの整備 | 主要既存ターミナルの修繕(3か所) | US\$ 2.129 mil | |
| | Fringe terminal improvement | US\$ 0.048 mil | |
| | Feeder service terminal improvement | US\$ 0.12 mil | |
| | Bus & bus terminal | US\$ 0.24 mil | |
| Minibusの役割分担、市中心部路線、地下鉄へのフィーダー路線、郊外部サービス。 | | | |
| 既存バスルートの再編、重複路線の最適化、(大型バスのTrunk路線+Feeder路線) | Trunk Bus路線: 29路線(大型バス483台)、Feeder Busシステム: ミニバス581台 | US\$ 30.91 mil (大型バス導入) | Priority Project |
| Tram-TrolleyBusネットワークの拡大。 | | | |
| Tramの修繕プログラム(軌道の整備、専用軌道の整備、アクセス施設、車両購入) | | US\$ 19.735 mil | Priority Project |
| LRTの導入(長期的) | Central Area Residential Area | US\$ 2.72 mil US\$ 3.04 mil | |
| Medium bus, large busの導入 | minibus-medium-largeの割合: 1:1:2 | | |

| Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Urban Transport Improvement in the City of Baku in the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002 | | | | |
| | 公共バス/Tram/TrolleyBus車両の大半は老朽化。民間バスは急増。1996年209台が、2000年には2,700台。大半は15人乗りのミニバス。さらに、200-400台の違法運行バスあり。 | 老朽化バスの入替。 | | | |
| Bus Terminal | 25 intra-bus ターミナル。大半がOld Cityや中央駅に集中。他は地下鉄駅に立地。ターミナル内の施設(シェルター、バス停表示)は不十分。 | Bus and Bus ride ターミナルの整備。 | | | |
| | Inter-cityバスターミナルは1か所、345のInter-cityバス路線が発着。 | | | | |
| Bus Stops | | | | | |
| Bus Fare | 政府の社会政策により料金レベルは低く抑えられている。民間会社は、自由に設定できるが、公共バスに合わせている。料金収入の低さが、維持管理の悪さ、安全運行の弊害となっている。 | | | | |
| Operation | 公共運営のバスは、営業損益はManat 11.6billion (US\$ 2.5mil) にのぼる(1999)。1998年より政府補助金が大幅カット。 Transport Department全体(Bus, tram, trolley bus)の営業損益は、Manat 16.7 billion (US\$ 3.7 mil) | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi operation | 1999年に2,240台登録。Traffic Policeによる免許交付。無免許タクシーの存在あり。 | | | | |
| Taxi operation | 料金に関する規制は存在しない。メーターはなし。料金は交渉ベース。Manats 5,000-10,000程度。 | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | Through-band(連続通過帯)制御は、導入されたが廃止。 | ATCシステムの導入 | Traffic signal improvement | US\$ 6.557 mil | |
| Traffic Signals | 630交差点のうち、204か所に信号機導入(8か所マニュアル操作、5か所Blinkingタイプ、他は信号制御)。大半は市中心部に導入。 | 信号phasingの改善: 全赤時間の確保。 | | | |
| | | signal synchronizationの導入 | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way) | 都心部(Old City)はほぼ全道路は一方通行が広く適用。非効率な運用のため、長距離回交通の発生。 バスは一部一方通行路線を逆流可能。 基本的に左折禁止。左折用現示は一部のみ。 | 中心部におけるTraffic Calmingの導入(周辺部の駐車場整備、一方通行整備、信号整備) | Improvement of One-way System | US\$ 0.0082 mil | |
| ITS | | Traffic Control Center (traffic information control, signal control, information provision) | ITS Program | US\$ 13.376 mil | Priority Project |
| | | 駐車場誘導システム | | | |
| | | 公共交通優先システム | | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 一部路上駐車スペースあり。路上駐車場がない道路でも路上駐車あり。都心部をのぞき、交通の妨げにはなっていないが、歩行者の妨げに。 | 駐車場整備(地上、地下) | Parking restriction and facility improvement (8か所: First priority: 990区画、second priority: 3,750-3,850区画) | US\$ 7.791 mil | |

| Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---------------|--|
| JICA MP | | The Study on Urban Transport Improvement in the City of Baku in the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2002 | | | |
| Parking Regulation | 駐車に関する制度が存在しない。 | 駐車管理システム(課金)の構築(自家用車利用制限) | | | |
| | 一部駐車禁止標識があるが、オフィシャルな規定が存在しない。 | 車両登録時の駐車場登録制度の導入 | | | |
| | | 駐車禁止地区の特定、駐車違反取り締まりの強化と罰金制度の構築。 | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck Ban | Inner Ring Road内は大型車両の進入禁止。 | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 運転マナーは悪い、特に信号無視が多い。 | | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Freight transportation | | | | | |
| Freight Terminal | 物流センターの不足による、バクー市内への貨物交通の流入、交通混雑の原因。 | トラックターミナル整備 | | US\$ 0.9 mil | |
| Logistics Flow | バクー港へのアクセスの不足。 | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | 70%以上の車両が、排ガス規制を満たさない | | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Refugees and IDP | 難民91,000人、国内避難民(IDP)146,000人。就職率は38%。低収入、高罹病率。 | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | 中央省庁に交通を管轄する省がない。 | Coordinating Committeeの設立 | | US\$ 0.24 mil | |
| Coordination | | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | Fund for Roadの仕組みがあるが、道路維持管理のための資金不足。 | | | | |
| | South Caucasus Regionにおける交通投資は、GDPの1%。 | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | | |
| Private Participation | | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | Short-term (2006-2010) | | | Mid-term (2011-2015) | | | Long-term (2016-2025) | | |
| | | US\$ mil | % | | | % | | | % | | | % |
| Road | Corridor Development | 125.8 | 10.7% | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! |
| | Formation of the urban Area development | 36.9 | 3.1% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bottleneck improvement | 51.4 | 4.4% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Road rehabilitation | 29.4 | 2.5% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intersection | 120.8 | 10.3% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pedestrian network and | 41.2 | 3.5% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sub-total | 3.6 | 0.3% | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transportation | Subway | 408.9 | 34.9% | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tram rehabilitation | 644.7 | 55.0% | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! |
| | Large bus introduction | 19.7 | 1.7% | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! |
| | Suburban railway | 30.9 | 2.6% | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! |
| | LRT | 26.4 | 2.3% | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total | 5.8 | 0.5% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | 727.5 | 62.0% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | 33.6 | 2.9% | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| Traffic Institutions | 2.5 | 0.2% | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0.2 | 0.0% | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | |
| Total | 1,172.8 | | | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | | |

33. Damascus, Syria

| Urban Indicator | Damascus, Syria | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|----------|------|-------------------------------|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on Urban Transportation Planning of Damascus City in the Syrian Arab Republic (1999) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | US\$ 1.0 = Syrian Pounds 42.0 | | | | | December 1998 | | | | | | |
| Country | (year) | | (Note/Source) | | (year) | | (Note/Source) | | (year) | | (Note/Source) | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 15,597.0 | 1998 | | | 13,782 | 1994 | | | 9,046 | 1981 | | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 3.3 | 1994-1998 | | | 3.3 | 1981-1994 | | | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 21,227 | 2008 | WDI | | 16,511 | 2000 | WDI | | 12,720.9 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Population growth rate (%/year) | 3.2 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | 2.6 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | | | |
| Population density (pax/km2) | 115.5 | 2008 | WDI | | 89.8 | 2000 | WDI | | 69.2 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Urban population (thousand) | 12,545 | 2010 | UN | | 8,577 | 2000 | UN | | 6,224 | 1990 | UN | |
| Growth rate of urban population (%/year) | 3.9 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 3.3 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | |
| Share of urban population (%) | 55.74 | 2010 | UN | | 51.95 | 2000 | UN | | 48.93 | 1990 | UN | |
| Forecast of Urban population (thousand) | 17,938 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population (%) | 62.74 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization (%/year) | 2.4 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary City (thousand) | 3,087 | 2010 | UN, Aleppo | | 2,204 | 2000 | UN, Aleppo | | 1,691 | 1990 | UN, Damascus | |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop (%) | 24.6 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 25.7 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | | 27.2 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 | |
| Area (km2) | 183,780 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) (mil. US\$) | 27,369.9 | 2008 | WDI | | 19,325.9 | 2000 | WDI | | 11,771.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP growth rate (%) | 4.4 | '00-'08 | WDI | | 5.1 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | | | |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) (US\$) | 1,289.4 | 2008 | WDI | | 1,170.5 | 2000 | WDI | | 925.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture (%) | 20.0 | 2008 | WDI | | 23.8 | 2000 | WDI | | 29.8 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -industry (%) | 35.0 | 2008 | WDI | | 37.9 | 2000 | WDI | | 25.5 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -services, etc. (%) | 45.0 | 2008 | WDI | | 38.3 | 2000 | WDI | | 44.7 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: agriculture (%) | 27.0 | 2003 | WDI | | 32.9 | 2000 | WDI | | 31.1 | 1993 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: industry (%) | 25.6 | 2003 | WDI | | 26.1 | 2000 | WDI | | 26.6 | 1993 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: services (%) | 47.3 | 2003 | WDI | | 40.9 | 2000 | WDI | | 42.3 | 1993 | WDI | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.589 (111) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.576 (108) | 2005 | UNDP | | 0.519 | 1990 | UNDP | |
| HPI | - | 12.6 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission CO2-kton | 68,429 | 2005 | WDI | | 47,222 | 2000 | WDI | | 35,845 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP CO2-kg | 2.88 | 2005 | WDI | | 2.44 | 2000 | WDI | | 3.05 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per capita CO2-ton | 3.58 | 2005 | WDI | | 2.86 | 2000 | WDI | | 2.82 | 1990 | WDI | |
| City | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damascus Metropolitan Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | Planning Area: Damascus Governorate, Study Area: Damascus Governorate (A) + Damascus Countryside Governorate (B) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 3,078.0 | 1998 | Study Area (Damascus 1.5 mil 48.3%) | | 2,736.0 | 1994 | Study Area (Damascus 1.4 mil) | | 1,797 | 1981 | Study Area (Damascus 1.1 mil) | |
| Population Growth Rate (%/year) | 3.1 | 1994-1998 | | | 3.3 | 1981-1994 | | | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/km2) | 14,700 | | Damascus City | | | | Study Area | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework (thousand) | 7,100 | 2020 | (Damascus 2.0 mil) | | | | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate (%/year) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | 101 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | Kassioun山のふもとに位置し、北 北西部は山地、南から南東部は平地。市街地はDamascus市境界を越え、全方向へ広がりが、特に、Ghouta地区の農地への広がりが大きい。 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | 古代からシリアの中心都市として栄える。紀元前4,000年から。 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousand) | 2,370 | 2010 | Demographia | | 3,325 | 2025 | Demographia | | | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population (%/year) | 2.3 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density (pax/km2) | 11,449 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km2) | 207 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Damascus, Syria | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| GRDP | (mil. SP) | 103,114 | 1998 | at 1996 price | | |
| GRDP per capita (employment) | (US\$) | 1,650 | 1998 | | Average household income, (Study Area)SP 10,217/month (Damascus City): SP 9 238/month | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 0.9 | 1998 | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 21.1 | 1998 | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 78 | 1998 | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 4.40 | 1998 | Study Area (A: 1.4%, B: 7.7%) | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 33.50 | 1998 | Study Area (A: 28.5%, B: 20.1%) | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 62.10 | 1998 | Study Area (A: 70.1%, B: 52.2%) | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | 36か所、878,200人、2,130ha (うち1,273haがDamascus市内)、400人/ha以上の人口密度 | | | Informal Settlement(農地、公用地)は1970年代から出現し、1980年代に急速に拡大。 | |
| Informal Employment | | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | |
| Existing Master Plan | - | 1937, first city plan 1968, second city plan, by French and Japanese | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | |
| Number of trips | (000trip) | 3,954 | 1998 | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 1.58 | 1998 | Net trip rate: 2.44, 外出率 65% | trip rate for male: 1.80, for female: 0.97 | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 58.0 | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 0.0 | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 18.1 | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 23.7 | | | | |
| Modal share - Private 2-wheeler | (%) | - | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | - | | | - | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 11.2 | 1998 | | | 2020 |
| Modal share - microbus | (%) | 46.8 | 1998 | | 51.7 | 2020 including bus |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | 17.2 | 2020 |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 18.1 | 1998 | taxi | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 23.7 | 1998 | | 28.1 | 2020 |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | - | | | - | 2020 |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.3 | 1998 | | 3 | 2020 |
| Total | | 100 | | | 100 | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | - | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 7.8 | 1998 | | | |
| Modal share - microbus | (%) | 32.6 | 1998 | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 12.6 | 1998 | taxi | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 16.5 | 1998 | including truck | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | - | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 1.4 | 1998 | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 28.8 | 1998 | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.2 | 1998 | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | n.a. | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Damascus, Syria | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | 148,457 | 1996 | 141,079 | 1,995 | 128,937 | 1994 |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | 46.1 | 1996 | 45.2 | 1995 | 42.5 | 1994 |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 73,597 | 1996 | pick-up: 30,083 | 72,234 | 1995 | 70,461 |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 34 | 1996 | (passenger car + pick-up) | 34 | 1995 | (passenger car + pick-up) |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax/day | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | | | | | | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transp | - | Bus, microbus (10-12seat) | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | 1週間に2,3本の運行のみ。 | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | - | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport (intra-urban bus) | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 16.3 | | average round trip | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 57 | | 登録路線は115路線 | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/route/day | 156.2 | | average | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 4,123 | | | | | |
| Number of round trip | (trip/bus) | 9.58 | | average | | | |
| Fare Structure | (SP) | SP 3.00 SP5.00 | | | | | |
| (sub-urban bus) | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 241 | | Damascus市を発着。登録路線は274路線 | Damascusの外側と外側を結ぶ路線：87路線 | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 6,430 | | | | | |
| Bus terminal | - | 25, うち6か所はIntra-urban busターミナル | | | | | |
| Bus Operator | - | Private | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | Public Transport Department in the Ministry of Interior (バス路線、車両、料金を規定。運行頻度は管理せず) | | | | | |
| Sub-urban Bus Transport | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 241 | | 登録路線は374路線 | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/route/day | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 6,430 | | | | | |
| Number of round trip | (trip/bus) | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Taxi: 9,392, in 1998, Traffic Police Departmentが所轄。 | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Road length: arterial | km | 207.49 | | | | | |
| Road length: non-arterial road | km | 514.95 | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Damascus, Syria | | | |
|---|------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Road length: total | km | 722 | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | 3.78 | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/000) | 0.49 | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | 放射幹線道路（5本） 他は、集散道路レベルのみ。 | | | |
| Ring Road | - | Inner ring roadのみ(集散道路レベル) South bypassとNorth Bypassも環状道路の一部（未完成） | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 78 | Study Area | | |
| Traffic Control | - | 一方通行は、都心部で数多く導入。 | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | 旧市街における路上駐車禁止、歩行者優先道路の設置、トラック進入禁止、車両通行制限、建築物建て替え制限。 | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | SP mil | 789 | average 1991-1997 | Road Infrastructure Investment: 297 | Road Infrastructure Maintenance: 132 |
| Road Development Fund | - | | | | |
| Share to City's Budget | (%) | 27 | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | ✓/1000 vehicles) | | | | |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Damascus, Syria | |
| JICA MP | The Study on Master Plan for Urban Transport in |

| | |
|---|---|
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | microbusの手段分担率は、46.8%(徒歩除く)。バスは特定の工場への通勤、学校への通学が大半。 |
| Mixed Traffic | |
| Traffic Congestion | 平均走行速度は、Inner Ring Roadで時速5km。 |
| Traffic Accident | |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Water Resources | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | |
| Road Network | 幹線道路レベルの道路は6本のみ(South bypass, 5本の放射道路) |
| | 効率的な幹線道路ネットワークの不在。 |
| | 環状道路の一部をなすSouth bypassとNorth Bypassは未完成 |
| Road Hierarchy | 道路階層の混在。不明確な役割分担。 |
| Pavement/Maintenance | |
| Bridge | |
| Intersection | 主要幹線道路とバイパスの交差点は立体交差。 |
| | inner ring roadの交差点の大半は、ラウンドアバウト。混雑の発生 |
| | 交差点における不明確な道路標示による衝突、交差点容量の低下。 |
| NMT Facilities | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 歩行者用の現示、歩行者用信号はほとんどない。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|---|---|--------|
| 放射-環状道路ネットワークの構築。 | Damascus City 道路拡幅: 19.8km | 総計: 2,344.9 mil SP (建設: 255.9 mil SP ROW: 1,872.1 mil SP、他: 217.0 mil SP) | |
| 11本の放射幹線道路 | 道路建設: 81.8km | 総計: 18,875.2 mil SP (建設: 3,840.6 mil SP ROW: 11,777.7 mil SP、他: 3,256 mil SP) | |
| 3環状道路整備 既存Inner Ring Road, Mid Inner Ring Road(South Bypassとその延伸)、Outer Ring Road(North Bypassとその延伸) | 施設(トンネル・橋・交差点等)整備: 28か所19.0km | 総計: 12,527 mil SP (建設: 6,778.7 mil SP 他: 5,748.3 mil SP) | |
| 都心部は、道路整備は最小限とし、交通管理や駐車管理で対応。 | Dmascus Countryside: 道路拡幅: 100km | | |
| 都心部の南北を貫く、地下道路の建設。 | 道路建設: 209km | | |
| Inner Ring Roadの地下バイパス整備。 | | | |
| 道路階層ネットワークの構築(Arterial distributor, Main distributor, secondary distributor, local distributors) | | | |
| 都心部交差点で、交通管理では不十分な個所に立体交差整備 | 立体交差整備交差点(主要交差点24か所中): 2005年まで5か所 2020年まで18か所(上記含む) | | |
| Inner Ring Roadへの立体交差の導入。 | | | |
| ラウンドアバウトの設計基準の導入(中央島のサイズ等) | | | |
| 道路マーキングの維持管理、Thermoplastic glass beadの導入。 | | | |

| Damascus, Syria | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|------------------------|
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| | 市中心部の歩道の多くは舗装状況が悪く、幅員も十分ではない。 | 都心部への歩行者専用道路、優先道路の導入 | 歩行者専用道路:5路線、3.85km | SP 96.25 mil | |
| | 横断歩道が適切に描かれていない。 | | | | |
| | 歩道橋は多数(11か所)設置されているが、老朽化しており、入口も狭いため、あまり使われていない。 | 横断歩道の設置 | 85か所 | SP 25.0 mil | |
| | 地下歩道は5か所設置。街灯や排水の問題から、特に夜は使われていない。 | 地下歩道の整備、歩道橋の整備 | 5か所 | SP 50.0 mil | Short-term |
| Public transportation | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Railway | | | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | | 周辺市街地と都心を結ぶ鉄道整備が必要(2020年ごろ)。国家経済、地域の安定など、外的要因が絡むため、マスタープランには含めず。 | Line1: extension Line2: extension Line3: upgrade Line4: extension Line5: short extension | 合計: 建設: 43,003.8 mil SP, 車両: 11,566.8 mil SP Line1: 建設: 12,002.3 mil SP, 車両: 867.72 mil SP Line2: 建設: 6,065.2 mil SP, 車両: 674.94 mil SP Line3: 建設: 2,794.3 mil SP, 車両: 96.60 mil SP Line4: 建設: 13,136.8 mil SP, 車両: 7,132.9 mil SP Line5: 建設: 9,005.6 mil SP, 車両: 2,795.5 mil SP | beyond planning period |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Bus Route Network | 平均路線長は16.3km(他都市に比べて短い) | バス路線の再編(195路線のうち、95路線を再編) 平均乗車率を6.29人/台に改善(Do nothingで5.64人/台) | | | |
| | 平均一日運行距離は156.2km(他都市に比べて短い)。バスターミナルの待機時間が長い。 | バス優先手法の確立 バス専用路線の導入(平均乗車率を12.31人/台に改善) | | | |
| Bus Services | 高需要路線は、14,800バス/日(両方向)。ピーク時は6秒間隔で運行。 | | | | |
| | ピーク時の運行頻度は高い。 | | | | |
| Bus Fleet | 大量のMicrobusの運行による混雑の発生。 | 高需要路線への大型バスの導入 (25人乗りminibus, 50人乗りバス、105人のり大型バス) | (195路線中) 3路線: 105人乗り大型バス(1,864台) 9路線: 50人乗りバス(3,585台) 10路線: 25人乗り | バス会社の年間必要投資額: 350,294 SP/年 | 2020大型バスは2011年以降 |

| Damascus, Syria | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|------------|
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| Bus Stops | | microbusの需要の低減 | microbus(14人乗り): 25,389台 | | |
| Bus Fare | | | | | |
| Bus Terminal | | 3か所のターミナルの拡幅・建設 | | | |
| Institutions | Announcemen-Apply-Approvalシステム、 | バス運行管理システムの確立(大型バスの導入) | | | |
| | | 大型バス取得のための融資支援制度 | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | Taxiの手段分担率は18%(徒歩・二輪除く)。料金が安い ため、長距離トリップの需要も大きい。 | タクシ-の駐車管理政策の導入。 | | | |
| | Taxiスタンドが数多くあるが、効率的に使われていない。 | タクシ-サービスの向上による、自家用車からの転換 | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 全ての信号が個別に管制。ラッシュ時は、警察による マニュアル運用。 | ATCシステムの導入(Stage1:Inner Ring Road沿い、市中心 部) | ATC導入交差点 Stage1:67か所 Stage2: 63か所 (主要交差点24か所中): 2005年まで18か所 2020年まで6か所(残り12か 所は立体交差整備) | Stage 1: 620.2 SP mil Stage 2: 524.0 SP mil | Short-term |
| Traffic Signals | 63%の信号は、2現示運用。歩行者用の現示、歩行者 用信号はほとんどない。 | | | | |
| | 信号が交差点の手前にしか設置されておらず、先頭の 停車車両から見えにくい。 | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 駐車場数の不足(Inner ring road内部で979台のoff- street駐車場) | Off-street駐車場整備。 | 5か所、1,460Lot | SP 853.0 mil | 5-10years |
| | | On-streetメ-ター駐車施設の整備(secondary trunk road) | 170か所(1.5km) | SP 64.0 mil | |
| | | 地下駐車場整備 | | SP 308.92 mil 地上施設: SP216.52 | |
| Parking Regulation | 駐車場付置義務が最近導入。 都心部の70%の道路で路上駐車禁止だが、駐車場施設 がないため、実質的には取り締まられていない。 | 路上駐車管理政策の導入。On-streetメ-ター駐車場の整備 と、違法路上駐車を取り締まり | | | |
| | | 駐車需要管理 | | | |
| Institution | | 駐車場付置義務や、駐車場設置に対する優遇措置 | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | |

| Damascus, Syria | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on Master Plan for Urban Transport in | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 運転マナーの低さ。 | 学校での交通安全、ルール教育、交通安全キャンペーンの実施 | | | |
| | | 免許取得における交通安全講習の実施 | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | 交通警察による取り締まり強化。 | | | |
| | | 交通警察の人材育成。 | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | 水質汚濁に比較すると、深刻ではないが、工業化・車の増加による悪化が予測される。NoxとSoxはWHO基準を超過。 | | | | |
| Noise pollution | 下水システムの不在による水質・土壌汚濁。 | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Infomal Housing | 農地や公有地における建築許可のない建設。1980年以降急増。インフラ未整備地区。 | | | | |
| Gender | 男女間のトリップ率の差が大きい(男性:1.80, 女性:0.97) | | | | |
| Ethnic Area | 特定の宗教・民族居住区における事業に伴う住民移転の問題。(クルド人地区) | | | | |
| Cultural Resources Man | 紀元前4000年から始まる市として、歴史遺産、文化資源への配慮が必要。 | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | | | | | |
| Coordination | 交通警察と市政府の連携不足。 | 総合的な交通計画のための上位機関の設立。 | | | |
| | | 統計局の強化 | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| | 市政府の人材不足。交通関連技術の低さ | 市政府職員の能力強化 | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | | |
| Private Participation | | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Damascus, Syria | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Total | | | | | | | |
| | | SP. Million | % | | | | | | |
| Road | Road Widening | 2,344.9 | 6.5% | | | | | | |
| | New Road Construction | 18,875.2 | 52.3% | | | | | | |
| | Structure | 12,527.0 | 34.7% | | | | | | |
| Public Transportation | Bus | | | average annual investment (private sector) SP 350,294 /year/operator | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | ATC system | 1,144.2 | 3.2% | | | | | | |
| | On-street parking facility | 64.0 | 0.2% | | | | | | |
| | Off-street parking | 853.0 | 2.4% | | | | | | |
| | Pedestrian safety facility | 265.8 | 0.7% | | | | | | |
| Total | | 36,074.1 | | | | | | | |
| beyond master plan | | | | | | | | | |
| | Railway Construction | 54,570.6 | 151.3% | | | | | | |

| | Short-term (2001-2005) | Mid-term (2006-2010) | Long-term (20011-2020) | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Total Transport Budget | 9,010 | 10,314 | 31,212 | 50,536 |
| Development | 4,506 | 5,158 | 15,610 | 25,274 |
| Maintenance | 4,504 | 5,156 | 15,602 | 25,262 |

40. Bogota, Colombia

| Urban Indicator | | Bogota, Colombia | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on the Master Plan for Urban Transport of Santa Fe de Bogota in the Republic of Colombia (1996) | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = JPY 109 = Peso\$ 1,059 | | | as of June 1996 | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 35,098.7 | 1995 | Urban rate: 72% | 32,300 | 1990 | Urban rate: 70% | 29,481 | 1985 | Urban rate: 67% |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.7 | 1995-1990 | | 1.8 | 1990-1985 | | 2.1 | 1985-1980 | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 1975 price) | million Pesos | 915,801 | 1995 | | 735,259 | 1990 | | 525,765 | 1980 | |
| GDP growth rate | (%/year) | 4.5 | 1990-1995 | | 3.4 | 1980-1990 | | | | |
| GDP per capita (constant 1975 price) | million Pesos | 1.6 | 1994 | 2,000 US\$ | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 44,534 | 2008 | WDI | 39,781 | 2000 | WDI | 33,152.0 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.4 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.8 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 40.1 | 2008 | WDI | 35.9 | 2000 | WDI | 29.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 34,758 | 2010 | UN | 28,666 | 2000 | UN | 22,670 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 1.9 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 2.4 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 75.07 | 2010 | UN | 72.08 | 2000 | UN | 68.28 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 43,667 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 79.51 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.5 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 8,500 | 2010 | UN, Bogota | 6,356 | 2000 | UN, Bogota | 4,740 | 1990 | UN, Nairobi |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 24.5 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 22.2 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 20.9 | 1990 | JN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 1,109,500 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 134,409.0 | 2008 | WDI | 94,053.1 | 2000 | WDI | 73,389.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 4.6 | '00-'08 | WDI | 2.5 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 3,018.1 | 2008 | WDI | 2,364.3 | 2000 | WDI | 2,213.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 8.8 | 2008 | WDI | 10.4 | 2000 | WDI | 16.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 34.3 | 2008 | WDI | 29.8 | 2000 | WDI | 37.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 56.9 | 2008 | WDI | 59.9 | 2000 | WDI | 45.4 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 18.4 | 2007 | WDI | 22.2 | 2001 | WDI | 1.4 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 19.6 | 2007 | WDI | 18.4 | 2001 | WDI | 30.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 61.9 | 2007 | WDI | 59.3 | 2001 | WDI | 67.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.689 (79) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.658 (81) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.579 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 7.6 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 58,595 | 2005 | WDI | 57,316 | 2000 | WDI | 57,411 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.51 | 2005 | WDI | 0.61 | 2000 | WDI | 0.78 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | C.O2-ton | 1.37 | 2005 | WDI | 1.44 | 2000 | WDI | 1.73 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Bogota Capital City (19 wards) 周辺都市もマスタープランに考慮。 | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 5,995.0 | 1995 | BMA:6.81 mil(周辺都市: 816,000) | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 12,180 | 1995 | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 11,075 | 2020 | BMA(Bogota, 8.6 mil, 周辺都市: 2.4mil) | 9,672 | 2010 | | 7,807 | 2000 | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.36 | 2010-2020 | | 2.16 | 2000-2010 | | 2.77 | 1995-2000 | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 492 | | Study area (urban: 68.6%) | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | アンデス山脈の高地に位置。東を山脈、西をボゴタ川に挟まれ、南北に発展。市街地は東西15km、南北30km。 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | 1538年に市が設立。1890年以降、急速な都市化の進展。 | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 7,845 | 2010 | Demographia | 9,465 | 2025 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 1.3 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 18,949 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 414 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 1975 price) | million Pesos | 192,750 | 1995 | 20% of GDP | 154,221 | 1990 | | 108,796 | 1980 | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 0.1 | 1995 | | 0.2 | 1990 | | 0.4 | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 27.5 | 1995 | | 29.2 | 1990 | | 27.2 | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 72.4 | 1995 | | 70.5 | 1990 | | 72.4 | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 1.2 | 1995 | day-time | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 24.2 | 1995 | day-time | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 74.6 | 1995 | day-time | | | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Bogota, Colombia | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------|--|---|------|--------------|
| HPI | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio (%) | | | | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) (000trip) | 11,200 | 1995 | | 17,411 | 2020 | |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | 14,900 | 1995 | including trips by non-male: 2.38, female: 1.66 | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | 2.01 | 1995 | | 2.15 | 2020 | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | | | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | 71.9 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | - | 1995 | | 60.8 | 2020 | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | 5.2 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | 22.4 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - Private 2-wheeler (%) | 0.5 | 1995 | | 39.2 | 2020 | |
| Total | 100 | | | 100.0 | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 71.9 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | 5.2 | 1995 | Taxi | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 19.2 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | 3.2 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.5 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | - | | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | 55.7 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | 4 | 1995 | Taxi | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 14.9 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | 2.5 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.4 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | - | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | 22.5 | 1995 | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle (car) | | | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car (car) | 497,747 | 1995 | Registered in Bogota: 332,726, outside: 165,021 | 357,474 | 1990 | 273,649 1985 |
| Passenger car ownership car/000 | 83 | 1995 | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership (%/HH) | 0.3 | | motorized ratio (% of motorized households) | | | |
| Number of motorcycle (car) | 32,199 | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership car/000 | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway pax-km/day | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus pax-km/day | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transp | - | | Bus (corriente(regular), Ejectivo, Super-ejectivo), Busetas, Colectivo or Microbus | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | - | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line (line) | 3 | | West, North (貨物), South (休止中) | 国レベル: Combian National Railway, 2民間路線: 石炭、鉄鉱石運搬 | | |
| Length of freight railway line (km) | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Bogota, Colombia | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|------|---|--|---|------|--------------------------|------|
| Operation | - | Combian National Railway: 1998年に民営化、分社化。 | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 520 | 1995 | 500:認可どおり運行、20:違うルートを導入、1991年に導入。その後、何箇所かに導入、4車線をBRTに、 | | 認可路線:631、うち111路線は運行停止、無認可路線:95、 Aventia Caracas:ピーク時 500-740 vehicles/hour | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lan | (line) | Several | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 21,695 | 1995 | Bus corriente (regular): 8,989 | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | | | 路線均一料金、車齢による価格設定、STTによる定期的な見直し(年間15-20%で上昇)、政治的に低価格。 | | | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | | | 民間会社による運営(93社)、うち54%:異なる車種を運行、23%:タクシーのみ、17%:Collectivoのみ、3%:mixed service) | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | | | UTP of STT of Bogota 管轄(路線指定、運行頻度、車両種類等) | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | Taxi | 39,214 | 1995 | 45社(うち21社はバスも兼業) | | 25,061 | 1990 | 15,300 | 1985 |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: Arterial | km | 549.8 | 1995 | V-0 - V-3 | | | | | |
| Road length: Collector | km | | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | 7放射道路 4地域trunk roads (ボゴタと周辺都市をつなぐ) | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | 3環状道路 | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 721 | 1995 | | | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | 3か所 | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | | 一方通行、Reversibleレーン、バス専用レーン、大型車両通行禁止 | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | 都心部の幹線道路は路上駐車禁止、 | | メーター駐車場 (Zonas Azules): 4600ロット(1995)、2432ロット(1991) | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | ラッシュ時は、5トン以上トラックは市内中心部通行禁止。 | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment | | | | | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 36,195 | 1994 | Fatal: 5,279 | | 40,429 | 1990 | Fatal: 4,466 | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | | | | | | | 28,840 1985 Fatal: 4,739 | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | x/1000 vehicles) | | | | | | | | |

| Bogota, Colombia | |
|---|---|
| JICA MP | The Study on the Master Plan for Urban Transport of Santa Fe de Bogota in the Republic of Colombia (1996) |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | バスの手段分担率: 72% |
| Mixed Traffic | バス停近くのバスやBusetasの混在による混雑。 自転車と乗用車の混在。 |
| Traffic Congestion | 都心部は、ラッシュ時平均速度時速10km以下の区間が多く存在。 バスの運転マナーの悪さ(交差点での停止、無理な追い越し)や歩行者の信号無視等による混雑の発生。 |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故数は増加傾向にあるが、車両台数ごとの事故数は減少している。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|--|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 東を山脈、西をボゴタ河に挟まれ、南北に都市が拡大。 高所得者: 北部、中所得: 西部、低所得: 南西、南部 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 交通量が道路容量を超過。 幹線道路にShoulderが確保されていない、排水機能の低下、安全性の低下。 |
| Road Network | 幹線道路ネットワーク(3環状、7放射道路)が未完成 |
| Bridge | |
| Road Hierarchy | |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|----------------------------|---|--------|
| Poly-nucleated Network Pattern | | | |
| DAPD作成の道路ネットワークプランを基本に策定(Acuerdo6-1990) + 周辺都市との道路ネットワークの強化、道路階層システムの強化 | 2020年道路延長 1,014.5km | V-0(12車線): US\$ 6.026 mil/km | |
| 放射・幹線道路パターン(5環状道路、9放射道路。) 5環状道路(3既存拡幅、2新規) 9放射(7既存拡幅、2新規) | | V-1(10車線): US\$ 4.533 mil/km | |
| 既存道路改善(立体交差化、拡幅(土地収用なし)、) | ・既存道路拡幅(27路線) 145.9km | V-2(6車線): US\$ 3.044 mil/km | |
| 新規道路整備(V-0-V-3)、アクセスコントロール(高速道路、V-0道路) | ・新規道路建設(53路線) 400km | V-3(4車線): US\$ 2.036 mil/km | |
| 高架都市高速道路の建設(都心部の走行速度は、時速11km - 27kmに改善) | ・新規高速道路(2環状、4放射) 44.5km | 高架橋: US\$1,100/m2 | |
| 地区道路整備(地区ごとに推計) | 1,747km | 用地取得費 (US\$/m2) AvenidaQuota内: 1,000 Avenida 100 内: 500 幹線道路沿: 200 | |
| 道路階層(V-0、V-1、V-2、V-3を基本)に応じた道路ネットワーク計画の策定。 | | | |

| Bogota, Colombia | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|----|
| JICA MP | | The Study on the Master Plan for Urban Transport of Santa Fe de Bogota in the Republic of Colombia (1996) | | | | | |
| Intersection | 幹線道路沿いは立体交差が多数整備(39か所)。立体交差整備計画:4か所(1998年まで) | 主要幹線道路(overcapacity)沿い、V-0とV-0/V-1、V-1とV-1/V-2の交差点における立体交差整備。 | 34か所 | US\$ 3.78mil /vol | | | |
| | 幹線道路の間は平面交差が大半。 | 交差点改良 | 34か所(うち4か所、レイアウト改良) | | | | |
| Bicycle Lane | 一部自転車スペース(休日)あり。幹線道路における自転車と自動車の混在。 | 自転車道の整備 | 12ルート(94.5km) | US\$ 23.1mil | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 歩道橋は多数設置。ガードレール(歩道の保護、横断歩道がいの横断防止)の必要あり。 | 主要交差点、事故多発地点、でのガードレールの設置 | 20か所 | | | | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | 舗装状況は悪い、陥没個所が多数(幹線道路も)、渋滞や交通事故につながっている。 | | | | | | |
| | 路上マークが消えかかっている個所が多数。 | | | | | | |
| | 道路の維持管理不足 | | | | | | |
| Drainage Facility | 道路排水施設状況は悪い(未整備地区、維持管理の悪さ等)。浸水が頻繁に発生。渋滞、舗装状況の悪化につながっている。 | 排水施設の改善。 | | | | | |
| Intersection | | | | | | | |
| NMT Facilities | | | | | | | |
| Public transportation | | | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | 貨物輸送のみ。3路線のうち2路線は運行中。一日一往復のみ。 線路の両脇に違法住居が広がる。 | 都市内の貨物鉄道の都市鉄道への転換 | | | | | |
| | | Mass-Transit ネットワークマスタープランの策定(50年スパン) 品質向上計画の策定 | | | | | 長期 |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | | | |
| Institution | | | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | BRT: 33,000人/時/方向(ピーク時) | | | | | | |
| | 公共交通平均トリップ長は9.2km 2020年には11.3kmに各代。 | | | | | | |
| Bus Route Network | バスの過剰供給、低い乗車率(60-70%程度)。 | バス路線の再編。需要に見合った路線設定。Trunk路線とフィーダー路線の設定。 | | | | | 短期 |
| | 都市域の拡大に伴う路線長の拡大(40kmを超える路線あり) | trunk bus system(94路線):Normal busを導入、既存のメトロバスを活用。1.0-1.5kmの間隔でバス停を設置。 | 94路線、15道路、TypeA(8車線中4車線利用)152.1km、TypeB(6車線中2車線利用):62.7km | TypeA: US\$ 38.6 mil (P. 100 mil/km), TypeB: US\$ 5 mil (P. 80 mil/km) | | | 短期 |
| | 幹線、フィーダの区別がない。バス路線の再構築の必要性(UTPによる調査実施済み) | Feeder bus system: 小型バスの運行。500m以下の間隔でバス停を設置。路線長5km以下。 | | | | | |
| | sub-normal地区やillegal地区への、illegalバス運行。大半はColectivoによる運行。 | | | | | | |

| Bogota, Colombia | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----------------------------------|-----|--|
| JICA MP | | The Study on the Master Plan for Urban Transport of Santa Fe de Bogota in the Republic of Colombia (1996) | | | | |
| BRT | バス専用レーン(メトロバス)導入により、平均速度が改善 北行き: 21% (北部)、62% (中心部) 南行き: 69% (北部)、55% (中心部) 交通量も増加。 | 既存のExclusive bus lanes (30,000人/時) Exclusive busway (43,000人/時)の導入へ(連接バスの導入) | 4路線、8プロジェクト122.4km | US\$ 2,694.2 mil (Bus fleetは含まず) | 中長期 | |
| Bus Fleet | バス車両の18.6%が車齢20年以上。 | 超長期的には、鉄道の導入(代替案の提示のみ) バス車両の入替 | 2000: 21,695台 2010: 25,573台 2020: 28,543台 | | 短期 | |
| Bus Stops | 小型Collective (13人乗り)による混雑の発生。 登録バス台数は21,695台にのぼるが、私的利用しているケースが多い(税金対策)。 | Express Buswayのためのバス停整備 (8バス/バス停) バスターミナル、乗換施設の設置。 | 16か所 | | | |
| Bus Fare/Operation | 価格が低く均一料金設定。コストをカバーできない。 | バス運営の財政強化のために、料金制度の改訂が必要。 Trunk/バス路線への対距離制の価格設定の導入、Feeder/バスは均一料金。 | Stage 1: 4 Zone (250 Peso + 50 Peso/zone) Stage 2: 9 Zone (200 Peso + 100 Peso/zone) | | 短期 | |
| Institutions | 運行効率の低さや、低料金設定により、採算が取れていない。(バス一台運行コスト3.2 mil US\$, 収入2.5-2.8 mil US\$) | STTの能力強化(計画能力、データベース構築) | | | 短期 | |
| | | 周辺都市との公共交通行政の連携強化、常任調整委員会の設立。 | | | 短期 | |
| | | 既存のバス運営システムの近代化、Bus Fleet Trust Companyの設立。 | | | 短期 | |
| | Illegal路線の運行(路線変更、路線短縮を含む) | | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | Taxi登録台数は近年急激に伸び、約40,000にのぼる。うち25-30%は私的利用(税金対策) | | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 3か所に導入。システムは動いているが、幹線道路など大きな変化には対応できない。 新規交通管制システムが導入中(1996年完成予定) | 交通管制システム計画(既存計画FORMAR CIUDAD(1996-1998)に基づき) | | US\$ 44.93 mil(一式) | | |
| Traffic Signals | 交差点の信号機設置数が不十分。背の低い信号機が多く見づらい。 地区道路の信号は不十分。 | システムの近代化、信号の導入、交通監視システム、段階的な導入。 | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 一方通行、午前午後逆行規制が多数導入、効果的に運用。交通標識の追加設置が必要。 | | | | | |

| Bogota, Colombia | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| JICA MP | | The Study on the Master Plan for Urban Transport of Santa Fe de Bogota in the Republic of Colombia (1996) | |
| Traffic Sign | 基本的には整備されているが、一部、一方通行や左折禁止レーンの標識が見にくい、ボール式標識の導入が必要。 | | |
| Parking | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 路上駐車場 (Zonas Azules)は、効果的に運用されているが、容量に限界。(一日利用台数:20,700台) | 1.5倍に拡大予定 (既存計画、STT) | 6,150ロット追加、(総利用台数 (30,000台/日)) |
| | 民間Off-street駐車場は多数(280か所)、公共off-street駐車場はない、路上駐車場を減らし、公共Off-street駐車場を増やす必要あり。 | 公共用地に地下駐車場建設予定 (既存計画、IDU) | 300-500ロット |
| Parking Regulation | 警察による路上駐車違反の取り締まりが不十分。 | 高速道路、V-0 - V-3道路における路上駐車禁止。 | 地下2階建の場合:P 5,600 mil, (P 14/lot) 地下3階建の場合:P 10,382 mil, (P 26/lot) |
| Institution | | | 1995 |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | |
| Truck Ban | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | |
| Driving Manner | 運転マナーの悪さ(信号無視、スピード違反等)。運転免許制度における教習制度が不十分。 | 交通安全教育センター、交通Parkの設置 | US\$ 1.572mil |
| | 特にバスの運転手のマナーは悪い、バス停以外での乗降、バス同士の追い越し | 交通安全教育、交通安全PR | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | 交通規制の強化、取り締まりの強化 | |
| Environment | | | |
| Air pollution | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Low-income household | 低層高密度Squatter地区の拡大 | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Role sharing | | | |
| Road development | Bogota内の道路:建設IDU、維持管理:SOP Bogota市外はMOTが管轄 | | |
| Coordination | | 公共交通管理における周辺自治体との連携機能の強化 | 短期 |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| Financing | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | | | |
| Implementation | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | 市中心部は、高い移転補償費による、道路拡幅・新規建設は困難。 | | |
| Private Participation | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | | Bogota, Colombia | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | | Master Plan | | |
| | | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Road | Existing Road | 145.9km | 646.6 | 5.3% | |
| | New Road Construction | 379.6 km | 6,541.5 | 53.8% | |
| | Urban Expressway | 64.6 km | 1,849.6 | 15.2% | |
| Public Transportation | Trunk Bus Project | 214.8 km | 43.6 | 0.4% | |
| | Express Bus Project | 82.4 km | 248.0 | 2.0% | |
| | Bus Terminal | 17 | 122.0 | 1.0% | |
| | Railway | 40 km | 2,476.2 | 20.4% | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | | 226.2 | 1.9% | |
| Total | | | 12,153.7 | | |

46. Lima, Peru

| Urban Indicator | | Lima, Peru | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| JICA MP | | The Master Plan for Lima and Callao Metropolitan Area Urban Transportation in the Republic of Peru (2005) | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = JPY 109.95 = Soles S/. 3.29 as of October 2004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 27,547.0 | 2004 | | 22,639 | 1993 | | 17,762 | 1981 | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 28,836.7 | 2008 | WDI | 26,004.2 | 2000 | WDI | 21,776.1 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 1.3 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 1.8 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 23 | 2008 | WDI | 20 | 2000 | WDI | 17 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 22,688 | 2010 | UN | 18,994 | 2000 | UN | 15,004 | 1990 | UN | |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 1.8 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 2.4 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 76.92 | 2010 | UN | 73.04 | 2000 | UN | 68.90 | 1990 | UN | |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 28,215 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 81.72 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.5 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 8,941 | 2010 | UN, Lima | 7,294 | 2000 | UN, Lima | 5,837 | 1990 | UN, Lima | |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 39.4 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 38.4 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 38.9 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 | |
| Area | (km2) | 1,280,000 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 84,290.9 | 2008 | WDI | 53,290.4 | 2000 | WDI | 36,090.1 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 5.9 | '00-'08 | WDI | 4.0 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | | |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 2,923.0 | 2008 | WDI | 2,049.3 | 2000 | WDI | 1,657.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 6.6 | 2007 | WDI | 8.5 | 2000 | WDI | 8.5 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 37.0 | 2007 | WDI | 29.9 | 2000 | WDI | 27.4 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 56.4 | 2007 | WDI | 61.6 | 2000 | WDI | 64.1 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 9.3 | 2007 | WDI | 6.8 | 2000 | WDI | 1.2 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 42.1 | 2007 | WDI | 18.8 | 2000 | WDI | 27.3 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 48.6 | 2007 | WDI | 74.4 | 2000 | WDI | 71.5 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.723 (63) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.695 (67) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.608 | 1990 | UNDP | |
| HPI | - | 10.2 | 2007 | UNDP | | | UNDP | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 37,006 | 2005 | WDI | 28,872 | 2000 | WDI | 21,031 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.57 | 2005 | WDI | 0.54 | 2000 | WDI | 0.58 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 1.33 | 2005 | WDI | 1.11 | 2000 | WDI | 0.97 | 1990 | WDI | |
| City | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Lima and Callao Metropolitan Area (Lima City 43 district, Callao City 6 districts) | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 8,043.0 | 2004 | Study Area (Lima: 7,232 Callao: 812) | 6,434 | 1993 | | 4,836 | 1981 | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.05 | 1993-2004 | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 2,879 | 2004 | | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 10,993 | 2025 | | 10,313 | 2020 | | 9,601 | 2015 | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 1.29 | 2020-2025 | | 1.44 | 2015-2020 | | 1.56 | 2010-2015 | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 2,794 | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 東西約30km、南北約50km、西端は太平洋に面している。人間の手のひらの形** | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 7,995 | 2010 | Demographia | 3,465 | 2025 | Demographia | | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | -5.4 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 12,338 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 648 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | | 2004 | 60.83 Billion Soles | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | 3.2 | 2003-2004 | | 3.9 | 2002-2003 | | 4 | 2001-2002 | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 4.4 | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Lima, Peru | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|------|
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 38 | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 57.6 | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | 12,246 | 2004 | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 16,538 | 2004 | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | 1.50 | 2004 | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 2.10 | 2004 | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | 82.7 / 13.5 / 1.3 / 0.1 | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 69.0 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | 4.8 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - Semi-Public | | 8.8 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 16.2 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | | 0.9 | 2004 | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 13.4 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - microbus | (%) | 24.9 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - combi | (%) | 30.7 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - mototaxi | (%) | 4.8 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - colectivo | (%) | 7.4 | 2004 | fixed-route taxi | |
| Modal share - taxi | (%) | 1.5 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 15.0 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 0.3 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 0.7 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 1.2 | 2004 | private | |
| | Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 10 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - microbus | (%) | 18.6 | | | |
| Modal share - combi | (%) | 22.9 | | | |
| Modal share - mototaxi | (%) | 3.6 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - colectivo | | 5.5 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - taxi | | 1.1 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 11.2 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | 0.2 | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 0.5 | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 25.4 | 2004 | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.9 | | private | |
| | Total | 100 | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | 31.4 | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | - | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | 44.7 | | 45%が60分以下 | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | 24.9 | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | 10.8 | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | - | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | | 12.4 | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | 40.4 | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 419,000 | 2004 | 1,039,000 | 2025 |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 52.1 | estimated | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Lima, Peru | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|------|---|--|------|------|
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 18.6 | 2004 | 1 car: 15 2 & more: 3.6 | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax-km/day | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 1 | | 狭軌 | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | 9.8 | | 正規の営業 サービスな い。 | | | |
| Operation | - | | | AATE (Autonomous Authority of the Special Project of Electric Mass Transport System for Lima and Callao) | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | - | | | 1904年から1965年までLima Tramが運行 | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | 1 | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | 222 | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | MTC (Ministry of Transport and Communication) | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 431 | 2004 | リマ市 | 263 | 2004 | カヤオ市 |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | 10 | 2004 | operated by Paseo de la República | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | 30 | 2004 | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 25000 | 2004 | リマ市 | 10000 | 2004 | カヤオ市 |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | 1.00(JPY 1) | 2004 | 平均 | | | |
| Bus Operator | - | | | リマ市：1,196社 カヤオ市：141社 | 民間バス会社 | | |
| Bus Management | - | | | DMTU (Municipal Direction of Urban Transport, リマ市 市交通局) GGTU (General Management of Urban Transport, カヤオ市 市交通局) | バス事業・路線・車両の許認可 | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Collectivo | | a fixed-route | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | moto-taxi | | 3-wheel motorcycle taxi | Suburbs of Lima and Callao (estimated) 45,000 vehicles | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Taxi | | | Authorized (2004) 30,258 taxis in Lima 225 taxis in Callao Unauthorized (2004) 27,000 in Lima 925 in Callao | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Road length: Arterial | km | 327.3 | | | | | |
| Road length: Collector | km | 392.7 | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | 71.5 | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | Av. Tupac Amaru, Av. Panamericana Norte, Av. Argentina and 5 more on the west | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | 6 avenues toward the East 6 Ring Roads | Overlapあり | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 710 | 2004 | | 621 under Lima 89 under Callao | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | Callao Video Vehicle Detection (VID) System Traffic Control Center Lima 107 intersections under synchronized traffic control | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | | 都心部：一方通行規制 | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Lima, Peru | | | | | |
|--|--|------|-----------------|-------|--------|------|
| Parking Regulation | 路上駐車規制 | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | トラックバン（Lima中心部は、6時～21時） 特定の道路は規制対象外 Moto-taxi operation is restricted in Suburbs | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | |
| Annual investment | | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP (%) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident (no.) | 74,612 | 2003 | 76,665 | 2000 | 49,081 | 1996 |
| Number of fatalities (pax) | 671 | 2003 | 2,856 (in Peru) | 3,118 | 2,848 | 1996 |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle $\sqrt{1000}$ vehic | 0.8 | 2003 | 58.72 (in Peru) | 1.25 | 2000 | 1.87 |

| Lima, Peru | |
|--|---|
| JICA MP | The Master Plan for Lima and Callao Metropolitan Area Urban Transportation in the Republic of Peru (2005) |
| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
| Dominant Mode | Bus(Bus, Microbus, Combi)の手段分担率:69% |
| Mixed Traffic | バス、ミニバス、Combisの混在・衝突 交差点における左折車両・直進車両の衝突 合流・分流による衝突 |
| Traffic Congestion | 都心部幹線道路ピーク時走行速度10km/時程度 平均通勤時間18-20分 |
| Traffic Accident | 歩行者事故の多発 ブラックスポットの存在 |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|---|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | |
| Road Network | 放射・環状構造(3本環状道路) 幹線道路の幅員(車道、歩道、中央分離帯)の容量・状況は良い 一部ミッシングリンクあり Callao港からの貨物交通の都心部流入(う回路の不足) |
| Bridge | |
| Road Hierarchy | 環状道路が既存道路とオーバーラップ。各環状道路の役割分担が不明瞭 |
| Intersection | 立体交差が一部建設中だが、幹線道路の交差点の多くは平面交差。混雑の原因 信号や左折レーンのないロータリー交差点での混雑が深刻 |
| Pedestrian Facilities | |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|--|---|------------|
| 多極分散型都市構造(Poly-centric Decentralized Development Pattern) | | | |
| 機能的な道路ネットワークの構築 | National & Regional Road整備プロジェクト:10路線、199.5km Metropolitan Expressway Development :7路線、75.2 km Arterial and Collector Road Development :16路線 | 958.9mil US\$ 928.2mil US\$ 486.7mil US\$ | |
| ミッシングリンクの完成 | | | |
| 幹線道路沿い交差点における立体交差整備 | | | |
| 交差点改良(左折レーンの建設、拡幅) | | 650 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |
| 交通安全施設整備(スクランブル交差点、歩道橋整備) | | 650 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |
| Traffic Safety Audit Systemの導入 | | 2,700 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |

| Lima, Peru | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| JICA MP | The Master Plan for Lima and Callao Metropolitan Area Urban Transportation in the Republic of Peru (2005) | | |
| NMT Facilities | | | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | | | |
| Maintenance | 道路上のマーク、交通標識の維持管理状況は悪い。 | 交通情報や標識の強化 | |
| Public transportation | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | |
| UrbanRailway | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | 1988年に都市鉄道が計画されたが、9.8km建設後、1995年に工事が中断。財源不足が要因 | 都市鉄道(大量輸送交通機関)の早期完成 | 路線1:(Stage 2) 11.7km + (Stage 3) 13.0km [合計](Stage 2) 355mil + (Stage 3) 329 mil US\$ [建設] (Stage 2) 132mil + (Stage 3) 105mil [車両] (Stage 2) 223 mil+ (Stage 3) 224 mil |
| | | | Stage 1: Completed Stage 2: on-going (as of 2004) Stage 3: 2010 |
| | | 路線2:29.0km | [合計] 660 mil US\$ (建設196 mil + 車両464 mil) |
| | | 路線3:16.2km + 11.9km | [合計](Stage 1) 260 mil +(Stage 2) 230 mil US\$ [建設] (Stage 1) 141 mil + (Stage 2) 98 mil [車両](Stage 1) 119 mil +(Stage 2) 132 |
| | | 路線4:14.5km | [合計] 190 mil US\$ (建設123 mil 車両 67 mil) |
| Urban Railway Services | | 2.5分間隔の運行 | |
| Railway Station | | | |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Operation | | | |
| Fare System | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Bus | | | |
| Bus Services | Bus, Microbus, Combiの手段分担率:69% | | |
| | 利用客数20,000人~25,000人/時間/方向を超える。小型バス(Combi-bus)が多いため、1,000台/時間/方向を超える。 | バス利用者20,000-25,000人/時間以上の幹線道路へ幹線バスシステム | 15路線: 201km US\$ 971.86 (建設 501.92、車両469.94) |
| | 平均バス運行スピード時速12-15km | | |
| Bus Route | 過剰なバス路線(570路線) 一部の幹線道路に集中 | Trunk Busシステムの導入(Trunk Root Feeder Route):Busway, Exclusive Bus Lane, Bus Priority Lane | |
| | バス路線の重複による非効率な運行 | バス路線の再配置(TrunkBus, Conventional Bus, Feeder Bus), 鉄道路線、Trunk Bus/レートと重複するルートから Conventional Busはなくす | |
| | 路線長が長い(平均64.3km、全路線の7%は100kmを超える) | Trunk Bus間の料金システムの統一(Flat レート) | |
| | バス停がない | | |

| Lima, Peru | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|-----------------|------------|
| JICA MP | The Master Plan for Lima and Callao Metropolitan Area Urban Transportation in the Republic of Peru (2005) | | | | |
| Bus Fleet | 小型バス(Camioneta, 17人乗り)が多い(36%) | バス車両の大型化(幹線バスへの連結バス(150人乗り)導入) | | | |
| | 車両の平均車齢は18年から20年(Omnibus20年、Microbus18年、Combi15年) | | | | |
| Bus Stops | 特定の幹線道路以外、バス停がない。 | バスターミナル整備 | 3か所 | 9.0 mil US\$ | |
| Institutions | 多数の民間会社によって運営。バス会社数は年々増加しているが、Authorizedされたバス会社は大きくは増えていない。 | Trunk Busバス停800-1000m間隔の整備 Trunk Busの一体的なバス運営システム(幹線バスと支線バスの乗換施設) | | | |
| | 非認可のバス、Taxi、Collectivoの取り締まりができていない。 | バス運営への民間活力の導入(公共による管理・規制、民間への運営委託) | | | |
| | バスルートの許認可について、周辺都市との連携がない | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | タクシーやColectivoとバスの過当競争によるバス経営の圧迫 | | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 不適切な交通管制システム(警察官によるマニュアル操作)による、Spill-Back effect、ボトルネックの発生 | 信号制御改善プロジェクト(都心部へのエリア交通管制システム、幹線道路への信号制御システムの導入) | | 38.64 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |
| | | バス優先信号の導入(Bus Priority Lane)、バス位置情報システムの導入 | | 33,000 mil US\$ | |
| | | Area Traffic Control System と交通情報システムの導入 | | 50,000 mil US\$ | |
| Traffic Signals | 左折現示がないために交差点混雑の悪化 | 信号未設置交差点への信号の設置 | | | 短期アクションプラン |
| | | 左折現示の導入 | | | 短期アクションプラン |
| Traffic Operation | | | | | |
| Parking | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | Off-road駐車場整備 | 駐車場ビルの建設 | | | 短期アクションプラン |
| Parking Regulation | 路上駐車規制と警察官による取り締まりで、駐車状況は深刻な問題ではない。 | 駐車場管理(幹線道路沿いの路上駐車規制、セカンダリー道路への有料路上駐車スペース整備) | | 2,400 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | 不適切な車検制度 | 車検制度改善 | | 20,800 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |
| Modal Shift | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 不適切な運転マナー(信号無視、突然の車線変更等)バス運転手の運転マナーレベルの低さ | バス運転手への交通安全教育 | | 1,620 mil US\$ | 短期アクションプラン |

| Lima, Peru | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|------------|
| JICA MP | The Master Plan for Lima and Callao Metropolitan Area Urban Transportation in the Republic of Peru (2005) | | | |
| | マナー教育の不徹底 | 交通安全教育プログラム | | 短期アクションプラン |
| Traffic Enforcement | | | | |
| Environment | | | | |
| Air pollution | 大気汚染の深刻化。リマの環境水準を超えている。老朽化したバスの運行が大きな原因の一つ | バス車両台数の減少 古いバスの廃棄 CNGバスの導入 | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | |
| Low-income household | 低所得者層居住地域へのバスサービスはない。 | 低所得者層向け公共交通料金割引の導入 | | |
| | | 低所得者層居住地域へのバスサービスの導入、運行頻度の拡充 | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | |
| Role sharing | 地方分権により、地方政府が都市交通のイニシアティブをとる。中央政府の影響力が低下。Lima市とCallao市の連携不足(衝突が多い)。Callao市は、人口規模は小さいが、空港・港湾といった重要施設があるため、発言力が大きい。 | Metropolitan Transport Authority (仮)の設立(LimaとCallaoの行政界を越えた組織、都市交通マスタープランの実現) | | |
| | 1980年以降、数多くの計画が策定されているが、実現に結びついていない。都市交通計画、事業実施のための機関が存在しない。 | | | |
| | Lima市とCallao市の都市交通改善のために、Transport Council of Lima and Callao (CTLC) 1997年に設立。フルタイムの職員が配置されず、機能していない | | | |
| Coordination | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | |
| Financing | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 財源不足 | 資金調達 ガソリン税 自動車保有税 自動車重量税 有料道路の増設(5路線) 鉄道利用者 幹線バス利用者 合計 | | |
| Implementation | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | |
| Private Participation | | バス運営への民間活力の導入(公共による管理・規制、民間への運営委託) | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Lima, Peru | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | | Short-term Action Plan | | |
| | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Road | | 2,374.0 | 42.9% | 33 Project | 290 | 22.4% | 10 projects |
| Public Transportation | Trunk Bus | 972.0 | 17.6% | 15 routes | 546 | 42.2% | 10 routes |
| | Bus Terminal | 9.0 | 0.2% | 3 terminals | 9 | 0.7% | 3 terminals |
| | Urban Railway | 2,024.0 | 36.6% | 4 routes | 376 | 29.1% | 1 route |
| | Sub-total | 3,005.0 | 54.3% | | | | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | | 156.0 | 2.8% | 10 project | 73 | 5.6% | 8 projects |
| Total | | 5,535.0 | | | 1,294.0 | | |

49. Nairobi, Kenya

| Urban Indicator | | Nairobi, Kenya | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on Master Plan for Urban Transport in the Nairobi Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Kenya, 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = JPY 110.0 = Kenya Shilling 75 August 2006 | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 38,534 | 2008 | WDI | 31,252 | 2000 | WDI | 23,447.4 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 2.7 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 2.9 | '90-'00 | DI, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 67.7 | 2008 | WDI | 54.9 | 2000 | WDI | 41.2 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 9,064 | 2010 | UN | 6,204 | 2000 | UN | 4,271 | 1990 | UN | |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 3.9 | 2000-2010 | JN, 上記より推計 | 3.8 | 90-'00 | IN, 上記より推計 | | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 22.18 | 2010 | UN | 19.73 | 2000 | UN | 18.22 | 1990 | UN | |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 17,070 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 29.65 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 4.3 | 2010-2025 | JN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 3,523 | 2010 | UN, Nairobi | 2,230 | 2000 | UN, Nairobi | 1,380 | 1990 | UN, Nairobi | |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 38.9 | 2010 | JN, 上記より推計 | 35.9 | 2000 | IN, 上記より推計 | 32.3 | 1990 | IN, 上記より推計 | |
| Area | (km2) | 2,699,700 | 2010 | WDI | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 17,869.2 | 2008 | WDI | 12,691.3 | 2000 | WDI | 10,543.6 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 4.4 | '00-'08 | WDI | 1.9 | 99-'00 | WDI | 2.0 | 1996-2000 | MP Report | |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 463.7 | 2008 | WDI | 406.1 | 2000 | WDI | 449.7 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 21.3 | 2008 | WDI | 32.4 | 2000 | WDI | 29.5 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 13.5 | 2008 | WDI | 16.9 | 2000 | WDI | 19.0 | 1990 | WDI | |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 65.3 | 2008 | WDI | 50.7 | 2000 | WDI | 51.4 | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | n.a. | 2007 | WDI | n.a. | 2000 | WDI | n.a. | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | n.a. | 2007 | WDI | n.a. | 2000 | WDI | n.a. | 1990 | WDI | |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | n.a. | 2007 | WDI | n.a. | 2000 | WDI | n.a. | 1990 | WDI | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.470 (128) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.443 (127) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.437 | 1990 | UNDP | |
| HPI | - | 29.5 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 11,091 | 2005 | WDI | 10,409 | 2000 | WDI | 5,822 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.73 | 2005 | WDI | 0.82 | 2000 | WDI | 0.55 | 1990 | WDI | |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 0.31 | 2005 | WDI | 0.33 | 2000 | WDI | 0.25 | 1990 | WDI | |
| City | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Nairobi Metropolitan Area, Nairobi City + some areas of surrounding districts (Thika Dist., Kiambu Dist, Kajiado Dist., Machakos Dist.) | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 4,041.9 | 2004 | NMA (Nairobi, 2 14 mil) | 3,230.0 | 1999 | NMA (Nairobi, 2 14 mil) | 2,060 | 1989 | NMA (Nairobi 1 32) | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 4.59 | 1999-2004 | | 4.60 | 1989-1999 | | 4.24 | 1979-1989 | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 721 | 2004 | NMA (Nairobi, 3 079) | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 6,961 | 2025 | NMA (Nairobi, 4 176 mil) | 5,424 | 2015 | NMA (Nairobi, 3 39 mil) | 4,736 | 2010 | NMA (Nairobi, 3 079 mil) | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.68 | 2010-2025 | | 2.60 | 2010-2025 | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 696 | 2004 | Nairobi City | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 海抜約1,700mで、起伏の大きい西部と平坦な東部から成る。19世紀に発展した都心部を中心に、5 7kmに市街化地区が広がる。市街化地域は、北をカルマ森、東を外環道路、西をキランガ道路に囲まれ1889年に鉄道基地設立後、発展。 | | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 3,365 | 2010 | Demographia | 6,095 | 2025 | Demographia | | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 4.0 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 7,221 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 466 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | US\$ 130 (national income /capita) | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.0 | 1996-2000 | | 4.0 | 2002-2008 | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | 2.25 | 2004 | Nairobi City | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | 27.13 | 2004 | Nairobi City | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | 70.64 | 2004 | Nairobi City | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Nairobi, Kenya | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|------|---|------|---|------|
| Social Development | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | 110 個所のインフォーマル地区 (人口 0.75 million) | | | | | |
| Informal Employment | | インフォーマルセクター雇用者数1.486 million, 2004(Wage employment 0.437 million) | | | | | |
| HDI | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | Nairobi Metropolitan Growth Strategy (1973): 目標年次: 2000年 推計人口2.2 million (3.0 million 都市圏) | | Action Towards a Better Nairobi, the Nairobi City Convention, 1993 既存鉄道システム/半環状バス優先道路の改善 | | Nairobi Long Term Transport Study, World Bank, 1999 | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 4,815 | 2004 | Study Area内 外も含む | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 2.25 | 2004 | Study Area内 外も含む | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 62.6 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | - | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public | (%) | 5.9 | 2004 | School/company bus | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 28.9 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | 2.3 | 2004 | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 0.8 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 7.0 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | 54.8 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | 5.9 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | - | | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 28.9 | 2004 | private car, taxi, truck | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | - | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 2.3 | 2004 | 2-wheel mode | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.4 | 2004 | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | 0.4 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 3.7 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | 29 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | 3.1 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | - | | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 15.3 | 2004 | private car, taxi, truck | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | - | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | 1.2 | 2004 | 2-wheel mode | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 47.1 | 2004 | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 0.2 | 2004 | | | | |
| | Total | 100 | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | | | | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | 207,339 | 2004 | 327,366 | 2010 | 716,138 | 2025 |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | 20 | 2002 | WB report | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 23.3 | 2004 | 31.1 | 2010 | 49.2 | 2025 |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Nairobi, Kenya | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | 16,000 | 2002/03 | commuter rail | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | 830,000 | 2003 | 145,085 : bus 686,142: minibus | | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | 67 | 2003 | 348: bus 57: minibus | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transp | - | bus, matatu (minibus, 14人乗り), taxi, tuktuk, cycle taxi, commuter rail (日1往) | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 4 | | commuter rail | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | | |
| Operation | - | 午前と午後、1トリップずつ (Embakasi夜のみ2トリップ) | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | 20 | | Maximum ミニバスより低い | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 175 | 2003 | 50: bus, 125: minibus | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | 240 | 2002-WB report | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | 200 | 2002-WB report | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 12,376 | 2003 | 417: bus, 11,959: minibus(78% 以上はミニバス) | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | Matatuは料金設定なし | | | | |
| Bus Operator | - | Bus: Kenya Bas Services (private, 266 large buses) Minibus: Private | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | Minibus: Nairobi Traffic Management Committee (handle application from the matatu industry to use terminals) | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Taxi, minimum fare: Ksh: 200 | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Tuk-tuk: 40 tuktuks 料金: Ksh.100 | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Cycle-taxi, 6つのOperation Zoneに分かれて運営 (Drivers' Association) 1,000台 | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | 177.6 | | 2 route | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | 329.8 | | 5 radial road 2 ring road WB report , | | |
| Road length: total | km | 2,385 | | 2002: 1,152 km (Paved: 964, Unpaved: 188) | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | 1.7 | 2004 | Nairobi City (NMA: 0.5, Kenya: 0.2) | Road km/1,000 pop. Nairobi City: 0.5km NMA: 0.7km Kenya: 5.2km | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | 2 international trunk road 5 radial road | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | 2 ring road | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 18 | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | | | |
| Traffic Regulation | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | US\$ mil | 276.3 | 2004/05 | Kenya total | 50%: Ministry of Road and Public Works, 40%: RMLF (Road Maintenance Levy Fund) | |

| Urban Indicator | Nairobi, Kenya | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---|--------------|--|
| Road Development Fund | - | RMLF (Road Maintenance Levy Fund) 燃料税、1993年設立、道路維持管理のための最大の財源。年間US\$100 million (最新年度) | | LATF (Local Authorities Transfer Fund): Income tax revenueの5% |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | |
| Traffic Accident | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 7,000 | 2003 | 6,000 2002 |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | | | 6,500 2000 |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | 9.7 | 02-WB report | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | /1000 vehicle | 5,790 | 02-WB report | |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Nairobi, Kenya | |
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| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
|--|--|
| Dominant Mode | 徒歩が全トリップの47%を占める(周辺居住区から道路沿いのインフォーマル工場へのトリップが多い) 自転車は1.1%に過ぎない。 |
| | ミニバスが徒歩を除くトリップの55%、公共交通需要の88%を占める。 |
| Mixed Traffic | 国際交通と都市交通の混在(国際ハイウェイ) 幹線道路における地区交通の混在 車両交通とNMTの混在による交通事故。 |
| Traffic Congestion | 都心部への都市活動の集中による慢性的な交通渋滞。 小型のミニバスの幹線道路への集中による混雑。 郊外部は幹線道路は混雑(平均速度25.5km/時、V/C1.5)、それ以外の混雑はそれほど悪くない(平均速度19.5km/時、V/C1.7) 自家用車の増加による混雑の悪化。 |
| Traffic Accident | 自家用車に続き、ミニバスによる事故割合が大きい。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | 都市環境の悪化 |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|--|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 都市化の無秩序かつ低密度の拡大(リボン型開発ではない) 1973年以降、マスタープランが存在しない。 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 道路インフラ不足 東部の道路密度:0.5km/km ² (都心部21km/km ²) |
| Road Network | 都心部におけるミッシングリンクの存在。 環状道路の欠落。 郊外部の幹線道路の整備水準はよい。 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | 国際ハイウェイの整備水準が、国際水準に到達していない。 |
| Road Hierarchy | 不明瞭な道路の役割分担(都市間交通と地区交通の混在)。 非効率な道路インフラの活用。 |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 土地利用と道路整備の連携によるスプロールの防止 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 道路整備の推進 | | | |
| 都心部の既存道路の改善。 | | | |
| バイパス・リンク道路整備 | バイパス:85.0km、リンク道路:33.8km | バイパス:Ksh 4,312 mil、リンク道路:Ksh 3,549 mil | 長期 |
| ミッシングリンク整備。 | 主要幹線道路19.8km 集散道路/地区道路:13.2km | Ksh 3,308 mil Ksh 2,751 mil | 短期 中期 |
| 環状道路(3路線)の整備。 | 環状道路1,2号線:11.4km 環状道路3号線:6.0km | Ksh 560 mil Ksh 892 mil | 中期 長期 |
| 放射道路整備 | 都心部:21.9km 他:116.2km | 都心部:Ksh 1,340 mil 他:Ksh 8,084 | 都心部:短期 郊外部:中長期 |
| 二次幹線道路整備 | 65.3km | Ksh 2,976 mil | 長期 |
| 都市高速道路の整備(既存幹線道路上) | | | |
| 国際ハイウェイの国際水準レベルへの改善。 | Uhuru Highway改善:拡幅3.7km、立体交差:7km | 拡幅:Ksh 775 mil 立体交差:Ksh 2,898 mil | 短期(拡幅)~中長期(立体交差) |
| 階層的な道路ネットワークシステムの構築。 | | | |

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|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|---|--------|
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| Pavement | 主要道路の30%は舗装状況が悪い、マイナー道路の多くは、未舗装状態。 | | | | |
| Bridge | | | | | |
| Intersection | | 交差点整備(11立体交差を含む) | 短期:18か所 中期:30か所 | 短期:Ksh 663 mil 中期:Ksh 995 mil | |
| NMT Facilities | NMT用のインフラは整備されていない。 | バス停や鉄道駅におけるNMT駐車場整備。 | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 徒歩交通の割合は多いが、CBD以外は、歩行者、自転車用の道路なし。 | 道路拡幅と一体化した歩道、自転車道の整備。 | 59.8km | Ksh 1,332 mil | 短期～中長期 |
| | | 歩行者やNMTの安全の確保。 | | | |
| | | 中小工場の集中する地区と低所得者層居住区を結ぶ道路への歩道の整備。 | | | |
| Urban Façade | ファサードの衰退による観光資源の衰退 | | | | |
| Pavement/Maintenance | 低レベルな道路維持管理。雨季の道路状況の悪化。橋梁維持管理技術の不足。 | | | | |
| Public transportation | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | | | | | |
| | | 交通機関の選択肢の多様化 | | | |
| UrbanRailway | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Railway | 運行本数の少なさ、サービスレベルの低さから、手段分担率は0.8%(徒歩除く)にすぎない。 | 鉄道の機関分担率を5%に上昇 | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | | | | | |
| Capacity of Urban Railway | Commuter Rail:午前午後の1トリップのみの運行 日平均乗客は16,000人であったが、2004年2月、Matauへの規制強化により、急激に増加(3倍) | 既存鉄道の改善(インフラ整備) | | 短期:Ksh 690mil, 中期:Ksh 1,470 mil, 長期:Ksh 1,575 mil | |
| | | 駅の新設、信号等の新設 | | Ksh 2,115 mil | |
| | | 車両の購入 | | Ksh 1,620 mil | |
| | | 長期的には、高需要コリドーへの新規鉄道路線(LRT)の導入(代替案として検討後、マスタープランには含まれていない) | | | |
| Urban Railway Services | | | | | |
| Railway Station | | | | | |
| Fare System | | | | | |
| Maintenance | | | | | |
| Operation | | | | | |
| Institution | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | Nairobi Railway Station: 駅前広場は十分あるが、ミニバスのターミナルとなっており、乗換施設として活用されていない。 | | | | |
| | Bus Truck terminal: 乗換施設として整備されているが、出入口が狭く、交通渋滞が発生している。ターミナル周辺に多くのミニバスターミナルが存在。 | | | | |
| Bus | | | | | |
| Modal Share of Bus | ミニバスが徒歩を除くトリップの55%を占める(バスは7%) | バスシステムの機関分担率を50%に上昇。 | | | |
| | 主要幹線道路沿いの公共交通の需要の90%近くをミニバスが占める。 | | | | |
| | 主要バス路線需要:10,000-33,500 pax/day 主要ミニバス路線需要:62,000-108,000 pax/day | バス乗車率の向上。 | | | |
| Bus Services | | | | | |

| Nairobi, Kenya | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|
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| Bus Route Network | バスとミニバスの路線の重複、競合している。 高需要道路へのバス/ミニバス路線の集中。 バスは東西放射方向の路線が大半、ミニバスはCBDを視点とする放射路線が大半。 | バスとミニバス路線の再構築、バスによる幹線輸送とミニバスによるフィーダー輸送、乗換施設の整備。 バス専用路線の特定。 バス専用路線の幹線道路からのミニバスの廃止。 | |
| Bus Fleet | 小型のミニバスの幹線道路への集中による混雑、と交通事故の発生。 | ミニバスは、フィーダー路線やCBD内のシャトル路線として共存 新規車両購入の推進のためのインセンティブ付与(税金や保険など) | |
| Bus Stops | Matauミニバスのバス停なし、 | バス停やバスターミナル整備。 バスターミナル整備、パークアンドライド施設整備。 | |
| Bus Fare | | | |
| Institutions | バスとミニバスの役割を区別した制度の不在。 | バスとミニバスの役割分担の構築。 | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | |
| Taxi | タクシーへのメータの未導入。 | | |
| Para Transit | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | |
| Traffic Control System | 不適切な交通管制による交差点における混雑の発生。 | | |
| Traffic Signals | 18機の信号のうち、8機がnot in good conditions 新たな信号機の導入が課題 | 新規信号機の導入 | 短期:23か所 中期:16か所 長期:15か所 |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | |
| Parking | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | CBDの空き地は大半が駐車場として利用、 CBDのOn-road 駐車場は、通勤車両で占拠。 | 2階建て駐車場整備。 | |
| Parking Regulation | CBDのOn-road駐車料金は、1回Ksh.70(時間料金は導入されていない) | 路上駐車規制。 駐車場料金の値上げ。 駐車場ガイドシステムの導入。 | |
| Institution | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | カラ コード、パークアンドライド、車両保有規制、車両使用規制、カーシェアリング(緊急性の高いもののみ導入) | |
| Truck-ban | | フレックスタイム/オフピーク通勤の導入 | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | |
| Traffic Accident | 自家用車に続き、ミニバスによる事故割合が大きい。 | 交通事故データ分析システムの構築。 歩行者用施設の整備 | |
| Driving Manner | ミニバス運転手のマナーの悪さによる交通事故 | 交通安全教育の推進、交通安全キャンペーンの実施。 | |
| Traffic Enforcement | | 交通警察による取り締まり強化(特定の交通規制、飲酒運転、信号無視、ミニバスによる路上駐車・停止 | |

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|---|--|--|--|--|---------|
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| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | | | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | スラム人口の急増(1993年0.75 mil 2002年1.075 mil) | | | | |
| | 貧困層の交通利便性の低下、NMTへの依存、 | NMT交通インフラ整備、利便性の向上 | | | |
| | バス料金の値上げによる影響、 | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | 数多くの機関が存在し、連携の不足、役割の重複がみられる。中央省庁、CCN、市政府、地区カウンセル、Countyカウンセル、地区道路委員会(DRC)。 | Nairobi Metropolitan Authorityの新規設立・NMAの戦略計画全体と計画実施を管理、土地利用計画と交通計画の連携、計画策定と財源のつながりの確保。 | | | 2005年予定 |
| | 不明確な役割分担により、(1)政策策定に時間がかかる、(2)政策・事業の合意形成が難しい。 | MRPW(道路公共事業省)とRD(道路局)組織強化(既存の人材、車両や資機材の活用) | | | |
| | 特に道路セクターでは、数多くの機関が存在している。KRB (Kenya Road Board) が道路ネットワーク全体を管理、整備、維持管理を行うこととなっているが、KRBに関わる機関間の連携がないだけでなく、全ての道路インフラをカバーできていない。 | KRBの組織強化、財源の多様化(RMLF以外)、APRP(年間道路計画)を活用したモニタリング機能の強化。 | | | |
| | セクター間の調整機能がない。都市計画と道路整備、道路インフラと交通管理、道路旅客交通と道路交通管理の連携の不足。 | | | | |
| | 道路旅客交通統一した法的枠組みが存在しない。Transport Licensing Boardが発行を行っているが、サービスに関する規制は行っていない。旅客サービスは警察の管理下にあり、警察内の重要度が低く、十分に取り締まられていない。 | | | | |
| | 交通管理・交通安全分野においても、制度フレームが不適切。交通安全政策と交通計画や交通工学、維持管理に反映されていない。 | | | | |
| Coordination | | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| | 関連機関の計画策定、管理システムの不足 | | | | |
| | KRBの調整能力不足。 | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 財源不足が深刻 | | | | |
| | 道路の維持管理を行うには、年間Ksh 8 billionが必要、うち、Ksh 3.6 billion が都市道路に必要なが、実際の支出はKsh 0.68 billion 程度 都市道路建設には、Ksh31billionが必要。(Kenya Transport Sector Policy and Roads Subsector Study, 2003による) | | | | |
| | RMLF(1993年設立)への過度な依存 | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | | |
| Private Participation | 道路維持管理部門への民間の参入(定期維持管理を契約ベースで実施)、道路建設(コンセッション)への民間参入は議論がされている。(BOT、MOTなど) | PPPのための制度整備、人材育成。 | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Nairobi, Kenya | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------|----------|--|------------------------------|----------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | Master Plan | | | Short-term (2006-2010) | | | Mid-term (2011-2015) | | | Long-term (2016-2025) | | |
| | KSH mil | % | | KSH mil | % | | KSH mil | % | | KSH mil | % | |
| Road | 34,545.0 | 79.5% | | 6,106 | 76.7% | | 9,142 | 84.7% | | 19,297 | 78.1% | |
| Public Transportation | 8,100.0 | 18.6% | | 1,100 | 13.8% | | 1,600 | 14.8% | | 5,400 | 21.9% | |
| | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | |
| | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | |
| Traffic Management and Safety | 600.0 | 1.4% | | 550 | 6.9% | | 50 | 0.5% | | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Traffic Institutions | 200.0 | 0.5% | | 200 | 2.5% | | 0 | 0.0% | | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total | 43,445.0 | | | 7,956.0 | | | 10,792.0 | | | 24,697.0 | | |

50. Lusaka, Zambia

| Urban Indicator | | Lusaka, Zambia | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| JICA MP | | The Study on Comprehensive Urban Development Plan for the City of Lusaka in the Republic of Zambia, 2009 | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = ZMK 3,582 = JPY 106.53 | | Average Jan 2008 to Oct 2008 | | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 12,620 | 2008 | WDI | 10,467 | 2000 | WDI | 7,910 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | 2.4 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | 2.8 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 17 | 2008 | WDI | 14 | 2000 | WDI | 11 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 4,733 | 2010 | UN | 3,643 | 2000 | UN | 3,117 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 2.7 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 1.6 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 35.70 | 2010 | UN | 34.80 | 2000 | UN | 39.41 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 7,837 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 41.49 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 3.4 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 1,451 | 2010 | UN, Lusaka | 1,073 | 2000 | UN, Lusaka | 757 | 1990 | UN, Lusaka |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 30.7 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 29.5 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 24.3 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 743390 | 2008 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 4,888 | 2008 | WDI | 3,238 | 2000 | WDI | 3,028 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 5.3 | '00-'08 | WDI | 0.7 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 387 | 2008 | WDI | 309 | 2000 | WDI | 383 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 21.6 | 2007 | WDI | 22.3 | 2000 | WDI | 20.6 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 38.2 | 2007 | WDI | 25.3 | 2000 | WDI | 51.3 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 40.2 | 2007 | WDI | 52.4 | 2000 | WDI | 28.1 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | - | 2007 | WDI | 71.6 | 2000 | WDI | 49.8 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | - | 2007 | WDI | 5.8 | 2000 | WDI | 10.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | - | 2007 | WDI | 22.6 | 2000 | WDI | 20.8 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.395(150) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.360(151) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.423 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 35.5 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 2,367 | 2005 | WDI | 1,817 | 2000 | WDI | 2,444 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.58 | 2005 | WDI | 0.56 | 2000 | WDI | 0.81 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 0.20 | 2005 | WDI | 0.17 | 2000 | WDI | 0.31 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | Lusaka, Zambia | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | Lusaka City and its adjoining districts Chongwe, Chibombo and Kafue | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,385.0 | 2007 | Lusaka City (Study Area: 1,453) | 1,072.0 | 2000 | Lusaka City | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,300 | | Lusaka City | | | Lusaka City | | | Lusaka City |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 2,480 | 2030 | Lusaka City (Study Area: 2,000) | 1,920 | 2020 | Lusaka City (Study Area: 2,450) | 1,740 | 2015 | Lusaka City (Study Area: 1,070) |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 2.59 | 2020-2030 | Lusaka City | 1.99 | 2015-2020 | Lusaka City | 2.89 | 2007-2015 | Lusaka City |
| Population Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 850 | | Study Area | 423 | | Lusaka City | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | | | 北と東を急斜面が位置。平坦な地形。都市中心部(269km2)に、CBD、住宅地、違法住宅地(UUS)、工場集積が存在。市街地が、周辺市街地へと進出。 | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | Living Stone- Broken Hill鉄道の側線、車庫として発達。 | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 1,395,000 | 2010 | Demographia | 2,050,000 | 2025 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 2.6 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 7,793 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 179 | 2000 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (ZM bil) | 1,527 | 2005 | 50% of Zambia | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 4.1 | 2005 | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 24.4 | 2005 | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Lusaka, Zambia | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------|---------------|-----------|------|--------|
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 71.5 | 2005 | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | | | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | Average HH size: (planned settlement) 5.42 (unplanned settlement) 4.73 | | | | | |
| Informal Employment | | 179,000 (37 % of total employment, 479,000, 42% formal, 21% unemployed) | | | | | |
| Ethnic Group | - | Solis and Lenjes (市全体に分部) | | | | | |
| Poverty Rate | (%) | 52 | 1998 | Lusaka | 73 | 1998 | Zambia |
| HDI | | | | | | | |
| HPI | | | | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio | (%) | | | | | | |
| Land price | US\$/m2 | | | | | | |
| Office rental fee | US\$/m2 | | | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | Lusaka Integrated Development Plan (LIDP), 2000: 都市開発全体 | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) | (000trip) | | | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) | (000trip) | 1,836 | 2007 | Lusaka City | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) | - | | | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) | - | 1.57 | 2007 | Lusaka City | | | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized | (%) | 63.6 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - semi-public | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Private | (%) | 36.4 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler | (%) | | | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | othersを除く | | |
| Modal Share | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bus | (%) | 55.3 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 31.6 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 13.2 | 2007 | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | | | | |
| Modal share - railway | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - Bus | (%) | 21 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - minibus | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - car | (%) | 12 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle | (%) | | | | | | |
| Modal share - walking | (%) | 62 | 2007 | | | | |
| Modal share - others | (%) | 5 | 2007 | | | | |
| Total | | 100 | | | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bus | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - car | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking | (min) | | | | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode | (min) | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | | | | |
| Number of vehicle | (car) | 152,411 | 2007 | 84% of Zambia | | | |
| Vehicle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car | (car) | | | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership | (%/HH) | 15.0 | 2007 | Lusaka City | | | |
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Lusaka, Zambia | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|-------|------|--|
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | | | | | | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | |
| | | 旅客サービスは、1週間に3往復。 1998年までは、16kmの通勤列車あり。 Zambian Railway (ZR)。2004年民営化、 Railway Systems of Zambia (RSZ) | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle km/veh./day | | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle km/veh./day | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (ZMK) | 1,500-3,000 | | Lusaka City | | | |
| Bus Operator | - | 民間会社による運営。 | | | | | 公共バス会社United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ): 1995に終了。 |
| Bus Management | - | RTSAが、PSV (Public Service Vehicle)を 発行。LCCがバス路線を管理。 | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | | | | | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | 867 | | official road | | | |
| Road length: total | km | 1,600 | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | Truck Banあり。 | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | 21.35 | 2006 | Lusaka | 10.2 | 2006 | Zambia |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | ✓/1000 vehicles) | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | ZMK bil | 456.5 | 2007 | All (National gov.: 135.1, Donor 74) | 600.9 | 2006 | All (National gov.: 71.2, Donor 308.7) |
| Road Development Fund | ZMK bil | 241.2 | 2007 | 上記に含む | 214.4 | 2006 | 上記に含む |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| | Lusaka, Zambia | |
| JICA MP | The Study on Comprehensive Urban Development Plan for the City of Lusaka in the Republic of Zambia, 2009 | |

Current Problems on Urban Transportation

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Dominant Mode | |
| Mixed Traffic | |
| Traffic Congestion | 市内における主要交差点のピーク時渋滞。ロタリー、信号未設置交差点、鉄道架橋、バスターミナル周辺道路。 |
| | 主要道路、日20,000台の交通量。最も混雑した道路、日47,000台。 |
| | 平均速度33km/時 |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故が深刻化。 |
| Air pollution/ noise | |

Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 周辺地区における農地の転換による郊外化の進展。 |
| Urban Growth Management | |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban | |
| Road Infrastructure | |
| Volume of Road Infra | |
| Road Network | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| 農地転換の適切な管理。都市成長管理として、Green Control Boundaryの導入。 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 3環状道路、12放射道路、その他7幹線道路からなる道路ネットワークの構築 | Outer Ring Road: 85.7 km | Total US\$ 286.9 mil (-2015: 16.4 2015-2020: 102.4 2020-2030: 168.1) | Total upto 2030 (-2015 2015-2020 2020-2030) |
| 短期的には、急激に都市化の進む地域に、Access/bypassを整備。工業地帯への道路ネットワーク整備 | Middle Ring Road: 50.5km | Total US\$ 43.1mil (-2015: 4.2 2015-2020: 25.6 2020-2030: 13.3) | Total upto 2030 (-2015 2015-2020 2020-2030) |
| 中期的には、都市開発のための基本道路ネットワーク整備、主要道路の改善 | Inner Ring Road: 37.0km | Total US\$ 63.1mil (-2015: 10.2 2015-2020: 6.9 2020-2030: 25.9) | Total upto 2030 (-2015 2015-2020 2020-2030) |
| | 12 Radial Roads: 221.9 km | Total US\$ 193.3 mil (-2015: 80.6 2015-2020: 56 2020-2030: 56.7) | Total upto 2030 (-2015 2015-2020 2020-2030) |
| | Collector Road: 141.2 km | Total US\$ 73.5 mil (-2015: 16.6 2015-2020: 10.7 2020-2030: 46.2) | Total upto 2030 (-2015 2015-2020 2020-2030) |
| | Missing Link: 7.9 km | Total US\$ 7.1 mil (-2015: 5.2 2015-2020: 0.3 2020-2030: 1.6) | Total upto 2030 (-2015 2015-2020 2020-2030) |

| Lusaka, Zambia | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| JICA MP | The Study on Comprehensive Urban Development Plan for the City of Lusaka in the Republic of Zambia, 2009 | | |
| Institution | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |
| Bus | | | |
| Bus Route Network | ミニバスの路線は固定しておらず、行き先が明確でない。乗客の要請に応じて変更。 | バス路線の拡大・再編。短期的には現状 (Free operation) を維持。 | -2015 |
| | 需要の多い路線にバスが集中。 | 中期的には、固定路線を導入 (コンセッション方式によるバス運営権を入札。バス車両、運行頻度、ルート、快適性、財務状況、事故を検査)。 | 9路線 2015-2020 |
| | ミニバスは柔軟性から人気が高い。 | 長期的には、幹線-フィーダーシステムを導入。 | 2020-2030 |
| | 交通混雑や交通事故の原因。 | 幹線バス:放射、環状路線。環状路線は、新規バスターミナル(2か所)に接続。 | |
| | | バス優先路線(時間限定)の導入。バス専用レーンは、導入が困難。 | |
| Bus Services | | | |
| Bus Fleet | 小型バス(12人乗り)が中心。中型バス(24人乗り)も運政府が小型バスへの関税を廃止してから、小型バスが急増。 | 大型バス(60人乗り)の幹線バスへの導入。 小型バスはフィーダー路線、中型バスはCBDシャトルバスに。 | |
| | 大型バスは都市間バスに利用。 | | |
| Bus Stops | | | |
| Bus Terminal | 5か所。うち3か所は、LCCが運営。1つは民間、もう1つは民間とLCCのJVにより運営。バスが長期間乗客を待つことによる、ターミナルの混雑。 | 既存路線沿いに新たなバス停の設置・更新 新規路線沿いに新たなバス停の設置 既存バスターミナルの改善 | 200か所 400か所 4か所 US\$ 2.4 mil US\$ 4.8 mil US\$ 1.8 mil -2015 -2015-2020 -2015 |
| | | 新規バスターミナルの整備 | 2か所 US\$ 7.1 mil 2015-2020-2030 |
| Bus Fare | | | |
| Institutions | 民間バス会社の協会は存在しない。個々のバスオーナーとドライバーが契約。 | バス事業の組織改編。 | 交通専門家一人 US\$ 0.8 mil -2015 |
| | バス路線はLCCが管理しているが、明確なポリシーが存在しない。 | 公共交通関連組織の能力強化(財源、人材) | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | |
| Taxi | | | |
| Para Transit | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | |
| Traffic Control System | | 信号制御システムの導入(都心部) (組織整備、交通検知器、通信システム、中央管制システム、維持管理) | US\$ 10.6 mil 2020-2030 |
| Traffic Signals | 信号のPhasingが限定的。 | 信号の改良(都心部) | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | | | |
| Parking | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 市中心部の路上駐車場、路側駐車場不足。 | 駐車システム改善プログラム | US\$ 7.0 mil 2015-2020 |
| | CBDにおける違法路上駐車。 | 路上駐車場スペースの確保。時間極駐車場の導入。 | |

| Lusaka, Zambia | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| JICA MP | The Study on Comprehensive Urban Development Plan for the City of Lusaka in the Republic of Zambia, 2009 | | |
| | 民間セクターによる駐車場整備なし。 | | |
| Parking Regulation | 駐車場整備基準がない。 | | |
| Institution | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | |
| Driving Manner | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | ハンブの整備による走行速度低減。 | 交通安全整備プログラム(マスタープラン整備、交通事故データベース構築、安全施設整備、取り締まり強化、安全教育、緊急医療システム構築、車両検査・ライセンスシステム、交通安全基金整備) | US\$ 15.6 mil -2015-2020 |
| Environment | | | |
| Air pollution | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | |
| Social Environment | | | |
| Unplanned Urban Area | Unplanned urban areaは道路が舗装されておらず、バスサービスがない。 | 道路の舗装と、バス路線の拡充。 | |
| Informal Employment | Informal sectorの雇用が、全体の37%を占める。 | | |
| Low-income household | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | |
| Institutions | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | |
| Role sharing | 複雑な道路行政(財源、事業実施)。市政府(LCC)、RDA、MLGH、NRFA。 | | |
| Coordination | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | |
| | 政府の行政能力の低さ(文書作成能力、オフィス資機材の不足)。人材に関するデータベースの不在 | | |
| Financing | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 市政府の主要財源であるProperty Taxの値上げ。 | | |
| Implementation | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | |
| Private Participation | Bus Stationの整備におけるPPP。 | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Lusaka, Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--|--------------------|-------|--|----------------------|-------|--|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | | Short-term (-2015) | | | Mid-term (2015-2020) | | | Long-term (2020-2030) | | |
| | | | % | | | % | | % | | | % | | |
| Road | Ring Road | 393.1 | 36.0% | | 41.1 | 21.8% | | 134.9 | 37.1% | | 217.1 | 38.8% | |
| | Radial Road | 193.3 | 17.7% | | 70.7 | 37.5% | | 56.0 | 15.4% | | 66.6 | 11.9% | |
| | Collector Road | 73.5 | 6.7% | | 16.6 | 8.8% | | 10.7 | 2.9% | | 46.2 | 8.3% | |
| | Missing Link | 7.1 | 0.7% | | 5.2 | 2.8% | | 0.3 | 0.1% | | 1.6 | 0.3% | |
| | Road Dev. in | 32.6 | 3.0% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | | 0.0 | 0.0% | | 32.6 | 5.8% | |
| | Road | 46.9 | 4.3% | | 10.7 | 5.7% | | 9.0 | 2.5% | | 46.9 | 8.4% | |
| Public Transportation | Bus | 61.6 | 5.6% | | 12 | 6.2% | | 11 | 3.0% | | 39 | 7.0% | |
| Traffic Management | | 37.4 | 3.4% | | 8 | 4.4% | | 5 | 1.5% | | 24 | 4.3% | |
| Traffic Safety and NMT | | 45.8 | 4.2% | | 18 | 9.6% | | 12 | 3.3% | | 16 | 2.8% | |
| Freight Transport | | 26.0 | 2.4% | | 1 | 0.5% | | 5 | 1.4% | | 20 | 3.6% | |
| Airport Development | | 175.0 | 16.0% | | 5 | 2.7% | | 120 | 33.0% | | 50 | 8.9% | |
| Total | | 1,092.3 | | | 188.3 | | | 364.1 | | | 559.6 | | |

56. Istanbul, Turkey

| Urban Indicator | | Istanbul, Turkey | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|------|--------------|
| JICA MP | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | August 2006 | | | | | | | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | | | |
| Demography | | | | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 11,606.3 | 2005 | | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 3.00 | 00-05 | | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 73,914 | 2008 | WDI | 66,460 | 2000 | WDI | 56,086 | 1990 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 96 | 2008 | WDI | 86 | 2000 | WDI | 73 | 1990 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 52,728 | 2010 | UN | 43,027 | 2000 | UN | 33,204 | 1990 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 2.1 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 2.6 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 69.65 | 2010 | UN | 64.74 | 2000 | UN | 59.20 | 1990 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 66,316 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 75.91 | 2025 | UN | | | | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanization | (%/year) | 1.5 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 10,525 | 2010 | UN, Istanbul | 8,744 | 2000 | UN, Istanbul | 6,552 | 1990 | UN, Istanbul |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 20.0 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 20.3 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 | 19.7 | 1990 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 769,630 | 2008 | WDI | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 387,345 | 2008 | WDI | 267,208 | 2000 | WDI | 187,090 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 4.8 | '00-'08 | WDI | 3.6 | 99-'00 | WDI | | | MP Report |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 5,240 | 2008 | WDI | 4,021 | 2000 | WDI | 3,336 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 8.7 | 2007 | WDI | 11.3 | 2000 | WDI | 18.1 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 28.3 | 2007 | WDI | 31.5 | 2000 | WDI | 32.2 | 1990 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 63.0 | 2007 | WDI | 57.2 | 2000 | WDI | 49.8 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 26.4 | 2007 | WDI | 36.0 | 2001 | WDI | 46.9 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 25.5 | 2007 | WDI | 24.0 | 2001 | WDI | 20.7 | 1990 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 48.0 | 2007 | WDI | 40.0 | 2001 | WDI | 32.4 | 1990 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.679(83) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.656(82) | 2005 | UNDP | 0.552 | 1990 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 8.3 | 2007 | UNDP | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 247,873 | 2005 | WDI | 221,910 | 2000 | WDI | 141,460 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 0.74 | 2005 | WDI | 0.83 | 2000 | WDI | 0.76 | 1990 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 3.48 | 2005 | WDI | 3.34 | 2000 | WDI | 2.52 | 1990 | WDI |
| City | | Istanbul, Turkey | | | | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | | | | | | | | | |
| City Information | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 11,606.3 | 2005 | | 10,018.7 | 2000 | | 7,196 | 1990 | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 3.00 | 00-05 | | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | | | | | | | | | |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| Population _latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | ボスボラス海峡をはさんで東西100kmに及ぶ線形都市 | | | | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 13,135,000 | 2010 | Demographia | 15,480,000 | 2025 | Demographia | | | |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | 1.1 | 2010-2025 | Demographia, 推計 | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 10,351 | 2010 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 1,269 | 2007 | Demographia | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | 68,300 | 2004 | | 26,300 | 2001 | | 26,900 | 1995 | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | 5,482 | 2005 | YTL, study area | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | 0.5 | 2004 | | 0.6 | 2001 | | 1.4 | 1995 | |
| GRDP share -secondary | (%) | 29.1 | 2004 | | 27.2 | 2001 | | 34.2 | 1995 | |
| GRDP share -tertiary | (%) | 70.4 | 2004 | | 72.2 | 2001 | | 64.4 | 1995 | |
| Employment structure: primary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: secondary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure: tertiary | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Development | | | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Istanbul, Turkey | | | |
|--|------------------|------|---|--|
| Illegal Settlement | - | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | |
| HDI | | | | |
| HPI | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio (%) | | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) (000trip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | | | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) - | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) - | 1.74 | 2005 | including walk かどうかは不明 | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | 65.3 | | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - Semi-public (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | 34.7 | | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler (%) | | | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 3.0 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 61.0 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 34.0 | 2005 | car, taxi | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | 2.0 | 2005 | sea | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 1.4 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | 29 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 16 | 2005 | car, taxi | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | 53 | 2005 | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | 0.2 | 2005 | sea | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Average Travel Time by mode | | | | |
| Average travel time - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - railway (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - city bus (min) | 66.4 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - company bus/mi (min) | 45 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - car (min) | 38.6 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - taxi (min) | 33.8 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - dolmush (min) | 48.7 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - motorcycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - bicycle (min) | | | | |
| Average travel time - walking (min) | 16.6 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - metro (min) | 50.3 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - LRT (min) | 51.4 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - tram (min) | 58.5 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - ferry (min) | 79.1 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time - sea bus (min) | 86.4 | 2006 | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | |
| Number of vehicle (car) | 1334630 | 2005 | car, lorry,motorcycl e bus others | |
| Vehicle ownership car/000 | | | | |
| Number of passenger car (car) | 1,282,672 | 2005 | car | |
| Passenger car ownership car/000 | | | | |
| Passenger car ownership (%/HH) | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Istanbul, Turkey | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------|--|---------|------|-------------------------------------|---------|------|-------------------------------------|
| Number of motorcycle | (car) | 11,516 | 2005 | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | car/000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership | (%/HH) | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- railway | pax-km/day | 655,192 | 007(Jan-Au) | No.of Passengers / day | 606,436 | 2006 | No.of Passengers / day | 490,534 | 2005 | No.of Passengers / day |
| Number of passenger- bus | pax/day | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line | (line) | 13 | 2008 | | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway | (km) | 147.8 | 2008 | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | Ulasim A.S.(Istanbul Transportation Corporation) , TCDD(Turkish State Railway),IETT(Istanbul Electric Tramway and Tunnel) | | | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 16.5 | 2006 | IETT bus average | | | | | | |
| | | | | IETT bus, Private bus, Metro bus, Havas, Dolmus. | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 1079 | 2006 | Including 167 routes jointly operated by IETT and private company. | | | | | | |
| | | | | Exclusive lane を含むかどうか | | | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | 1514 | 2006 | passengers/day v IETT bus | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 10,685 | 2006 | IETT bus, Private bus, Metro bus | | | | | | |
| | | | | 単位不明、 | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | 1.30 | 2007 | IETT bus Normal(p.5-5 Table 5.1.4 参照) | | | | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | IETT(Istanbul Electric Tramway and Tunnel Authority), UKOME(Transport Coordination Commuitlee), some private companies | | | | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | IETT, Traffic Police | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Transport | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea route length | (km) | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of sea route | (line) | | | | | | | | | |
| Daily sea operation per vehicle | km/veh./day | 325 | 2007 | passengers carried /day | | | | | | |
| | | | | Public and private | | | | | | |
| Number of sea fleet | (bus) | 185 | 2007 | 単位不明、 | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | 1.30 | 2007 | Normal | | | | | | |
| Sea Operater | - | IDO(Istanbul Sea Buses Company),Private(Turyol/Dentur) | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Management | - | IMM | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: primary road | km | 4,107 | 2007 | Arterial Road Freeway,arterial road, other road | 2,957 | 2005 | Arterial Road Arterial Road 以外の集計なし | 1,732 | 2004 | Arterial Road Arterial Road 以外の集計なし |
| Road length: total | km | 26,853 | 2007 | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Istanbul, Turkey | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------|---------------|---------|------|----------|-----------|------|----------|
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban expressway | km | | | | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | some 1300 | ? | from P.6-1 | | | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of traffic accident | (no.) | 217,999 | 2006 | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities | (pax) | 282 | 2006 | 死亡者数のみ、負傷者数除く | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle | €/1000 vehicles) | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | US\$ mil | 2,280,148 | 2007 | YTL/1000 | 884,858 | 2006 | YTL/1000 | 1,901,056 | 2005 | YTL/1000 |
| Road Development Fund | - | | | | | | | | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | | | | | | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---------|---|
| | Istanbul, Turkey |
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| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | |
|--|---|
| Dominant Mode | 乗用車 公共交通ではバス・サービスが50%以上のシェア |
| Mixed Traffic | |
| Traffic Congestion | ピーク時は慢性的な渋滞が市街化地域の全域に広がる 合流、貧規格の構造、路側抵抗(路上駐車など)により交通渋滞を引き起こしている 東西方向の交通需要が卓越 ブラックスポットが存在 朝のピーク需要に耐える大量・中量輸送機関(軌道系)は地下鉄とLRTの2路線のみ |
| Traffic Accident | 交通事故、死者数282人、負傷者数12809人(2006年) |
| Air pollution/ noise | 環境汚染が問題 ボスボラス海峡の大気汚染が渡り鳥のアフリカへのルートに悪影響を与えている PM10はトルコ平均(150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)より下、ただしEUとWHOの基準値(20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)より高い |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | |
|---|--|
| Urban Structure/Land use | |
| Urban Structure | 20世紀末から続くトルコの高度経済成長に伴い、イスタンブール都市圏へ急速な人口集中が進み、加えてモータリゼーションが著しく進行した イスタンブール市域の74%が低い台地 西部地区マルマラ海沿岸のSilivriからGumusyakaにかけてと、黒海側Terkosko湖にある平野部は都市化されていない ボスボラス海峡と金角湾に挟まれたBeyoglu台地の尾根筋に幹線ルートが建設され新しいCDBが形成されている イスタンブール都市圏の北部は森林または低木疎林地帯で保護すべき植生や動物が多く、貯水場も多いので厳正に環境保護をすべきである 2つの環状道路が旧市街地とCDBの周りを取り囲んでおり、ひとつはD-100(ボスボラス橋とMevlana Topkapi通りを含む)、もうひとつはTEMと空港連絡道路で形成されている |
| Urban Growth Management | 人口増加をコントロールする方法の欠如 急激な人口増加により、郊外への移住を防げなかった 集中した移住により、新市街地に適切な交通インフラが形成できてない |
| Coordination of Transport and Urban Development | |

| Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|---|----------|-----------------|--------|
| 都市機能の分散政策、多極分散型の都市開発を目指してCDBを適正配置 | | | |
| 都市化を誘導する地域を欧州縦貫自動車道路(TEM)以南とする | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| マルマラ地域開発構想:マルマラ海周囲において、周辺地域への企業移転と新規立地の促進を通じてイスタンブールの機能分散を図る、そのため対岸のBandirma-Bursa-Bozuyuk軸と両軸を結ぶBilecik-Adapazarı軸の強化が主張されている。 | | | |
| トラキア開発計画:イスタンブール西部に位置するSilivri地区を将来の都市格とし、既存工業集積を取り込んだトラキア開発の拠点とする計画。 | | | |
| イスタンブール広域物流計画:鉄道でトラックを運ぶシステムの活用、マルマラ海を運行するRo-Ro船の活用、HadimkoyにLogistics Zonesの整備、ほか | | | |

| | |
|---------|---|
| | Istanbul, Turkey |
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Urban Transportation Master Plan for Istanbul Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Turkey, January 2009 |

| Road Infrastructure | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | 幹線道路の絶対的な不足(とくに市街化地域) |
| Road Network | 市街地エリアの幹線道路の絶対的な不足 道路建設が必要と郊外の市街化のスピードに追いついていない 道路交通網と他交通間の連携不足 新市街地の道路ネットワークが不適切 |
| | 新CBDエリア内の北西地区から東南地区にかけては幹線道路のリンケージがなく、ピーク時の交通渋滞を分散させることが困難 |
| | 新市街地の拡大により道路網の再検討が求められている |
| | 既成市街地の幹線、準幹線道路の不足 |
| Bridge | |
| Road Hierarchy | 道路の階級付けが「幹線道路」「その他」しかない、道路の改良工事により各道路の機能を再検討することが必要 |
| Pavement/Maintenance | 都心部はアスファルトで舗装されているところが多いが、郊外部では舗装されていない |
| Intersection | |
| NMT Facilities | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | 横断歩道や歩道の未整備 設計基準が定められていない 歩行者に不便な信号 障害者にとっての障害物 歩行者にとって不便な歩行者道 |
| Public transportation | |
| Basic Strategy | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Urban Railway | |
| Urban Railway Network | ネットワーク化されていない 他交通への乗り換えが不便(広場やバスターミナル、駐車場などの機能が欠如) 鉄道(既存・建設中両方とも)の長さが不足し、乗客に乗り換えを強要させている |
| Urban Railway Services | |
| Railway Station | |
| Railway Fleet | |
| Fare System | jeton(token)とAkbil(electric pass)の2タイプ |
| Maintenance | |
| Operation | |
| Institution | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|
| 公共交通への転換促進 | | | |
| 欧州側とアジア側を結ぶボスボラス・クロッシング(鉄道)を新たに敷設 | 建設距離:33.8km | US\$ 2827.7 mil. | 2021-2022 |
| 新市街化区域への道路ネットワーク建設 | 建設距離:349.19Km | US\$ 3622.9 mil. | |
| 東西縦貫高速道路 | | | |
| 都市トンネル道路 | Base Network: 1プロジェクト(1.4km)建設中、6プロジェクトが入札中、2プロジェクトが設計中 Master Plan: 13プロジェクト | Unit cost US\$ 11,000 /meter/lane 最長14.4kmのトンネルはUS\$ 330 mil. | |
| 中央分離帯の整備 | | | |
| 登坂車線の整備 | | | |
| 合流レーンの延長 | | | |
| | | Unit cost US\$ 8000 /meter/lane | |
| | | | |
| 横断歩道、歩行者道の拡幅 | | | |
| 歩行者優先の信号パターンの導入 | | | |
| スロープの導入 | | | |
| 障害者のためのガイドライン作成 | | | |
| 使いやすい設備の作成 | | | |
| 歩行者の違法道路横断を防ぐためのガードレール整備 | | | |
| | | | |
| ボスボラス海峡にかかる2つの橋(リバーシブル・レーンを採用)で、一般車両の合流地点をオフ・ランプの分流点の先まで移動 | | | |
| パークアンドライド、駐車政策、歴史地区の環境改善のためのトラフィック・セルの導入 | | | |
| 公共交通への転換促進 | | | |
| | | | |
| Base network(既存の計画)の鉄道プロジェクト | 16プロジェクト 総建設長:251.3Km | 総コスト:US\$ 11669 mil. | 2013年～2019年順次開通 |
| マスタープランの鉄道プロジェクト | 23プロジェクト 総建設長:299.5Km | 総コスト:US\$ 18176 mil. | 2018年～2030年順次開通 |
| | | | |
| ターミナル駅での商業発展 | | | |
| 乗り換え駅の整備 | | | |
| 切符の共通化 | 必要車両数:3055 | US\$ 5173 mil. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| | |
|---------|---|
| | Istanbul, Turkey |
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Urban Transportation Master Plan for Istanbul Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Turkey, January 2009 |

| | |
|--|--|
| Intermodal Facilities | |
| Intermodal Facilities | |
| Bus | |
| Bus Route Network | 約1000本のバス・ルート、約500本のミニバス・ルートで構成。待ち時間が長く、路線が複雑で分かりにくい。 Trunk/Feeder bus networkがまだ実現していない |
| Bus Services | D-100を運行するメトロバスの導入 (Abclar to Topkapi) (2007年1月試運転、同年9月導入)、2008年9月にTopkapi - Zincirlikuyu区間を延長 公共交通機関の運転手が乗客のいるところで止まらない |
| Bus Fleet | |
| Bus Stops | ミニバス (24人乗り) は希望の場所で下車可、Dolmus (5~9人乗り) は運行ルートと停車場が固定されている |
| Bus Fare | IETTのバスとメトロバスはAkbil systemを用いる。プライベートバスやHavas、ミニバス、dolmusではAkbil systemは使えない 公共交通全体の料金システムは複雑。支払方法 (ticket/jeton or akbil) や優待制度もそれぞれ異なり、さまざまな割引制度がある (時間割引、学生割引、教師割引など) |
| Institutions | IETT, UKOME (Transport coordination Committee), Havas (directly connected to the central government) |
| Sea Transport | |
| Sea Route Network | |
| Services | |
| Fleet | 船の積載容量が限定されているため、効果的な交通手段になっていない |
| Stops (pier) | 船着き場までのアクセスが悪い |
| Fare | IETTのバスと同じシステムで、ticketとjetons(tokens)も使うことができる |
| Institutions | Public (IDO)、Private (Turyol/Dentur) |
| Semi-public Transport | |
| Taxi | |
| Para Transit | |
| Operation of Paratransit | |
| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | |
| Road Traffic Control | |
| Traffic Control System | テクノロジーに頼りすぎたアプローチ (ビデオカメラタイプの車両感知器などの先端技術を用いても効果的なモニタリングができる人材がいらないなど) 導入した新技術の有用性が、サービスエリアが狭い、不確かな情報収集などで制限されてしまう (高速道路の交通情報システムなど) 新技術は技術自体の目的のために導入されているように見え、一方単純で手間のかかる技術支援の仕事が放棄されがちである 効果的なコントロールとマネジメント手段の欠如 交通インフラストラクチャーの容量不足 交通規制法が不十分 |
| Traffic Signals | 高性能信号伝達システムが普及していない、新技術を扱える専門家が不足 800以上の信号がコントロールセンターに接続されているが、連続監視されていないため、実際はそれぞれ独立した固定のパターンでしか稼働していない |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 交通情報の収集システムの大部分をオペレーターに依存している、交通情報が限定的にしか供給されていない、オペレーターによって情報が遅いがある |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| 長距離路線を廃し、鉄道駅ベースの短距離フィーダー・サービスへ切り替え | | | |
| メトロバスの区間延伸 | 総延長165.9km 車両数: 1566台 | 建設費: US\$ 1341.2mil. 車両費: US\$ 663.6mil. | |
| 地震の発生に備えた整備 | | | |
| 防災拠点港湾の特定と岸壁・アクセス道路・倉庫の耐震強化事業 | | | |
| 非常用電源やヘリポートなどライフラインの確保 | | | |
| 情報の収集・伝達システムの構築 | | | |
| タクシー乗り場の整備 | | | |
| 高性能信号を導入する幹線道路の選定 | | | |
| リアルタイムでセンターからコンピュータ制御できる方式に切り替える、混雑道路に限って感知器を設置し、専用回線でセンターと結ぶ | | | |
| 交差点の感知式信号機の設置 | | | |
| ラウンドアバウト交差点の優先信号の設置 | | | |
| 交通量に合わせた左折レーンの設置 | | | |

| Istanbul, Turkey | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| JICA MP | The Study on Integrated Urban Transportation Master Plan for Istanbul Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Turkey, January 2009 | | | | | | |
| | 交通渋滞の定義が標準化されていない | | | | | | |
| Parking | | | | | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | Downtownで特に不足 路上駐車が交通渋滞の主な原因になっている | | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | 自治体による明確な政策がない | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Institution | ISPARK: 自治体傘下の駐車場管理の会社で、路外駐車場の設計、設置を行っている | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | | | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | | | | | |
| Truck-ban | | | | | | | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | | | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 駐車料金のコントロールによる自動車通達の抑制 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Modal Shift | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 駐車場と港湾間のシャトルサービスの提供 パークアンドライド、駐車政策、歴史地区の環境改善のためのトラフィック・セルの導入 | | | | | | |
| Traffic Safety | | | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 駐車違反、赤信号無視 | | | | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | 交通警察は駐車違反取締を民間に委託したいと考えているが現行法では不可能 交通事故統計が整備されていない | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 学生・一般に対する交通安全教育 | | | | | | |
| | バス停での違法駐停車の取り締まり | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | |
| Air pollution | 環境汚染が問題 | | | | | | |
| Noise pollution | ボスボラス海峡の大気汚染が渡り鳥のアフリカへのルートに悪影響を与えている PM10はトルコ平均(150 μg/m ³)より下、ただしEUとWHOの基準値(20 μg/m ³)より高い | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | | | |
| Role sharing | | | | | | | |
| Coordination | | | | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 投資額(約686億ドル)の約1/3を新たな財源に求める必要 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 混雑税の導入 | | | | | | |
| | 1kmあたりYTL0.25 ~ 1.0の課金の効果 0.5YTLの場合15年間で約150億YTL(US\$13bil.)の効果 | | | | | | |
| | 軌道系開発促進基金(TDAF)の設立 | | | | | | |
| | イスタンブール西部地区都市開発公社の設立 | | | | | | |
| | 民間投資 | | | | | | |
| | US\$ 5 bil. | | | | | | |
| | 30年間 | | | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | | | | |
| Private Participation | BOT、PPPの専門家がない | | | | | | |
| | 勉強会の設置 | | | | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Istanbul, Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--|------------------------|--------------|--|----------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | | Short-term (2009-2013) | | | Mid-term (2014-2018) | | | Long-term (2019-2023) | | |
| | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | | US\$ mil | % | |
| Road | Road & Bridge | 15,400.0 | 22.5% | | 6,200 | 26.6% | | 5,600 | 23.6% | | 3,600 | 16.7% | |
| Public Transportation | Railway | 26,000.0 | 38.0% | | 10,200 | 43.8% | | 9,300 | 39.2% | | 6,500 | 30.2% | |
| | Maintenance & . | 16,900.0 | 24.7% | | 4,300 | 18.5% | | 5,500 | 23.2% | | 7,100 | 33.0% | |
| | Sub-total | 42,900.0 | 62.6% | | 14,500.0 | 62.2% | | 14,800.0 | 62.4% | | 13,600.0 | 63.3% | |
| Other Subsectors | | 10,200.0 | 14.9% | | 2,600 | 11.2% | | 3,300 | 13.9% | | 4,300 | 20.0% | |
| | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | |
| | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | | | 0.0% | |
| Total | | 68,500.0 | | | 23,300.0 | | | 23,700.0 | | | 21,500.0 | | |

57. Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania

| Urban Indicator | | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| JICA MP | | The Comprehensive Urban Transport Study of Bucharest City and its Metropolitan Area in the Republic of Romania, 2000 | | | | | |
| Exchange Rate used in the report | | US\$ 1.0 = Lei 15,695 | | | as of June 1999 | | |
| Country | | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) | (year) | (Note/Source) |
| Demography | | | | | | | |
| <M/P Report> | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | | | | | | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | | | | | | |
| Area | (km2) | | | | | | |
| GDP (at current price) | (Lei bn) | 249,750.0 | 1997 | 72,559.7 | 1995 | 6,029.2 | 1992 |
| GDP (at constant 1990 price) | (Lei bn) | 736 | 1997 | 765 | 1995 | 681 | 1992 |
| <WDI/UN> | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 21,513 | 2008 | WDI | 22,443 | 2000 | WDI |
| Population growth rate | (%/year) | -0.5 | 2000-2008 | WDI, 上記より推計 | -0.3 | '90-'00 | WDI, 上記より推計 |
| Population density | (pax/km2) | 94 | 2008 | WDI | 98 | 2000 | WDI |
| Urban population | (thousand) | 12,177 | 2010 | UN | 11,734 | 2000 | UN |
| Growth rate of urban population | (%/year) | 0.4 | 2000-2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | -0.5 | 90-'00 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Share of urban population | (%) | 57.47 | 2010 | UN | 53.00 | 2000 | UN |
| Forecast of Urban population | (thousand) | 13,106 | 2025 | UN | | | |
| Forecast of share of urban population | (%) | 65.66 | 2025 | UN | | | |
| Forecast of Growth Rate of Urbanizatic | (%/year) | 0.5 | 2010-2025 | UN, 上記より推計 | | | |
| Primary City | (thousand) | 1,934 | 2010 | UN, Bucuresti(Bucharest) | 1,949 | 2000 | UN, Bucuresti(Bucharest) |
| Share of primary city to total urban pop | (%) | 15.9 | 2010 | UN, 上記より推計 | 16.6 | 2000 | UN, 上記より推計 |
| Area | (km2) | 229,980 | 2008 | WDI | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | |
| GDP (constant 2000 US\$) | (mil. US\$) | 61,089 | 2008 | WDI | 37,052 | 2000 | WDI |
| GDP growth rate | (%) | 6.4 | '00-'08 | WDI | -1.7 | 90-'00 | WDI |
| GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$) | (US\$) | 2,840 | 2008 | WDI | 1,651 | 2000 | WDI |
| GDP Structure | | | | | | | |
| GDP share -agriculture | (%) | 9.0 | 2008 | WDI | 12.5 | 2000 | WDI |
| GDP share -industry | (%) | 36.1 | 2008 | WDI | 36.4 | 2000 | WDI |
| GDP share -services, etc. | (%) | 55.0 | 2008 | WDI | 51.1 | 2000 | WDI |
| Employment structure: agriculture | (%) | 29.5 | 2007 | WDI | 42.8 | 2001 | WDI |
| Employment structure: industry | (%) | 31.4 | 2007 | WDI | 26.2 | 2001 | WDI |
| Employment structure: services | (%) | 39.1 | 2007 | WDI | 31.0 | 2001 | WDI |
| Social Development | | | | | | | |
| HDI (ranking) | - | 0.767(50) | 2010 | UNDP | 0.733(51) | 2005 | UNDP |
| HPI | - | 5.6 | 2007 | UNDP | | | |
| Environment | | | | | | | |
| CO2 emission | CO2-kton | 89,076 | 2005 | WDI | 86,159 | 2000 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per 2000 US\$ of GDP | CO2-kg | 1.82 | 2005 | WDI | 2.33 | 2000 | WDI |
| CO2 emission per capita | CO2-ton | 4.12 | 2005 | WDI | 3.84 | 2000 | WDI |
| City | | | | | | | |
| City | | Bucharest metropolitan area | | | | | |
| Study Area of JICA MP | | City of Bucharest (228 km2) and nearby commuting area (365km2) | | | | | |
| City Information | | City of Bucharest (228 km2) | | | Surrounding (Ilfov in the study area) | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,149.4 | 1998 | Study area | 2,016.1 | 133.3 | |
| Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 3,480.0 | 1998 | Study area | 8,010.0 | 370.0 | |
| Share to total population | (%) | 9.5 | 1998 | Study area | 8.9 | 0.6 | |
| Future Socio-economic Framework | (thousand) | 2,261 | 2015 | | 2,158 | 2008 | 2,152 2003 |
| Future Population Growth Rate | (%/year) | 0.67 | 2008-2015 | | 0.06 | 2003-2008 | 0.02 1998-2003 |
| Population _latest | | 1,944 | 2009 | Bucharest City | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 616.8 | 1998 | Study area | 251.8 | 365.0 | |
| Area Latest | | | | | | | |
| Urban Form | | 海拔200m以下の平地に位置する。周囲に都市の拡大を抑えるような障害物はなく、全方向に半径約10kmに広がっている。 | | | | | |
| Origin | | | | | | | |
| Urban Agglomeration | | | | | | | |
| Population | (thousand) | 2,000,000 | 2003 | Demographia | 1,995,000 | 2010 | Demographia |
| Forecast growth rate of population | (%/year) | -0.0 | 2003-2010 | Demographia, 推計 | | | |
| Population Density | (pax/km2) | 7,018 | 2010 | Demographia | | | |
| Area | (km2) | 285 | 2003 | Demographia | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | (mil. US\$) | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | (US\$) | | | | | | |
| GRDP Growth Rate | (%/year) | | | | | | |
| GRDP Structure | | | | | | | |
| GRDP share -primary | (%) | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|
| GRDP share -secondary (%) | | | | |
| GRDP share -tertiary (%) | | | | |
| Employment structure: primary (%) | 3.70 | 1998 | 46.5 | 1992 |
| Employment structure: secondary (%) | 40.00 | 1998 | 51.7 | 1992 |
| Employment structure: tertiary (%) | 56.40 | 1998 | 1.8 | 1992 |
| Social Development | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | - | | | |
| Informal Employment | | | | |
| HDI | | | | |
| HPI | | | | |
| Urban Development | | | | |
| Greenery Ratio m2/capita | 12.2 | | | |
| Land price US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Office rental fee US\$/m2 | | | | |
| Urban Environment | | | | |
| CO2 emission | | | | |
| CO2 emission per capita :g/capita/year | 4,986 | | Romania: | |
| Transportation | | | | |
| Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Existing Transport Master Plan | | | | |
| Traffic Demand (persontrip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (excluding walk) (000trip) | | | | |
| Number of trips (including walk) (000trip) | 5,766 | 1998 | | |
| Trip Rate (excluding walk) - | | | | |
| Trip Rate (including walk) - | 2.68 | 1998 | Male: 2.73, Female: 2.64 | |
| Ratio of 1 ride/2ride/3 ride/4 and more (%) | | | | |
| Modal Share (Sum) | | | | |
| Modal share - Public - organized (%) | 60.9 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - Public - para-transit (%) | - | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - Semi-Public (%) | 5.1 | | | |
| Modal share - Private (%) | 33.8 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - 2-wheeler (%) | 0.2 | 1998 | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Modal Share | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 33.2 | | | |
| Modal share - bus (%) | 27.7 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share - taxi (%) | 5.1 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 28.9 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | 4.9 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.2 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | - | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | | | |
| Modal Share (including walking) | | | | |
| Modal share - railway (%) | 28.1 | | metro, tram, | |
| Modal share - Bus (%) | 23.4 | 1998 | bus, trolley bus | |
| Modal share - minibus (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share- School/company bus (%) | - | | | |
| Modal share - para transit (%) | | | | |
| Modal share - taxi (%) | 4.3 | 1998 | Taxi, Maxitaxi | |
| Modal share - car (%) | 24.4 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - truck (%) | 4.1 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - motorcycle (%) | 0.2 | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - bicycle (%) | | 1998 | | |
| Modal share - walking (%) | 15.5 | 2000 | | |
| Modal share - others (%) | | 2000 | | |
| Total | 100 | | | |
| Average Travel Distance by mode | | | | |
| Average travel distance - all mode (km) | 5.36 | | | |
| Average travel distance - rail (km) | 8.01 | | | |
| Average travel distance - metro (km) | 7.68 | | | |
| Average travel distance - tram (km) | 5.51 | | | |
| Average travel distance - trolley bus (km) | 4.72 | | | |
| Average travel distance - bus (km) | 5.26 | | | |
| Average travel distance - taxi (km) | 6.03 | | | |
| Average travel distance - car (km) | 6.42 | | | |
| Average travel distance - truck (km) | 8.76 | | | |
| Average travel distance- motorcycle (km) | | | | |
| Average travel distance - bicycle (km) | 5.41 | | | |
| Average travel distance - walking (km) | 1.08 | | | |
| Average travel time to work - all mode (min) | | | | |
| Vehicle Ownership | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|------|-----------------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Number of vehicle (car) | | 571453 | 1998 | Bucharest, Whole Ilfov | 498393 | 1995 | | |
| Vehicle ownership (car/000) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger car (car) | | 429,682 | 1998 | Bucharest, Whole Ilfov | 411,449 | 1998 | Study Area | 373,170 1995 Bucharest, Whole Ilfov |
| Passenger car ownership (car/000) | | | | | 191 | 1998 | Study Area | |
| Passenger car ownership (%/HH) | | 36.7 | 1998 | Study Area | | | | |
| Number of motorcycle (car) | | 31,504 | 1998 | Bucharest, Whole Ilfov | 26,123 | 1995 | Bucharest, Whole Ilfov | |
| Motorcycle ownership (car/000) | | | | | | | | |
| Motorcycle ownership (%/HH) | | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (demand) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passenger- PT | pax/day | 2.01 mil | 1997 | metro, trams, | 1.87 mil | 1993 | | 1.20 mil 1990 |
| | pax/year | 887.1 mil | 1997 | trolleys, buses | 854.9 mil | 1993 | | 683.2 mil 1990 |
| Number of passenger- metro | pax/day | 415,000 | 1997 | | 471,000 | 1993 | | 676,000 1990 |
| | pax/year | 151.3 mil | 1997 | | 172.0 mil | 1993 | | 246.8 mil 1990 |
| Number of passenger- tram | pax/day | 867,000 | 1997 | | 772,000 | 1993 | | 647,000 1990 |
| | pax/year | 316.4 mil | 1997 | | 281.9 mil | 1993 | | 236.1 mil 1990 |
| Daily passenger / vehicle | pax/bus/day | | | | | | | |
| Public Transport (supply) | | | | | | | | |
| Available mode of urban public transport | | Metro, tram, trolley bus, bus, maxitaxi | | | | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line (metro) | (line) | 3 metro lines | | 2 lines 建設中 | | | | |
| Number of urban railway line (metro) | (line) | 36 | | summer (38 for winter) | | | | |
| Length of urban railway (metro) | (km) | 55.9 | | | | | | |
| Length of urban railway (tram) | (km) | 305.6 | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | ピーク時4-5分間隔、それ以外は8-10分間隔で運行。 | | | | | | |
| Fare Structure | (Ksh) | | | | | | | |
| Antecedent (先例) | | | | | | | | |
| Freight Railway | | | | | | | | |
| Number of freight railway line | (line) | | | | | | | |
| Length of freight railway line | (km) | | | | | | | |
| Operation | - | | | | | | | |
| Bus Transport | | | | | | | | |
| Bus route length | (km) | 1391.4 | | RATBバス | | | | |
| Number of bus route | (line) | 122 | | RATBバス | | | | |
| Number of bus route with exclusive lane | (line) | | | | | | | |
| Length of bus route with exclusive lane | (km) | | | | | | | |
| Daily bus operation per vehicle (km/veh./day) | | | | | | | | |
| Daily minibus operation per vehicle (km/veh./day) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of bus fleet | (bus) | 5,470 | 1998 | registered | 5710 | 1995 | registered | |
| Fare Structure | (USD) | | | | | | | |
| Bus Operater | - | RATBが市内バス運行。地域間・都市間・国際バスは、民間バス会社が運行。 | | | | | | |
| Bus Management | - | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | | | | |
| Para Transit Services | - | Taxi | | | | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | | | | |
| Road length: International trunk road | km | | | | | | | |
| Road length: trunk road | km | 160 | | | | | | |
| Road length: total | km | 1,940 | | | | | | |
| Road area | km2 | 20.65 | | うち80%は舗装道路 | | | | |
| Road ratio | (%) | | | | | | | |
| Road ratio | (km/km2) | 8.5 | | to total city planning area | 6.48 | | paved road | |
| Urban expressway | km | 都市高速道路はない。都市間高速道路, Bucharest-Pitesti, 建設中(Bucharest-Constanta) | | | | | | |
| Road Network | | | | | | | | |
| Radial Road | - | 9本の主要幹線道路 | | | | | | |
| Ring Road | - | 2本の半環状道路(都心から3km・5km圏に位置)、外環状道路(主に貨物流) | | | | | | |
| Bridge | - | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Management | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Signal | (no.) | 240 | | うち、70%はフランス製 | | | | |
| Traffic Control | - | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control) | | | | | | | | |
| Parking Regulation | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | Truck Ban: 3.5トン以上の貨物車は、6時から20時まで、指定地域への進入禁止。 | | | | | | |
| Traffic Accident/ Safety | | | | | | | | |

| Urban Indicator | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Number of traffic accident (no.) | | | |
| Number of fatalities (pax) | | | |
| Number of fatalities per 100,000 | | | |
| Number of fatalities per vehicle x/1000 vehicles) | | | |

| Urban Indicator | | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Financing | | | |
| Annual investment in road sector | US\$ mil | Vehicle fuel tax、車両購入・所有に関する税（5種類）による収入の一部が、道路開発の特別会計として使われている。環境目的の特別会計は導入されていない。 | |
| Road Development Fund | - | | |
| Share to GRDP | (%) | | |
| Traffic Condition | | | |
| V/C Ratio | - | | |

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | |
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| Current Problems on Urban Transportation | | Transport Strategies |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Dominant Mode | | |
| Mixed Traffic | 通過交通と地区内交通の混在(特に、南北方向) | |
| | Tramcartと乗用車の混在による混雑。 | |
| Traffic Congestion | 終日平均走行速度、32.6km/時(内環状道路内27.6km/時、内環状道路外36.1km/時) 午後の平均走行速度、内環状道路内24.4km/時、内環状道路外32.3km/時。 | |
| Traffic Accident | | |
| Air pollution/ noise | | |

| Current Conditions and Problems of Each Sector | | Proposed Policies/ Projects | Quantity | Investment Cost | Period |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--------|
| Urban Structure/Land use | | | | | |
| Urban Structure | 職場と住宅地の距離の拡大(工場地帯と住宅地の一体開発の失敗) | 将来の都市開発の方向性に見合った都市構造の構築。 | | | |
| Urban Growth Management Coordination of Transport and Urban | 工業地帯の空洞化と、都心部への業務機能の集中、郊外住宅地の拡大による交通需要パターンの変化(以前は、都心部居住地から、周辺工業地帯への通勤パターン) 幹線道路沿いのスプロールの進展。 | Intensive multi-centered development pattern (multi functional central core, commercial sub center, international exchange center, industrial plat forms, free trade zone, international technology and information center, distribution business center) 新都市開発の支援のための公共交通整備。 | | | |
| Road Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Volume of Road Infrastructure | | | | | |
| Road Network | 不完全な放射環状道路ネットワーク | 放射環状道路構造の構築。環状道路補強に重点。公共交通促進のために、道路整備の抑制。 | Inner ring road: widening (1.56km), new construction (4.64km) | | |
| | 幹線道路の道路密度が低い(東西方向は1km間隔、南北方向は2-3km間隔) | 内環状道路、外環状道路のミッシングリンクの解消。 | Outer ring road: widening (74.29km) new construction (0.70km) | | |
| | 幹線道路の車線数が一定でない。地区ごとに道路整備された歴史。 | Central circulation road, middle inner ring road の整備 | middle ring road: widening (4.41km), new construction (10.88 km) | | |
| | 市中心部における、大型建設物による道路の分断。チャウセスク時代の遺産。 | 9本の放射幹線道路(都市中心や、国際高速道路ネットワーク(Autostrada)を結ぶ) | Widening of arterial roads: 7.12km | | |
| | | | Extension of arterial roads: 2.01km | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | |
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| | | | | Access road to Autostrada: new construction 14.62km | |
| | Bridge | | | | |
| | Road Hierarchy | | | | |

| Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
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| Pavement/Maintenance | 舗装の維持管理状況は、財源不足により十分ではない。幹線道路でも、陥没箇所やひび割れが見られる。 | | | | |
| | 大型車両の過積載が問題。警察による取り締まりができていない。 | | | | |
| Intersection | ほとんどの交差点は平面交差。立体交差は15か所(8か所は外環道路、7か所は、内環状道路と市中心部) | 交差点改良 | underpass: 1か所 widening & tram relocation: 2か所 grade separation 4か所 | | |
| | 交差点は、5-6差路のロータリータイプが多い。交通量の増加に対応できない。 | | | | |
| NMT Facilities | | 自転車施設は特に整備予定なし。 | | | |
| Pedestrian Facilities | | 歩行者施設の整備 | | | |
| Logistics | | Truck-terminal, distribution centerの整備 | | | |
| Public transportation | | | | | |
| Basic Strategy | metro, tram, trolleybus and bus (some express lines), supplemented by maxi-taxi and ordinary taxi | 既存の公共交通インフラの活用による、公共交通利用の促進を図る(乗換利便性の向上、サービスの改善)。将来手段分担率67.6%。 | | | |
| | | Multi-modal axis pattern: metroとTram両方を主要公共交通モードと位置付ける。全ての公共交通モードの連携による、一体的な公共交通ネットワークの構築。 | | | |
| | | 将来都市構造を誘導。公共交通サービス改善による都市センター整備のサポート | | | |
| Urban Railway | | | | | |
| Urban Railway Network | 各公共交通モード間の役割分担が不明瞭。交通需要に見合った効率的なネットワークになっていない。 | 公共交通放射軸として、Metro line M4, M5, M6の整備。 | M4 line: 3.1km M5 line: 5.6km (10 stations) M4 line 4.7km (4 stations) | | |
| | metroは、1970年代以降に整備。並行するトラムやバス路線の廃止。1970年代に計画された146.8kmのうち、56%のみ完成。残りの建設は、1989年以降動いていない。 | Tramネットワークも、Metroと同様に主要放射軸位置付け、環状路線も整備。Cross-center linkage | PTM 1,2,3,4,16: 5.07km | | |

| Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
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| | Tram, trolleyは、交通需要の低い地域にも運行。路線の重複も多い。 | Metro路線のない放射・環状軸への新規Tram路線の整備 | PTM 6,7,8,9,11 (along middle ring road): 11.33 km |
| | Tramは、中心部は通らず、郊外放射路線と内環状道路をつなぎ、郊外住宅地と、郊外工業団地を結ぶ。 | | PTM 13 (along inner ring road), PTM 15: 9.0km |
| | Trolleyは、短距離フィーダーバスを想定しているが、中心部を横切る長距離路線も多い。 | 新規トラムの整備 | |
| | 一部、Tram専用軌道あり。トラム軌道内への違反車両多数。 | 既存トラム路線のリハビリ Tram軌道の専有化。 | PTMR1, PRMR2 |
| Urban Railway Services | Tramバス停、乗降施設は基礎的なもののみ。 Tram truckの維持不足による、運行速度の低下 | Rolling stockの近代化 | |
| Railway Station | | | |
| Fare System | 社会福祉の視点からの低価格設定。 | | |
| | (Metro) Daily ticket for 2 trips = Lei 3,300 (1998年に、Lei 450から700%の値上げ)。他、回数券、定期券あり。 | | |
| | (Tram, Trolley, Bus) Single ticket = Lei 1,400 (summer) Lei 1,500 (winter) | | |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Operation | metroの乗客の減少。1990年と比較して、1997年は40%減。 operation lossは、政府による補助金。運営効率をあげるインセンティブの欠如 | New cost accounting システムの導入 | |
| | Fare evaderの存在。 料金の引き上げにより、財務状況は改善したが、料金収入は運営コストの38%程度。不足分は、中央政府による補助。 | | |
| | (Tram) 運賃収入は、運営コストの70%。料金未払いがなければ、95%はカバーできる。不足分は、市政府の補助。 | | |
| | (Trolley) 運賃収入は、運営コストの58%をカバー。 | | |
| Institution | tram, trolley, busは、市の管轄 (Dept. of Public Transport)、運営はRATB (民営化途中) | | |
| | Metroは、Ministry of Transportの管轄。運営は、Metrorex (1999年に民営化) | | |
| Intermodal Facilities | | | |

| Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
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| Intermodal Facilities | メトロと、他公共交通機関(トラム、トローリー、バス)間の接続は不十分。乗換施設、情報提供ともに不十分。 ターミナル(RATB乗換施設15か所、長距離バス用ターミナルAutogaras6か所)間の連携不足。 | 商業中心等へのinter-modal facilitiesの整備。 | | | |
| Fare System | 機関ごとに異なる料金設定。乗換により新たな運賃の発生。 | Multi-modal facilities: 長距離、都市バス、タクシー、メトロ間の連携。 | 5か所 | | |
| Bus | | Inter-modal point: 幹線軌道系公共交通とフィーダー公共交通の連携@Middle ring road | | | |
| Bus Route Network | バス専用レーンあり(4区間、計1950m) | 共通チケットシステムの導入((POM-1) | | | |
| | RATBバスの多くは、一部を除き、高密度に設定。路線長平均11.4km。 | Trolley bus: 中心部内の循環路線、既存インフラの活用、周辺部の不採算路線の廃止。 | 新規Trolley bus路線(PTL-1): 4.67km | | |
| Maxi taxi network | 12ルート、路線長3-15km。 | Bus: metroやTram駅へのアクセス改善 | 市内中心部の新規公共交通路線 | | |
| Bus Services | ピーク時は5分間隔で運行。 | リアルタイム情報の提供(バス、トラム) | | | |
| Bus Fleet | | | | | |
| Bus Stops | 1476か所のバス停。うち、trolleyと共通の252か所のみシェルターあり。 | バス停の改善(情報版、イルミネーション、歩行者用アクセス) | | | |
| Bus Depots | 8 Depots for RATB buses. | | | | |
| Bus Fare | Flat rate | | | | |
| Operation | 料金収入は、運営コストの26%のみ。 | | | | |
| Institutions | 地域間バスは、民間会社の運営。 | | | | |
| | Maxi taxi, 民間会社の運営。市政府(Dept. of the Public Transport and Traffic Safety)の管轄。 | | | | |
| Semi-public Transport | | | | | |
| Taxi | 13のタクシー会社。 タクシーStation75か所(1,800台) | | | | |
| Para Transit | | | | | |
| Operation of Paratransit | | | | | |

| Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
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| Traffic Management for Road Traffic | | | |
| Road Traffic Control | | | |
| Traffic Control System (交通管制) | | 特定区間へのSynchronizationの導入 | 11区間 |
| | | 中心部へのATCの導入。 公共交通優先信号の導入。 道路交通情報(混雑、駐車場)の提供 | |
| Traffic Signals | 信号Phaseは固定。30か所の主要交差点は24時間運営されているが、それ以外は、深夜(23:30-5:30)は黄色のみ点灯。 240か所の交差点に信号設置。さらに200か所の交差点で信号導入計画あり。 | 固定信号現示の改善。 | |
| Traffic Operation (one-way control, etc) | 都心部に一方通行が導入。特に、路上駐車が多い区間。 左折禁止は、ロータリー交差点以外の交通量が多い交差点にのみ導入。 | 200か所の信号導入予定個所のうち、68か所の交差点に優先的に導入予定。歩行者用信号の導入 | 200か所導入。うち、68か所へ優先的に導入 |
| Parking | | | |
| Capacity of Parking | 駐車場不足のため、路上駐車を禁止していない。歩道への駐車も、全体を占拠しない限り、合法。違法駐車も、Lei 15,000と低い。路上駐車による問題は深刻。 | 駐車特定エリア以外、路上駐車の禁止(都心部4.5km) 公共交通推進のため、駐車場容量の制限。都心部の既存の需要に見合うだけの駐車場整備。 フリンジエリアは、パークアンドライドの導入。 | Off-street Parking (5,000台), On-street parking (5,000台) |
| Parking Regulation Institution | | | |
| Traffic Demand Management | | | |
| Restriction on Traffic Demand | | | |
| Truck-ban | Truck Ban: 3.5トン以上の貨物車は、6時から20時まで、指定地域への進入禁止。侵入車へは課金 (Lei 50,000/日、Lei 500,000/月) | 改定案(7時から10時、17時から20時:課金システム、10時から17時:進入禁止) | |
| Restriction on car ownership | | | |
| Restriction on car use | | 自家用車使用抑制の導入が急務。 | |
| Modal Shift | | | |
| | | | |

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| Traffic Safety | | | | | |
| Driving Manner | 交通違反が多い。 | | | | |
| Traffic Enforcement | 交通警察による取り締まりが不十分。交通違反への罰金も低い(Lei 15,000 違法駐車) | | | | |
| Environment | | | | | |
| Air pollution | NO2, SO2による大気汚染は深刻でない。PMや、環境基準を超えることもある。市の中心部での値が高い。 | | | | |
| | ルーマニア全体の登録車両の76.3%(乗用車の77%、バスの80%)は、EURO2基準を満たしていない。 | | | | |
| Noise pollution | | | | | |
| Social Environment | | | | | |
| Low-income household | | | | | |
| Illegal Settlement | | | | | |
| Physically challenged people | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | |
| Policy Making / Planning | | | | | |
| Role sharing | | | | | |
| Coordination | 市政府と、中央省庁の連携不足。特に、運輸省との連携が問題。 | | | | |
| | 公共交通関連機関間の連携不足 | | | | |
| Institutional Capacity | | | | | |
| Planning capacity | 計画能力の不足。将来交通需要予測に基づかない計画の策定。 | | | | |
| | 総合的な公共交通計画の不足 | | | | |
| Financing | | | | | |
| Financial Sources for Transport Development | 財源不足による道路整備の遅れ。 | (車両保有ではなく)車両利用への課税。Surcharge on fuel tax | 現在:25% | 10-15%追加。 | |
| | | City Planning Tax(不動産税) | | | |
| Special account | Vehicle fuel tax, 車両購入・所有に関する税(5種類)による収入の一部が、道路開発の特別会計として使われている(1998年より)。環境目的の特別会計は導入されていない。 | 車両関連税の公共交通整備への利用。 | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | |
| Road Development Mechanism | | | | | |
| Private Participation | BOTスキームの検討はされているが、実現されていない | BOTスキーム、第三セクター方式の導入(駐車場建設事業) | | | |

| Master Plan Composition | | Bucuresti (Bucharest), Romania | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Master Plan Investment Composition | | Master Plan | | Short-term (-2003) | | Mid-term (2003-2008) | | Long-term (2008-2015) | | | |
| | | US\$ mil | % | US\$ mil | % | US\$ mil | % | US\$ mil | % | | |
| Road | Road improvement | 393.1 | 18.1% | 91 | 13.5% | 112 | 18.4% | 190 | 21.3% | | |
| | Street improvement | 54.8 | | 0 | | 13 | | 42 | | | |
| | Intersection improvement | 89.8 | | 24 | | 49 | | 17 | | | |
| | Street environment | 22.4 | | 12 | | 10 | | 0 | | | |
| | Freight terminal | 8.5 | | 0 | | 0 | | 9 | | | |
| | Sub-total | 568.6 | 26.1% | 127.2 | 18.9% | 184.1 | 30.2% | 257.2 | 28.8% | | |
| Public Transportation | Metro related | 618.3 | | 259 | | 168 | | 192 | 21.5% | | |
| | Tram related | 782.0 | | 202 | | 188 | | 392 | 44.0% | | |
| | Trolley related | 2.0 | | 0 | | 1 | | 2 | | | |
| | Piata improvement | 75.7 | | 44 | | 18 | | 14 | | | |
| | Ticketing system | 19.6 | | 13 | | 7 | | 0 | | | |
| | Sub-total | 1,497.6 | 68.9% | 518.0 | 76.9% | 380.8 | 62.5% | 598.8 | 67.1% | | |
| Traffic Management and S | Parking | 76.9 | | 20 | | 27 | | 30 | | | |
| | Traffic control | 31.5 | | 9 | | 17 | | 6 | | | |
| | Sub-total | 108.4 | 5.0% | 28.5 | 4.2% | 43.9 | 7.2% | 36.0 | 4.0% | | |
| Traffic Institutions | | 0.0% | | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | | | |
| Total | 2,174.6 | | 673.7 | | 608.8 | | 892.0 | | | | |

付録 B: 都市データプロフィール

| Region | City | Country | Current Conditions | | | Master Plan / Surveyed Year | | | | | Master Plan / Surveyed Year | | | | | Master Plan / Surveyed Year | | | | | Urban Railway | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | Population | Pop Density | GDP per | Population | Population Density | GDP per | GDP | Modal Share | | | Vehicle Ownership | | MP investment composition | | | | | Metro | BRT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Public | Semi-public | Private | Public+emipubli | car/000 | Note | Road | Public Transport | Traffic Management | Others | | | total | (total cost) US\$ mil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 EA&SEA | 浙江省杭州市 | China | 5,305,000 | 3,860,094 | 8,000 | 1,963 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2006 | | | | | | |
| 2 EA&SEA | 重慶市 | China | 5,460,000 | 9,401,170 | 7,400 | 1,963 | 2,861,105 | 2,861,105 | 1985 | 2,252 | 2,252 | 1985 | 311 | 304,462,398,314 | 1986 | 87.9 | 2.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2005 | 2008 | | | | | |
| 3 EA&SEA | 大连市 | China | 3,255,000 | 3,305,864 | 4,500 | 1,963 | 2,486,700 | 2,310,511 | 1995 | 3,035 | 3,035 | 1995 | 600 | 714,868,564,579 | 1994 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 47.2 | 23.6 | 100 | 29.2 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 2003 | 2008 | | | | | |
| 4 EA&SEA | 四川省成都市 | China | 4,785,000 | 4,960,893 | 8,200 | 1,963 | 3,068,000 | 3,919,306 | 2000 | 5,240 | 5,240 | 2000 | 949 | 1,198,480,321,713 | 2000 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 67.1 | 100 | 21.5 | 48.3 | - | - | - | - | 2010 | | | | | | |
| 5 EA&SEA | ウランバートル | Mongolia | 885,000 | 965,961 | 3,700 | 738 | 1,031,000 | 872,935 | 2005 | 219 | 219 | 2005 | 684 | 1,784,131,827 | 2007 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 37.4 | - | 100 | 62.6 | 69.4 | - | - | - | - | 2010 | | | | | | |
| 6 EA&SEA | ジャカルタ | Indonesia | 22,000,000 | 9,210,211 | 8,500 | 1,083 | 9,161,000 | 8,321,877 | 1995 | 3,539 | 3,539 | 1995 | 827 | 159,382,807,843 | 1995 | 44.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2004 | | | | |
| 7 EA&SEA | ジャカルタ | Indonesia | 22,000,000 | 9,210,211 | 8,500 | 1,083 | 20,964,000 | 8,389,668 | 2000 | 12,756 | 12,756 | 2000 | 800 | 165,021,047,883 | 2000 | 54.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2004 | | | | |
| 8 EA&SEA | ジャカルタ | Indonesia | 22,000,000 | 9,210,211 | 8,500 | 1,083 | 21,568,000 | 8,389,668 | 2000 | 8,445 | 8,445 | 2000 | 844 | 165,021,047,883 | 2002 | 51.4 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 100 | 61.5 | 80 | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2004 | | | | |
| 9 EA&SEA | スラバヤ | Indonesia | 2,885,000 | 2,508,768 | 7,300 | 1,083 | 2,017,527 | 2,008,335 | 1980 | 6915 | 1980、推計 | 1980 | 417 | 64,316,544,732 | 1982 | 27.4 | 13.4 | - | 12.2 | 46.9 | 100 | 40.8 | 20.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2004 | | | | |
| 10 EA&SEA | スラバヤ | Indonesia | 2,885,000 | 2,508,768 | 7,300 | 1,083 | 2,473,272 | 2,544,208 | 1995 | 8477 | 1995、推計 | 1995 | 878 | 171,564,095,221 | 1996 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 41.9 | 100 | 43.3 | 54.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2004 | | | | |
| 11 EA&SEA | メダン | Indonesia | 2,340,000 | 2,131,060 | 8,800 | 1,083 | 1,180,378 | 1,340,388 | 1990 | 4,451 | 1979 | 1990 | 372 | 54,101,010,733 | 1979 | 26.7 | 15.8 | - | 17.7 | 39.8 | 100 | 42.5 | 20.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2004 | | | | |
| 12 EA&SEA | ウジェンバンダン | Indonesia | 1,405,000 | 1,294,366 | 8,100 | 1,083 | 778,593 | 815,803 | 1986 | 4,610 | 1986 | 1986 | 534 | 91,797,205,694 | 1988 | 29.9 | 10.6 | - | 18.3 | 41.2 | 100 | 40.5 | 15.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2004 | | | |
| 13 EA&SEA | バンコク | Thailand | 8,250,000 | 6,976,471 | 3,600 | 2,645 | - | 3,842,023 | 1975 | 1,983 | 1975 | 1975 | 690 | 30,484,951,794 | 1977 | 25.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1999 | 2010 | | | |
| 14 EA&SEA | バンコク | Thailand | 8,250,000 | 6,976,471 | 3,600 | 2,645 | 6,357,000 | 5,888,378 | 1990 | 3,876 | 3,876 | 1990 | 1,277 | 71,387,848,950 | 1989 | 38.8 | 9.9 | 32.7 | 18.6 | 100 | 48.7 | 62.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1999 | 2010 | | | | |
| 15 EA&SEA | バンコク | Thailand | 8,250,000 | 6,976,471 | 3,600 | 2,645 | 6,685,000 | 6,105,932 | 1995 | 2,917 | 2,917 | 1995 | 1,995 | 120,005,093,588 | 1995 | 47.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1999 | 2010 | | | | |
| 16 EA&SEA | マニラ | Philippines | 20,795,000 | 11,628,288 | 14,100 | 1,225 | 3,995,879 | 3,534,309 | 1970 | 5,714 | 1970 | 1970 | 750 | 28,227,751,592 | 1971 | 56.3 | - | 6.2 | 37.5 | - | 100 | 62.5 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1984 | | | | |
| 17 EA&SEA | マニラ | Philippines | 20,795,000 | 11,628,288 | 14,100 | 1,225 | 19,996 | 14,368,000 | Study Area | 15,800 | 1995 | 1995 | 927 | 66,250,339,726 | 1996 | 56.3 | 13.4 | 8.7 | 20.9 | 0.7 | 100 | 78.4 | 59 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1984 | | | | |
| 18 EA&SEA | マニラ | Philippines | 20,795,000 | 11,628,288 | 14,100 | 1,225 | 20,795,000 | 11,628,288 | 14,100 | 1,225 | 1995 | 1995 | 75.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1984 | | | | | |
| 19 EA&SEA | ダバオ | Philippines | 1,335,000 | 1,518,730 | 10,000 | 1,225 | 560,000 | 613,753 | 1980 | 230 | 230 | 1980 | 966 | 45,245,810,974 | 1979 | 58.9 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 27.4 | 3.0 | 100 | 69.2 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1984 | | | | |
| 20 EA&SEA | ハイノイ | Viet Nam | 2,355,000 | 2,814,417 | 8,200 | 647 | 2,292,225 | 1,343,719 | 1995 | 3,915 | 3,915 | 1995 | 305 | 22,276,482,694 | 1995 | 2.0 | - | - | 1.1 | 96.9 | 100 | 2.0 | 11.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 21 EA&SEA | ハイノイ | Viet Nam | 2,355,000 | 2,814,417 | 8,200 | 647 | 3,183,000 | 2,143,850 | 2005 | 3,456 | Hanoi | 2005 | 539 | 44,789,045,610 | 2005 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 86.7 | 100 | 9.7 | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 22 EA&SEA | ホーチミン | Viet Nam | 7,785,000 | 6,167,090 | 9,100 | 647 | 1996 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | | |
| 23 EA&SEA | ホーチミン | Viet Nam | 7,785,000 | 6,167,090 | 9,100 | 647 | 2002 | 5,285,000 | HCMC | 2,461 | 2002 | 2002 | 448 | 35,681,076,633 | 2002 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 91.5 | 100 | 3.0 | 12.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | | |
| 24 EA&SEA | クアラルンプール | Malaysia | 5,835,000 | 1,519,166 | 2,600 | 5,155 | 1985 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | | |
| 25 EA&SEA | クアラルンプール | Malaysia | 5,835,000 | 1,519,166 | 2,600 | 5,155 | 5,835,000 | 1,519,166 | 1995 | 1,682 | 1995 | 1995 | 3,604 | 74,220,829,683 | 1995 | 9.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 26 EA&SEA | クアラルンプール | Malaysia | 5,835,000 | 1,519,166 | 2,600 | 5,155 | 1997 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 27 EA&SEA | ジョホールバル | Malaysia | 860,000 | 998,783 | 1,500 | 5,155 | 1981 | 458,900 | 247,134 | 1980 | 185 | 1980 | 2,003 | 28,248,670,150 | 1981 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 56.6 | 23.7 | 100 | 9.4 | 7.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 28 EA&SEA | クランバレー | Malaysia | 1,335,000 | 1,518,730 | 10,000 | 5,155 | 1985 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 29 EA&SEA | クランバレー | Malaysia | 1,335,000 | 1,518,730 | 10,000 | 5,155 | 1985 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | |
| 30 EA&SEA | ラオス | Lao People's Republic | 575,000 | 831,472 | 9,700 | 475 | 2007 | 422,400 | 701,902 | 2005 | 1,110 | 2005 | 450 | 2,740,481,547 | 2005 | 34.7 | 1.2 | 2.5 | - | 13.7 | 82.5 | 100 | 3.7 | 14.9 | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | | |
| 31 EA&SEA | プnomペン | Cambodia | 1,560,000 | 1,562,498 | 8,600 | 512 | 2000 | 1,152,000 | Study Area | 1,159,502 | 2000 | 2,980 | Phnom Penh | 6,382 | 2000 | 0.0 | 18.4 | - | 11.4 | 70.2 | 100 | 18.4 | 41.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2005 | | | |
| 32 SA&CA | カルカッタ | India | 15,535,000 | 15,552,080 | 16,300 | 724 | 2008 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2005 | | |
| 33 SA&CA | カルカッタ | India | 15,535,000 | 15,552,080 | 16,300 | 724 | 2008 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2005 | |
| 34 SA&CA | ダッカ | Bangladesh | 10,135,000 | 14,648,354 | 40,100 | 462 | 2009 | 14,514,000 | Study Area | 14,648,354 | 2010 | 44,000 | Dhaka | 40,100 | 2010 | 462 | 73,953,436,159 | 2008 | 38.1 | 48.0 | - | 6.0 | 8.0 | 100 | 86.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 計画 | 2005 |
| 35 EA&SEA | ソウル | Republic of Korea | 19,910,000 | 9,772,717 | 10,100 | 15,447 | UITP | 20,576,272 | 10,256,483 | 1995 | 10,438 | 1995 | 9,548 | 430,546,185,885 | 1995 | 42.4 | - | - | 57.5 | 0.0 | 100 | 42.4 | 160.14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | |
| 36 EA&SEA | シンガポール | Singapore | 4,635,000 | 4,836,691 | 9,600 | 27,991 | 1988 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | |
| 37 EA&SEA | シンガポール | Singapore | 4,635,000 | 4,836,691 | 9,600 | 27,991 | UITP | 2,986,500 | 3,480,175 | 1995 | 6,186 | 1995 | 19,359 | 68,229,552,518 | 1995 | 62.9 | 2.6 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 100 | 79.5 | 116.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | | |
| 38 SA&CA | コロンボ | Sri Lanka | 2,080,000 | 2,080,000 | 9,200 | 1,199 | 1983 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | |
| 39 SA&CA | コロンボ | Sri Lanka | 2,080,000 | 2,080,000 | 9,200 | 1,199 | 1995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | 2005 | |
| 40 SA&CA | カトマンズ | Nepal | 1,280,000 | 1,037,073 | 17,900 | 256 | 1991 | 1,063,000 | Katmandu Valley | 397,973 | 1990 | 1,660 | Katmandu Valley | 6,869 | 1990 | 183 | 3,590,929,275 | 1991 | 45.8 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 33.9 | 100 | 58.0 | 16.9 | - | - | - | - | - | 建設中 | | |

付録 C: JICA 都市交通マスタープランにおける都市交通戦略の策定状況

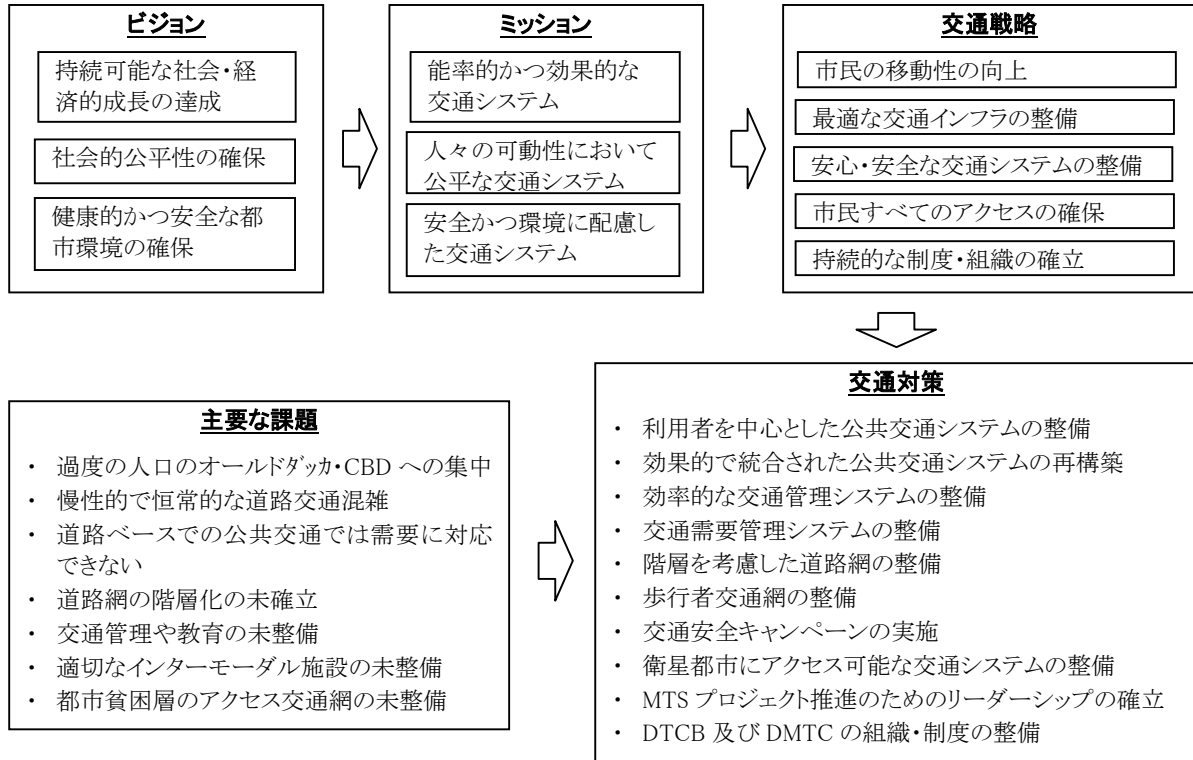
付録C：JICA 都市交通マスタープランにおける都市交通戦略の策定状況

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1. バングラデッシュ国ダッカ都市交通網整備事業準備調査, 2010

抽出された都市交通問題に対し、ビジョンの設定と、そのビジョンを実現するための政策介入(ミッション)と戦略を提案している。特に、軌道系大量輸送機関に重点を置いた戦略を構築している。

図 1.1 提案された都市交通ビジョン、戦略、及び交通対策



出典:ダッカ都市交通網整備事業準備調査, JICA, 2010 (和文要約 16 ページ)

2. マラウイ国リロングウェ市都市計画マスタープラン調査, 2010

本調査は、都市計画マスタープラン調査として実施されており、都市計画として提案された都市構造 (cluster shaped development) をベースに、社会経済状況、土地利用計画等の前提条件を整理したうえで、都市交通開発の目標と、それに向けた開発アプローチを設定している。これらの開発アプローチを受けて、セクターごとの開発戦略が掲げられているが、その戦略は必ずしも明確に示されたものではない。

表 2.1 都市交通開発目標とアプローチ

| Objective | Approach | Description |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Equal accessibility for all citizens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the entire city with adequate passenger transport service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of public transport services to areas where such services are currently poor Provision of public subsidy to minibuses operators or establishment of public bus companies in order to realize the affordable fare for commuters |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve transport services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the large buses for trunk routes and minibuses for feeder routes Improvement of the minibus terminals |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access roads for all communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially in the southern and western parts of the city |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop road network for smooth access within the City | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elimination of missing links Increase of road capacity |

| Objective | Approach | Description |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Safe and convenient transport system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alleviate traffic accidents Improve security on roads and streets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of traffic signal and guardrail in the busy areas Installation of paved cycle roads |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage and control traffic flow under good condition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of traffic signal system |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safe and comfortable pedestrian ways | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of paved pedestrian ways with green network |
| Compliance with economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of accessibility to air transport services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of connectivity from the airport to Lake Malawi for promoting tourism development, and for commercial development surrounding the airport |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to Nacala corridor development as the international axis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute further development of trucking industry around Nacala international corridor |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support industrial development through transport cost reduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to freight transport services with respect to a more efficient transportation cost |
| Sound and managed urban growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect the new urban area with adequate transport system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of road capacity and public transport capacity |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sufficient road network to meet the demand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road development in areas where transportation is expected to increase |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate efficient urban structure by hierarchical road network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of efficient road network |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide transport terminal for smooth transfer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of bus and minibus terminals including dispersed allocation of such terminals |
| Sustainable quality of life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve deteriorated roads and streets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of unpaved roads Conducting proper maintenance and rehabilitation activities |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alleviate traffic congestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase road capacity and improvement of intersection with traffic signal |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce vehicle emission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of public transport system Reduction of public transport fare |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of transport based on cycling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of paved cycle roads |

出典：マラウイ国リロングウェ市都市計画マスタープラン調査, JICA, 2010 (Final Report, 6-3ページ)

3. モンゴル国ウランバートル市都市計画マスタープラン・都市開発プログラム策定調査, 2009

本調査は、都市計画マスタープラン調査として実施され、ウランバートル市の都市システムの重要な要素の一つとして位置付け、その役割やインパクトを以下のように整理している。

- 交通は都市の空間構造を規定し、長期的な持続可能性に影響を与える。
- 土地利用や都市開発に影響する
- 利便性、安全性、快適性の面で、住環境に影響する
- 大気、騒音、エネルギー使用との関連で、都市レベルやグローバルな環境に影響する
- 大規模な投資が必要になるため、市の財政に影響する。
- 交通が与える影響は、貧困層や社会から取り残された人々へより深刻となる。

これらを踏まえたうえで、以下の 5 つの都市交通開発目標を設定し、それを達成するための開発戦略を提案している。

- (i) 戦略的なインフラ整備とその適切な運営により 持続可能な都市成長の基盤を成す。
- (ii) 包括的な開発によって、競争力のある経済成長と投資を促進する。
- (iii) 貧困層や身体障害者を含んだ全ての人に、高水準な公共交通、バリアフリーが確保されたイ

ンフラ、セイフティネットを通じたモビリティ、アクセシビリティ、安全性を確保する。

- (iv) 物理的な方策や組織面の改善を通じて、環境への悪影響を低減し、省エネを図る
- (v) 都市開発における交通の役割に対する人々の認識を高め、受益者負担の原則を広める。

表 3.1 都市交通開発戦略と計画の方向性

| Strategy | Planning Direction |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish competitive public transportation system to promote public transportation based urban development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a hierarchical public transportation system comprising LRT/BRT as the core system and where buses, minibuses and taxis are effectively integrated. • Integrate mass-transit system (LRT/BRT) with urban development at and around terminals/stations as well as in its influence areas • Practice strategic implementation methods for improved cost recovery and in resettlement through phased development, land readjustment, urban renewal, among others |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage car use effectively | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve roadworthiness and emissions of vehicles through improved vehicle registration/inspection as well as pricing on vehicle ownership • Control use of cars to avoid congestion through pricing for parking and traffic control, especially in the city center and congested locations • Provide adequate space/facilities for cars and vehicles in strategic locations |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain high-quality transportation infrastructure especially roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately improve road maintenance and rehabilitate existing network, including removal of bottlenecks and construction of missing links • Strengthen the hierarchy of road network comprising primary, secondary, and tertiary roads • Develop/improve community roads |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop effective interface between regional and urban transportation, including road, rail, and air transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated inter-city and urban transportation network and services as well as intermodal functions among road, rail, and air transportation but segregate inter-city and urban traffic in urban areas • Develop/relocate inter-city goods distribution/ logistics facilities in/to strategic location of the above integrated transportation system |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance transportation environment and disaster preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road space and facilities to provide safe, pleasant and barrier-free environment for pedestrians, including the physically challenged, and non-motorized transportation • Enhance traffic safety for all road users throughout the year by way of expanding education and campaign on traffic safety, strengthening enforcement, and improving safety facilities/equipment |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate institutional arrangements to support improved urban transportation development and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish improved mechanism to better develop roads including land acquisition, while minimizing negative impacts such as involuntary resettlement and excessively high compensation costs • Develop sustainable funding mechanism for roads development and maintenance, including increase in road user charges, among others • Strengthen capacities in transportation planning and management through expanded trainings and improvement of related universities |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social awareness of urban transportation problems and issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop practical rules and regulations • Expand traffic education and campaigns on transportation problems and issues • Develop indicators and monitoring system on urban transportation problems |

出典：モンゴル国ウランバートル市都市計画マスタープラン・都市開発プログラム策定調査，JICA，2009（Vol.2，Main Text，7-4 ページ）

4. ザンビア国ルサカ市総合都市開発計画調査, 2009

都市交通ネットワークを、経済・産業投資を呼び込むためと、秩序ある都市域の整備のための基本的なインフラとして位置付け、その開発目標を、幹線道路や公共交通整備を通じて、特に、低所得者層のために、雇用機会やその他の都市活動へのスムーズなアクセスを確保する事としている。

提案する交通マスタープランを”Challenges”, “Objectives”, “Programs”, “Projects” から構成するものとし、”Challenges”を「明確なターゲットとして将来目標を示すもの」、”Objective”を「この Challenge を達成するための手段や目標の一つ」とし、Program と Project は具体的なアクションと位置付けている。

表 4.1 都市交通サブプログラムにおける Challenge と Objective

| Challenge | Objective |
|----------------|---|
| 全ての市民へのアクセスの確保 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 市全域への旅客交通サービスの確保 バスサービスの改善 全てのコミュニティへのアクセス道路の整備 アクセスのよい市内道路ネットワークの整備 |
| 安全で快適な交通システム | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交通事故の低減 道路や街路におけるセキュリティの向上 交通流管理の改善 安全で快適な歩行者ルートの確保 |
| 持続可能な経済開発 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 新規工業地域へのアクセスの確保 都市間交通における南北コリドー整備 競争力のある貨物交通システム整備 競争力のある航空交通サービス整備 |
| 秩序だった都市成長 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 優良交通システムによる新市街地への接続 需要に見合った十分な交通システムの整備 適切な都市構造のための階層道路ネットワーク整備 乗換利便性向上に向けたターミナル整備 |
| 生活の質の向上 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 老朽化した道路や街路の改善 交通混雑の解消 非動力交通の推進 車両排気ガスの低減 |

出典: ザンビア国ルサカ市総合都市開発計画調査, JICA, 2009 (Vol2, 1-17)

この Challenge と Objective を受けた開発戦略として、短期・中期・長期とそれぞれ開発段階ごとに設定し、そのために必要なアプローチを提案している。具体的には、短期的には、経済強化による持続可能な都市成長を確保することを優先し、道路整備を重点とすることとしている。その次の段階の目標として、特に低所得者に対する雇用機会や都市活動へのアクセスの確保を掲げ、幹線道路整備と公共交通整備のためのプログラム・プロジェクトを行うこととしている。さらに、その次の段階で、拡大する需要に対応するためのインフラ整備と、交通安全とセキュリティの確保、長期的には、モビリティとアクセシビリティの向上に向けた適切な道路システムの構築を目指すこととしている。以上のように、本マスタープランは、Challenge と Objective を開発段階ごとに優先順位づけを行い、それに合わせたうえでのプログラムとプロジェクトを構成する戦略を組み立てている。

5. Dar es Salaam Transport Policy and System Development Master Plan, 2008

国家交通政策とタンザニア開発ビジョン-2025 の目的を合わせたうえで、持続可能性な交通システムと貧困削減を二つの柱にした交通ビジョン 2030 (Transport Vision- 2030) を提案している。持続可能な都市交通と貧困削減を実現するために必要な条件として、“Single management system”, “affordable in the long term”, “accessible for all”, “efficient and effective” を挙げており、さらに、それぞれをいくつかの主要目標へと細分化している。

また、都市交通マスタープランにおいて考慮すべき external integration として、都市計画との連携を掲げており、BRT をはじめとする主要交通インフラ整備と都市計画との連携による“コンパクトコリドーコンセプト”をかかげている。

さらに、これらの開発目標の前提として、a World City and a Regional Gateway to connect (central and eastern) Africa with fast growing countries in Asia というビジョンを掲げている。一方で、これらの Vision、目標等と、提案されている各セクターのプロジェクト群との関連性は十分には示されていない。

表 5.1 Transport Vision- 2030 の主要目標

| Integrated Transport System for Dar es Sallam | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Sustainability | | Poverty reduction | |
| Single management system | Affordable in the long term | Accessible for all | Efficient and effective |
| Dar es Salaam Urban Transport Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management Maintenance programs Private sector participations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport City coverage Fare structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated services Integrated networks Environmental concerns |

出典: Dar es Salaam Transport Policy and System Development Master Plan, JICA, 2009 (p.2-11)

6. シリア国ダマスカス首都圏総合都市計画策定調査, 2008

本調査は、総合都市計画として、周辺部への新都心開発によるダマスカス都心部の混雑の解消、一極集中型から多極集中型への転換を、将来社会経済フレーム及び都市構造フレームとして位置付けている。この都市構造フレームを受けて、これらを実現するために必要となる都市交通計画の提案が行われている。具体的には、外郭環状道路による周辺部の新都心間の交通流の改善と通過交通の排除により、都心部への過度の交通集中の解消が大きな交通コンセプトとして提示されている。より具体的な交通計画コンセプトは下記である。

- 新都心整備を推進し、都心部の混雑を解消するための、新都市中心間のスムーズな交通流の確保。
- 都心部への通過交通解消のためのバイパス機能の向上
- 効率的な公共交通の整備と、それによる自家用車からの手段転換の推進
- 幹線道路の重点セクションにおける道路容量の改善
- 外環道路への地下ファイバーケーブルの設置
- 交通混雑の解消、効率的な公共交通整備、駐車場・ターミナル等の整備による都心内交通のサービス水準の改善

本調査は総合都市総合計画であるため、都市交通についての提案は、将来社会経済フレームや都市構造を受けた形での交通ネットワークが大半を占めている。そのため、道路や公共交通を包括した総合的・具体的な交通戦略は提示されていない。

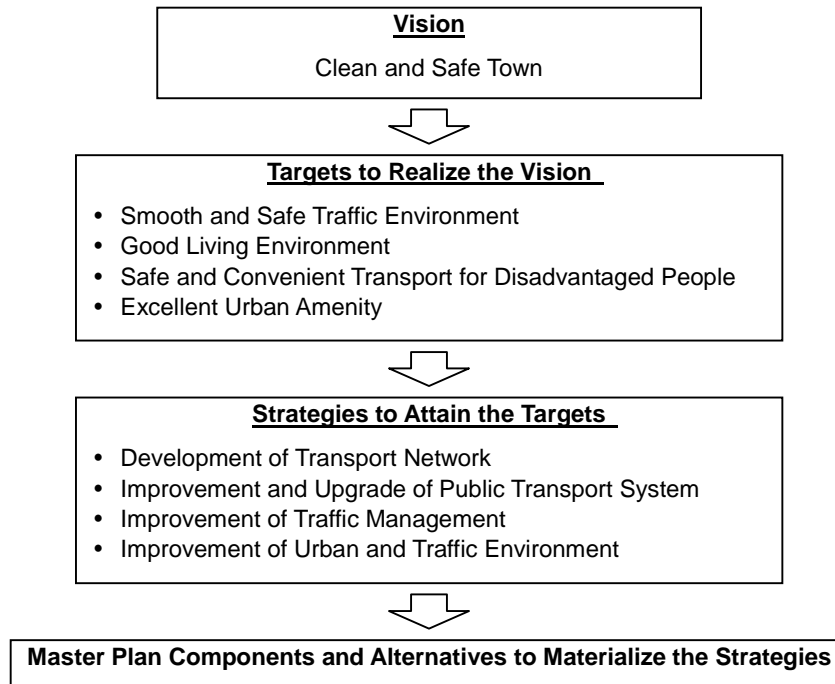
7. ラオス国ヴィエンチャン特別市総合都市交通計画調査, 2008

本調査では、まず、望ましい都市開発シナリオを実現するための基本的な計画方針を、(1)適切な都市開発、(2)適切な都市交通システム、(3)良好な都市環境と観光資産を併せ持つ歴史的/文化的都

市、(4)郊外部における開発ポテンシャルのある近代的な都市という視点から設定し、都市中心部と郊外部それぞれにおいて交通開発戦略を打ち出している。

また、都市交通計画の目的を、ビエンチャン特別市のビジョンを実現するための社会経済活動を支える交通システムを構築することとし、それを達成するための目標と戦略を構築している。目標としては、ラオスの環境的持続可能な交通に関する国家戦略とアクションプランに沿ったものが設定されている。

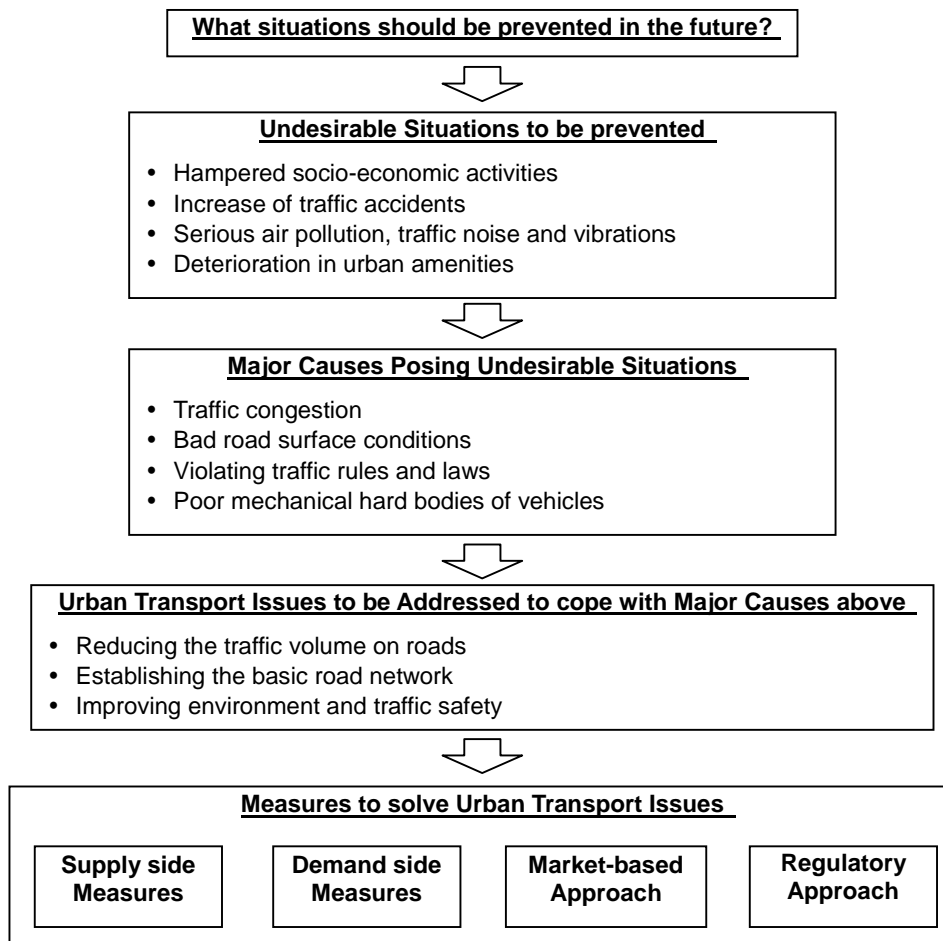
図 7.1 都市交通計画策定基本方針



出典:ラオス国ヴィエンチャン特別市総合都市交通計画調査, JICA. 2008 (Main Report, page16-13)

さらに、マスタープランを構築する段階では Preventive (予防的)Approach を取っており、将来予想される問題と、その原因を特定した上で、対処すべき都市交通の課題を特定している。この特定された課題を解決するために必要な施策として、供給サイドの施策(Increasing carrying capacity)、需要サイドの施策(Rectifying vehicle users' behaviour)、市場に基づいたアプローチ(Voluntary market forces)、規制的手法(Compulsory administrative regulation) について検討を行っている。

図 7.2 都市交通マスタープラン策定における予防的アプローチ



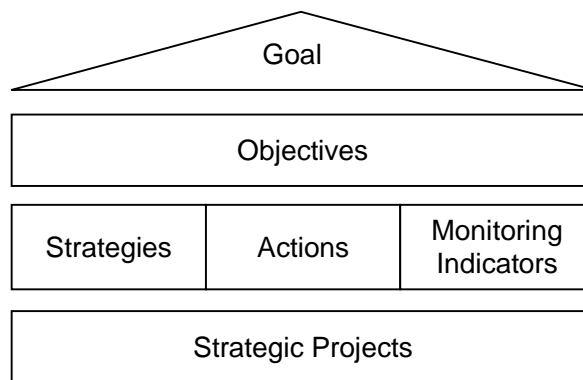
出典：ラオス国ヴィエンチャン特別市総合都市交通計画調査, JICA. 2008 (Main Report, page16-13)

都市交通戦略として、都市計画ビジョンから組み立てられた計画方針、都市交通計画の策定方針、さらには、マスタープラン構築のための方針と、色々な角度から交通戦略が検討されている。マスタープランの各要素は、3番目のマスタープラン構築のための交通戦略から組み立てられているが、その前段階で打ち出されたビジョンや戦略との関連性が記述されていない。

8. ベトナム国ハノイ市総合都市開発計画調査(HAIDEP), 2007

本調査では、将来交通需要推計に基づき、将来めざすべき公共交通手段分担率を設定しており、それを受けて、「持続可能な都市開発を推進するための競争力のある交通システムの構築」という Goal と、「公共交通主導型の都市と社会を構築する」「公平で安全なモビリティとアクセシビリティの確保」「効率的で効果的な交通の実現」をいう 3 つの Objectives を掲げている。この Goal と Objectives を達成するために掲げられた 7 つの交通戦略と、そのために取るべきアクションが提案されている。本調査は、都市全体を包括した総合都市開発計画調査であるため、交通セクターの戦略としても、都市セクターとの連携を重視したもの、地域開発を連動したものが多くなっている。

図 8.1 提案された都市交通戦略体系



出典: HAIDEP, JICA. 2007

表 8.1 提案された都市交通戦略とアクション

| 戦略 | アクション | モニタリング指標 |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| D1 総合都市交通政策の構築 | D11 持続的な都市交通を実現するための、私的交通の管理を含めた効果的な手段分担政策を構築する。 D12 都市交通と地域交通ネットワークサービスの効果的な連携のための明確な戦略を構築する。 D13 交通政策・プロジェクトの優先付けのための合理的・透明性のあるフレームワークを構築する。 D14 関係するセクターや機関の間の効果的・実効的な連携メカニズムを構築する。 D15 民間セクターの参画の促進など、持続的な財源確保メカニズムを構築する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 政府による総合政策文書の発行 ● 関係省庁や局が共有する標準化されたプロジェクト管理情報システム ● 各アクションのロードマップ及び進捗状況 |
| D2 都市交通課題に対する市民の意識や理解の向上 | D21 人々の心や意識に訴えるような、交通教育、キャンペーンや情報公開を促進する。 D22 コミュニティや交通利用者を巻き込んだ、様々な社会実験を実施する。 D23 都市交通問題に関する調査・研究を強化する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 道路利用者のマナー向上 ● 人々の反応 ● 事業/アクションの進捗状況 |
| D3 大量公共交通機関主導型都市開発の促進 | D31 大量公共交通機関を、都市成長戦略、土地利用、都市開発と十分に連携した上で開発する。 D32 交通マスタープランを、法定の都市・地域マスタープランと統合する。 D33 公共交通主導型開発 (TOD) のための効果的な制度フレーム及び現実的な開発手法を構築する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 必要な制度整備状況 ● 交通計画と都市/地域計画連携の具体的な状況 ● 関係者間における戦略の共有・理解 |
| D4 魅力的な公共交通システムの拡大 | D41 都市の公共交通のバックボーンとして、UMRT ネットワークを開発する。 D42 都市全体に公共交通サービスを提供するために、UMRT と連携したバスシステムやサービスを強化・拡大する。 D43 タクシー、セオム、シクロ、水運、スクールバス、カンパニーバス等を含んだ、補完的な公共交通サービスを構築する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 公共交通利用者数 ● バスサービスの普及エリア ● 利用者の満足度 |
| D5 効果的な交通管理の強化 | D51 交通の安全、快適性、効率性の改善を目的とした、交通流制御・管理を強化する。 D52 住民の意識向上 (D2) と並行した、取締りの強化を行う。 D53 実効的な駐車場政策を構築する。 D54 段階的な TDM 政策を導入する。 D55 効果的な交通管理のための、IT の導入を促進する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 道路使用者のマナーの向上 ● 交通事故数 ● 道路使用者の満足度 ● 関連収入 ● 道路渋滞 |
| D6 交通空間・環境の総合的な開発 | D61 交通空間や環境の総合的な開発の共有コンセプトを構築する。 D62 交通コリドーの総合的な管理・改善を強化する。 D63 CBD における交通流や交通関連イシューの総合的な管理を促進する。 D64 歩行者や自転車利用者への適切な交通環境を供給する。 D65 ディストリクト/コミュニティレベルでの適切な交通サービス・環境を都市・農村部で提供する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 舗装、ガードレール、街灯が整備された歩道延長・面積 ● 道路利用者やコミュニティの反応 |
| D7 交通セクターの行政・管理能力の強化 | D71 データベース構築、計画ツールや人的資源など、計画・プロジェクト作成能力を強化する。 D72 インフラ開発のための円滑な用地獲得のための代替手法を構築する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● データベースや計画ツールの利用可能性 |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| | D73 民間セクターやコミュニティの参画を促進する。 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 適格な交通計画者・エンジニアの数 • 土地取得・補償費用 • 民間セクター参画の程度 |
|--|----------------------------|--|

出典: HAIDEP, JICA. 2007

9. スリランカ国大コロンボ圏都市交通開発計画調査, 2006

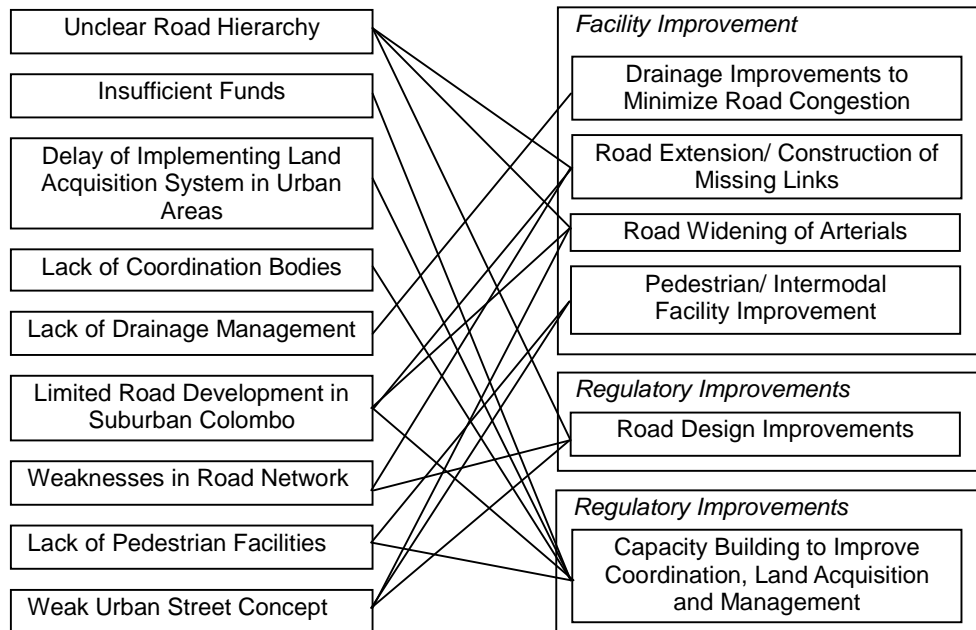
現状の課題分析から整理された基本的な課題と各セクターごとの優先的な課題を整理し、都市交通の基本目標を「公共交通改善を進め、自動車依存の都市システムから脱却を図ること」と設定している。さらに、それを実現するための政策目標として、5 項目を設定している。一方で、各セクター計画は、セクターごとの優先課題をベースに改善施策を特定し、それに基づいてプロジェクトのロングリストが作成されている。各セクターの優先課題と、都市交通全体の基本的な課題、あるいは、各セクターの改善施策と、都市交通全体の政策目標との関係は、必ずしも明記されていない。

表 9.1 都市交通の課題と政策フレームワーク

| | |
|--------|--|
| 基本的な課題 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 急激な都市化 • 所得上昇と自動車保有の増加 • 不完全な道路網 • 不十分な交通管理方策 • サービスレベルの低い公共交通 • 政策調整能力の貧弱さ |
| 目標 | 公共交通改善を進め、自動車依存の都市システムから脱却を図ること |
| 政策目標 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 政策調整能力の改善 • 公共交通優先の都市開発の推進 • 公共交通整備・利用の推進 • 幹線道路を中心とした道路網の改善 • 既存インフラ・施設の効率的な活用 |

出典: スリランカ国大コロンボ圏都市交通開発計画調査, JICA. 2006(和文要約 15 ページ)

図 9.1 道路セクター開発課題と改善施策



出典: スリランカ国大コロンボ圏都市交通開発計画調査, JICA. 2006(Main Report, 10-12)

10. ケニア国ナイロビ都市交通網整備計画調査, 2006

中央政府は、交通セクターを、急速な経済成長や貧困削減の Facilitator と位置付け、全国交通整備の方向性を示した全国総合交通政策を策定している。本調査は、この全国総合交通政策をベースに、都市交通インフラとサービスの開発戦略として 6 つの戦略と、その戦略を達成するために必要となるプロジェクトを提案している。これらのセクターは、セクターごとに構築されており(道路 4、バス 1、鉄道 1)、アクションも個別プロジェクトとなっている。

表 10.1 都市交通戦略とアクション

| 戦略 | アクション |
|---|---|
| 戦略 1 Rebirth of Nairobi as the Hub for Road Transport in the East African Region | Improvement of International Highways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uhuru Highway • Mombasa Road • Thika Road |
| 戦略 2 Optimum Implementation of Planned Road Projects | Road improvement projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bypasses (3 bypasses and 2 link roads) • Construction of missing links (12 roads) • Improvement of intersections (11 grade-separation, 8 at-grade intersections) |
| 戦略 3 Establishment of Radial-Circumferential Type Road Network in Urbanized Area | Improvement of existing trunk roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of missing links (7 roads) • Radial roads (R1-R8) • Circumferential road (C1-C3) • Improvement of existing arterials, collector and local streets |
| 戦略 4 Execution of Bus-oriented Policy | Step 1: Implementation of Bus Incentive Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructuring of bus and matatu routes along major public transport corridors • Provision of road infrastructure such as bus stops and terminals • Incentives in the form of taxes, insurance, credit facilities for financing both new purchases and fleet renewal Step 2: Implementation of Bus Priority Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of priority/ exclusive bus lanes along major public transfer corridors • Outlaw of matatus along selected major arterials (or co-exist as a means of collector and distributor) |
| 戦略 5 Optimum Development of Railway Transport | Step1: Improvement of existing railway as urban commuter services Step2: Introduction of light rail system on limited routes with high demand |
| 戦略 6 Introduction of Urban Expressway System | Step1: Upgrading of Uhuru Highway Step 2: Construction of circumferential route (C-2 line) and radial routes within C-3 Step 3: Construction of circumferential route (C-3 line) and extension of radial routes |

出典: ナイロビ都市交通網整備計画調査, JICA. 2006

11. ペルー国首都圏都市交通計画調査, 2005

都市交通計画の最も重要な目的を、深刻な交通混雑の低減と、健全な都市機能と都市活動の確保とし、最重要交通政策として公共交通優先政策としている。この最重要政策に、さらに、4 つの政策を加え、計 5 つの基本方針とし、これらの基本方針実現のための具体的な交通戦略を提案している¹。調査地域の現在と将来予想される都市問題を考慮し、基本方針として貧困層や環境などの社会面を取り入れたものとなっている。

¹ 本調査の和文要約(7 章)と英文報告書(Vol2, Chapter12)では、異なる交通戦略が記述されているが、その内容を考慮し、両方を統合した記述とした。

表 11.1 都市交通計画の基本方針と戦略

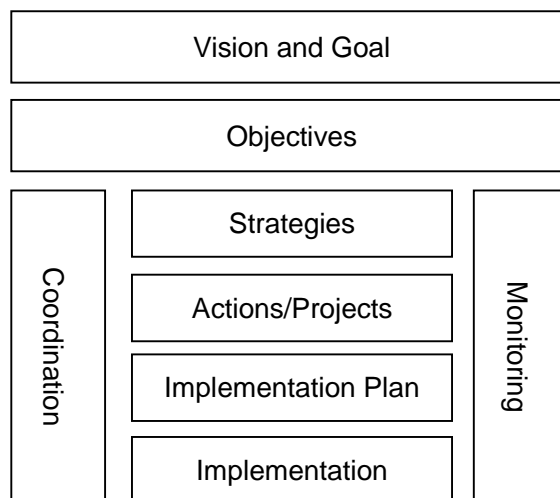
| 基本方針 | 交通戦略 |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) 貧困層の生活の向上 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ フィーダーバス路線の拡充 ・ バス料金の低減 ・ バス運行頻度の拡大 |
| (2) 自動車排気ガス等の減少 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ バス車両数の減少 ・ 古いバスの廃棄 ・ バス車両の CNG 化 ・ 文化財の保護 |
| (3) 公共交通機関優先整備の政策 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 鉄道システムの導入 ・ 幹線バスシステムの導入 ・ バス車両の大型化 ・ バス路線の再配置 ・ 既存道路の維持管理の充実 |
| 4) 交通需要抑制政策 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 交通管理計画の充実 ・ 交通需要抑制政策の導入 ・ 民間活力の導入 |
| 5) 交通施設の容量拡大政策 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 道路ネットワークの強化 ・ 道路施設の改善 ・ 公共交通システムの改善 |

出典:ペルー国首都圏都市交通計画調査, JICA. 2005

12. ベトナム国ホーチミン都市交通計画調査(HOUTRANS), 2004

本調査では、マスタープランの役割を、交通セクターの将来方向性を示し、同時にそれらを一定の期間内に達成するための戦略を示すものと位置付け、その基本構成を、ビジョン、ビジョンを具体的に分解した目的、目的を達成するための基本戦略、戦略を具体的に実践するためのアクションとしている。基本目標を7項目設定し、それを達成するための35の戦略と105のアクションプランを提案している(下図参照)。本調査では、都市開発と都市交通の連携を重視しており、都市交通の戦略の一つとして都市成長管理を掲げている。また、個別セクターの案件だけでなく、マスタープランの実現性を担保するために、実施体制や関係者の連携強化も戦略の一つとしている。

図 12.1 提案された都市交通 M/P の構成



出典:HOUTRANS, JICA. 2004

表 12.1 提案された都市交通開発戦略とアクション

| 目的 | 戦略 | アクション |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| A. 大都市交通問題に対する社会的理解の促進 | A1 交通キャンペーンの継続的实施 | A11 重点政策(交通安全、バス利用等)とステークホルダーの抽出 |
| | | A12 NGO、市民団体、コミュニティとの連携強化と実施体制の確立 |
| | | A13 重点政策についてのキャンペーンの実施とモニタリング |
| | A2 交通教育の充実 | A21 小中学校における交通安全教育の実施 |
| | | A22 コミュニティレベルでの交通安全・啓蒙活動の実施 |
| | | A23 ドライバーに対する交通教育の拡充 |
| | A3 交通研究の強化 | A31 ベトナム交通学会の拡充と活動の強化 |
| | | A32 大学・研究機関における交通研究体制の強化 |
| | | A33 国際交流 |
| | A4 社会実験の実施 | A41 社会実験(バスコルター開発)の継続、拡大適用 |
| | | A42 TDM に関する社会実験の実施 |
| | | A43 交通・都市一体開発モデルプログラムの実施 |
| | A5 情報公開と市民参加の促進 | A51 交通行政情報システムの構築とアクセス |
| | | A52 苦情・提案受けつけ |
| | | A53 主要プロジェクトについての広報会の開催 |
| B. 持続的大都市成長管理 | B1 広域圏における政策調整 | B11 広域圏交通協議会(仮称)の設置 |
| | | B12 地域交通と都市交通計画の調整・統合 |
| | | B13 ホーチミン市と周辺省の空間計画の統合 |
| | B2 都市 M/P と交通 M/P の統合 | B21 都市計画制度の確立 |
| | | B22 都市 M/P の見直しと交通 M/P の統合 |
| | | B23 統合 M/P の制度化 |
| | B3 体系的道路ネットワークの整備 | B31 道路ヒエラルキーの確立 |
| | | B32 幹線道路の戦略的開発 (RR2, 高速道路, Primary, Secondary) |
| | | B33 道路事業手法の確立 |
| | B4 都市・交通一体的開発の推進 | B41 事業手法の開発 |
| | | B42 マストラとの一体的都市開発 |
| | | B43 パイロットプロジェクトの実施 |
| | B5 望ましい都市開発の誘導 | B51 開発許可制度の改善・強化 |
| | | B52 交通インパクトアセスメントの導入 |
| | | B53 密集市街地の住環境改善手法の確立 |
| C. 魅力ある公共交通システムの開発 | C1 マストラ整備 | C11 長期整備計画の作成 |
| | | C12 機関分担政策の確立 |
| | | C13 マストラ整備事業方式の確立 |
| | C2 バス交通システム整備 | C21 バス事業制度の確立 |
| | | C22 バスコルターの整備 |
| | | C23 バス運用(運行・メンテ・運営)能力強化 |
| | C3 パラトランシット・NMV の活用 | C31 管理・運営体制の確立 |
| | | C32 運行支援インフラの整備 |
| | | C33 零細オペレーター・ドライバーに対する支援システム |
| | C4 河川交通の活用 | C41 実態調査をデータベース作成 |
| | | C42 河川交通インフラ・環境の改善 |
| | | C43 ローカル・観光交通としての利用促進 |
| | C5 公共交通利用促進策・新サービスの拡充 | C51 公共交通利用者補助政策 |
| | | C52 スクールバス・ワークバス等の拡充 |
| | | C53 新しいサービスの開発 |

| 目的 | 戦略 | アクション |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| D. 効果的な道路交通管理 | D1 自動車の総合的管理システムの確立 | D11 車両登録制度の改善とIT化 |
| | | D12 登録税、利用税の見直し |
| | | D13 生産台数の調整 |
| | D2 交通規制・管理の強化 | D21 交通規制・管理策の拡充 |
| | | D22 交通管理要員の強化(トレーニングシステム) |
| | | D23 コミュニティ、NGOとの連携強化 |
| | D3 貨物交通対策 | D31 実態調査とデータベース作成 |
| | | D32 港湾貨物輸送対策 |
| | | D33 過積載車両対策 |
| | D4 駐車政策の確立 | D41 駐車実態調査とデータベース構築 |
| | | D42 駐車場供給メカニズムの確立 |
| | | D43 価格政策の確立 |
| | D5 交通需要管理策の導入 | D51 需要管理策の具体化と実施 |
| | | D52 TDM実施体制の確立 |
| | | D53 交通混雑情報モニタリング・セクター |
| E. 交通空間・環境の総合的整備 | E1 交通コリドーマネジメント | E11 計画マニュアルの作成 |
| | | E12 沿道利用・開発規制 |
| | | E13 コリドーの運営体制の確立 |
| | E2 徒歩・自転車利用環境の整備 | E21 実態調査と計画データベースの作成 |
| | | E22 グリーンネットワーク計画の作成 |
| | | E23 施設計画・設計基準の作成 |
| | E3 都心部交通空間の再編成と環境改善 | E31 都心部交通システムの計画 |
| | | E32 都心部交通管理体制の確立 |
| | | E33 都心部交通管理パイロットプロジェクトの実施 |
| | E4 大気汚染の軽減 | E41 環境ガイトラインの整備 |
| | | E42 発生源対策 |
| | | E43 燃料改良 |
| | E5 地区交通整備方針の確立 | E51 地区交通計画 |
| | | E52 地区内交通インフラ整備、運用、管理 |
| | | E53 地区内交通サービス供給システムの確立 |
| F. 交通安全の向上 | F1 交通安全監査(セーフティオーデイト)システムの確立 | F11 ガイトライン作成 |
| | | F12 運用のための人材開発 |
| | | F13 セーフティオーデイトシステムの構築 |
| | F2 ブラックスポットの改善 | F21 交通事故データベースの構築 |
| | | F22 ブラックスポットの抽出と改善ガイトライン作成 |
| | | F23 ブラックスポットの改善実施とモニタリング |
| | F3 免許・車両検査システムの改善 | F31 現状調査 |
| | | F32 免許制度の改善 |
| | | F33 車検システムの改善 |
| | F4 交通安全取締り体制の強化 | F41 取締り技術の改善 |
| | | F42 反則金システムの強化 |
| | | F43 NGO、NPOとの連携強化 |
| | F5 救急体制の強化 | F51 実態調査 |
| | | F52 連絡・通信体制の強化 |
| | | F53 救急患者輸送・受入体制の強化 |
| G. 都市交通行政基盤の強化 | G1 交通組織の改革・強化 | G11 組織改革 |
| | | G12 人材訓練 |
| | | G13 業務のIT化 |

| 目的 | 戦略 | アクション |
|----|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | G2 民間参加の促進 | G21 競争条件の改善 |
| | | G22 民間参加の容易なプロジェクトの事業形態の工夫、範囲拡大 |
| | | G23 民間事業者への支援システム(資金面、免許等) |
| | G3 インフラ開発・管理システムの改善 | G31 PPP 手法の確立 |
| | | G32 メンテナンス体制の強化 |
| | | G33 地元コンサルタント・建設業の育成 |
| | G4 プランニング能力の強化 | G41 交通調査とカルテ作成 |
| | | G42 プランナーの育成 |
| | | G43 計画・設計基準の見直し |
| | G5 整備財源の確保 | G51 利用者負担原則の普及 |
| | | G52 公共の整備財源増強 |
| | | G53 ODA の有効利用 |

出典:HOUTRANS, JICA. 2004

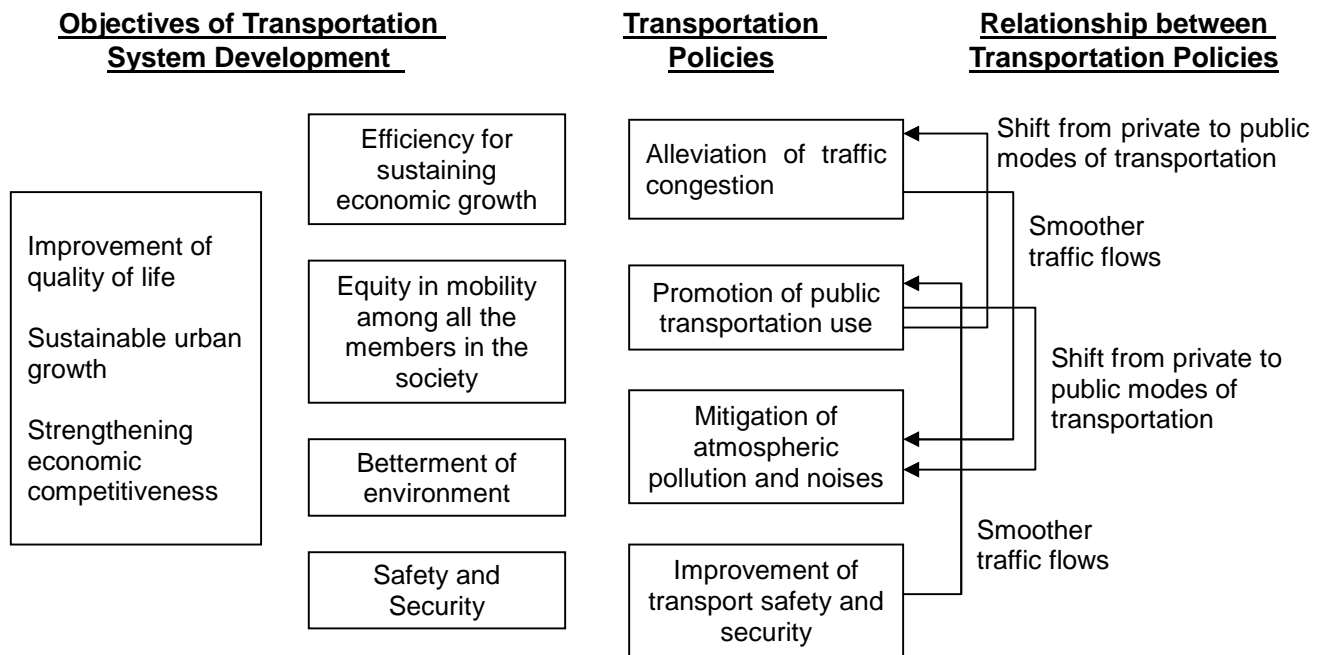
13. インドネシア国ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査, 2004

都市交通開発を促進する上で目指すべき方向性を、「経済活動を支える交通システムの効率性」、「社会の全ての構成員の移動に関する公平性」、「交通に起因する環境改善」、「交通安全とセキュリティ」とし、これを達成するための交通政策を、以下のように設定している。これらの 4 つの交通政策は、相互に深く関係するものとしており、さらに、これらの政策評価のための指標と基準値を設定している。

- 公共交通利用の推進
- 交通混雑の解消
- 大気汚染、交通騒音の低減
- 交通事故の削減とセキュリティの改善

上記 4 つの交通政策それぞれについて、目指すべき目標を設定し、そのために必要な戦略とプロジェクトとプログラムが整理されている。各政策ごとに、他の交通政策との関連性や、目標達成に関する評価指標も設定されており、総合都市交通戦略のフレームワークとして、上位目標から個別事業がリンクされており、分かりやすい枠組みが提示されている。

図 13.1 交通政策フレームワークと政策間の関連性



出典: インドネシア国ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査, JICA. 2004

表 13.1 都市交通政策と評価指標

| Transport Policies | Evaluation Items | Evaluation Indices |
|--|---|--|
| Alleviation of traffic congestion | Average running speed on ordinary roads | More than 25km/h |
| | Congestion ratio | Less than 1.0 |
| | Commuting time | Less than 60 min |
| Promotion of public transportation use | Coverage by railway services | Population covered by station sphere of 660m |
| | Coverage by busway services | Population covered by bus shelter sphere of 660m |
| | The number of transferring by public transport | Average number of transfers |
| | Transport expenditure | Appropriate % of household expenditure of different income group |
| Mitigation of atmospheric pollution and noises | Emission of NOx, CO2 and PM | Less than environmental standard |
| | Noise level | Less than environmental standard |
| Improvement of transport safety and security | The number of fatal/casual traffic accidents | Reduction of traffic accidents |
| | The number of crimes such as robbers and snatches in public transport | Reduction of crimes |

出典: インドネシア国ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査, JICA. 2004

表 13.2 都市交通政策と開発戦略

| Policies | Outcome | Strategies | Performance Goal |
|--|--|---|---|
| Promotion of public transportation use | Reduced travel times for public transportation passengers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of railway transportation capacity and improvement of services • Enhancement of maintenance for electric train cars • Improvement of management of railway operation • Railway operation financial reform • Enhancement of inter-modality • Provision of extensive public transportation network • High intensity land development in the surrounding area of railway stations • Giving priority for public transportation • Reformation of bus operation regime • Public transportation fare policy reform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average travel time of public transportation passengers • Number of jobs with 660 meters distance from railway stations /busway shelters • Average number of transfers • Average public transportation fare per trip / average income per capita |
| | Increased punctuality of public transportation system | | |
| | Reduced access time to public transportation system | | |
| | Reduced costs of public transportation | | |
| Alleviation of traffic congestion | Reduced vehicle operation cost of automobiles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient use of the existing road network • Transportation demand management • Traffic control improvement • Secure lands for road development • Separation of heavy vehicles from general traffic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Jabodetabek region) average road speed (km/hour) • (Urbanized area) road length at speed of 20km per hour and more (km) • (CBD) road length at speed of 20km per hour and more (km) |
| | Increased vehicular speed on road network | | |
| Mitigation of atmospheric pollution and noises | Reduced air pollutants caused by traffic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of environmental management scheme • Implementation and enhancement of air pollutant/noise emission standards • Enhancement of vehicle inspection and maintenance program • Low sulfur diesel program • Promotion of biodiesel • Promotion of natural gas vehicle • Environment-friendly driving behavior | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PM10 emission per capita (g/day) • CO₂ emission per capita (kg/day) • Energy consumption per capita (mil. l/day) • Road length with PM10/traffic noise is not allowable range of environmental standard (km) |
| | Reduced traffic noise | | |
| Improvement of transport safety and security | Reduced number of railway accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on traffic safety • Inspection of private vehicles • Proper maintenance of roads • Rehabilitation and installation of traffic signal system • Rehabilitation of railway signal system • Grade separation between railway and road and provision of railway crossing • Analysis on causes of traffic accidents • Improvement of security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of injuries in traffic accidents • Number of fatalities in traffic accidents • Number of train accidents |
| | Reduced number of fatalities and injuries on traffic accidents | | |
| | Reduced number of crimes and violence in transportation | | |

出典: インドネシア国ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査, JICA. 2004

14. アゼルバイジャン国バクー市都市交通改善計画調査, 2002

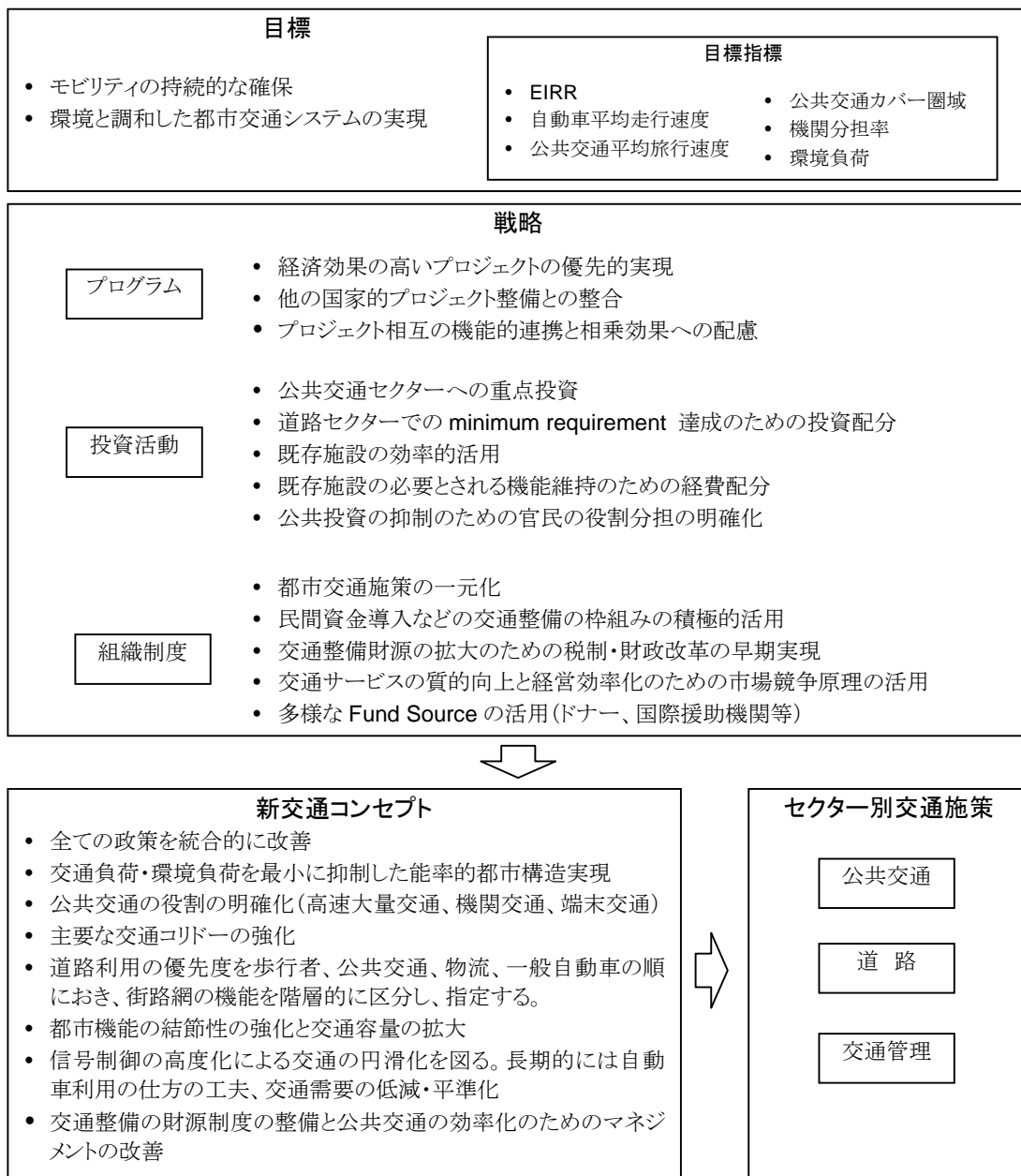
都市交通改善計画の目標を、“モビリティの持続的な確保”、“環境と調和した都市交通システムの実現”とし、都市交通戦略を“目標を効果的・効率的に実現するためのプログラムと、投資活動、組織整備”として位置付けている。この目標と戦略を受けて、バクーの固有性を配慮した目標実現のための新たな交通コンセプトを提示し、さらに具体化した各セクター別の交通施策を提案している。この交通コンセプトでは、土地利用やゾーニングとの連携、公共交通の階層別役割の明確化、道路利用者間の優先順位の設定を行っており、都市交通全体を網羅した総合的、かつ具体的な戦略となっている。また、これらの都市交通改善計画の達成度を評価する指標を設定し、具体的な目標値を掲げていることも特徴的である。

表 14.1 都市交通改善計画の目標値

| 評価指標 | 目標値 |
|------------|--|
| EIRR | 15% |
| 平均車両走行速度 | 32.5km/h |
| 公共交通平均旅行速度 | 25km/h |
| 公共交通カバー圏域 | 計画対象地域を極力、都心部から 40 分圏域としてカバーする。 |
| 機関分担率 | 自動車の機関分担率が公共交通の機関分担率を上回らない。 |
| 環境負荷 | 幹線道路の自動車交通による二酸化炭素の排出量を 100 万トン/年以下 (Do-Nothing ケースの約 70%以下) |

出典:アゼルバイジャン国バクー市都市交通改善計画調査, JICA. 2002 (要約、25 ページ)

図 14.1 都市交通改善計画の目標・戦略・コンセプト



出典:アゼルバイジャン国バクー市都市交通改善計画調査, JICA. 2002 (要約、26 ページ)

15. カンボジア国プノンペン市都市交通計画調査, 2001

本調査実施以前は、プノンペンには都市開発や都市交通に関するマスタープランが存在しなかったため、本調査実施を通じて、プノンペン市と調査団によって都市交通計画方針と戦略を作り上げている。具体的には、市全体、市街地、郊外部における計画方針を設定し、それに対する開発目標を市街地、郊外部それぞれ設定している。さらに、これらの計画方針と地域別目標²を受け、都市交通の戦略を以下のように5項目設定している。

戦略 1: Establishment of Transport Network in accordance with the Land Use Development Plan

戦略 2: Provision of Efficient, Comfortable and Safe Transport System

戦略 3: Improvement of Urban and Traffic Environment

戦略 4: Introduction of Modern Public Transport System

戦略 5: Establishment of Traffic Operation

表 15.1 都市交通計画方針と開発目標

| Policy / Target | Spatial Distribution of Urban Activity | Historical City with Urban Environment and Tourism Heritage | Modern City with Urban Structure and Development Potentially | Transport System Responsive to Future Traffic Demand |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Urbanized Area | | | | |
| • Effective Traffic Management System | ○ | ◎ | | ◎ |
| • Introduction of public transport service | ○ | ◎ | | ◎ |
| • Improvement of streets pavement | ○ | ◎ | | ○ |
| • Full utilization of existing facilities | ◎ | ◎ | | ○ |
| • Implementation of off-street parking system | ◎ | ○ | | ◎ |
| • Minimum/selected implementation of new construction | ◎ | ◎ | | ○ |
| Suburban Area | | | | |
| • Integrated transport system with the authorized land use plan | ◎ | | ◎ | ◎ |
| • Implementation of functional road hierarchy | ◎ | | ○ | ◎ |
| • Strengthening of public transport services | ◎ | | ○ | ○ |
| • Improvement of congested roads | ○ | | ○ | ◎ |
| • Access to planned development area | ◎ | | ◎ | ○ |
| • Reconstruction of existing bridges | ○ | | ○ | ◎ |

注: ◎ very closely inter-connected, ○ closely inter-connected

出典: カンボジア国プノンペン市都市交通計画調査, JICA, 2001 (Main Report, page. 12-6)

これらの政策方針、目標、戦略を受けて、都市交通マスタープランを構成する様々な交通施策が検討されている。交通施策としては、(1) Ratification of Traffic Demand, (2) Improving Transport Facilities, (3) Improvement of Environment and Safety ごとに、様々な施策をリストアップし、本調査

² 報告書では、Development Strategy と記載されているが、その後にさらに、“Strategies of Transport Plan”が設定されていることから、その内容と前後関係から判断し、地域別の目標と位置付け、口述される戦略を都市交通戦略として扱うこととする。

で適用可能なものを抽出している。一方で、ここで検討されている交通施策の分類と、上記で設定された都市交通戦略は必ずしもリンクされていない。例えば、戦略 1 として設定された土地利用計画と連携した交通ネットワーク整備に関する交通施策は検討されていない。

16. レバノン国大トリポリ都市圏交通計画調査, 2001

国際的、地域的なトリポリ都市圏の位置付けと、現状の都市交通課題をもとに、トリポリ都市圏の将来開発ビジョンを設定し、それを受けたうえで都市交通マスタープランの計画方針を提示している。提示された計画方針は、地域的な背景、都市開発戦略、都市交通開発のそれぞれの視点から以下の 5 点から構成されている。これらの計画方針に基づき、開発戦略を構築し、そのうえで開発目標が設定されている。ここで設定された開発目標は、個別セクターごとの目標となっており、それぞれの目標を達成するために必要なマスタープラン構成要素が提示されている。

表 16.1 マスタープラン計画方針

| Setting | 計画方針 | 開発戦略 | 開発目標 |
|---------|---|--|---|
| 地域的位置付け | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> トリポリ都市圏の役割の強化 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 国際交通、および地域交通システムの強化 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 【道路開発】 ・土地利用計画に沿った交通ネットワークの構築 【公共交通システム】 ・効率的で近代的な公共交通システムの導入 ・効率的で快適な交通システムの開発 |
| 都市開発 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 都市活動の空間的に調和した分布 歴史的遺産の保護と開発ポテンシャルの維持 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 空間都市開発を支え実現するための交通ネットワークの構築 歴史地区における交通管理の強化 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 【交通管理/交通需要管理】 ・効果的な交通管理システムの構築 ・【交通環境】 交通環境の改善 |
| 都市交通開発 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 環境に配慮した交通システムの整備 人々に受け入れられる使いやすい交通施策 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交通混雑の低減 代替交通手段、特に公共交通手段の提供 | |

出典:レバノン国大トリポリ都市圏交通計画調査, JICA, 2001 (Main Report, page. CH3-33)

17. ルーマニア国ブカレスト都市圏総合都市交通計画調査, 2000

都市交通の上位目標を安全性、効率性、自立、持続可能性とし、上位目標を目指した計画方針を設定し、計画方針を実現するための開発戦略を提案している。12 もの戦略が掲げられているが、例えば戦略 1 の公共交通主導型システムを構築する、戦略 5 公共交通システムを重視する、戦略 7 公共交通の階層構造を構築する、など公共交通の改善に直接関係する戦略が 3 つあり、戦略 4 “効率的な道路ネットワークを構築する”と戦略 9 “道路ネットワークのパフォーマンスの改善”など、戦略の内容に重複がみられる個所がある。

計画方針

- 1) To safeguard a convenient, comfortable and healthy life for citizens
- 2) To secure mobility of citizens and of freight
- 3) To improve the quality of the urban infrastructure
- 4) To maintain good living environment conditions
- 5) To create a historically and culturally attractive city center

開発戦略

戦略 1 : to create a transit-oriented transport system

戦略 2 : to establish an efficient urban structure

戦略 3: to preserve and revitalize the historical sector in the center of the city

戦略 4: to construct an efficient road network

戦略 5: to emphasize public transit system

戦略 6: to promote inter-modal use of multiple transport modes

戦略 7: to establish a hierarchical structure of public transport modes

戦略 8: to prioritize the use of roads by the type of user

戦略 9: to establish and improve the performance of the road network

戦略 10: to introduce a Traffic Management System

戦略 11: to improve the financing position of public transport entities

戦略 12: to improve the institutional system

これらの開発戦略に基づき、交通ネットワーク(道路ネットワークと公共交通ネットワーク)の代替案評価を行い、マスタープランネットワークを提案し、提案したマスタープランに基づく開発方針を以下に設定している。

- 1) To reinforce the Skelton Transport Network in accordance with the form of the future urban structure
- 2) To support urban development cores
- 3) To improve the urban environment in the central area

付録 D: ケーススタディの実施

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1. ケース・スタディの内容

1.1 位置付けと目的

本プロジェクト研究では、過去の JICA マスタープランのレビューを通じて、都市交通問題と都市交通対応策の関係を整理し、都市交通戦略素案策定のためのガイドラインの検討を行った。このガイドラインの有効性を検証することを目的とし、モデル都市におけるケーススタディを実施し、都市交通戦略素案策定ガイドラインの提案へとつなげることとする。

1.2 実施方法

1) 調査内容

ケーススタディは、都市情報シートに基づく対象都市の情報収集と都市交通専門家へのインタビュー調査からなる。それぞれ、以下の項目を含む。

- 都市構造
- 道路交通需要
- 各交通セクター(公共交通、交通管理)
- 都市交通政策・戦略
- 交通計画/事業

2) 実施方法

- (a) **調査実施準備**: 都市情報シートについて既存情報を元に、可能な限り回答する。
- (b) **プレインタビュー**: オリジナルのインタビューフォームを用いてプレインタビューを行い、その結果を参考に、必要に応じて、各都市の事情を考慮した修正を行う。
- (c) **専門家インタビュー**: インタビューを通じて直接聞き取りか、もしくは面接／趣旨説明の上、解答用紙の止め置き、後日回収、その際、受け取った時にチェックして、必要に応じて追加聞き取りをおこなう。
- (d) **都市情報シートの完成**: 既存情報では入手が困難な情報については、インタビュー調査と並行した担当部署への情報収集を通じて、都市情報シートを完成させる。

3) 調査対象者

インタビュー調査は、都市交通戦略に携わる以下のような立場の専門家・有識者から、15名を対象に実施する。行政担当者については、対象都市の状況に応じて、市または州政府の当該者とすることにする。

【行政】

- | | |
|----------------------|----|
| • 交通局長(実務面の責任者。以下同じ) | 1名 |
| • 道路部長 | 1名 |
| • 鉄道部長 | 1名 |
| • 公共交通部長 | 1名 |
| • 交通警察(市担当のトップ) | 1名 |
| • 環境関係部長 | 1名 |
| • 都市開発関係の部長 | 1名 |

【その他】

- 交通関係 NPO(交通計画協議会等) 2 名程度
- 大学の学識経験者 2 名程度
- 交通関連研究機関 2 名程度
- その他交通専門家 2 名程度

4) 調査対象都市

軌道系都市交通網が導入されていない、あるいは導入が検討されている都市として、以下の 6 都市を対象にする。

ここには、すでに JICA が都市交通マスタープランの策定を行った都市が含まれている。これらの都市については、本現地調査の結果と、JICA マスタープランによって提案された都市交通戦略を比較検討することによって、本プロジェクト研究で検討されたガイドラインに基づいて策定された都市交通戦略素案妥当性を検討することとする。

ベトナム: ハノイ、ホーチミン

インドネシア: ジャカルタ、スラバヤ

インド: ハイデラバード、プネー

1.3 調査実施状況

3 カ国のインタビュー調査対象者の所属機関は表 1.1 に示すとおりである。

表 1.1 インタビュー調査対象者



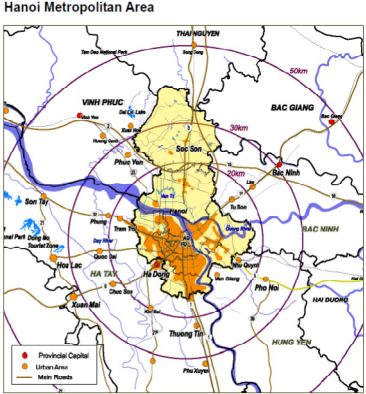
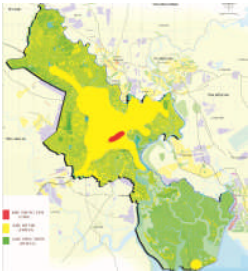
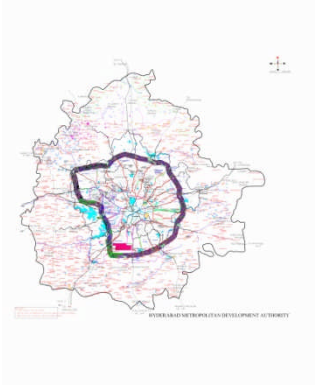
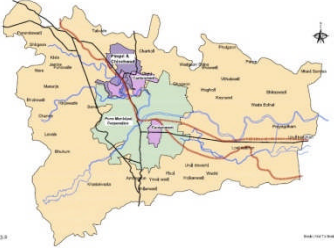
| | インド | ベトナム | インドネシア |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| 調査対象都市 | ハイデラバード プネー | ハノイ ホーチミン | ジャカルタ スラバヤ |
| インタビュー対象者 | <p>【ハイデラバード】</p> <p>政府機関</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Transport Authority • HMDA Engineering • GHMC - Engineering & Development • South Central Railway • State Road Transport Corporation • Hyderabad Traffic Police • Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board • HMDA Planning <p>その他交通専門家</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum for Better Hyderabad • Road Safety Organization • Annamacharya Institute of Technology & Science • Narayanamma College of Engineering • JNTU Center for Transportation • Osmania University • Retired (2名) <p>【プネー】</p> <p>政府機関</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Transport Authority • Pune Municipal Corporation • Central Railway - Pune Division • Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd • Pune Traffic Police • Pollution Control Board • Pune Planning Dept. <p>その他交通専門家</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagrik Chetna Manch (NPO) • Institute of Transport Development & Policy • College of Engineering, Pune • Center for Development Studies and Activities • Central Institute of Road Transport (2) • Rajshri Parmar Memorial Foundation • retired | <p>【ハノイ】</p> <p>政府機関</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hanoi Transportation Dept. (DOT), Planning & Investment Division • DOT, Road Transport Infrastructure Management Division • Hanoi Metropolitan Rail Transport Project Board (HRB), Project Division 2 • Hanoi Urban Transport Management & Operation Centre (TRAMOC) • Hanoi Traffic Police • Hanoi Authority for Urban Planning & Architecture • Hanoi Authority for Planning & Investment (HAPI) <p>その他交通専門家</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam Bridge and Road Association • Hanoi University of Transportation • Transport Development Strategy Institute (TDSI) • Transport Sustainable Development & Environment Research Institute (TERI) • Transport Engineering and Design Incorporated (TEDI), Planning & Bidding Division • Hanoi Bridge and Road Association <p>【ホーチミン】</p> <p>政府機関</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Transportation • Transportation Management Dept. of Transportation • Urban Railway Management Unit • Center of Public Transportation Management • Traffic Police Dept. • Environment Resources Dept. • Planning Dept., Architecture Planning Dept. • Bridge Road Port Association • Bridge Road Port Association • Center of Transport Development Study in the South • Center of Transport Development Study in the South <p>その他交通専門家</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation University, HCMC • Planning Dept. Transportation University, HCMC • Transportation University, HCMC • Transportation Planning Specialist | <p>【ジャカルタ】</p> <p>政府機関</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DKI Jakarta Transportation Agency • Road Division (Bina Marga), DKI Jakarta Public Work Agency • Indonesia Railway Corporation – Operation Area I • Public Transport Div, DKI Jakarta Transportation Agency • Ditlantas POLDA Metro DKI Jakarta • Infrastructure and Environment Div, Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta • DKI Jakarta Spatial Agency <p>その他交通専門家</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Transportation and Development Agency • Indonesia Transport Society – Jakarta • University of Indonesia • University of Trisakti • Center for Transport Studies, UI • Institute for Transportation Studies • Transport Expert/Observer 1 • Transport Expert/Observer 2 <p>【スラバヤ】</p> <p>政府機関</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surabaya Transportation Agency • Road Division (Bina Marga), Surabaya Public Work Agency • Indonesia Railway Corporation – Operation Area VIII • Public Transport Div, Surabaya Transportation Agency • Ditlantas POLDA East Java • Infrastructure and Environment Div, City Government of Surabaya • Surabaya Spatial Agency <p>その他交通専門家</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia Transport Society – East Java • Indonesia Transport Society – East Java • Institute Technology of Surabaya • State University of Surabaya • Transport Laboratory, ITS • Transport Laboratory, UNESA • Transport Expert/Observer 1 • Transport Expert/Observer 2 |
| 有効回答数 | ハイデラバード:17票 プネー:15票 | ハノイ:14票 ホーチミン:15票 | ジャカルタ:11票 スラバヤ:13票 |

2. 現地調査結果

2.1 都市情報シート

1) Basic Information

F.1-1 Please attach maps which show the city boundary and specify the urban area on it.
 (Note: “Urban Area” is defined as urbanized area with a continuously built up land mass of urban development, which is different from a “City” defined with an administrative boundary. “Urban area” can be larger or smaller than “city”. Please note which one is used in the following questions, “City” or “Urban Area”)

| Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|  |  |  |

2) Urban Structure

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| F.2-1 What kinds of function does the city have? Please select all applicable to the city. (i) Capital (ii) Provincial Capital (iii) Administrative, financial, and business center (iv) Distribution center (v) Industrial city (vi) Tourism city (vii) Academic city (viii) Others() | (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) | (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi) (vii) | (i) | (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) | (i) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) | (iii) (v) (vi) (vii) |
| F.2-2 In the city center, is residential area or small-scale industrial sector mixed with business and commercial area? (a) All of them are mixed. (b) City center is specialized into business and commercial sector. | (b) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| F.2-3 Is there any CBD (Central Business District) in the urban area? (a) Yes. ・Name of CBD (b) No. | (a) Sudirman, Rasuna Said, Mega Kuningan, Pluit, Ciledug, Serpong, BSD, Bintaro, Mangga Dua, Hayam Wuruk, Gajah Mada, Gatot Subroto | (a) Tunjungan, Jembatan Merah, Segi Delapan Darmo Satelit | (a) Name of CBD [Hoan Kiem] [Hai Ba Trung] [] | (a) Name of CBD [A area of Nam Sari Gon Urban (Phu My Hung urban) Exisiting Citiy Center includes : District 1,3,4,5 and a part of Binh Thanh | (a) Name of CBD [Abids & Koti] [Secunderabad] [Ameerpet & Panjagutta] | (a) Name of CBD [old city] [Hinjewadi] [Pimpri Chinchwad] |

F.2-4 Please describe **demographic and economic condition** of the city and the urban area.

| Jakarta | City (Jakarta) | | | | | | Urban area (Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi) | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | |
| Population | 9,223,000 | 2009 | 8,860,381 | 2005 | 8,389,443 | 2000 | 18,445,000 | 2010 | 14,501,853 | 2004 | 12,600,000 | 2000 |
| Pop. growth rate (%/yr) | 1.6 | 2005-2010 | 1.1 | 2000-2005 | 0.2 | 1990-2000 | 4.6 | 2005-2010 | 3.3 | 2000-2005 | 3.9 | 1990-2000 |
| Area (km ²) | 662.33 | | | | | | 5,925 | | | | | |
| Longer width of the city (km) | 32.60 | | 32.60 | | 32.60 | | | | | | | |
| Shorter width of the city (km) | 17.50 | | 17.50 | | 17.50 | | | | | | | |
| GRDP (at current market prices), (in millions) | 757,023,453 | 2009 | 433,860,253 | 2005 | 189,080,000 | 2000 | | | 423,828,061 | 2004 | | |
| GRDP per capita (ditto) | 82,079,958 | 2009 | 48,966,320 | 2005 | 22,540,000 | 2000 | | | 29,225,790 | 2004 | | |
| (currency unit) | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | |
| Share of GRDP (%) | Primary | 0.50 | 2009 | 0.58 | 2006 | | | | 0.51 | 2004 | | |
| | Secondary | 48.83 | 2009 | 48.21 | 2006 | | | | 30.33 | 2004 | | |
| | Tertiary | 50.67 | 2009 | 51.21 | 2006 | | | | 69.16 | 2004 | | |

| Surabaya | City (Surabaya) | | | | | | Urban area (Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Gresik) | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|------|
| | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | |
| Population | 2,938,225 | 2009 | 2,740,490 | 2005 | 2,444,976 | 2000 | 5,696,168 | 2007 | 5,438,450 | 2005 | 5,117,132 | 2000 | |
| Pop. growth rate (%/yr) | 1.44 | | 1.57 | | 1.21 | | | | | | | | |
| Area (km ²) | 326.81 | | 326.37 | | 326.37 | | 2,152.01 | | 2,152.01 | | 2,152.01 | | |
| Longer width of the city (km) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shorter width of the city (km) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP (at current market prices), (in millions) | 149,792,615 | 2008 | 93,386,836 | 2005 | 41,070,326 | 2000 | 187,022,403,890 | 2007 | 147,024,441,390 | 2005 | 60,891,714,330 | 2000 | |
| GRDP per capita (ditto) | 51,608,010 | 2008 | 35,712,430 | 2005 | 15,682,120 | 2000 | 32,833,020 | 2007 | 27,034,250 | 2005 | 11,899,580 | 2000 | |
| (currency unit) | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | Rupiah | | |
| Share of GRDP (%) | Primary | 0.10 | 2008 | 0.15 | 2005 | 0.22 | 2000 | 2.47 | 2007 | 2.74 | 2005 | 3.63 | 2000 |
| | Secondary | 39.73 | 2008 | 28.62 | 2005 | 46.54 | 2000 | 44.56 | 2007 | 37.77 | 2005 | 50.29 | 2000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Tertiary | 60.17 | 2008 | 71.23 | 2005 | 53.24 | 2000 | 52.97 | 2007 | 59.49 | 2005 | 46.09 | 2000 |
|----------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|

| Hanoi | City | | | | | | Urban area | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|--|-------|--|------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|------|
| | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | |
| Population | 6,472,200 | 2009 | 5,910,200 | 2005 | 2,767,700 | 2000 | 2,739,800 | 2009 | 2,300,300 | 2005 | 1,603,000 | 2000 |
| Pop. growth rate (%/yr) | 2.3 | 05-09 | 16.4 | 00-05 | - | - | 4.5 | 05-09 | 7.5 | 00-05 | | |
| Area (km2) | 3,345 | 2009 | 921 | 2005 | 921 | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Longer width of the city (km) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shorter width of the city (km) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRDP | 205,890 (current) 65,747 ('94 price) | 2009 | 92,425 (current) 44,130 ('94 price) | 2005 | 39,944 (current) 26,228 ('94 price) | 2000 | | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | 31.8 | | 15.6 | | 14.4 | | | | | | | |
| (currency unit) | VND mil. | | VND mil. | | VND mil. | | | | | | | |
| Share of GRDP (%) | Primary | 6 | 2009 | 9 | 2005 | 13 | 2000 | | | | | |
| | Secondary | 42 | 2009 | 39 | 2005 | 35 | 2000 | | | | | |
| | Tertiary | 51 | 2009 | 52 | 2005 | 52 | 2000 | | | | | |

| Ho Chi Minh City | City | | | | | | Urban area | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|------|------|
| | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | |
| Population | 7,439,000 | 2010 | 6,239,938 | 2005 | 5,174,800 | 2000 | 6,184,000 | 2010 | 5,314,898 | 2005 | 4,312,100 | 2000 | |
| Pop. growth rate (%/yr) | 3.1 | 2010 | 2.9 | 2005 | 3.6 | 2000 | 3.0 | 2010 | 2.8 | 2005 | 4.0 | 2000 | |
| Area (km2) | 2095.01 | 2010 | 2095.01 | 2005 | 2095.01 | 2000 | 494.01 | 2010 | 494.01 | 2005 | 442.13 | 2000 | |
| Longer width of the city (km) | 100 | 2010 | 100 | 2005 | 100 | 2000 | 35 | 2010 | 35 | 2005 | 35 | 2000 | |
| Shorter width of the city (km) | 43 | 2010 | 43 | 2005 | 43 | 2000 | 30 | 2010 | 30 | 2005 | 30 | 2000 | |
| GRDP | 414,068 | 2010 | 169,359 | 2005 | 75,862 | 2000 | 371,000 | 2010 | 159,500 | 2005 | 71,100 | 2000 | |
| GRDP per capita | 3,100 | 2010 | 1,980 | 2005 | 1,350 | 2000 | 3,300 | 2010 | 2,150 | 2005 | 1,450 | 2000 | |
| (currency unit) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share of GRDP (%) | Primary | 1.1 | 2010 | 1.2 | 2005 | 2.0 | 2000 | 0.1 | 2010 | 0.15 | 2005 | 0.2 | 2000 |
| | Secondary | 45.3 | 2010 | 48.2 | 2005 | 45.4 | 2000 | 45.0 | 2010 | 48.00 | 2005 | 45.1 | 2000 |
| | Tertiary | 53.6 | 2010 | 50.6 | 2005 | 52.6 | 2000 | 54.9 | 2010 | 51.85 | 2005 | 54.7 | 2000 |




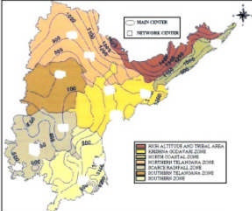
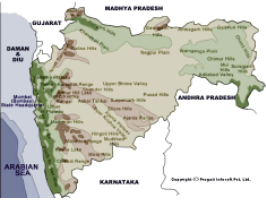
| Hyderabad | City | | | | | | Urban area | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | |
| Population | 4.3 million | 2010 | 3.96 million | 2005 | 3.63 million | 2001 | 5.3 million | 2010 | 4.0 million | 2005 | 2.75 million | 2001 |
| Pop. growth rate (%/yr) | 2% | 2010 | 3% | 2005 | 4.2% | 2001 | 5% | 2010 | 6% | 2005 | 7% | 2001 |
| Area (km ²) | 175 | 2010 | 175 | 2005 | 175 | 2001 | 1,700 | 2010 | 1,700 | 2005 | 1,700 | 2001 |
| Longer width of the city (km) | 14 | 2010 | 14 | 2005 | 14 | 2001 | 60 | 2010 | 60 | 2005 | 60 | 2001 |
| Shorter width of the city (km) | 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2005 | 12 | 2001 | 52 | 2010 | 52 | 2005 | 52 | 2001 |
| GRDP | \$10.13 billion | 2007-2008 | \$5.65 billion | 2003-2004 | \$3.73 billion | 1999-2000 | Not available separately | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | \$1,178 | 2007-2008 | \$827 | 2003-2004 | \$476 | 1999-2000 | | | | | | |
| (currency unit) US \$1 = Rs. 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share of GRDP (%) | Primary | Services 13.19% | 2007-2008 | Services 12% | 2003-2004 | Services 11.23% | 1999-2000 | | | | | |
| | Secondary | Industry 5.36% | 2007-2008 | Industry 6% | 2003-2004 | Industry 6.81% | 1999-2000 | | | | | |
| | Tertiary | Agriculture 0.19% | 2007-2008 | Agriculture 0.45% | 2003-2004 | Agriculture 0.72% | 1999-2000 | | | | | |

| Pune | City | | | | | | Urban area | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | | Latest (year) | | 5 years ago (year) | | 10 years ago (year) | |
| Population | 3.3 million | 2010 | 2.9 million | 2005 | 2.6 million | 2001 | 6.1 million | 2010 | 5 million | 2005 | 4.3 million | 2001 |
| Pop. growth rate (%/yr) | 3% | 2010 | 4% | 2005 | 4% | 2001 | 5% | 2010 | 5% | 2005 | 5% | 2001 |
| Area (km ²) | 243 | 2010 | 243 | 2005 | 146 | 2001 | 1,340 | 2010 | 1,340 | 2005 | 1,340 | 2001 |
| Longer width of the city (km) | 16 | 2010 | 16 | 2005 | 12 | 2001 | 45 | 2010 | 45 | 2005 | 45 | 2001 |
| Shorter width of the city (km) | 12 | 2010 | 12 | 2005 | 7 | 2001 | 20 | 2010 | 20 | 2005 | 20 | 2001 |
| GRDP | \$2.86 billion | 2003-2004 | \$2.4 billion | 1999-2000 | | | Not available separately | | | | | |
| GRDP per capita | \$1,052 | 2003-2004 | \$1,026 | 1999-2000 | | | | | | | | |
| (currency unit) US \$ 1 = Rs. 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Share of GRDP (%) | Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tertiary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F.2-5 Please describe the **geographical conditions** of the city. (please attach the geographical map of the city)

Please attach the file of map separately.

| | Jakarta | | | Surabaya | | | Hanoi | | | HCMC | | | Hyderabad | | | Pune | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------|----------------------|--|----------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|----------------------|--|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| | Flat (%) | Hilly area (%) | Mountainous area (%) | Flat (%) | Hilly area (%) | Mountainous area (%) | Flat (%) | Hilly area (%) | Mountainous area (%) | Flat (%) | Hilly area (%) | Mountainous area (%) | Flat (%) | Hilly area (%) | Mountainous area (%) | Flat (%) | Hilly area (%) | Mountainous area (%) |
| (a) City center | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | | | 100% | | | 90% | 10% | 0 | 90% | 10% | |
| (b) City | 100 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 20 | 0 | 54.5 | 40.5 | 5.0 | 100% | | | 80% | 20% | 0 | 90% | 10% | |
| (c) Urban area | 80 | 15 | 5 | | | | 100 | | | 100% | | | 65% | 35% | 0 | 70% | 30% | |
| MAP |  | | |  | | | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|---------|------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|------|
| F.2-6 Please select what is the most appropriate to the road network of the urban area (a) Radius and circular network (b) Grid type network (c) Ladder-shape network (d) Others (please specify, _____) | (a) | (d) (semi-rigid) | (a + b in city center) | (a)(b) | (a) | (a) |
| F.2-7 Please select what is the most appropriate to the structure of the urban area . (a) Mono-centric structure (b) Poly-centric structure (c) Ribbon-shaped structure (d) Others (please specify, _____) | (b) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (b) | (b) |

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| F.2-8 Is there any high-class residential area in the urban area? If so, please fill the table below about approximate population and area of each area. (a) Yes (b) No. | (a) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| | Name of area (Pantai Indah Kapuk) Population () Area (800 ha) | Name of area (Citraland Surabaya) Population (24,000 person) Area (2,000 ha) | Name of area () Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Phu My Hung (district 7)) Population (47,000) Area (2,600 ha) | Name of area (Jubilee Hills) Population (1,50,000) Area (800 ha) | Name of area (Kalyani Nagar) Population (30,000) Area (100 ha) |
| | Name of area (Summarecon Kelapa Gading) Population () Area (500 ha) | Name of area (Sinar Galaxi) Population (6,000 person) Area (276 ha) | Name of area () Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (An Phu-An Khanh (District 2)) Population (4,500) Area (131 ha) | Name of area (Banjara Hills) Population (2,00,000) Area (900 ha) | Name of area (Viman Nagar) Population (65,000) Area (250 ha) |
| | Name of area (Pondok Indah) | Name of area (Graha Family) | Name of area () | Name of area (Thao Dien (District | Name of area (Srinagar Colony) | Name of area (Deccan |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Population () Area (ha) | Population (5,000 person) Area (375 ha) | Population () Area (ha) | 2)) Population (12,000) Area (200 ha) | Population (2,00,000) Area (700 ha) | Gymkhana) Population (90,000) Area (400 ha) |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|---|

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| F.2-9 Is there any slum or squatter area in the urban area? If so, please fill the table below about approximate population and area of each area. (a) Yes (b) No. | (a) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| | Name of area (Cilincing) Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Pegirian, Semampir) Population (8,096 person) Area (14.86 ha) | Name of area () Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Xom Cui-U Cay canal (district 8)) Population (18,000) Area (7.5 ha) | Name of area (Quthbullapur – about 75 slums) Population (2,50,000) Area (500 ha) | Name of area (Yerawada) Population (31,700) Area (150 ha) |
| | Name of area (Jelambar) Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Pacar Keling, Tambak) Population (3,679 person) Area (12.86 ha) | Name of area () Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Tan Hoa-Lo Gom (district 6)) Population (11,200) Area (5.5ha) | Name of area (Alwal – about 60 slums) Population (1,20,000) Area (260 ha) | Name of area (Tilak Road) Population (72,800) Area (320 ha) |
| | Name of area (Ciliwung) Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Sawahan) Population (3,678 person) Area (7.89 ha) | Name of area () Population () Area (ha) | Name of area (Te canal (district 4, 7)) Population (7,000) Area (3.2 ha) | Name of area (Rajendra Nagar – about 38 slums) Population (1,60,000) Area (500 ha) | Name of area (Sangamwadi) Population (93,600) Area (200 ha) |
| | | | | Name of area (Doi canal (district 8)) Population (22,000) | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | | Area (8.6ha) | | |
| | | | | Name of area (Both sides of canals in Binh Thanh district) Population (4,500) Area (2.2ha) | | |

3) Traffic Demand

F.3-1 Please fill the table below about the **modal share**¹⁾ of the city or the urban area.
 If you cannot answer the specific data, please estimate them approximately. Even if it is difficult, please rank in order of descending share (1 ~ 4).

1) excluding walking and person-trip based (NOT passenger-km)

| Mode | Jakarta | | | | Surabaya | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | City | | Urban Area | | City | | Urban Area | |
| | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) |
| Passenger car | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2-wheelers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Public | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Para-transit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

| Mode | Hanoi | | | | Ho Chi Minh City | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | City | | Urban Area | | City | | Urban Area | |
| | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) |
| Passenger car | 5.0 | | 6-7 | | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| 2-wheelers | 83-88 | | 84-86 | | 89.0 | 79.0 | 87.5 | 77.5 |
| Public | 5-7 | | 5-7 | | 5.0 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 12.5 |
| Para-transit | 2.0 | | 2.0 | | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 |

| Mode | Hyderabad | | | | Pune | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | City | | Urban Area | | City | | Urban Area | |
| | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) | All purpose (%) | To commute (%) |
| Passenger car | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 14% | 17% | 9% | 13% |
| 2-wheelers | 49% | 63% | 55% | 70% | 68% | 72% | 21% | 45% |
| Public | 24% | 14% | 10% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 12% | 8% |
| Para-transit | 10% | 5% | 11% | 10% | 16% | 9% | 58% | 34% |
| Slow vehicles(*) | 14% | 15% | 20% | 10% | | | | |

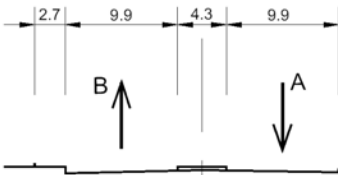
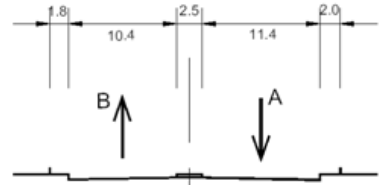
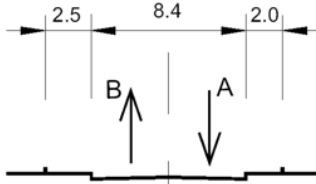
(*) Only India

F.3-2 How much is “walking” a part of total travel demand?

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------|------|
| Approximately _____% | % | Less than 1 % | 2.5% | 16.5% | 25 % | 25 % |

F.3-3 Please select the **major 3 trunk roads which form the core structure of the urban area** and fill the table below on the road structure, traffic demand, congestion, and improvement plan.

| | Jakarta | | | Surabaya | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 |
| Name of the trunk road | Margonda Raya – Lt.Agung – Tj.Barat | Sudirman – Thamrin | Kalimalang | Jend. A. Yani | Diponegoro | Tandes – Banyu Urip |
| Road Structure | | | | | | |
| Number of lane per direction [lanes / direction] (if the number of lanes varies by section, please select that of major sections) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Median (a) available (b) partly available (about ____%) (c) not available | (b) (about 50%) | (a) | (b) (about 50%) | (a) | (a) | (c) |
| Sidewalk (a) available (b) partly available (about ____%) (c) not available | (b) (about 50%) | (a) | (b) (about 50%) | (b) (about 50%) | (a) | (c) |
| Service road (a) available (b) partly available (about ____%) (c) not available | (c) | (c) | (c) | (a) | (c) | (c) |

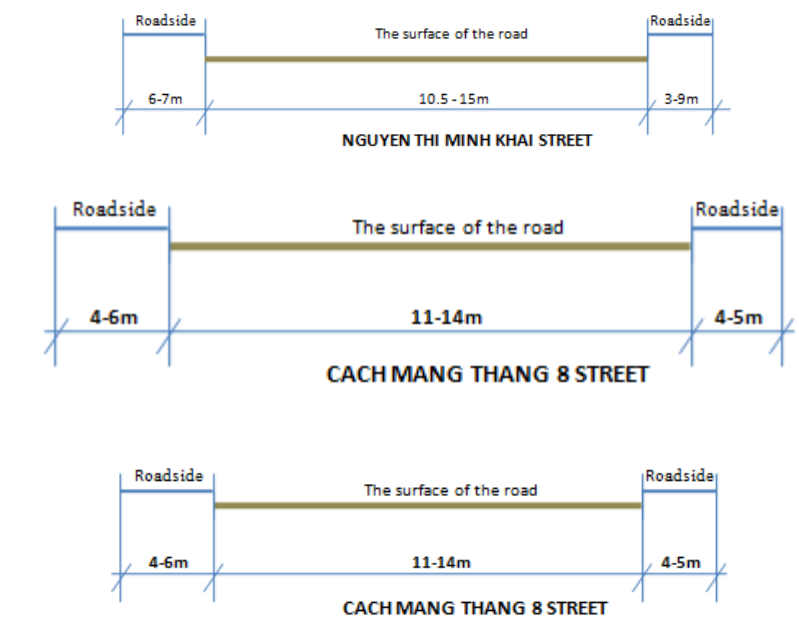
| | Jakarta | | | Surabaya | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 |
| Cross-section Please roughly draw the cross-section of major sections | Attachment: F.3-3 Jakarta Road 1, Road 2, Road 3 | | | F.3-3 Surabaya Road 1, Road 2, Road 3 Road1  Road2  Road3  | | |
| Congestion | | | | | | |
| Congested section (a) name of the section or place: _____ | (a) (Lt.Agung) | (a) (Semanggi) | (a) () | (a) (Wonokromo, Margorejo, Dolog, Waru) | (a) (Ps.Kembang, Banyu, Urip, Diponegoro, Darmo) | (a) (Tandes, Margomulyo, Tanjungsari) |
| (b) congested span: about ____km | (b) () | (b) () | (b) () | (b) (4.7) | (b) (2.8) | (b) (5.7) |
| Travel speed at congestion [km/h] | | | | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Travel time for all section [min] | | | | 30 | 20 | 60 |

| | Jakarta | | | Surabaya | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 |
| Average number of times to wait traffic light(times) | | | | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Major congested period (a) Commuting hour in the morning and the afternoon (b) Weekday daytime (chronic traffic jam) (c) Holiday (d) Others (please specify ____) | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Traffic Demand | | | | | | |
| Traffic volume (a)4-wheeler [vehicles/day] (b)2-wheeler[vehicles/day] | (a) 29,853 (※1) (b)128,140(※1) | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) 3,700 (b) 140,000 | (a) 12,500 (b) 61,000 | (a) 3,000 (b) 29,000 |
| Peak traffic volume (a)4-wheeler [vehicles/hour/direction] (b)2-wheeler [vehicles/hour/direction] | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) (b) | (a) 3,900 (b) 13,000 | (a) 700 (b) 4,600 | (a) 310 (b) 5,200 |
| Public transport demand at peak hour Approximately _____passenger /hour/direction (if it is not available, _____ _____vehicles /hour/direction) | _____passenger or _____vehicles | _____passenger or _____vehicles | _____passenger or _____vehicles | _____passenger or 35 vehicles | _____passenger or 15 vehicles | _____passenger or _____vehicles |
| Future Improvement | | | | | | |
| To widen the road (a) planning, (b) no plan | (b) | (b) | () | (a) | (b) | (a) |
| to develop bypass (a) planning, (b) no plan | (b) | (b) | () | (a) | (a) | (b) |
| To improve traffic management (a) planning, (b) no plan | (a) | (a) | () | (a) | (a) | (a) |

(※1) Consultant Service for Updating the Database for SITRAMP(The Study on Integrated Transportation Master Plan for JABODETABEK)より

| | Hanoi | | | Ho Chi Minh City | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | Road 3 |
| | | | | | | |

| | Hanoi | | | Ho Chi Minh City | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | Road 3 |
| Name of the trunk road | Ring Road 3 (40km) Noi Bai Airport – Thang Long Bridge – Pham Hung – Khuat Duy Tien – Thanh Tri Bridge – NH01 | (start from NH18, 40km) Thang Long Road – Lang Hoa Lac – Ngu Chi Thanh – Lien Giai | Ring Road 3 (40km) Noi Bai Airport – Thang Long Bridge – Pham Hung – Khuat Duy Tien – Thanh Tri Bridge – NH01 | Nguyen Thi Minh Khai-Hung Vuong | Ton Duc Thang-Nguyen Huu Canh | Cach Mang Thang 8 |
| Road Structure | | | | | | |
| Number of lane per direction[lanes / direction] (if the number of lanes varies by section, please select that of major sections) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Median (a) available (b) partly available (about ___%) (c) not available | (a) | (a) | (a) | (c) | (b) (b) (about ___%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) |
| Sidewalk (a) available (b) partly available (about ___%) (c) not available | (b) | (a) | (b) (b) (about 75%) | (a) | () (b) (about ___%) | (b) (b) (about ___%) |
| Service road (a) available (b) partly available (about ___%) (c) not available | () | () | () | (c) | (b) (b) (about ___%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) |

| | Hanoi | | | Ho Chi Minh City | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | Road 3 |
| Cross-section Please roughly draw the cross-section of major sections | <i>Please attach the file of drawing separately.</i> | | | Road1:  | | |
| Congestion | | | | | | |
| Congested section (a) name of the section or place: _____ (b) congested span: about _____ km | (a)(Pham Van Dong, Khuat Duy Tien) (b)(10) | (a)(Tran Duy Hung) (b)(4) | (a)() (b)() | (a)(Section from Truong Dinh to CMT8) (b)(0.7) | (a)(Section from Nguyen Hue to Ngo Van Nam) (b)(0.6) | (a)(from To Hien Thanh to 3/2 street,) (b)(0.8) |
| Travel speed at congestion [km/h] | 5 | 7-10 | | 6-7 | 5-7 | 4-5 |
| Travel time for all section [min] | 120 | 30 | | 8-10 | 7-10 | 8-10 |
| Average number of times to wait traffic light(times) | 2-3 | 2 | | 2-3 | | 2-3 |

| | Hanoi | | | Ho Chi Minh City | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | Road 3 |
| Major congested period (a) Commuting hour in the morning and the afternoon (b) Weekday daytime (chronic traffic jam) (c) Holiday (d) Others (please specify__) | (a) | (a) | () (c) () | (a) (c) () | (a) (c) () | (a) (c) () |
| Traffic Demand | | | | | | |
| Traffic volume (a)4-wheeler [vehicles/day] (b)2-wheeler[vehicles/day] | (a)22,543 (※) | (a)11,424 (※) | (a) | (a)45,000 | (a)54,000 | (a)19,800 |
| Peak traffic volume (a)4-wheeler [vehicles/hour/direction] (b)2-wheeler [vehicles/hour/direction] | (a)915 (※) | (a)449 (※) | (a) | (a)1,550 | (a)1,350 | (a)650 |
| Public transport demand at peak hour Approximately _____passenger /hour/direction (if it is not available, _____vehicles /hour/direction) | 0 (※)passenger or _____vehicles | 83(※)passenger or _____vehicles | _____passenger or _____vehicles | _____passenger or _____60_____vehicles | _____passenger or _____50_____vehicles | _____passenger or _____35_____vehicles |
| Future Improvement | | | | | | |
| To widen the road (a) planning, (b) no plan | () | (b) | () | () | () | () |
| to develop bypass (a) planning, (b) no plan | (a) | (b) | () | () | () | (a) |

| | Hanoi | | | Ho Chi Minh City | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | Road 3 |
| To improve traffic management (a) planning, (b) no plan | () | () | () | (a) | (a) | (a) |

※HAIDEP より。ただし Road1 については該当区間の測定が存在しなかったため、測定箇所の違うデータを代用とした。

| | Hyderabad | | | Pune | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 |
| Name of the trunk road | Khairatabad to Erragadda | Begumpet to Parade Grounds | Madhapur to Banjara Hills | Aundh Road | Mumbai Pune Road | Nagar Road |
| Road Structure | | | | | | |
| Number of lane per direction[lanes / direction] (if the number of lanes varies by section, please select that of major sections) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Median (a) available (b) partly available (about ___%) (c) not available | (b) (b) (about 90%) | (b) (b) (about 90%) | (b) (b) (about 90%) | (b) (b) (about 90%) | (b) (b) (about 90%) | (b) (b) (about 80%) |
| Sidewalk (a) available (b) partly available (about ___%) (c) not available | (b) (b) (about 30%) | (b) (b) (about 30%) | (b) (b) (about 50%) | (b) (b) (about 30%) | (b) (b) (about 40%) | (b) (b) (about 30%) |
| Service road (a) available (b) partly available (about ___%) (c) not available | (b) (b) (about 5%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) | (c) (b) (about ___%) |
| Cross-section Please roughly draw the cross-section of major sections | Please attach the file of drawing separately. | | | | | |
| Congestion | | | | | | |

| | Hyderabad | | | Pune | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 |
| Congested section (a) name of the section or place: _____ | (a)(Ameerpet) | (a)(Paradise) | (a)(Jubilee Hills Checkpost) | (a)(Pimple Nilakh) | (a)(Kasarwadi) | (a)(Hadapsar bypass) |
| (b) congested span: about _____ km | (b)(2) | (b)(1) | (b)(2) | (b)(1) | (b)(2) | (b)(2) |
| Travel speed at congestion [km/h] | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Travel time for all section [min] | 30 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 30 |
| Average number of times to wait traffic light(times) | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Major congested period (a) Commuting hour in the morning and the afternoon (b) Weekday daytime (chronic traffic jam) (c) Holiday (d) Others (please specify _____) | (b) (d) () | (b) (c) () | (a) (c) () | (b) (c) () | (b) (c) () | (b) (c) () |
| Traffic Demand | | | | | | |
| Traffic volume (a)4-wheeler [vehicles/day] (b)2-wheeler[vehicles/day] | (a) 75,000 (b)75,000 | (a) 80,000 (b)80,000 | (a)80,000 (b)80,000 | (a)10,000 (b)45,000 | (a) 15,000 (b)75,000 | (a) 10,000 (b)32,000 |
| Peak traffic volume (a)4-wheeler [vehicles/hour/direction] (b)2-wheeler [vehicles/hour/direction] | (a) 5,000 (b)5,000 | (a)8,000 (b)8,000 | (a)8,000 (b)8,000 | (a)6,000 (b)4,200 | (a)1,500 (b)7,000 | (a)8,000 (b)4,500 |
| Public transport demand at peak hour Approximately _____passenger /hour/direction (if it is not available, _____ vehicles /hour/direction) | _____ passenger or 150 vehicles | _____ passenger or 100 vehicles | _____ passenger or 80 vehicles | _____ passenger or 200 vehicles | _____ passenger or 150 vehicles | _____ passenger or 180 vehicles |
| Future Improvement | | | | | | |
| To widen the road (a) planning, (b) no plan | (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) | (b) |

| | Hyderabad | | | Pune | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 | road 1 | road 2 | road 3 |
| to develop bypass (a) planning, (b) no plan | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| To improve traffic management (a) planning, (b) no plan | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |

F.3-4 Please fill the table below about **urban expressway**

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Availability of urban expressway ¹⁾ (a) Yes, (b) No | (a) | (a) | () | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Total length (km) | 136.7 | 81.9 | | | 11.6 | |
| Number of lanes (per direction) (if the number of lanes varies by section, please select that of major sections) | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | |
| Number of ramp (ramps) | | | | | 2 | |
| Connection with inter-city expressway (a) connected, (b) not connected | (a) | (b) | () | () | (b) | () |
| Average daily traffic volume (___vehicles/day ~ ___vehicles/day) | (a) _____ vehicles /day ~(b) _____ vehicles /day | (a) 12,800 vehicles /day ~(b) 12,900 vehicles /day | (a) _____ vehicles /day ~(b) _____ vehicles /day | (a) _____ vehicles /day ~(b) _____ vehicles /day | (a) _____ vehicles /day ~(b) 7,000 vehicles /day | (a) _____ vehicles /day ~(b) _____ vehicles /day |

1) excluding intercity expressway or highway

F.3-5 Please fill the table below about **roundabout intersection** in the urban area

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|--|
| Availability of roundabout intersection (a) Yes, (b) No | (a) | (a) | () | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Number of the roundabout intersections (approximately _____ locations) | | 7 | | 5 | 250 | 150 |
| What is placed at the center of roundabout ? (a)Nothing is placed (b)Monuments are placed. (c)Historical monuments are placed. (d)Others (please specify, _____) | (b) (d) (fountain) | (b) (d) (public park) | () (d) () | (a) (d) () | (b & d) (d) (Statues / Greenery) | (b & d) (d) (Statues / Greenery) |

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| F.3-6 At about how many intersections, grade-separations are installed? (a)At many intersections (b)At some intersections (c)Almost none | (b) (about _____ intersections) | (c) (about 1 intersections) | (b) (precisely 3 intersections) | (b) (about 12 intersections) | (a) (about 45 intersections) | (b) (about 15 _____ intersections) |
| F.3-7 Are there any pedestrian overpass (or underpass) along arterial or sub-arterial roads? (a)Many exist (b)Some exist (c)Almost none | (a) (about _____ overpasses/ underpasses) | (a) (about 17 overpasses/ underpasses) | (b) (about 20 overpasses and 10 underpasses) | (b) (about 10 overpasses/ underpasses) | (b) (about 20 overpasses/ underpasses) | (b) (about 4 overpasses/ underpasses) |

F.3-8 How many passenger cars are registered or used in the city and the urban area? And how about its ownership? (passenger car includes jeep and pick-up for private use)

| | Jakarta | | Surabaya | | Hanoi | | HCMC | | Hyderabad | | Pune | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area |
| Number of passenger cars | 2,116,282 | | 553,429 | | 174,121 (*1) | | 198,000 | 178,000 | 4,43,000 | 1,24,000 | 3,32,916 | 1,12,309 |
| Ownership (vehicles/1,000 people) | | | 188 | | | | 26 | 29 | 103 | 23.4 | 101 | 20 |

(*1): Road and Rail Transport, MOPS より

| | Jakarta | | Surabaya | | Hanoi | | HCMC | | Hyderabad | | Pune | |
|--|---------|------------|----------|------------|-------|------------|------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area |
| Number of two-wheelers (India only) | | | | | | | | | 17,38,000 | 5,85,000 | 15,43,490 | 6,12,849 |
| Ownership (vehicles/1,000 people) (India only) | | | | | | | | | 404 | 110.4 | 467 | 101 |

4) Public Transport

F.4-1 Assuming that public transport services are classified into the following three types, please fill the table below about the share of each type of public transport in terms of the number of passenger (NOT passenger-km) in the city / urban area? (rough estimate is acceptable)

| | Jakarta | | Surabaya | | Hanoi | | HCMC | | Hyderabad | | Pune | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|-------|------------|------|------------|-----------|------------|------|------------|
| | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area | City | Urban Area |
| (A) Metro/ BRT(%) | | | - | | 0 | 0 | 20 % | 25 % | 15% | 10% | 5% | 0% |
| (B) Standard Bus, Minim-bus(%) | | | 10 | | 3-5 | 5-7 | 20 % | 25 % | 60% | 55% | 65% | 80% |
| (C) Para transit, others(%) | | | 90 | | 95-97 | 93-95 | 7 % | 11 % | 25% | 35% | 35% | 20% |

F.4-2 Please select the public transport modes available in the urban area. (select all applicable)

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|-------------|---------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| (a) Bus | | | | | | |
| (b) Minibus | | | | | | |
| (c) BRT | | | | | | |
| (d) Shared taxi | | | | | | |
| (e) Tram | | | | | | |
| (f) LRT/MRT | (a) (b) | | | | | |
| (g) Monorail | (c) (d) | | | | | |
| (h) Commuting railway | (h) (i) | (a) (b) | | | (a) (b) | |
| (i) Inter-city railway | (l) (m) | (h) (i) (l) | | (a) (b) | (d) (h) | (a) (c) |
| (j) Subway | (n) (cab) | (n) (cab) | (a) (l) | (c) (d) | (i) | (d) |
| (k) Cable-car | (o) (bajaj) | (o) (angguna) | | (f) (j) | | |
| (l) Motorcycle converted for passenger transport | (p) (bemo) | | | | | |
| (m) Man-powered vehicle for passenger transport (rickshaw) | | | | | | |
| (n) Others(please specify, _) | | | | | | |

< Bus / Minibus >

| Bus / Minibus | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| F.4-3 Do you have bus and minibus services in the city? (a) Both bus and minibus services are available. (b) Only bus services are available. (c) Only minibus services are available. (d) Neither available. | (a) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (b) |
| F.4-4 If you answer “yes” in F.4-3, are there any differences in services between bus and minibus? (a) Almost same. (b) Buses are operated relatively for longer route, while minibuses are for shorter route. (c) Others (please specify, _____) | (b) | (b) | () (c) | (a) (c) | (a) (c) | () (c) |
| F.4-5 Is there hierarchical structure of bus network, namely trunk and feeder route? (a) Yes (b) No | (a) | (b) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (b) |
| F.4-6 Do you have premium-bus with better services (air-con or all seated) than normal bus? (a) Yes (b) No | (a) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| F.4-7 Where are passengers loaded/unloaded from bus and minibus? (a) Only at bus stops (b) Basically at bus stops but passengers can be also loaded/unloaded at any places. (c) There is no bus stops and passengers can be also loaded/unloaded at any places. | (A)Bus (b) | (A)Bus (b) | (A)Bus (a) | (A)Bus (a) | (A)Bus (a) | (A)Bus (a) |
| | (B) Minibus (c) | (B) Minibus (b) | (B) Minibus () | (B) Minibus (b) | (B) Minibus (a) | (B) Minibus () |

F.4-8 How much is the **bus fare** for one ride per person (adult)?

| Bus | Fare setting | unit | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--|------------------|------------------|
| Normal bus | (a) Flat rate | / ride | 2,000 | 2,500 | | 4,000 VDN/ride (30Km<) 5,000 VND/ride (30Km>) | Rs. 40 / day | Rs. 60 / day |
| | (b) Fare by zone | Base fare(for firstride) | - | - | | | Rs. 4 | Rs. 5 |
| | | For about 2km ride: | - | - | 3,000 | | Rs. 4 | Rs. 5 |
| | | For about 5km ride | - | - | 5,000 | | Rs. 6 | Rs. 8 |
| Premium bus (if available) | (a) Flat rate | / ride | 6,000 | 4,000 | | | No such facility | No such facility |
| | (b) Fare by zone | Base fare(for firstride) | - | - | | | Rs. 15 | Rs. 15 |
| | | For about 2km ride: | - | - | | | Rs. 15 | Rs. 15 |
| | | For about 5km ride | - | - | | | Rs. 20 | Rs. 22 |
| Currency unit | | | Rupiah | Rupiah | VND | At current price VND | US \$ 1 = Rs. 44 | US \$ 1 = Rs. 44 |

| Bus / Minibus | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| F.4-9 How many buses and minibuses are registered in the urban area? | | | | | | |
| (a) Bus: _____ vehicles | (a) 3,559 | (a) 228 | (a)7,900 | (a)2,520 | (a)3,500 | (a)900 |
| (b) Minibus: _____ vehicles | (b) 12,943 | (b) 4,578 | (b) | (b)830 | (b) 250 | (b)0 |
| F.4-10 How is the bus operation in the city? | | | | | | |
| (a) Almost individually operated | | | | | | |
| (b) Buses are individually operated and most of them are organized by association or private /public bus company. | | | (e) | (b) | (e) | (e) |
| (c) About half of buses are operated by individual and remaining half are operated by bus company. | (d) | (e) | (f) () | (f) () | (f) () | (f) () |
| (d) Most of buses are operated by private bus company. | | | | | | |
| (e) Most of buses are operated by public bus company. | | | | | | |
| (f) Others (please specify, _____) | | | | | | |

| Bus / Minibus | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---------|----------|---------------|------|-----------|---------------|
| F.4-11 How is the minibus operation in the city? (a) Almost individually operated (b) Minibuses are individually operated and most of them are organized by association or private /public bus company. (c) About half of minibus and minibus are operated by individual and remaining half are operated by private minibus company. (d) Most of minibuses are operated by private company. (e) Most of minibuses are operated by public company. (f) Others (please specify, _____) | (b) | (a) | () (f)() | (b) | (b) | () (f)() |
| F.4-12 Is there any government subsidy provided for bus or minibus operation? (a) Yes, for both bus and minibus operation (b) Yes, but only for bus operation (c) No | (b) | (c) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (b) |

< BRT >

F.4-13 Do you have any BRT system in the urban area?

| BRT | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---------|----------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| (a) Yes, in services. (b) No, but plan to construct or under construction. (c) No. | (a) | (c) | (b) | (b) | (c) | (a) |

F.4-14 If you answer (a) or (b) in F.4-13, please fill the table below about your BRT system.

| BRT | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|---------|----------|-------|------|-----------|--------|
| Number of planned routes (routes) | 15 | - | 5 | 4-8 | | 21 |
| Among them, under construction. (routes) | 5 | | 0 | 0 | | 20 |
| Among them, in service. (routes) | 10 | | 0 | 0 | | 1 |
| Total length of planned network (km) | 268 | - | | | | 180 |
| Among them, under construction(km) | 80 | | | 0 | | 165 |
| Among them, in service. (km) | 188 | | | 0 | | 15 |
| Number of bus stops (bus stops) | 192 | - | | | | 29 |
| Number of passenger per day. (About_____passenger./ day) | 229,000 | - | | | | 10,000 |

F.4-15 If BRT services are available, how much is the fare for one ride per person (adult)?

| | Fare setting | Unit | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| BRT | (a) Flat rate | / ride | 3,500 | - | | 5,000-6,000 VDN/ride | | Rs. 60 / day |
| | (b) Fare by zone | Base fare(for firstride) | - | - | | | | Rs. 5 |
| | | For about 2km ride: | - | - | | | | Rs. 5 |
| | | For about 5km ride | - | - | | | | Rs. 8 |
| Currency unit | | | Rupiah | - | | | US \$1 = Rs. 44 | |

< Metro >

<India>This section is for Hyderabad only. Currently, local trains use shared tracks with intercity railways. But the local trains are separate. Another elevated Metro Rail is under construction.This section is regarding the local trains

F.4-16 Do you have any metro lines * (see below for definitions of metro) in the urban area?

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|------|
| (a) Yes, in services. | | | | | | |
| (b) No, but plan to construct or under construction. | (a) | (a) | (b) | (b) | (a) | () |
| (c) No. | | | | | | |

* Metro system refers urban railway system which are operated on the tracks exclusively for it (tram car is not included). Inter-city railway, where some of rails are operated exclusively for urban transport is included.

F.4-17 If you answer (a) or (b) in F.4-16, please fill the table below about your metro system

| Metro | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|---------|----------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|------|
| Number of planned routes (routes) | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 9 | |
| Among them, under construction. (routes) | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| Among them, in service. (routes) | 8 | | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Total length of planned network (km) | 165.8 | | 182.5 | 108 | 150 | |
| Among them, under construction(km) | 0 | | | 19.7 | 107 | |
| Among them, in service. (km) | 165.8 | | | 0 | 43 | |
| Number of stations (stations) | 66 | 5 | | 24 | 27 | |
| Number of passenger per day. (About_____passenger/day) | 350,000 | 3,184 | | About 150,000 (2015) | 1,00,000 | |

F.4-18 If metro services are available, how much is the fare for one ride per person (adult)?

| | Fare setting | | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|-------|------------------|------------------|-------|--|
| Metro | (a) Flat rate | / ride | 1,000 – 11,000 | 2,000 | | | No such facility | | |
| | (b) Fare by zone | Base fare(for firstride) | | - | | 4,000 VDN (2015) | Rs. 2 | | |
| | | For about 2km ride: | | | - | | 4,800 VDN (2015) | Rs. 2 | |
| | | For about 5km ride | | | - | | 6,000 VDN (2015) | Rs. 2 | |
| Currency unit | | | Rupiah | Rupiah | | | US \$1 = Rs. 44 | | |

< Metro >

This section (F.4-19 to F4-21) is about the under-construction Metro rail in Hyderabad, and for the planned Metro in Pune

F.4-19 Do you have any metro lines * (see below for definitions of metro) in the urban area?

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---------|----------|-------|------|-----------|-------|
| (d) Yes, in services. | | | | | | |
| (e) No, but plan to construct or under construction. | | | | | (e) | (e) |
| (f) No. | | | | | | |

* Metro system refers urban railway system which are operated on the tracks exclusively for it (tram car is not included). Inter-city railway, where some of rails are operated exclusively for urban transport is included.

F.4-20 If you answer (a) or (b) in F.4-16, please fill the table below about your metro system

| Metro | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---------|----------|-------|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Number of planned routes (routes) | | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Among them, under construction. (routes) | | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Among them, in service. (routes) | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Total length of planned network (km) | | | | | 71 | 30 |
| Among them, under construction(km) | | | | | 71 | 0 |
| Among them, in service. (km) | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Number of stations (stations) | | | | | 66 | 30 |
| Number of passenger per day. (About _____passenger/day) | | | | | Not yet operational | Not yet operational |

F.4-21 If metro services are available, how much is the fare for one ride per person (adult)?

| | Fare setting | | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|-------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Metro | (c) Flat rate | / ride | | | | | Not yet decided | Not yet decided |
| | (d) Fare by zone | Base fare(for firstride) | | | | | | |
| | | For about 2km ride: | | | | | | |
| | | For about 5km ride | | | | | | |
| Currency unit | | | | | | | | |

<Para-transit>

| Prara-transit | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| F.4-22 Do you have any para-transit services in the urban area? (a) Yes. (b) No. | (a) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| F.4-23 If you answer “yes” in F.4-22, please specify the types of para-transit services available. | (a)(ojek) (b)(bajaj) (c)(becak) | (a)(ojek) (b)(becak) | (a)(cyclo) (b)(motorcycle taxi (xe om)) | (a)(taxi) (b)(Xeom motorcycle) (c)(Bus, minibus, company bus,school | (a)(3/7 seater auto-rickshaws) (b)(cabs) | (a)(3/7 seater auto-rickshaws) (b)(cabs) |
| F.4-24 Are para-transit services restricted in the specific area or route? (a) Yes, restricted. (b) Yes, restricted but not effectively managed. (c) There is no restriction | (a) | (b) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| F.4-25 How is the fare of para-transit set in the urban area? (a) It should be approved by the government. (b) It should be approved by the government, but it is not effectively | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (a) | (a) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| regulated. (c) Private operators can decide the fare freely. | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

< Overall public transport >

| Overall public transport | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| F.4-26 Is there any discount to transfer the public transport? (a) Yes (b) No | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| F.4-27 If you answer “yes” in F4-23, what kinds of discount system are available in the urban area? (a) There is discount only when transferring to the lines operated by the same entity. (b) There is discount even when transferring to the lines operated by different entities. | (-) | (-) | () | () | () | () |

5) Traffic Management

< Traffic signal >

| Traffic signal | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|--|------------|----------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| F.5-1 At about how many intersections, traffic signals are installed in the urban area? (Approximately ____ intersections) | 287 of 600 | 81 | | 480 | 180 | 150 |
| F.5-2 Is any Area Traffic Control system installed in the urban area? (a) Most of traffic signals are controlled under ATC system. (b) Partly installed. (c) Not yet. | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (c) | (c) |
| F.5-3 Are traffic signals along arterial roads synchronized? (a) Most of traffic signals along the arterial roads are synchronized. (b) Partly synchronized. (c) No. | (b) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (c) | (c) |

< Road Traffic Management >

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|---------|----------|-------|------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| F.5-4 Is one-way control installed along arterial roads and sub-arterial roads? (a) Most of arterial and sub-arterial roads are one-way routes. (b) Partly installed. (c) One-way control is not installed. | (b) | (a) | | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| F.5-5 Are there any lane divisions by type of vehicle installed in the urban area? (a) Installed along most of major roads. (b) Installed along major roads only in the urban center. (c) Installed along major roads only outside the urban center. (d) Others (please specify, _____) (e) Not installed yet. | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) (c) | (d) (d) (some stretches where road is wide enough) | (d) (d) (BRT on two roads only) |

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|------------|--|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| F.5-6 If you select (a)~(d) in F.5-5, please select the type of lane division installed in the urban area. (select all applicable) (a) Bus and other vehicles (b) HOV and other vehicles (c) 4-wheeler and 2-wheeler (d) Animal-tractor and other vehicles. (e) Others (please specify, _____) | (a) (c) | (a) (e) (public transport and 2 wheeler on left lane) | (a) (e) (motorized vehicles and non-motorized vehicles) | (c) (e) () | (e) (e) (Heavy vehicles / 4 & 3 wheelers / 2 wheelers) | (a) (e) () |
| F.5-7 Is there any public transport priority system introduced in the urban area? (select all applicable) (a) Bus priority lane (b) Bus priority signal (c) No priority for bus (d) Others (please specify, _____) | (a) | (c) | (c) (d) (subsidies, operation possible for both directions on one-way roads in the case of buses) | (a) (d) () | (c) (d) () | (a) (d) () |
| F.5-8 How is the vehicle inspection system for bus fleets and passenger cars? (a) Vehicle inspection system is established and implemented. (b) Vehicle inspection system is established but not implemented appropriately. (c) There is no system for regular vehicle inspection. | (a) | (a) | (a) | (b) | (b) | (b) |
| F.5-9 Do you have any regulation on logistics traffic, such as truck ban during the specific time period? (a) Yes (b) No | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |

6) Institutions and Administration

F.6-1 About how much is the annual investment on transportation sector of your government?

| | | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Total government investment (central, provincial, and city government) on transportation sector (_____/year, year) | _____/year (year) | | | | 26,000 billions VND 2010 | | |
| (B) Please select the currency unit. Please use it commonly for this page. (a) US\$ (b) Local currency (___ at current price) | | () (b)(_____) | (b)(Rupiah) | () (b)(_____) | (b)(<u>billion VND</u>) | () (b)(_____) | () (b)(_____) |

F.6-2 Please fill the table below on approximate investment amount by sub-sector.

(A) National government

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|------------------------|---------|---------------|-------|--------------|-----------|------|
| Road | | 6,516,200,000 | | 3,000 | | |
| Railway | | | | 150 | | |
| Other public transport | | | | 50 | | |
| Others | | 501,500,000 | | 1,300 | | |
| Total | | | | 4,500 | | |
| (year) | | | | 2010 | | |

(B) Provincial government

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|------|-----------|------|
| Road | | | | | | |
| Railway | | | | | | |
| Other public transport | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| (year) | | | | | | |

(C) City government

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|-----------|------|
| Road | | | | 9,000 | | |
| Railway | | | | 500 | | |
| Other public transport | | | | 1,500 | | |
| Others | | | | 6,000 | | |
| Total | | | | 17,000 | | |
| (year) | | | | 2010 | | |

(D) Private sector

| | Jakarta | Surabaya | Hanoi | HCMC | Hyderabad | Pune |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|------|
| Road | | | | 1,500 | | |
| Railway | | | | | | |
| Other public transport | | | | 500 | | |
| Others | | | | 2,500 | | |
| Total | | | | 4,500 | | |
| (year) | | | | 2010 | | |

2.2 インタビュー調査結果

1) Hanoi

2. Urban Structure

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|-------|--|---|-----------|
| I.2-1 | Which of the following urban problems are observed in the city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Population inflow into the urban center | 11 |
| | | (b) Population outflow from the urban center | 0 |
| | | (c) Traffic congestion in the urban center | 12 |
| | | (d) Urban sprawl to suburban/ rural areas | 10 |
| | | (e) There are no specific urban problems | 3 |
| | | (f) Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Urban transport safety ・Urban infrastructure is bad, environmental pollution ・The personal vehicles increase (car, motorbike...). ・The transportation infrastructure is weak and backward ・Lack of synchronization in the planning and construction. Traffic problems, urban drainage. ・The construction and development is not even at different areas ・Environmental pollution (dust), lack of social infrastructure constructions.) | 2 |
| I.2-2 | How do you feel about security conditions of the city? | (a) Very good | 2 |
| | | (b) Good | 8 |
| | | (c) So-So | 4 |
| | | (d) Bad | 0 |
| | | (e) Very bad | 0 |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|--|--|--|-----|
| I.3-1 | How do you feel about traffic congestions in urban areas of the city? | (a) Serious across the city | 10 |
| | | (b) Serious only at major bottlenecks | 3 |
| | | (c) Not so serious | 1 |
| | | (d) Not serious | 0 |
| I.3-2 | What do you think are the major causes for urban road traffic congestion? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Traffic demand beyond road capacity | 14 |
| | | (b) Bad driving manner | 14 |
| | | (c) Deterioration of road pavement | 5 |
| | | (d) Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic sign | 7 |
| | | (e) Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 12 |
| | | (f) Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 9 |
| | | (g) Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 13 |
| | | (h) Mixed traffic of cars and non-motorized traffic | 9 |
| | | (i) Inflow of large trucks | 4 |
| | | (j) Mixed of inter-city and inner-city traffic | 8 |
| | | (k) Manual traffic management at intersections | 9 |
| | | (l) Frequent traffic accidents | 7 |
| | | (m) On-street / road-side parking | 11 |
| | | (n) Street people and vendor | 6 |
| | | (o) Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 8 |
| | | (p) Roundabout | 8 |
| (q) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・The combination between the transport agencies and traffic police is not good. ・Lack of UMRT (metro...) ・Traffic signals at some intersections are not appropriate (3-phase, 4-phase) ・Road network is poor and narrow ・Too many personal vehicles (motorbike) ・The public transport system does not meet the demand, without metro.) | 3 | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|---|----|
| I.3-3 | What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Construction/ expansion of urban primary roads | 13 |
| | | (b) | Construction/ expansion of urban secondary roads | 10 |
| | | (c) | Construction/ expansion of rural roads | 4 |
| | | (d) | Improvement of road pavement | 7 |
| | | (e) | Grade separation of intersections | 12 |
| | | (f) | Improvement of traffic signals | 8 |
| | | (g) | Others(・To organize suitable traffic across the network ・Traffic control at intersections ・Need to build suitable static transport system (parking area) ・Move the universities and factories to outside of city ・Propagating to improve the consciousness of the transport participants ・Investment capital for construction ・To construct multi-tier and connected road system, to expand the intersections and allocate lanes for public transport vehicles) | 4 |
| I.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) | Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 0 |
| | | (b) | No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 14 |

4.Public Transportation / (1)Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|---|---|
| I.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus in the city is financially sustainable? | (a) Sustainable without subsidy | 1 |
| | | (b) Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 6 |
| | | (c) Not sustainable if subsidy is not provided | 3 |
| | | (d) Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 3 |
| I.4-2 | What do you think should be improved in terms of operation and management of bus in the city? (Please select all applicable choices) | (a) Low operational efficiency | 8 |
| | | (b) Low fare level | 2 |
| | | (c) Non-authorized operation | 0 |
| | | (d) Inefficient bus route network | 5 |
| | | (e) Ineffective regulation on bus services(size of fleet, operational frequency) | 9 |
| | | (f) Inefficient subsidy system provided for bus operators | 5 |
| | | (g) No needs for improvement | 1 |
| | | (h) Others (. ・To enhance to supply capacity of the bus network by UMRT ・The safety of buses on the streets ・Bad service, not safe and on time due to traffic jams ・The quality of public transport services is low (quality of vehicles, quality of service, road network is not covered, information on public transport service is limited)) | 4 |

4. (2)BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|--------------|---|-----|---|----|
| I.4-3 | If there is no BRT/ Metro available in the city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country | (A) BRT | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 12 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 3 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 13 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | (B) Metro | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 3 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 9 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 2 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 1 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 11 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 2 |
| I.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit (e.g. xeom, cyclo)? | (a) | Yes | 10 | | |
| | | (b) | No | 4 | | |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 1 | | |
| I.4-5 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles | 9 | | |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit vehicles and normal traffic | 9 | | |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit vehicles | 4 | | |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians | 2 | | |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against cars | 2 | | |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit vehicles | 10 | | |
| | | (g) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 1 | | |
| | | (h) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit vehicles | 6 | | |
| | | (i) | Others(・ Public disorder due to passenger pickup competition ・Traffic jams caused by "xe om" motorbike is higher than by "xich lo" ・Taxi should be considered as semi-public transport vehicles, it causes so much inconvenience (parking at prohibited area...)) | 3 | | |

4. (3) All Public Transport

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|--|------------|-----|
| I.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 13 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.4-7 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-6, please specify the problems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Overlapping routes, the frequency of is not reasonable ・Behavior of the public transport drivers ・Need to have enough number of vehicles and frequency, traffic safety ・Need to improve the quality of bus transportation: safety, sanitation and frequency of service ・Route allocation and facilities ・The buses sometimes do not stop at the bus stops and do not follow the scheduled route. ・Not very safe, causing traffic accidents (especially at peak hours). ・Public transportation capacity is low, do not meet the demand. ・To increase bus frequency and bus routes to meet people's needs ・To accelerate the urban railway and BRT | | |

5. Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|-----|
| I.5-1 | Are there any problems on roadside/on-street parking? (note: parking activities, not parking facilities) | (a) | yes | 14 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-2 | If you answer “yes” in I.5-1, do you enforce any regulation against it? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 11 |
| | | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 5 |
| | | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking. | 5 |
| | | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 7 |
| | | (e) | There are no regulations. | 1 |
| | | (f) | Others(・Lack of parking area, pavement management ・Lack of parking area) | 2 |
| I.5-3 | What do you think about the situation of traffic accidents in urban areas of the city? | (a) | Serious, urgent actions are required. | 8 |
| | | (b) | Serious, but the situation is improving. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Not so serious, but may become serious in the near future. | 4 |
| | | (d) | Not serious. | 0 |
| I.5-4 | What is necessary to improve traffic safety? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation (speed, parking, traffic signal, etc.) | 14 |
| | | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 6 |
| | | (c) | Tightening of the standard to issue the driving license | 9 |
| | | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 5 |
| | | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrians | 2 |
| | | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 6 |
| | | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 5 |
| | | (h) | Others(・Improve transport culture for participants, policy makers and traffic controllers ・Give instruction on regulation to household ・To improve awareness of transport participants) | 3 |
| I.5-5 | Are there any traffic problems due to vehicle faults such as poor maintenance and deterioration of vehicles? | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 5 |
| | | (b) | Yes, vehicle faults sometimes cause traffic problems. | 5 |
| | | (c) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 3 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused by vehicle faults. | 0 |
| I.5-6 | Are there any problems on inflow of truck into the urban area? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 11 |
| | | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 13 |
| | | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement. | 13 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused. | 0 |
| | | (e) | Others(・ Causing unsafe traffic and environmental pollution) | 1 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| I.5-7 | Has the city introduced any policies to reduce use of passenger cars? | (a) | yes | 11 |
| | | (b) | no | 2 |
| I.5-8 | If you answer “yes” in I.5-7, how is the current status of such | (a) | Already implemented. | 7 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented. | 2 |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|-----|--|----|
| | policies? | (c) | No plan yet. | 1 |
| 1.5-9 | If you select “(a) already implemented” in 1.5-8, please describe about those policies | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import tax for public transport vehicles • Taxing, testing vehicles • Increase vehicle import tax and no parking area • To increase vehicle import tax • To increase registration fee • To increase vehicle import tax | |
| 1.5-10 | Has the city introduced any policies to promote public transport? | (a) | yes | 12 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-11 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-10, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 12 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented. | 0 |
| | | (c) | No plan yet. | 0 |
| 1.5-12 | If you select “(a) already implemented” in 1.5-11, please describe about those policies. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price support, road using priority • Tax and price support for bus business • Price support for bus service • The city has offered price support of hundreds of billion for bus passengers each year and also supports the enterprises to buy vehicles • Price support for buses. • Metro, socialize bus public transport, develop new routes • To support bus transport and encourage everybody to use bus • Low travel cost • Ticket price support, increase number of vehicles and bus routes • Ticket price support | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | |
|--------|-----|---|----|
| 1.5-13 | (a) | yes | 10 |
| | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-14 | (a) | yes | 9 |
| | (b) | no | 1 |
| 1.5-15 | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 1 |
| | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 8 |
| | (c) | Failed to relocate them. | 3 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| 1.6-1 | (a) | Transportation planning | 12 | |
| | (b) | Road maintenance and management | 8 | |
| | (c) | Traffic engineering | 6 | |
| | (d) | Traffic control and management | 11 | |
| | (e) | Traffic enforcement | 4 | |
| | (f) | Public transportation management | 10 | |
| | (g) | Others | 0 | |
| 1.6-2 | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 9 | |
| | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 4 | |
| | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 0 | |
| | (d) | No. | 1 | |
| 1.6-3 | Project Name | | Scheme | Result (*) |
| | Project of Northern Ha Dong axis | | | C |
| | Project of Le Van Luong extended road | | | C |
| | Road | | BOT | B, C |
| | Transport Fee Collection | | PPP | B, C |
| | Bus Investment and Operation | | PPP | A |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|---|
| | | Phu My bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Nguyen Van Linh Avenue | BOT | C |
| | | Hanoi Freeway | BOT | C |
| | | Dau Giay – Phan Thiet | PPP | B |
| | | Le Van Luong extended road | BT | C |
| | | Le Van Luong extended road | | C |
| | | Thang Long Avenue | | C |
| | | Concreterized streets of Tu Liem, Thanh Tri, Long Bien, Hoang Mai dist., | | B |

(*)I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|-----|--|-----|
| I.7-1 | It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in the city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) | Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | 9 |
| | | (c) | Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | 6 |
| | | (d) | Not recognized yet. | 0 |
| I.7-2 | Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current passenger car and motorcycle traffic is shifted to the public transport, can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (a) | Public transport can accommodate such demand. | 4 |
| | | (b) | Public transport cannot accommodate such demand. | 10 |
| | | (c) | Others(・ The public transportation system is weak and not effective) | 1 |
| I.7-3 | If you select (b) in I.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car and motorcycle traffic? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Introduction of large bus fleet | 2 |
| | | (b) | Increase of frequency of bus operation | 5 |
| | | (c) | Development and expansion of bus routes | 5 |
| | | (d) | Introduction of large fleet for BRT services | 5 |
| | | (e) | Increase of frequency of BRT operation | 2 |
| | | (f) | Development and expansion of BRT routes | 6 |
| | | (g) | Improvement of metro fleet | 1 |
| | | (h) | Increase of frequency of metro operation | 2 |
| | | (i) | Development and expansion of metro routes | 9 |
| | | (j) | Improvement of inter-modal transit | 4 |
| | | (k) | Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | 3 |
| (l) | Others(・ To create separated routes for buses ・ To develop the road network with metro, BRT and bus ・ To construct metro system) | 3 | | |
| I.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) | Yes, under consideration | 12 |
| | | (b) | Not considered yet. | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------|---|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1.7-5 | If you answer “yes” in 1.7-4, please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities | (A) | Increase car-related taxes | (a) | feasible | 11 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (a) | feasible | 6 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 5 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 1 |
| | | (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time/ date | (a) | feasible | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 5 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 2 |
| | | (D) | Charge car traffic in the specific area/ route | (a) | feasible | 8 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 4 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (E) | Parking control (including both physical control and pricing) | (a) | feasible | 9 |
| (b) | difficult | | | 1 | | |
| (c) | unconsidered | | | 1 | | |
| (F) Others | To increase the capacity of buses | feasible | | | | |
| | Limit car registration at big cities | - | | | | |
| | Limit car users (state officers) | feasible | | | | |
| 1.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 8 | |
| | | (b) | It is not desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 3 | |
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable choices for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 3 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 13 |
| | | | | (d) | Others | 0 |
| | | (B) | BRT | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 10 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (d) | Others | 1 |
| | | (C) | Expressway | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 1 |
| | | | | (d) | Others | 0 |
| 1.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | | 5 | |
| | | (b) | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | | 8 | |
| | | (c) | Almost impossible. | | 1 | |
| 1.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development? | (a) | Yes | | 6 | |
| | | (b) | Yes, but still in the planning stage | | 5 | |
| | | (c) | No | | 0 | |
| 1.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Physically disabled | | 14 | |
| | | (b) | Aged people | | 12 | |
| | | (c) | Children | | 10 | |
| | | (d) | Women | | 3 | |
| | | (e) | Poor people | | 4 | |
| | | (f) | Displaced person (relocated due to resettlements) | | 3 | |
| | | (g) | Immigrant | | 2 | |
| | | (h) | Others(・The poor, the people with low income) | | 1 | |
| | | (i) | | | 0 | |
| 1.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | | 8 | |
| | | (b) | no | | 4 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|--|------------|------------|---|
| I.7-12 | If you answer “yes” in I.7-11, please describe those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fare subsidy • Pedestrian crossover and solution for the handicap • Chapter VIII, Article 5, Law for handicap • Bus price support for university and college students • Have special seats and access for disabled people, fare reduction for the poor • At bus stops, there should be special access for venerable group <li style="text-align: right;">• Being given priority | | | | |
| I.7-13 | If you have strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure, please describe about those strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan the flyover roads, urban railways, walking streets • Pedestrian crossover, rearrangement of the intersections in the city • Relocation, move the universities, hospitals to suburban area. • Urban planning, people reallocate • To construct satellite urban areas, urban centers • To relocate universities, hospitals and | | | | |
| I.7-14 | Do you have the following? | (A) | Long-term master plan on urban railway development | (a) | yes | 9 |
| (b) | | | | Committed | 3 | |
| (c) | | | | Considered | 2 | |
| (d) | | | | no | 0 | |
| (B) | | Plan to construct new railway line | (a) | yes | 7 | |
| | | | (b) | Committed | 3 | |
| | | | (c) | Considered | 1 | |
| | | | (d) | no | 0 | |
| (C) | | Long-term master plan on BRT development | (a) | yes | 6 | |
| | | | (b) | Committed | 2 | |
| | | | (c) | Considered | 2 | |
| | | | (d) | no | 2 | |
| (D) | | Plan to construct new BRT route | (a) | yes | 7 | |
| | | | (b) | Committed | 1 | |
| | | | (c) | Considered | 2 | |
| | | | (d) | no | 2 | |
| (E) | Long-term master plan on urban expressway | (a) | yes | 5 | | |
| | | (b) | Committed | 1 | | |
| | | (c) | Considered | 3 | | |
| | | (d) | no | 2 | | |
| (F) | Plan to construct new expressway line | (a) | yes | 5 | | |
| | | (b) | Committed | 0 | | |
| | | (c) | Considered | 3 | | |
| | | (d) | no | 2 | | |

2) HCMC

2. Urban Structure

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|---|---|-----|
| I.2-1 Which of the following urban problems are observed in the city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Population inflow into the urban center | 14 |
| | (b) Population outflow from the urban center | 1 |
| | (c) Traffic congestion in the urban center | 12 |
| | (d) Urban sprawl to suburban/ rural areas | 7 |
| | (e) There are no specific urban problems | 2 |
| | (f) Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban planning is short of comprehensiveness • Lack the satellite urban areas and lack the plan of transport development for connection between satellite towns and the existing urban areas. • Flooded • Urban infrastructure, especially transport has not corresponded with urban development. • In some areas, planning is not deserving because consultants' knowledge level is still weak, management capacity and performance of planning are not high.) | 5 |
| I.2-2 How do you feel about security conditions of the city? | (a) Very good | 2 |
| | (b) Good | 9 |
| | (c) So-So | 3 |
| | (d) Bad | 1 |
| | (e) Very bad | 0 |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|--|--|-----|
| I.3-1 How do you feel about traffic congestions in urban areas of the city? | (a) Serious across the city | 6 |
| | (b) Serious only at major bottlenecks | 8 |
| | (c) Not so serious | 1 |
| | (d) Not serious | 0 |
| I.3-2 What do you think are the major causes for urban road traffic congestion? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Traffic demand beyond road capacity | 13 |
| | (b) Bad driving manner | 13 |
| | (c) Deterioration of road pavement | 8 |
| | (d) Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic sign | 6 |
| | (e) Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 4 |
| | (f) Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 8 |
| | (g) Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 11 |
| | (h) Mixed traffic of cars and non-motorized traffic | 7 |
| | (i) Inflow of large trucks | 6 |
| | (j) Mixed of inter-city and inner-city traffic | 7 |
| | (k) Manual traffic management at intersections | 2 |
| | (l) Frequent traffic accidents | 3 |
| | (m) On-street / road-side parking | 10 |
| | (n) Street people and vendor | 10 |
| | (o) Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 6 |
| | (p) Roundabout | 4 |
| (q) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There aren't the Traffic Control Center, The ITS is not yet implemented • Layout of transport intersections are unreasonable. • Measures of population slackening, organizing the satellite urban areas are not effectively. The main transport axes, connecting the existing urban area with the new residential areas, industrial zones are not good. • There aren't enough traffic police • There are many temporary blockhouses (during building time of infrastructure on roads in the city).) | 6 | |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|---|----|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban development is not reasonable; There are not public transport system with mass volume (metro, ...); Bus network is weak; no taxi planning; There are many personal vehicles with bad technical and environmental condition, but they still travel. | |
| 1.3-3 | What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Construction/ expansion of urban primary roads | 15 |
| | | (b) | Construction/ expansion of urban secondary roads | 6 |
| | | (c) | Construction/ expansion of rural roads | 6 |
| | | (d) | Improvement of road pavement | 6 |
| | | (e) | Grade separation of intersections | 12 |
| | | (f) | Improvement of traffic signals | 9 |
| | | (g) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem: drainage system, against flood-tide when it rains Build the ring roads quickly Improving the ability of circulation of intersections. Build satellite urban areas and main roads, connecting the old existing city center with satellite urban areas and industrial zones to slackening people, and develop public transport more. Soon to build the urban ring-roads, urban expressways, exclusive lane or priority lane for public transport. Bring out solutions to improve the congestion points, expand road at bottlenecks. There must be a mechanism to mobilize capital effectively. | 7 |
| 1.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) | Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 1 |
| | | (b) | No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 14 |

4.Public Transportation / (1) Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | |
|-------|---|----------------|--|---|---|
| 1.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus / <u>minibus</u> in the city is financially sustainable? | (A) Bus | (a) | Sustainable without subsidy | 0 |
| | | | (b) | Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 6 |
| | | | (c) | Not sustainable if subsidy is not provided | 2 |
| | | | (d) | Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 6 |
| | | (B) Minibus | (a) | Sustainable without subsidy | 0 |
| | | | (b) | Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 6 |
| | | | (c) | Not sustainable if subsidy is not provided | 1 |
| | | | (d) | Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 6 |
| 1.4-2 | What do you think should be improved in terms of operation and management of bus and <u>minibus</u> in the city? (Please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Different operation systems for bus and minibus, operated by individual | 6 | |
| | | (b) | Most of minibuses are operated by individual. | 2 | |
| | | (c) | Low operational efficiency | 9 | |
| | | (d) | Low efficiency | 8 | |
| | | (e) | Low fare level | 5 | |
| | | (f) | Non-authorized operation | 1 | |
| | | (g) | Inefficient bus route network | 3 | |
| | | (h) | Ineffective regulation on bus services (size of fleet, operational frequency) | 4 | |
| | | (i) | Inefficient subsidy system provided for bus operators | 3 | |
| | | (j) | No needs for improvement | 0 | |
| | | (k) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current buses are too outdated, cause environment pollution in the city. Must build a complete and modern parking lot system. Innovation means of public transport; | 2 | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | improve the quality of service, driver obey the traffic rules strictly, enhance service skills of employees on the bus | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

4. (2) BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|------------|--|-----|---|----|
| I.4-3 | If there is no BRT/ Metro available in the city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country | (A) BRT | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 4 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 8 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 6 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 7 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | (B) Bus | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 0 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 12 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 3 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 2 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 10 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 3 |
| I.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit (e.g. xeom, cyclo)? | (a) | Yes | 8 | | |
| | | (b) | No | 5 | | |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 1 | | |
| I.4-5 | If you answer “yes” in I.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles | 4 | | |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit vehicles and normal traffic | 8 | | |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit vehicles | 3 | | |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians | 1 | | |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against cars | 1 | | |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit vehicles | 6 | | |
| | | (g) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 2 | | |
| | | (h) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit vehicles | 2 | | |
| | | (i) | Others(・ There are no official and clear rules, that are consistent in practice for this activity. ・ Pedicabs are too slow and cumbersome ・ The problem of motorbike taxi is similar to personal 2-wheel vehicle, now little pedicabs operate in HCMCity | 3 | | |

4. (3) All Public Transport

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|--|------------|-----|
| I.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 15 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.4-7 | If you answer “yes” in I.4-6, please specify the problems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Lack of providing services for public transport. ・Lack of uniformity between different types of public transport such as parking lots, roads, railways and waterways ・Priorities towards public means of transportation when travel on the road (lanes for buses, priority lanes) ・Improve routes, educate the way of service, build lanes for buses, expand buses in the whole city ・Population density has been increasing rapidly. Lack subways and roads running above. ・Increase buses to every area in the city, rearrange flow and routes. ・Means of transport have not been less diversity, slow speed. ・Drive over speed and recklessly, lack of respect of passengers, lack of public transport with big volume. ・Public transport route network. | | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport is the main stage in the Transport Development Strategy in HCM city, but now public transport in the city (mostly by bus) only meet about 7.2% of the travel demand and the city has not been modes of public transport with big volume such as metro, monorail, tramway ... so urgent problem now is to improve bus routes, develop public transport with big volume rapidly to meet the travel demand as planned. • Need to reorganize routes scientifically, conveniently for people who use public transportation. • Develop various types of public transport, improve the management and operation of public transport (sustainability and quality of service). • Need to develop, arrange bus routes reasonably • Not good service attitude. • Increase small buses because the road surface has not been able to be extended. • Must build a complete and modern parking lot system. innovate means of public transport; improve the quality of service, drivers obey the traffic rules strictly, enhance service skills of employees on the bus |
|--|--|---|

5. Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|--|-----|
| I.5-1 | Are there any problems on roadside/on-street parking? (note: parking activities, not parking facilities) | (a) | yes | 14 |
| | | (b) | no | 1 |
| I.5-2 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-1, do you enforce any regulation against it? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 12 |
| | | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 7 |
| | | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking. | 8 |
| | | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 4 |
| | | (e) | There are no regulations. | 0 |
| | | (f) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks are too narrow, encroached mostly. • Adjust and add rules of parking prohibitions. • Many sidewalks are narrow ; Most roadways are narrow.) | 3 |
| I.5-3 | What do you think about the situation of traffic accidents in urban areas of the city? | (a) | Serious, urgent actions are required. | 6 |
| | | (b) | Serious, but the situation is improving. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Not so serious, but may become serious in the near future. | 5 |
| | | (d) | Not serious. | 0 |
| I.5-4 | What is necessary to improve traffic safety? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation (speed, parking, traffic signal, etc.) | 14 |
| | | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 6 |
| | | (c) | Tightening of the standard to issue the driving license | 6 |
| | | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 4 |
| | | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrians | 1 |
| | | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 5 |
| | | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 5 |
| | | (h) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to issue stringent rules to deal with individuals and means of transportation that cause traffic accident strictly • Stretch People, expand roads, punish hard, confiscate vehicles and driving license towards) | 3 |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|---|----|
| | | | people who have motorbike race, drive carelessly, cause accidents ・Set and add board sign, traffic signal lights.) | |
| 1.5-5 | Are there any traffic problems due to vehicle faults such as poor maintenance and deterioration of vehicles? | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 4 |
| | | (b) | Yes, vehicle faults sometimes cause traffic problems. | 9 |
| | | (c) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 2 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused by vehicle faults. | 1 |
| 1.5-6 | Are there any problems on inflow of truck into the urban area? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 15 |
| | | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 13 |
| | | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement. | 12 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused. | 0 |
| | | (e) | Others(Cause environmental pollution (emissions and noise.).) | 2 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | |
|--------|--|--|----|
| 1.5-7 | Has the city introduced any policies to reduce use of passenger cars? | (a) yes | 9 |
| | | (b) no | 5 |
| 1.5-8 | If you answer "yes" in 1.5-7, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) Already implemented. | 4 |
| | | (b) Planned but yet implemented. | 4 |
| | | (c) No plan yet. | 2 |
| 1.5-9 | If you select "(a) already implemented" in 1.5-8, please describe about those policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・To raise import tax for cars (with high tax rate) ・To raise tax fees for cars ・To raise import tax for cars ・Has planed to implement the government's resolution No 16. ・To raise import tax for cars | |
| 1.5-10 | Has the city introduced any policies to promote public transport? | (a) yes | 15 |
| | | (b) no | 0 |
| 1.5-11 | If you answer "yes" in 1.5-10, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) Already implemented. | 14 |
| | | (b) Planned but yet implemented. | 1 |
| | | (c) No plan yet. | 0 |
| 1.5-12 | If you select "(a) already implemented" in 1.5-11, please describe about those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Support bus ticket by subsidy ・Support price by subsidu for public transportation by buses, low ticket price, support loan interest for buses investment ・Support ticket prices by subsidy. Improve and increase routes, improve old buses ・Less effective ・State should support prices by subsidy for public transport ・Only develop and support bus network, but lack of solutions and other means of public transport. ・To support bus ticket price by subsidy, discount tickets for students ・To support bus price by subsidy and interest rate to buy means of public transport. ・To support bus price by subsidy. ・Support prices by susidy ・Mobilize staff to use public transport, To support price by susidy for public transport. ・To support price for public by susidy, encourage private to participate in public transport. Propagandize and advertise. ・To support price by susidy for public transport. ・To support price by susidy for public transport. ・Priority must be given to buses on some routes and lanes | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|----|-----|-----|
|----|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|---|----|
| I.5-13 | Are there any roadways or railways, illegally occupied by residents or road-side/rail-side shops? | (a) | yes | 14 |
| | | (b) | no | 1 |
| I.5-14 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-13, have you tried to relocate them? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 5 |
| I.5-15 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-14, please select the result of the relocation. | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 7 |
| | | (c) | Failed to relocate them. | 4 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| I.6-1 | What kinds of capacity enhancements are needed for the transport sector? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Transportation planning | 12 |
| | | (b) | Road maintenance and management | 4 |
| | | (c) | Traffic engineering | 2 |
| | | (d) | Traffic control and management | 13 |
| | | (e) | Traffic enforcement | 1 |
| | | (f) | Public transportation management | 9 |
| | | (g) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ To enhance the capacity management and community education on execution and support the development of transport policies in schools, universities, families and in the society ・ Transportation planning must be in line with urban development, especially industrial zones -satellite urban areas) | 2 |
| I.6-2 | Have you introduced or will you introduce private financing schemes for transport infrastructure development? | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 10 |
| | | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 2 |
| | | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 1 |
| | | (d) | No. | 3 |
| I.6-3 | If you select (a)~(c) in I.6-2, please fill the table below about the private financing projects both in transportation sector and the other sector, indicating the schemes (BOT, BT, PPP, etc). | Project Name | Scheme | Result(*) |
| | | Phu my bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Binh trieu bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Phu my bridge | PPP | C |
| | | Binh Trieu bridge – road No 2 | BOT | B |
| | | Ha noi highway | BOT | C |
| | | Phu My bridge | Private | C |
| | | Underground parking-lot | Private | B |
| | | Tan Son Nhat – Binh Loi road | Private | |
| | | Intersection area A-Sai Gon south | Private | |
| | | Eastern Ringroad | Private | |
| | | Giong Ong To bridge | Private | |
| | | Phu My bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Binh trieu bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Expand the Hanoi Highway | BOT | B |
| | | Phu My bridge | BOT | A |
| | | Binh trieu bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Phu My bridge | BOT | C |
| | | Nguyen Van Linh road | Đổi đất (土地利用の変化) | C |
| | | Highway 13 | Quỹ đầu tư (投資ファンド) | A |
| Tan Son Nhat – Binh Loi road | Đổi đất (土地利用の変化) | B | | |
| Underground parking. | Private | A, B | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|-----|------|
| | Binh trieu bridge | BOT | C |
| | Phu My bridge | BOT | C |
| | Expressway HCMCity - Trung Luong. | BOT | C |
| | Nguyen Van Linh road | BOT | C |
| | Highway 1 A (An Suong - An Lac) | BOT | C |
| | Binh Trieu, Phu My bridges. | BOT | B, C |
| | Expand the Hanoi Highway | BOT | B |
| | The road to Phu Huu port. | BOT | B |
| | Road connecting Tan Son Nhat - Binh Loi - Ring road | BT | B |
| | Binh Tien bridge -road | BT | B |
| | Paths connects with Phu My bridge | BT | B |
| | Phu My bridge | BOT | C |
| | To build road leading to Phu My bridge | BOT | B |
| | Tan Son Nhat - Binh Loi Street | BT | B |
| | Build underground parking lot at Le Van Tam Park | BOT | B |
| | Building Trong Dong underground parking lot | BOO | B |
| | Phu My Bridge | BOT | C |
| | Binh trieu bridge No 2 | BOT | C |
| | Phu My Bridge | BOT | C |
| | Binh Trieu bridge | BOT | B |
| | Nguyen Van Linh road | BOT | C |
| | Hanoi Highway | | |
| | Phu My Bridge | BOT | C |
| | Binh Trieu bridge | BOT | C |
| | Binh Trieu bridge -road | BOT | A |
| | Inter-provincial Road 15. | BOT | A |
| | Highway 1A ,section An Suong - An Lac. | BOT | C |
| | Phu My Bridge. | BOT | B |
| | Hanoi Highway. | BOT | B |
| | Inter-provincial Road 25B. | BOT | B |

(*)I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|--|--|-----|
| I.7-1 It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in the city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | 1 |
| | (b) Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | 12 |
| | (c) Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | 5 |
| | (d) Not recognized yet. | 0 |
| I.7-2 Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current passenger car and motorcycle traffic is shifted to the public transport, can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (a) Public transport can accommodate such demand. | 4 |
| | (b) Public transport cannot accommodate such demand. | 11 |
| | (c) Others(・Need to meet the immediate requirement of parking lots at once.) | 1 |
| I.7-3 If you select (b) in I.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car and motorcycle traffic? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) Introduction of large bus fleet | 0 |
| | (b) Increase of frequency of bus / minibus operation | 6 |
| | (c) Development and expansion of bus / minibus routes | 9 |
| | (d) Introduction of large fleet for BRT services | 4 |
| | (e) Increase of frequency of BRT operation | 2 |
| | (f) Development and expansion of BRT routes | 7 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|---|---|-------------------|
| | | (g) | Improvement of metro fleet | | 1 |
| | | (h) | Increase of frequency of metro operation | | 0 |
| | | (i) | Development and expansion of metro routes | | 10 |
| | | (j) | Improvement of inter-modal transit | | 4 |
| | | (k) | Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | | 1 |
| | | (l) | Others(・Bus network does not meet the travel demand to every location, the taxi is not economic, many residential areas have no public transport network, it takes much time to go by buses. ・Innovate service and quality of buses) | | 2 |
| 1.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) | Yes, under consideration | | 13 |
| | | (b) | Not considered yet. | | 2 |
| 1.7-5 | If you answer “yes” in 1.7-4, please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities | (A) | Increase car-related taxes | (a) feasible (b) difficult (c) unconsid ered | 12 2 0 |
| | | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (a) feasible (b) difficult (c) unconsid ered | 6 4 1 |
| | | (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time/ date | (a) feasible (b) difficult (c) unconsid ered | 8 3 1 |
| | | (D) | Charge car traffic in the specific area/ route | (a) feasible (b) difficult (c) unconsid ered | 7 4 1 |
| | | (E) | Parking control (including both physical control and pricing) | (a) feasible (b) difficult (c) unconsid ered | 13 0 0 |
| | | (F) | Others | (a) feasible (b) difficult (c) unconsid ered | 0 0 0 |
| 1.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 13 |
| | | (b) | It is <u>not</u> desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 1 |
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable choices for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) Utilize arterial road spaces (b) utilize river bed (c) Utilize underground spaces (d) Others (・Not enough space, have to clear the ground.) | 3 0 13 1 |
| | | (B) | BRT | (a) Utilize arterial road spaces (b) utilize river bed (c) Utilize underground spaces (d) Others (・Not enough space, have to clear the ground.) | 11 0 1 1 |
| | | (C) | Express way | (a) Utilize arterial road spaces (b) utilize river bed (c) Utilize underground spaces (d) Others (・Not enough space, have to clear the ground. | 7 3 0 2 |

| | | | | | ・Ring Road) | |
|--------|--|--|---|-----|-------------------|----|
| I.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | | | 1 |
| | | (b) | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | | | 13 |
| | | (c) | Almost impossible. | | | 1 |
| I.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development? | (a) | Yes | | | 10 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but still in the planning stage | | | 3 |
| | | (c) | No | | | 2 |
| I.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Physically disabled | | | 15 |
| | | (b) | Aged people | | | 15 |
| | | (c) | Children | | | 13 |
| | | (d) | Women | | | 3 |
| | | (e) | Poor people | | | 5 |
| | | (f) | Displaced person (relocated due to resettlements) | | | 2 |
| | | (g) | Immigrant | | | 1 |
| | | (h) | Temporary residents | | | 0 |
| | | (i) | Others | | | 1 |
| I.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | | | 4 |
| | | (b) | no | | | 8 |
| I.7-12 | If you answer "yes" in I.7-11, please describe those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・There are policy and rules promulgated by the government and the city people's committee supporting this object. ・The disabled and children under 11 years old can travel free on buses ・Use information technology (IIS), associate transport planning and urban planning ・Yes, but not clear ・Priority, offer seats. ・The disabled and children under 11 years old can travel free on buses | | | | |
| I.7-13 | If you have strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure, please describe about those strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Develop satellite towns ・Develop ring roads, main roads, and satellite urban areas. Satellite towns building plan lacks concentration and inefficiency, is changed during implementation. ・Urban Restructuring in the direction of relaxing the population, develop satellite towns, develop multi-center, locating ports, move and develop universities, colleges, major hospitals to the gateway, periphery . ・parallel to the transport connection and other infrastructure to the new location conveniently and safely. ・Develop satellite towns, connect the ring road, centripetal roads ・The strategy of focusing on developing resources of the new cities such as Thu Thiem urban center, northwest Cu Chi, Hiep Phuoc port urban area; strategy of correcting urban areas in the city side such as Tan Phu, Binh Tan, District 8 | | | | |
| I.7-14 | Do you have the following? | (A) | Long-term master plan on urban railway development | (a) | yes | 9 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 2 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| | | (B) | Plan to construct new railway line | (a) | yes | 10 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 3 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 1 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| | | (C) | Long-term master plan on BRT development | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 7 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|---|-----|-------------------|----|
| | | (D) | Plan to construct new BRT route | (a) | yes | 1 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 10 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| | | (E) | Long-term master plan on urban expressway | (a) | yes | 7 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 2 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 3 |
| | | (F) | Plan to construct new expressway line | (a) | yes | 7 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 3 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 3 |

3) Hyderabad

2. Urban Structure

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|------------|---|--|---|-----|
| I.2-1 | Are there any problems in terms of urban structure(i.e., Land use / Road Network / Local Train Network)? (please select all applicable) | (a) | Population inflow into the urban center (i.e., CBD) | 14 |
| | | (b) | Population outflow from the urban center (i.e., CBD) | 6 |
| | | (c) | congestion in the urban center (i.e., CBD) | 14 |
| | | (d) | Sprawl into suburban areas | 14 |
| | | (e) | There are no problems on urban structure. | 0 |
| | | (f) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Physical barriers like mountains, lakes, forests, etc. •Encroachments & Litigations in courts •Lack of footpaths for pedestrians •Divided by two railway tracks and musli river •Inadequate Road network, Ineffective land regulations. •Haphazard growth.) | 6 |
| I.2-2 | What do you think about security (i.e., crime rate) of your city compared to the large cities in other developing countries? | (a) | Better than other large cities | 8 |
| | | (b) | Similar to other large cities | 6 |
| | | (c) | Worse than other large cities | 3 |
| I.2-2 A | Why? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Police efficiency •Strict law and order since it is capital of state •Better enforcement of law and order •Due to better Policing. •Strict law and order •Police Efficiency •Social awareness and welfare and education programs •Poverty levels and lack of education •Welfare schemes and police enforcement •Cultural values •Variation in income and wealth is huge creating difference among people •Poverty levels and uneducated people •High population density and poverty levels. •Based on general statistics and publications due to poverty levels and law and order. •Liberal Enforcement and law •Personal Perception •Traditional family culture. | | |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----|
| I.3-1 | What do you think about traffic congestions in your city? | (a) | Serious across the city | 9 |
| | | (b) | Serious only at major bottlenecks | 8 |
| | | (c) | Not so serious. | 0 |
| I.3-1A | On what basis? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stuck-up only at specific locations •Day to Day increase in number of vehicles •Percentage of circulation area is less •Due to narrow roads and increase in vehicular traffic. •Personal opinion based on travelling in city •Free flow / Delay •Sudden slow down at specific location •Because of lack of regulation •Several roads are being converted to one ways several median openings are being closed, several turn restrictions, etc. •Haphazard management of traffic and sudden growth in use of automobiles •More travel time at specific locations | | |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High V/c ratio and un controlled road user behavior • Previous studies and reports • Travel time is more. • Free flow at many Locations • Journey time and delay at junctions | | |
| I.3-2 | What do you think are the major causes for road traffic congestion? (please select all applicable) | (a) | Traffic demand beyond road capacity. | 14 |
| | | (b) | Bad driving manner. | 16 |
| | | (c) | Deterioration of road pavement | 8 |
| | | (d) | Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic signs | 9 |
| | | (e) | Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 12 |
| | | (f) | Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 10 |
| | | (g) | Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 14 |
| | | (h) | Mixed traffic of automobiles and non-motorized traffic (NMT) | 8 |
| | | (i) | Inflow of large trucks | 4 |
| | | (j) | Mixed of inter-city and inner-city traffic | 8 |
| | | (k) | Manual traffic management at intersections | 8 |
| | | (l) | Frequent traffic accidents | 4 |
| | | (m) | On-street / road-side parking | 17 |
| | | (n) | Street people and vendor | 14 |
| | (o) | Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 10 | |
| | (p) | Roundabout | 4 | |
| | (q) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices , schools ,and businesses timing are at same time • Growth of personal vehicles. No priority to public transportation. Inadequate traffic personnel. • Road user's behavior. Absence of optimal utilization of resources - manpower, funds, etc. • Poor enforcement & regulations. • Road users don't have road sense. Traffic rules enforcement is very poor. • Driver behavior • Inexperienced and aggressive drivers, young drivers) | 7 | |
| I.3-3 | What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | New road construction | 8 |
| | | (b) | Completion of missing links | 13 |
| | | (c) | Expansion of arterial roads | 12 |
| | | (d) | Improvement of road pavement | 11 |
| | | (e) | Grade separation of intersections | 10 |
| | | (f) | Improvement of traffic signals | 10 |
| | | (g) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterrent measures against unauthorized buildings / complexes • Improvements to Suburban Rail / Metro network • Creating awareness among road uses • Improvement of Parallel roads by strengthening them • Need for safe sidewalks • Maintenance of footpaths • Developing alternate links, intersection improvements and parking facilities. • Junction improvements. • Better Geometrics with consistent width of lanes. • Improvement of public transport system | 10 |
| I.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) | Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 3 |
| | | (b) | No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 14 |
| I.3-4A | If no, what do you think are the solutions: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discourage inflow of public into city by improving /developing satellite towns on outskirts • To encourage public transportation and discourage private mode of | | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | transport ・Control / restrict use of private vehicles ・Develop public transport such as metro /BRT ・Effective demand management ・Improving public transport system ・Integrated land use development ・Improving pedestrian facilities ・Transit oriented development ・ Management of better traffic systems like (A) Creating traffic awareness among public. (B) Staggering school timings for decongesting of traffic. (C) Synchronizing traffic signal. ・Fix other Transportation elements ・Creating awareness among pedestrians ・Creating awareness among vehicle users ・Public transport system to be improved ・ Measures to affectively reduce the rate of growth of vehicular population ・Measures to encourage public transport system ・Different timing for offices and other establishments ・Priority to public transport vehicles during peak hours ・Safe sidewalks ・Cycle path on wide roads (to begin with) ・Increase the number of public transport buses ・Introduction of metro railway system ・Introduction of BRT in selected routes ・Creating awareness among road users about traffic safety and rules ・Segregation of four wheelers from two and three wheelers ・Road improvement along with travel demand management and good public transport system can only solve the congestion. ・Educating the road users about traffic ・Separation of vehicles based on the class ・Strict enforcement ・Effective Traffic management ・Driver education & stringent enforcement ・Public transportation systems integrating with bus, Para transit, metro. |
|--|--|---|

4. Public Transportation / (1) Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|-----|---|-----|
| I.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus / minibus in your city is financially sustainable? | (a) | Operation of bus and minibus is sustainable. | 12 |
| | | (b) | Only bus operation is sustainable but not for minibus operation. | 1 |
| | | (c) | Only minibus operation is sustainable but not for bus operation. | 0 |
| | | (d) | Neither is sustainable. | 3 |
| I.4-2 | What do you think are the issues in terms of operation and management of bus and minibus in your city? (Please select all applicable) | (a) | Most of bus and minibus are operated by individual. | 1 |
| | | (b) | Low operational efficiency. | 10 |
| | | (c) | Low revenue to bus operators due to Low fare level. | 4 |
| | | (d) | Non-authorized bus or minibus operation | 5 |
| | | (e) | Inefficient bus route network. | 11 |
| | | (f) | Ineffective regulation on bus services (size of fleet, operational frequency) | 8 |
| | | (g) | Inefficient subsidy system provided for bus operators. | 5 |
| | | (h) | Nothing needs to be improved. | 0 |
| | | (i) | Others(・Introducing mini buses in feeder roads ・Introduction of mass transport systems ・Government apathy to public transport. ・Inefficient replacement of old fleet.) | 4 |

4. (2) BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------|-----|--|----|
| I.4-3 | If there is no BRT /metro available in your city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country? | (A) BRT | Operation | (a) | Possible | 9 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 5 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 3 |
| | | | Maintenance | (d) | Possible | 11 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 3 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 3 |
| | | (B) Metro | Operation | (a) | Possible | 13 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 3 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | | Maintenance | (d) | Possible | 12 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 4 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 1 |

4. (3) Paratransit

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|--|-----|
| I.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit (i.e., by auto-rickshaws)? | (a) | Yes | 15 |
| | | (b) | No | 2 |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 0 |
| I.4-5 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles. | 15 |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit and normal traffic. | 12 |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit. | 10 |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians. | 11 |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against automobiles | 8 |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit | 13 |
| | | (g) | Solicitation trouble | 9 |
| | | (h) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 7 |
| | | (i) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit | 9 |
| | | (j) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non- adherence to rules of road • Overloading of auto rickshaw. • To organize exclusive parking • Absence of good licensing policy on autos, driving license issues, lack of awareness among auto / taxi drivers, discipline. • Illegal drivers • Pollution / mixing with cheap substitutes , overloading, low capacity of engines) | |

4. (4) All Public Transport

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|--|-----|-----|
| I.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 16 |
| | | (b) | no | 1 |
| I.4-7 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-6, please specify the problems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve the fleet operated by RTC • Dedicated lanes to be identified • Mechanical condition of old buses needs improvement • Networking of operation of buses required • Improved linkage with local trains with outskirts required • Number of buses should be increased • Maintenance should be improved • Proper regulation on fare level • Building bus bays | | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of bus and railway system • Improvement of infrastructure facilities • Allowing buses on narrow roads. • Difficulty for buses to stop at bus stops due to unauthorized parking • Current local trains do not have dedicated tracks • Parking of auto/cabs in the bus stops which cause traffic jams and inconvenience to move buses. • Operation of illicit vehicles on the routes of APSRTC. • Lack of Strict implementation of traffic rules. • Not stopping at Bus stops. • Accidents are more (reckless driving) • Improper Scheduling • Insufficient number of buses • Very high fare collected in buses • Insecurity for women and children • Lack of proper timing for buses • Regulation frequency in the routes • Lack of sufficient buses during non-peak hours • Prohibiting rallies and agitations in city • Timings and Frequency in peak hours. Overloading leads to non-maintenance of timings. • Less number of buses • No priority to buses • Roads are to be widened in many areas to accommodate buses • Footpaths are to be constructed for pedestrians for connecting and encourage public transport • Construction of subways or foot over bridges in many areas for pedestrians to access bus stops on busy roads • Increasing bus fleet • Accommodating more number of Standing passengers by reducing the seats from the buses • Introducing elevated metro railway • Adequacy of public transport • Mass rapid transit to be introduced. • Proper bus bays / terminals / interchanges to be provided. • Multimodal public transit to be developed (Integrating public transit and Para transit) • Route assignments to be done scientifically. • Safety measures to be improved. • Customized public transport to be introduced for work trips, school trips, etc. • Increase operational efficiency. Introduce ITS. • Should maintain a bus lane system that will help reduce accidents and also benefit the passengers. • Public transport should be made more user-friendly. • Integration of various modes of transport • Access travel problem to be solved. • Frequency to be improved • Design of transit routes • Non-adherence of schedule time. • Behavior of staff • Introducing special buses for passengers who pay on board • Lack of bus bays • Operating of buses deep into residential areas • Replacing of ageing fleet |
|--|--|---|

5. Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|-----|
| 1.5-1 | Are there any problems on roadside/on-street parking? | (a) | yes | 17 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-2 | If you answer "yes" in 1.5-1, do you enforce any regulation against it? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 15 |
| | | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 12 |
| | | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking. | 5 |
| | | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 11 |
| | | (e) | There are no regulations. | 2 |
| | | (f) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No sustainable regulation takes place, i.e., on and off action sporadically yield no results •No parking management system in the city. •Civic sense of road users.) | 3 |
| 1.5-3 | What do you think about the number of traffic accidents of your city compared to the large cities in other developing countries? | (a) | Larger than other large cities | 2 |
| | | (b) | Similar to other large cities | 11 |
| | | (c) | Smaller than other large cities | 3 |
| 1.5-4 | What is necessary to improve traffic safety? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation (speed, parking, traffic signal, etc.) | 14 |
| | | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 1 |
| | | (c) | Strict standard to issue the driving license | 9 |
| | | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 7 |
| | | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrians | 2 |
| | | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 9 |
| | | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 6 |
| | | (h) | Lowering of speed limit | 1 |
| | | (i) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Awareness campaign among Road users. •License should be cancelled if the number of traffic violations caused are high and high fine amount. •Lack of pavement markings, signs and other information system.) | 3 |
| 1.5-5 | Are there any traffic problems due to vehicle faults such as poor maintenance and deterioration of vehicles? | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 9 |
| | | (c) | No problem on vehicle faults. | 3 |
| 1.5-6 | Are there any problems on inflow of freight traffic (truck) into the urban area? (please select all applicable) | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 5 |
| | | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 13 |
| | | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement. | 10 |
| | | (d) | No problems | 9 |
| | | (e) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Loading and unloading causes problems •Causes pollution due to bad vehicle condition •Lack of parking terminals.) | 0 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 1.5-7 | Do you introduce any policies to reduce use of passenger car and promote public transport? | (a) | yes | 11 |
| | | (b) | no | 5 |
| 1.5-8 | If you answer "yes" in 1.5-7, how | (a) | Already implemented. | 4 |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | is the current status of such policies? | (b) | Planned but yet implemented yet. | 4 |
| | | (c) | No planning yet. | 4 |
| 1.5-9 | If you select “(a) already implemented” in 1.5-8, please describe about those policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Multi Modal Transport System Phase 1 - on Existing Indian Railway system. •A/C buses , express buses , concessional bus passes •Improvement of public transport system •High tax on every 2nd vehicle ownership. •Additional taxes on purchase of second or more vehicles | | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|-----|---|-----|
| 1.5-10 | Are there any roadways or railways, illegally occupied by residents or road-side/rail-side shops? | (a) | yes | 15 |
| | | (b) | no | 2 |
| 1.5-11 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-10, have you tried to relocate them? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 6 |
| 1.5-12 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-11, please select the result of the relocation. | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 1 |
| | | (c) | Failed to relocate them | 4 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--------|-----------|
| 1.6-1 | Do you think which transport agencies require capacity enhancement? (please select the 3 most important ones, and specify their names for clarity) | (a) | Traffic police | 13 | |
| | | (b) | Agency in charge of transportation planning | 10 | |
| | | (c) | Road maintenance and management body | 6 | |
| | | (d) | Public transportation management body | 12 | |
| | | (e) | Traffic management body other than traffic police | 7 | |
| | | (f) | Others(• Recruitment of staff / supervisor / officers is a continuous process in RTC and augmentation of buses on profitable routes. • Private traffic regulatory body • Regulation of building constructions) | 3 | |
| 1.6-2 | Have you introduced or will you introduce private financing schemes for transport infrastructure development? (i.e., for past projects or projects being planned currently) | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 9 | |
| | | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 2 | |
| | | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 0 | |
| | | (d) | No. | 6 | |
| 1.6-3 | If you select (a)~(c) in 1.6-2, please fill the table below about the private financing projects both in transportation sector and the other sector, indicating the schemes (BOT, BT, PPP, etc). | Project Name | | Scheme | Result(*) |
| | | BRT | | PPP | b |
| | | Metro | | PPP | b |
| | | Hyderabad metro | | PPP | b |
| | | Part of outer ring road | | BOT | a |
| | | International airport | | BOT | c |
| | | Intercity bus terminals | | PPP | b |
| | | Outer ring road | | BOT | c |
| | | International airport | | BOT | c |
| | | Hyderabad Metro Rail | | PPP | b |
| | | Miyapur bus terminal | | PPP | b |
| | | Metro rail | | PPP | b |
| | | Outer ring road | | BOT | b |
| | | Radial roads | | BOT | b |
| Metro railway | | BOT | b | | |
| Outer ring road | | BOT | b | | |
| International airport | | BOT | c | | |

| | | | |
|--|---|-----|---|
| | Hyderabad metro rail | PPP | b |
| | Metro Rail Project | BOT | b |
| | Widening NH9 (Hyderabad to Vijayawada) | BOT | b |
| | Metro rail | PPP | b |
| | Bus terminal at miyapur | PPP | b |
| | Metro rail | PPP | b |
| | Miyapur bus terminal | PPP | b |
| | Mini bus (setwin) | PPP | c |
| | Metro rail | PPP | b |

(*I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | | |
|-------|---|-----|---|-----|--------------|---|
| I.7-1 | It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in your city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) | Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | 5 | | |
| | | (b) | Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | 5 | | |
| | | (c) | Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | 5 | | |
| | | (d) | Not recognized yet. | 2 | | |
| I.7-2 | Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current passenger car and motorcycle traffic is shifted to the public transport, can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (a) | Public transport can accommodate such demand. | 6 | | |
| | | (b) | Public transport cannot accommodate such demand. | 10 | | |
| | | (c) | Others(・Public Transport may be strengthened) | 1 | | |
| I.7-3 | If you select (b) in I.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car and motorcycle traffic? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Introduction of large size bus (i.e., bus with more seats) | 3 | | |
| | | (b) | Increase of frequency of bus / minibus operation | 7 | | |
| | | (c) | Development and expansion of bus / minibus routes | 2 | | |
| | | (d) | Introduction of large size for BRT services (i.e. bus with more seats) | 0 | | |
| | | (e) | Increase of frequency of BRT operation | 0 | | |
| | | (f) | Development and expansion of BRT routes | 4 | | |
| | | (g) | Improvement of metro fleet | 0 | | |
| | | (h) | Increase of frequency of metro operation | 1 | | |
| | | (i) | Development and expansion of metro routes | 3 | | |
| | | (j) | Improvement of inter-modal transit | 6 | | |
| | | (k) | Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | 3 | | |
| (l) | Others(・Interdepartmental coordination to develop multimodal transportation ・Expediting the construction of New metro.) | 2 | | | | |
| I.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) | Yes, under consideration | 8 | | |
| | | (b) | Not considered yet. | 8 | | |
| I.7-5 | If you answer "yes" in I.7-4, please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities | (A) | Increase car-related taxes | (a) | feasible | 7 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (a) | feasible | 1 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 5 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 2 |
| (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time period or | (a) | feasible | 1 | | |
| | | (b) | difficult | 6 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----|--|-----|--|----|
| | | | on specific date | (c) | unconsidered | 1 |
| | | (D) | Charge the car traffic in the specific area or along the specific route (Road pricing) | (a) | feasible | 3 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 3 |
| | | (E) | Parking control | (a) | feasible | 8 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (F) | Others | (a) | feasible | |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | |
| 1.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | | 16 |
| | | (b) | It is <u>not</u> desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | | 1 |
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 11 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 6 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate with ORR • Develop new arterials • New routes • Newly developed arterials) | 4 |
| | | (B) | BRT | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 12 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only on new roads • Along proposed radial roads • Along radial roads • Develop new arterials • New routes • Suburban areas) | 5 |
| | | (C) | Express way | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 12 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 1 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only along new roads • Outskirts only • Elevated routes • New routes • New routes) | 4 |
| 1.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | | | 2 |
| | | (b) | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | | | 14 |
| | | (c) | Almost impossible. | | | 1 |
| 1.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development (in future, but not specific to any project planned currently) ? | (a) | Yes. Institutional and administrative environment necessary for it are being developed | | | 8 |
| | | (b) | Yes, in the planning stage | | | 5 |
| | | (c) | No | | | 3 |
| 1.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? | (a) | Physically disabled | | | 14 |
| | | (b) | Aged people | | | 16 |
| | | (c) | Children | | | 13 |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|----|
| | (please select all applicable choices) | (d) | Women | 12 |
| | | (e) | Poor people | 7 |
| | | (f) | Displaced person (relocated due to resettlements) | - |
| | | (g) | Immigrant | - |
| | | (h) | Temporary residents | - |
| | | (i) | Others(• School going children / college students) | 0 |
| 1.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | (b) | no | 14 |
| 1.7-12 | If you answer "yes" in 1.7-11, please describe those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate seating for women, senior citizen and physically handicapped are given in buses and MMTS services • Separate ladies special buses and bogies are run by APSRTC and MMTS. • Separate entrance for women and senior citizen • Identification of vulnerable urban traveler groups. Government subsidy to provide for such groups. • Infrastructure to accommodate wheel chair to be used on roads, enter buses. • Facilities for visually challenged persons. • Increase height of platforms • Construction of ramps. • Priority for senior citizens • Children special buses • Low Floor buses | | |
| 1.7-13 | Do you have any strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 8 |
| 1.7-14 | If you answer "yes" in 1.7-13, please describe about those strategies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit oriented development. • Insufficient Floor Space Index • Transfer of development rights • Widening of roads and flyovers • Building pavements for pedestrians • Religious structures to be removed and relocated • Interlinking buses and railway network system • Introduction of Metro railways • Introduction of BRT system • Construction of Multi level flyovers • Separating residential areas and commercial areas • Combining residential and commercial areas • To develop localized CBD • Land use regulations to be framed properly, pragmatically and enforced strictly • Land use impact on urban transport to be visualized clearly • Transport Infrastructure to be developed and integrated in coordination with other stake holders. • Traffic management shall be a coordinated, effort but not limited to policing. • There shall be unified metropolitan urban transport authority to oversee the over all urban transportation operations and maintenance. • Better planning, proper land use mix, good public transport system • Satellite townships in suburban • Shifting CBD's • Uniform development in all parts • Allocation of space for Industries / IT Sector / Education in Selected areas • Transit oriented development. • Preventing Road side shops (Access Management) • Hierarchal integration of land use activities, transport infrastructure & network system. | | |

| | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|---|---|
| I.7-15 | Do you have long-term master plan on urban railway development? | (a) | Yes. | 5 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 4 |
| | | (c) | No. | 8 |
| I.7-16 | Do you have any plan to construct new railway line? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 7 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 1 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 3 |
| | | (d) | No. | 6 |
| I.7-17 | Do you have long-term master plan on BRT development? | (a) | Yes. | 2 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 7 |
| | | (c) | No. | 8 |
| I.7-18 | Do you have any plan to construct new BRT route? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 3 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 3 |
| | | (d) | No. | 9 |
| I.7-19 | Do you have long-term master plan on urban expressway? | (a) | Yes. | 8 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 4 |
| | | (c) | No. | 5 |
| I.7-20 | Do you have any plan to construct new expressway line? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 5 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 1 |
| | | (d) | No. | 8 |

4) Pune

2. Urban Structure

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|------------|---|--|---|-----|
| I.2-1 | Are there any problems in terms of urban structure(i.e., Land use / Road Network / Local Train Network)? (please select all applicable) | (a) | Population inflow into the urban center (i.e., CBD) | 11 |
| | | (b) | Population outflow from the urban center (i.e., CBD) | 6 |
| | | (c) | congestion in the urban center (i.e., CBD) | 12 |
| | | (d) | Sprawl into suburban areas | 11 |
| | | (e) | There are no problems on urban structure. | 0 |
| | | (f) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient land is not available for roads, public transport and its related infrastructure • Insufficient road structure • Land use should be traffic mobility oriented • Poor road network. Only 6 to 7% area land is used for roads. Vehicle population is high. • Very high Floor Space Index and poor planning resulting in narrow roads • Road network is inappropriate. • Through traffic from one area to another • Illegalities in construction sections) | 8 |
| I.2-2 | What do you think about security (i.e., crime rate) of your city compared to the large cities in other developing countries? | (a) | Better than other large cities | 9 |
| | | (b) | Similar to other large cities | 6 |
| | | (c) | Worse than other large cities | 0 |
| I.2-2 A | Why? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar levels of income and law and order • People's awareness on law and order. • Good opportunities for Jobs • Development of city and educated population. • Good law and order • Based on news articles • Better neighborhood and affluent households • Pune is a newer city and has better income levels • Good law and order • Culture and job opportunities • Education and income levels • Comparatively educated population is high • Education campaigns and awareness of law and order • Policy is proper and peoples are not aggressive and more working class • No adequate policing | | |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
| I.3-1 | What do you think about traffic congestions in your city? | (a) | Serious across the city | 10 |
| | | (b) | Serious only at major bottlenecks | 5 |
| | | (c) | Not so serious. | 0 |
| I.3-1A | On what basis? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate road network and infrastructure • Engineering report and analysis • Two wheelers strength very high in city comparatively. Public transport is weak • Very low travel times during peak hours across the city • Field personnel feedback and reports • Traffic jams at major bottle necks only • Low travel speed across the city • Travel time • Congestion at important locations • Slow speeds in peak hours throughout the city • Based on studies | | |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|---|--|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience and previous surveys reports • During peak hours it takes at least 4-5 times longer at any place in the city • Long queues and delays all across the city • Jamming of traffic throughout city. | | |
| I.3-2 | What do you think are the major causes for road traffic congestion? (please select all applicable) | (a) | Traffic demand beyond road capacity. | 13 |
| | | (b) | Bad driving manner. | 12 |
| | | (c) | Deterioration of road pavement | 8 |
| | | (d) | Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic signs | 5 |
| | | (e) | Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 9 |
| | | (f) | Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 9 |
| | | (g) | Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 13 |
| | | (h) | Mixed traffic of automobiles and non-motorized traffic (NMT) | 10 |
| | | (i) | Inflow of large trucks | 5 |
| | | (j) | Mixed of inter-city and inner-city traffic | 7 |
| | | (k) | Manual traffic management at intersections | 6 |
| | | (l) | Frequent traffic accidents | 5 |
| | | (m) | On-street / road-side parking | 13 |
| | | (n) | Street people and vendor | 11 |
| (o) | Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 8 | | |
| (p) | Roundabout | 1 | | |
| (q) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to plying and allowing three wheelers and six seat auto rickshaws. • Staggered timings for business / offices / schools • Huge number of private vehicles • More private vehicles on road • Too many motorized vehicles. Priority is given to private vehicles over public transport. Also public transport is of poor quality and inadequate • Widespread usage of personal Mode of transport. • Lack of pavement marking and signage • Lack of coordination between civil authorities and traffic police • No proper road usage • More buses in peak hours • People's choice for private vehicles) | 9 | | |
| I.3-3 | What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | New road construction | 7 |
| | | (b) | Completion of missing links | 11 |
| | | (c) | Expansion of arterial roads | 10 |
| | | (d) | Improvement of road pavement | 9 |
| | | (e) | Grade separation of intersections | 8 |
| | | (f) | Improvement of traffic signals | 8 |
| | | (g) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All highways going through and around the city must be interconnected with multilayer flyovers • Quality of road should be improved • New roads planned with BRT • Strengthen the public transport • Require traffic signal at several places • Pedestrian infrastructure has to be improved. • No comprehensive planning. • Construction of flyovers & bridges on rivers, railway lines, bypass construction, ring road, improvement of public transport | 7 |
| I.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) | Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 8 |
| | | (b) | No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 7 |
| I.3-4A | If no, what do you think are the | • Public transport planning | | |

| | | |
|--|------------|---|
| | solutions: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •BRT network in city •High tax for motor cars. •Loan facilities for 2 wheelers and 4 wheelers should be banned •Public transport should be free & expenses should be borne by government •Vehicle of odd no and even numbers should ply on alternate day school timing up to 3pm only •Develop public transport, discourage 4wheeler & 2wheeler i.e. disincentives. Ex. High parking fees •Public transport, non-motorized transport infrastructure shall be taken care of. •Road network should be linked with land use •Traffic management •Staggering of school, office, other establishment timings •Influencing mode transfer to public transport. •Influencing occupancy of vehicles. •Road pricing including parking charges •Safer travel speed for pedestrians / cyclists. •Priority for pedestrians / cyclists & buses on all roads. •Improved bus operation. •Public transport improvement. •Taxation of private vehicles such as congestion charges. •Parking charges based on land values and the opportunity cost of that land •Give disincentives for use of private vehicles. •Improve public transport. •Make driving of personal vehicles expensive. •Parking management to be given priority. •Create vehicle free zones. |
|--|------------|---|

4. Public Transportation / (1) Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|-----|---|-----|
| I.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus / minibus in your city is financially sustainable? | (a) | Operation of bus and minibus is sustainable. | 11 |
| | | (b) | Only bus operation is sustainable but not for minibus operation. | 1 |
| | | (c) | Only minibus operation is sustainable but not for bus operation. | 0 |
| | | (d) | Neither is sustainable. | 3 |
| I.4-2 | What do you think are the issues in terms of operation and management of bus and minibus in your city? (Please select all applicable) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit and normal traffic. | 13 |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit. | 2 |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians. | 1 |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against automobiles | 13 |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit | 10 |
| | | (g) | Solicitation trouble | 5 |
| | | (h) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 0 |
| | | (i) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit | 5 |
| | | (j) | Others(•Operation of minibus services required. •Poor maintenance of buses, unqualified people, less buses •Route structure need to be improved primarily •Bus operation needs explicit subsidy to improve standard of service (Taxes, fuel, excise, etc.) •Very few buses operating) | |

4. (2) BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------|-----|--|----|
| 1.4-3 | If there is no BRT /metro available in your city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country? | (A) BRT | Operation | (a) | Possible | 10 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 4 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | | Maintenance | (d) | Possible | 10 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 4 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | (B) Metro | Operation | (a) | Possible | 8 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 3 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 4 |
| | | | Maintenance | (d) | Possible | 9 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 3 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 3 |

4. (3) Paratransit

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|--|-----|
| 1.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit (i.e., by auto-rickshaws)? | (a) | Yes | 10 |
| | | (b) | No | 5 |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 0 |
| 1.4-5 | If you answer "yes" in 1.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles. | 10 |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit and normal traffic. | 9 |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit. | 8 |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians. | 5 |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against automobiles | 2 |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit | 8 |
| | | (g) | Solicitation trouble | 4 |
| | | (h) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 5 |
| | | (i) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit | 4 |
| | | (j) | Others(・Multipurpose use of auto rickshaws ・ Competition between para-transit causes interference to other vehicles ・Too many Para transit services) | 10 |

4. (4) All Public Transport

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|--|-----|-----|
| 1.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 15 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.4-7 | If you answer "yes" in 1.4-6, please specify the problems. | ・Inadequate fleet of buses ・Poor maintenance of public transport systems ・Inadequate operational staff for buses ・Non-replacements of outdated vehicles ・Lack of interconnectivity for various modes of public transport ・Incorrect scheduling of public transport ・Improper routes of bus transport ・Increase in number of buses. ・Introduction of mini buses ・Effective route rationalization. ・Rationalization of parking zone. ・Management of public transport should be improved | | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transport fare should be rationalized •Lack of sufficient number of buses •Lack of professional experts on bus management •More subsidy from government •Route rationalization •Frequency and quality of service should be improved •Introduction of metro •Increasing the number of buses •Implementing minibuses through the city •Maintenance and cleaning is to be improved •Lack of dedicated lanes. •Low frequency of buses •High fares •No new routes introduced in recent years •Lack of qualified persons •Lack of buses. •Lack of maintenance. •Lack of funds. •Lack of depots. •Route rationalization not there. •Route structure •Operation efficiency •Maintenance •Political will •Absence of good manager •Inefficient operation •Insufficient buses •Shortage of funds •Bad bus design ,no innovation efforts •Maintenance of buses very low •Information of public transportation is not available •Bus driver behavior causes the loss of time •Route rationalization. •Frequency. •Regularity. •Seamless fare system. •Lack of Bus priority schemes. •Lack of integration of various public transport options. •Inadequate buses. •Lack of route rationalizations. •No locally appropriate Comprehensive Mobility plan •Quality of bus fleet to improve •Systems of transport provider needs modernization •Maintenance infrastructure needs to be improved •Land for public transport infrastructure to be earmarked in suburban areas •BRT routes to be developed •There is no buses management •No proper bus depot •Frequency is low •Costly •People are not getting timely service •Buses unclean •Number of buses should be increased •Public transport system can be strengthened and operated in scientific manner |
|--|--|---|

5.Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|----|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|---|----|
| I.5-1 | Are there any problems on roadside/on-street parking? | (a) | yes | 15 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-2 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-1, do you enforce any regulation against it? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 13 |
| | | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 9 |
| | | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking. | 5 |
| | | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 7 |
| | | (e) | There are no regulations. | 1 |
| | | (f) | Others(・Parking rates of on-street parking is low/free ・On-street parking is not penalized even on busy streets and even though no parking sign has been put up ・Regulation only on selected roads ・Parking signage strips are missing or confusing to vehicle owner ・Lack of coordination between the planners/engineers and the enforcers.) | 5 |
| I.5-3 | What do you think about the number of traffic accidents of your city compared to the large cities in other developing countries? | (a) | Larger than other large cities | 3 |
| | | (b) | Similar to other large cities | 10 |
| | | (c) | Smaller than other large cities | 2 |
| I.5-4 | What is necessary to improve traffic safety? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation (speed, parking, traffic signal, etc.) | 10 |
| | | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 3 |
| | | (c) | Strict standard to issue the driving license | 9 |
| | | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 3 |
| | | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrians | 4 |
| | | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 4 |
| | | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 8 |
| | | (h) | Lowering of speed limit | 2 |
| | | (i) | Others(・Road safety audit should be conducted for major accident roads ・Encouraging citizens to manage traffic as voluntary traffic wardens) | 2 |
| I.5-5 | Are there any traffic problems due to vehicle faults such as poor maintenance and deterioration of vehicles? | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 9 |
| | | (b) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 1 |
| | | (c) | No problem on vehicle faults. | 5 |
| I.5-6 | Are there any problems on inflow of freight traffic (truck) into the urban area? (please select all applicable) | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 10 |
| | | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 9 |
| | | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement. | 7 |
| | | (d) | No problems | 1 |
| | | (e) | Others(・Disturbs parking for other vehicles ・Lack of loading and unloading areas. ・No truck allowed in city from 10pm-8am ・Not in day time /peak hour ・Construction vehicles and loading/ unloading activities block roads) | 5 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1.5-7 | Do you introduce any policies to reduce use of passenger car and promote public transport? | (a) | yes | 12 |
| | | (b) | no | 3 |
| 1.5-8 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-7, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented yet. | 5 |
| | | (c) | No planning yet. | 4 |
| 1.5-9 | If you select “(a) already implemented” in 1.5-8, please describe about those policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus rapid transport system implemented. • BRT implemented. • Planning to introduce metro railway systems • Implementing BRT • Parking fares for on-street parking on some roads | | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|-----|---|-----|
| 1.5-10 | Are there any roadways or railways, illegally occupied by residents or road-side/rail-side shops? | (a) | yes | 12 |
| | | (b) | no | 3 |
| 1.5-11 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-10, have you tried to relocate them? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 4 |
| 1.5-12 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-11, please select the result of the relocation. | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 4 |
| | | (c) | Failed to relocate them | 4 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|--|---|--------|-----------|
| 1.6-1 | Do you think which transport agencies require capacity enhancement? (please select the 3 most important ones, and specify their names for clarity) | (a) | Traffic police | 10 | |
| | | (b) | Agency in charge of transportation planning | 7 | |
| | | (c) | Road maintenance and management body | 8 | |
| | | (d) | Public transportation management body | 13 | |
| | | (e) | Traffic management body other than traffic police | 3 | |
| | | (f) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity enhancement can be done for regional transport authorities and their employees • Political parties / corporators so that they will have appropriate transport vision for a city • Citizens. If they demand better transport and traffic management, it will happen in our democratic system of governance) | 4 | |
| 1.6-2 | Have you introduced or will you introduce private financing schemes for transport infrastructure development? (i.e., for past projects or projects being planned currently) | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 4 | |
| | | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 2 | |
| | | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 2 | |
| | | (d) | No. | 7 | |
| 1.6-3 | If you select (a)~(c) in 1.6-2, please fill the table below about the private financing projects both in transportation sector and the other sector, indicating the schemes (BOT, BT, PPP, etc). | Project Name | | Scheme | Result(*) |
| | | Metro rail project | | BOT | b |
| | | Pune to Satara road | | BOT | b |
| | | Pune to Bhosari road | | BOT | b |
| | | Operation of JNNURM Buses | | PPP | b |
| | | Routes auctioning for private bus operators on royalty basis | | PPP | a |
| | | Jarmorg - Ahmadabad Road | | BOT | c |
| | | Construction of pedestrian subway | | BT | c |
| | | Parking lot (Accommodation Reservation) on | | PPP | c |

| | | | |
|--|---|-----|---|
| | JM road. | | |
| | Parking lot (Accommodation Reservation) on F.C. Road. | PPP | c |
| | Private vehicles | PPP | a |

(*)I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | | |
|-------|---|-----|---|-----|--------------|---|
| I.7-1 | It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in your city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) | Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | 4 | | |
| | | (b) | Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | 1 | | |
| | | (c) | Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | 6 | | |
| | | (d) | Not recognized yet. | 4 | | |
| I.7-2 | Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current passenger car and motorcycle traffic is shifted to the public transport, can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (a) | Public transport can accommodate such demand. | 1 | | |
| | | (b) | Public transport cannot accommodate such demand. | 14 | | |
| | | (c) | Others(Modification of Routes and Rationalization) | 0 | | |
| I.7-3 | If you select (b) in I.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car and motorcycle traffic? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Introduction of large size bus (i.e., bus with more seats) | 1 | | |
| | | (b) | Increase of frequency of bus / minibus operation | 7 | | |
| | | (c) | Development and expansion of bus / minibus routes | 8 | | |
| | | (d) | Introduction of large size for BRT services (i.e. bus with more seats) | 4 | | |
| | | (e) | Increase of frequency of BRT operation | 6 | | |
| | | (f) | Development and expansion of BRT routes | 6 | | |
| | | (g) | Improvement of metro fleet | 0 | | |
| | | (h) | Increase of frequency of metro operation | 0 | | |
| | | (i) | Development and expansion of metro routes | 1 | | |
| | | (j) | Improvement of inter-modal transit | 4 | | |
| | | (k) | Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | 1 | | |
| I.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) | Yes, under consideration | 5 | | |
| | | (b) | Not considered yet. | 10 | | |
| I.7-5 | If you answer "yes" in I.7-4, please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities | (A) | Increase car-related taxes | (a) | feasible | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (a) | feasible | 2 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 2 |
| | | (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time period or | (a) | feasible | 1 |
| (b) | difficult | | | 2 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----|--|----------|---|----|
| | | | on specific date | (c) | unconsidered | 2 |
| | | (D) | Charge the car traffic in the specific area or along the specific route (Road pricing) | (a) | feasible | 2 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 2 |
| | | (E) | Parking control | (a) | feasible | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (F) | Others(Tax on CBD entry) | feasible | | |
| | | | Others(Congestion charges) | feasible | | |
| 1.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | | 13 |
| | | (b) | It is <u>not</u> desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | | 2 |
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 7 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 4 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 12 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination of elevated and underground • Only on selected roads.) | 2 |
| | | (B) | BRT | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 12 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 3 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New City areas only • No space on existing routes only) | 1 |
| | | (C) | Express way | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 9 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 3 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No space • Not possible • No space on existing routes) | 3 |
| 1.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | | | 1 |
| | | (b) | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | | | 7 |
| | | (c) | Almost impossible. | | | 7 |
| 1.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development (in future, but not specific to any project planned currently) ? | (a) | Yes. Institutional and administrative environment necessary for it are being developed | | | 4 |
| | | (b) | Yes, in the planning stage | | | 5 |
| | | (c) | No | | | 6 |
| 1.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Physically disabled | | | 12 |
| | | (b) | Aged people | | | 14 |
| | | (c) | Children | | | 12 |
| | | (d) | Women | | | 12 |
| | | (e) | Poor people | | | 7 |
| | | (f) | Displaced person (relocated due to resettlements) | | | - |
| | | (g) | Immigrant | | | - |
| | | (h) | Temporary residents | | | - |
| | | (i) | Others() | | | 0 |
| 1.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | | | 6 |
| | | (b) | no | | | 9 |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|---|---|----|
| 1.7-12 | If you answer "yes" in 1.7-11, please describe those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservations of seats for women, Senior citizens and physically disabled persons. Entry allowed through front doors. • Introduction of special buses for women • Reserved seats and concessions for physically handicapped • Reserved seats for Senior citizens • Reserved seats for women • Seat reservation • Introducing low footboard buses • Increasing of frequency • Reserved seats. • Reserved seats and entrance | | |
| 1.7-13 | Do you have any strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure? | (a) | yes | 7 |
| | | (b) | no | 8 |
| 1.7-14 | If you answer "yes" in 1.7-13, please describe about those strategies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing multi-level parking areas • Providing compulsory parking places in residential and commercial places • Educating motoring public about traffic rules • Rationalizing licensing system for drivers • Introducing and implementing BRT • Strict enforcement of parking policies • Constructing more no of flyovers • Widening of core area road network • Rationalizing traffic management • Introducing one way on important roads • Increasing suburban railway network • Transit oriented development (integrating Land use and transportation) • Detailed traffic planning exercise • Land use and transportation consideration in development plan • Efficient public transportation • Location of urban activities, their scale & intensity. Ex. Theatres / malls / ribbon like commercial strips, employment centers. • Improving management of PMPML & more buses | | |
| 1.7-15 | Do you have long-term master plan on urban railway development? | (a) | Yes. | 3 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 3 |
| | | (c) | No. | 9 |
| 1.7-16 | Do you have any plan to construct new railway line? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 1 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 0 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 1 |
| | | (d) | No. | 13 |
| 1.7-17 | Do you have long-term master plan on BRT development? | (a) | Yes. | 7 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 2 |
| | | (c) | No. | 6 |
| 1.7-18 | Do you have any plan to construct new BRT route? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 6 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 2 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 2 |
| | | (d) | No. | 5 |
| 1.7-19 | Do you have long-term master plan on urban expressway? | (a) | Yes. | 2 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 5 |
| | | (c) | No. | 8 |
| 1.7-20 | Do you have any plan to construct new expressway line? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 1 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 6 |
| | | (d) | No. | 8 |

5) Jakarta

ジャカルタではテストインタビュー(Ver.0)と本インタビュー(Ver.1)で集計項目が異なるため、集計を分けた。

(A) Ver.0

2. Urban Structure

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|-------|---|---|-----|
| I.2-1 | Are there any problems in terms of urban structure? (please select all applicable) | (a) Population inflow into the urban center | 2 |
| | | (b) Population outflow from the urban center | 2 |
| | | (c) congestion in the urban center | 3 |
| | | (d) Sprawl into suburban areas | 1 |
| | | (e) There are no problems on urban structure. | 1 |
| | | (f) Others () | 0 |
| I.2-2 | What do you think about security of your city compared to the large cities in other developing countries? | (a) Better than other large cities | 0 |
| | | (b) Similar to other large cities | 2 |
| | | (c) Worse than other large cities | 0 |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|---|---|--|-----|
| I.3-1 | What do you think about traffic congestions in your city? | (a) Serious across the city | 2 |
| | | (b) Serious only at major bottlenecks | 1 |
| | | (c) Not so serious. | 0 |
| I.3-2 | Do you think what major causes for road traffic congestions are? (please select all applicable) | (a) Traffic demand beyond road capacity. | 2 |
| | | (b) Bad driving manner. | 0 |
| | | (c) Deterioration of road pavement | 0 |
| | | (d) Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic signs | 0 |
| | | (e) Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 0 |
| | | (f) Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 1 |
| | | (g) Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 2 |
| | | (h) Mixed traffic of automobiles and non-motorized traffic (NMT) | 1 |
| | | (i) Inflow of large trucks(logistics) | 1 |
| | | (j) Mixed of inter-city and inner-city traffic | 0 |
| | | (k) Manual traffic management at intersections | 0 |
| | | (l) Frequent traffic accidents | 0 |
| | | (m) On-street / road-side parking | 2 |
| | | (n) Street people and vendor | 1 |
| (o) Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 1 | | |
| (p) Roundabout | 0 | | |
| (q) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Urban sprawl, urban development issue ・Discipline of road users ・Public transport service is not enough provided) | 3 | | |
| I.3-3 | What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) New road construction | 0 |
| | | (b) Completion of missing links | 1 |
| | | (c) Expansion of arterial roads | 0 |
| | | (d) Improvement of road pavement | 0 |
| | | (e) Grade separation of intersections | 1 |
| | | (f) Systematization of traffic signals | 1 |
| | | (g) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Restructuring of traffic management) | 1 |
| I.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 0 |
| | | (b) No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 3 |

4. Public Transportation / (1) Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|-----|--|-----|
| I.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus / minibus in your city is financially sustainable? | (a) | Operation of bus and minibus is sustainable. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Only bus operation is sustainable but not for minibus operation. | 0 |
| | | (c) | Only minibus operation is sustainable but not for bus operation. | 0 |
| | | (d) | Neither is sustainable. | 2 |
| I.4-2 | What do you think should be improved in terms of operation and management of bus and minibus in your city? (Please select all applicable) | (a) | Most of bus and minibus are individually operated. | 1 |
| | | (b) | Low operational efficiency. | 1 |
| | | (c) | Low fare level. | 0 |
| | | (d) | Non-authorized bus or minibus operation | 1 |
| | | (e) | Inefficient bus route network. | 1 |
| | | (f) | Ineffective regulation on bus services (size of fleet, operational frequency) | 2 |
| | | (g) | Inefficient subsidy system provided for bus operators. | 1 |
| | | (h) | Nothing needs to be improved. | 0 |
| | | (i) | Others(・Institutional issue ・Control ownership/usage of private car/motorcycle) | |

4. (2) BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------------------|-----|--|---|
| I.4-3 | If there is no BRT /metro available in your city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country? | (A) BRT | Ope ratio n | (a) | Possible | 3 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | | Mai nten anc e | (d) | Possible | 3 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 0 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | (B) Metro | Ope ratio n | (a) | Possible | 1 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | | Mai nten anc e | (d) | Possible | 1 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult at the beginning but gradually become capable of its operation | 2 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 0 |

4. (3) Paratransit

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|-----|
| I.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit? | (a) | Yes | 3 |
| | | (b) | No | 0 |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 0 |
| I.4-5 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit and normal traffic. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit. | 3 |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians. | 1 |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against automobiles | 2 |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit | 3 |
| | | (g) | Solicitation trouble | 1 |
| | | (h) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 1 |
| | | (i) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit | 1 |
| | | (j) | Others() | 0 |

4. (4) All Public Transport

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|----|-----|-----|
|----|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|-------|---|--|-----|---|
| I.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.4-7 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-6, please specify the problems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Regulation on operational and implementation level • Institutional matter • Vision of the leader/ government on city transport • Inefficient public transport accessibility • Lack of sufficient bus fleet and good service (security, comfort) • Lack of supporting infrastructure, e.g. special gas station for bus • Lack of public transport service • Early education/ promotion of public transport awareness • Clear regulation/punishment | | |

5. Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | |
|-------|-----|---|---|
| I.5-1 | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-2 | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 3 |
| | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 2 |
| | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking | 0 |
| | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 1 |
| | (e) | There is no regulation against it. | 1 |
| | (f) | Others(• Parking is not recognized as traffic control, but as a source of revenue.) | |
| I.5-3 | (a) | Larger than other large cities | 1 |
| | (b) | Similar to other large cities | 1 |
| | (c) | Smaller than other large cities | 0 |
| I.5-4 | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation | 3 |
| | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 0 |
| | (c) | Tightening of the standard to issue the driving license | 3 |
| | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 1 |
| | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrian | 0 |
| | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 2 |
| | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 0 |
| | (h) | Tightening of speed limit | 0 |
| | (i) | Others() | 0 |
| I.5-5 | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 3 |
| | (b) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 0 |
| | (c) | No problem on vehicle faults. | 0 |
| I.5-6 | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 3 |
| | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 1 |
| | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement | 2 |
| | (d) | No problem | 0 |
| | (e) | Others() | 0 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | |
|-------|-----|-----|---|
| I.5-7 | (a) | yes | 2 |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|--|---|
| | reduce use of passenger car and promote public transport? | (b) | no | 1 |
| I.5-8 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-7, how about the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 1 |
| | | (b) | There is a plan but not implemented yet. | 1 |
| | | (c) | No planning yet. | 0 |
| I.5-9 | If you select "(a) already implemented" in I.5-7, please describe about those policies. | ・3 in 1 regulation | | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|-----|---|-----|
| I.5-10 | Are there any roadways or railways, illegally occupied by residents or road-side/rail-side shops? | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-11 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-10, have you tried to relocate them? | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-12 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-11, please select the result of the relocation | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Failed to relocate them | 1 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------|-----------|
| I.6-1 | Do you think which transport agencies require capacity enhancement? (please select the 3 most important ones) | (a) | Traffic police | 1 | |
| | | (b) | Agency in charge of transportation planning | 2 | |
| | | (c) | Road maintenance and management body | 1 | |
| | | (d) | Public transportation management body | 2 | |
| | | (e) | Traffic management body other than traffic police | 1 | |
| | | (f) | Others() | | |
| I.6-2 | Have you introduced or will you introduce private funds for transport infrastructure development? | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 2 | |
| | | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 1 | |
| | | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 0 | |
| | | (d) | No. | 0 | |
| I.6-3 | If you select (a)~(c) in I.6-2, please fill the table below about the private financing projects, including those schemes (BOT, BT, PPP, etc) | Project Name | | Scheme | Result(*) |
| | | Toll roads | | BOT | c |
| | | Busway (Transjakarta) operation | | PPP | c |
| | | Toll roads | | BOT | c |
| | | Busway | | | b |

(*)I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|-----|
| I.7-1 | It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in your city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) | Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | 0 |
| | | (d) | Not recognized yet. | 0 |
| I.7-2 | Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current | (a) | Public transport can accommodate such demand. | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|--|--|---|
| | passenger car traffic is shifted to the public transport (owing to TDM policies and so on), can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (b) | Public transport cannot accommodate such demand. | | 3 |
| | | (c) | Others() | | 0 |
| 1.7-3 | If you select (b) in 1.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car traffic? (please select the 3 most important ones) | (a) | Introduction of large bus fleet | | 1 |
| | | (b) | Increase of frequency of bus /minibus operation | | 0 |
| | | (c) | Development and expansion of bus/minibus routes | | 0 |
| | | (d) | Introduction of large fleet for BRT services | | 1 |
| | | (e) | Increase of frequency of BRT operation | | 2 |
| | | (f) | Development and expansion of BRT routes | | 2 |
| | | (g) | Improvement of ,metro fleet | | 0 |
| | | (h) | Increase of frequency of metro operation | | 2 |
| | | (i) | Development and expansion of metro routes | | 1 |
| | | (j) | Improvement of inter-modal transit | | 0 |
| | | (k) | Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | | 0 |
| | | (l) | Others() | | 0 |
| 1.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) | Yes, under consideration | | 3 |
| | | (b) | Not considered yet. | | 0 |
| 1.7-5 | If you answer "yes" in 1.7-4, please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities. | (A) | Increase vehicle-related taxes | (a) feasible | 3 |
| | | | | (b) difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (a) feasible | 1 |
| | | | | (b) difficult | 2 |
| | | | | (c) unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time period or on specific date | (a) feasible | 2 |
| | | | | (b) difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (D) | Charge the car traffic in the specific area or along the specific route (Road pricing) | (a) feasible | 2 |
| | | | | (b) difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (E) | Parking control | (a) feasible | 3 |
| | | | | (b) difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (F) | Others | (a) feasible | 0 |
| | | | | (b) difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) unconsidered | 0 |
| 1.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 2 |
| | | (b) | It is <u>not</u> desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 1 |
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) Yes, we can utilize arterial road spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (b) Yes, we can utilize river bed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) Yes, we can utilize underground spaces | 3 |
| | | | | (d) Others () | 0 |
| | | (B) | BRT | (a) Yes, we can utilize arterial road spaces | 3 |
| | | | | (b) Yes, we can utilize river bed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) Yes, we can utilize underground spaces | 3 |
| | | | | (d) Others () | 0 |
| | | (C) | Express way | (a) Yes, we can utilize arterial road spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (b) Yes, we can utilize river bed | 1 |
| | | | | (c) Yes, we can utilize underground spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (d) Others () | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|--|---|---|
| I.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | 2 |
| | | (b) | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | 1 |
| | | (c) | Almost impossible. | 0 |
| I.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development? | (a) | Yes. Institutional and administrative environment necessary for it are being developed. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Yes, in the planning stage. | 0 |
| | | (c) | No. | 1 |
| I.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? (please select all applicable) | (a) | Physically disabled | 3 |
| | | (b) | Aged people | 2 |
| | | (c) | Children | 2 |
| | | (d) | Woman | 1 |
| | | (e) | Poverty | 1 |
| | | (f) | Displaced person | 1 |
| | | (g) | Immigrant | 1 |
| | | (h) | Illegal residents | 1 |
| | | (i) | Others() | 0 |
| I.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | 1 |
| | | (b) | no | 2 |
| I.7-12 | If you answer "yes" in I.7-11, please describe those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are elevators at some busway shelters • Ramps at busway shelters are designed for disabled • Sign inside the bus to prioritize aged, pregnant and disabled passengers | | |
| I.7-13 | Do you have any strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure? | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.7-14 | If you answer "yes" in I.7-13, please describe about those strategies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To integrate public transport and urban development by implementing TOD, tax incentives/disincentives (towards area). • Development of satellite cities • Development of feeder routes • Integrated transport and urban development | | |
| I.7-15 | Do you have long-term master plan on urban railway development? | (a) | Yes. | 3 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 0 |
| | | (c) | No. | 0 |
| I.7-16 | Do you have any plan to construct new railway line? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 1 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 0 |
| | | (d) | No. | 0 |
| I.7-17 | Do you have long-term master plan on BRT development? | (a) | Yes. | 2 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 0 |
| | | (c) | No. | 0 |
| I.7-18 | Do you have any plan to construct new BRT route? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 0 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 0 |
| | | (d) | No. | 0 |
| I.7-19 | Do you have long-term master plan on urban expressway? | (a) | Yes. | 2 |
| | | (b) | No, but under consideration | 0 |
| | | (c) | No. | 0 |
| I.7-20 | Do you have any plan to construct new expressway line? | (a) | Yes, it is already committed. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Yes, but not committed yet due to some issues to be solved. | 0 |
| | | (c) | No, but under consideration | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-----|-----|---|
| | | (d) | No. | 0 |
|--|--|-----|-----|---|

(B) Ver.1

2. Urban Structure

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|---|---|-----|
| I.2-1 Which of the following urban problems are observed in the city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Population inflow into the urban center | 4 |
| | (b) Population outflow from the urban center | 4 |
| | (c) Traffic congestion in the urban center | 5 |
| | (d) Urban sprawl to suburban/ rural areas | 6 |
| | (e) There are no specific urban problems | 0 |
| | (f) Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TOD concept has not been established •There is no enforcement on spatial planning •There is no obvious policy, some policies are overlapping •Lack of legal base •High population of motorcycle owners •Spatial plan is not well implemented) | |
| I.2-2 How do you feel about security conditions of the city? | (a) Very good | 0 |
| | (b) Good | 1 |
| | (c) So-So | 6 |
| | (d) Bad | 1 |
| | (e) Very bad | 0 |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|--|--|-----|
| I.3-1 How do you feel about traffic congestions in urban areas of the city? | (a) Serious across the city | 8 |
| | (b) Serious only at major bottlenecks | 1 |
| | (c) Not so serious | 0 |
| | (d) Not serious | 0 |
| I.3-2 What do you think are the major causes for urban road traffic congestion? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Traffic demand beyond road capacity | 7 |
| | (b) Bad driving manner | 7 |
| | (c) Deterioration of road pavement | 4 |
| | (d) Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic sign | 3 |
| | (e) Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 4 |
| | (f) Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 5 |
| | (g) Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 7 |
| | (h) Mixed traffic of cars and non-motorized traffic | 2 |
| | (i) Inflow of large trucks | 3 |
| | (j) Mixed inter-city and inner-city traffic | 5 |
| | (k) Insufficient public transport services | 4 |
| | (l) Manual traffic management at intersections | 5 |
| | (m) Frequent traffic accidents | 3 |
| | (n) On-street / road-side parking | 7 |
| | (o) Street people and vendor | 5 |
| | (p) Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 5 |
| (q) Roundabout | 2 | |
| (r) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railway frequency often makes congestion at crossing • Government high officers use special privilege on public road • Short of subsidy for public transport service • Policy that favors both commercial and public service • Urban sprawl • Inefficient law enforcement) | | |
| I.3-3 What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Construction/ expansion of urban primary roads | 2 |
| | (b) Construction/ expansion of urban secondary roads | 4 |
| | (c) Construction/ expansion of rural roads | 1 |
| | (d) Improvement of road pavement | 2 |
| | (e) Grade separation of intersections | 4 |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|---|---|
| | | (f) | Improvement of road traffic control and management | 5 |
| | | (g) | Improvement of traffic signals | 2 |
| | | (h) | Others(・Construction of non-motorized/bicycle special lane) | |
| 1.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) | Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 1 |
| | | (b) | No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 7 |

4.Public Transportation / (1)Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|----------------|---|--|-----|
| 1.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus / <u>minibus</u> in the city is financially sustainable? | (A) Bus | (a) | Sustainable without subsidy | 1 |
| | | | (b) | Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 7 |
| | | | (c) | Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 0 |
| | | (B) Minibus | (a) | Sustainable without subsidy | 1 |
| | | | (b) | Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 6 |
| | | | (c) | Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 1 |
| 1.4-2 | What do you think should be improved in terms of operation and management of bus <u>and</u> <u>minibus</u> in the city? (Please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Different operation systems for bus and minibus | 3 | |
| | | (b) | Most of minibuses are operated by individual bodies | 4 | |
| | | (c) | Low operational efficiency | 4 | |
| | | (d) | Low fare level | 1 | |
| | | (e) | Non-authorized operation | 2 | |
| | | (f) | Inefficient bus route network | 3 | |
| | | (g) | Ineffective regulation on bus services (size of fleet, operational frequency) | 7 | |
| | | (h) | Inefficient subsidy system provided for bus operators | 2 | |
| | | (i) | No needs for improvement | 0 | |
| | | (j) | Others(・Establishment of one transport management agency which covers Jabodetabek area. ・Institutional and regulatory framework improvement ・Lack of maintenance and good service ・Not sufficient of fleet and unreliable frequency) | | |

4. (2)BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|--|--------------|---------------------|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1.4-3 | If there is no BRT/ Metro available in the city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country | (A) BRT | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 3 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 3 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 5 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | (B) Metro | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 4 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 2 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 4 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 1 |

4. (3)Para-transit

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|---|-----|
| 1.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit (e.g. ojek, bajaj)? | (a) | Yes | 8 | |
| | | (b) | No | 0 | |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 0 | |
| 1.4-5 | If you answer "yes" in 1.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles | 5 | |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit vehicles and normal traffic | 5 | |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading | 5 | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-----|--|---|
| | | | of para-transit vehicles | |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians | 5 |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against cars | 5 |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit vehicles | 8 |
| | | (g) | Commuter bullying by drivers | 1 |
| | | (h) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 0 |
| | | (i) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit vehicles | 4 |
| | | (j) | Others(・Ineffective traffic control by city traffic police) | |

4. (4) All Public Transport

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|--|-----|-----|
| 1.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.4-7 | If you answer "yes" in 1.4-6, please specify the problems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ Public transportation service and capacity improvement, including routes, sufficient, proper bus/fleet, and safety aspect. ・Lack of obvious regulation and vision ・Inefficient bus route ・Not sufficient number of fleet ・Most of public transports are operated individually ・Subsidy concept are not well designed ・High growth on motorcycle ownership ・Bad driving manner of most public transport drivers ・Lack of operational management and maintenance ・Institutional aspect, law enforcement and control ・Improving service of public transport ・Fleet/bus recondition | | |

5. Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|-----|
| 1.5-1 | Are there any problems on roadside/on-street parking? (note: parking activities, not parking facilities) | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-2 | If you answer "yes" in 1.5-1, do you enforce any regulation against it? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 6 |
| | | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 5 |
| | | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking. | 1 |
| | | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 2 |
| | | (e) | There are no regulations. | 0 |
| | | (f) | Others() | 0 |
| 1.5-3 | What do you think about the situation of traffic accidents in urban areas of the city? | (a) | Serious, urgent actions are required. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Serious, but the situation is improving. | 0 |
| | | (c) | Not so serious, but may become serious in the near future. | 4 |
| | | (d) | Not serious. | 1 |
| 1.5-4 | What is necessary to improve traffic safety? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation (speed, parking, traffic signal, etc.) | 8 |
| | | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 1 |
| | | (c) | Tightening of the standard to issue the driving license | 6 |
| | | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 0 |
| | | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrians | 1 |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|--|---|
| | | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 5 |
| | | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 2 |
| | | (h) | Others() | 0 |
| 1.5-5 | Are there any traffic problems due to vehicle faults such as poor maintenance and deterioration of vehicles? | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 4 |
| | | (b) | Yes, vehicle faults sometimes cause traffic problems. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 1 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused by vehicle faults. | 0 |
| 1.5-6 | Are there any problems on inflow of truck into the urban area? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 6 |
| | | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 2 |
| | | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement. | 6 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused. | 0 |
| | | (e) | Others() | 0 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|--|---|------------------------------|-----|
| 1.5-7 | Has the city introduced any policies to reduce use of passenger cars? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-8 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-7, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 5 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented. | 3 |
| | | (c) | No plan yet. | 0 |
| 1.5-9 | If you select “(a) already implemented” in 1.5-8, please describe about those policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 in 1 regulation • Busway service • 3 in 1 regulation • 3 in 1 regulation • 3 in 1 regulation • TDM policy in CBD area • Policy that supports public transport | | |
| 1.5-10 | Has the city introduced any policies to promote public transport? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-11 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-10, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 6 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented. | 1 |
| | | (c) | No plan yet. | 1 |
| 1.5-12 | If you select “(a) already implemented” in 1.5-11, please describe about those policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 in 1 regulation • Busway service • Conversion of conventional bajaj to gas fuel bajaj • Lower tariff of busway before 7.00 in the morning • BRT service • Busway service | | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|-----|--|-----|
| 1.5-13 | Are there any roadways or railways, illegally occupied by residents or road-side/rail-side shops? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-14 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-13, have you tried to relocate them? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| 1.5-15 | If you answer “yes” in 1.5-14, please select the result of the relocation. | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 5 |
| | | (c) | There are both cases in which relocation was successful or failed. | 2 |
| | | (d) | Failed to relocate them. | 1 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|----|-----|-----|
|----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|--|--------|------------|
| I.6-1 | What kinds of capacity enhancements are needed for the transport sector? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Transportation policies and strategies | 3 | |
| | | (b) | Transportation planning | 3 | |
| | | (c) | Road maintenance and management | 2 | |
| | | (d) | Traffic engineering | 0 | |
| | | (e) | Traffic control and management | 4 | |
| | | (f) | Traffic enforcement | 2 | |
| | | (g) | Public transportation management | 7 | |
| | | (h) | Financing | 2 | |
| | | (i) | Others | | |
| I.6-2 | Has the city introduced or will introduce private financing schemes for transport infrastructure development? | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 5 | |
| | | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 2 | |
| | | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 0 | |
| | | (d) | No. | 0 | |
| I.6-3 | If you select (a)~(c) in I.6-2, please fill the table below about the private financing projects both in transportation sector and the other sector, indicating the schemes (BOT, BT, PPP, etc). | Project Name | | Scheme | Result (*) |
| | | Underpass | | BT | |
| | | Monorail | | | a |
| | | Rail line to airport | | | a |
| | | Monorail | | PPP | a |
| | | Toll roads | | BOT | c |
| | | Toll roads | | BOT | b |
| | | Monorail | | PPP | a |
| | | Busway | | PPP | b |

(*)I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | 選択肢 | 回答数 | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| I.7-1 | It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in the city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | 0 |
| | | (b) Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | 5 |
| | | (c) Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | 0 |
| | | (d) Not recognized yet. | 2 |
| I.7-2 | Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current passenger car and motorcycle traffic is shifted to the public transport, can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (a) Yes | 0 |
| | | (b) No | 8 |
| | | (c) Others() | 0 |
| I.7-3 | If you select (b) in I.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car and motorcycle traffic? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) Introduction of large bus fleet | 2 |
| | | (b) Increase of frequency of bus / minibus operation | 1 |
| | | (c) Development and expansion of bus / minibus routes | 0 |
| | | (d) Introduction of large fleet for BRT services | 5 |
| | | (e) Increase of frequency of BRT operation | 5 |
| | | (f) Development and expansion of BRT routes | 3 |
| | | (g) Improvement of metro fleet | 0 |
| | | (h) Increase of frequency of metro operation | 1 |
| | | (i) Development and expansion of metro routes | 0 |
| | | (j) Improvement of inter-modal transit | 3 |
| | | (k) Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | 3 |
| I.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) Yes, under consideration | 8 |
| | | (b) Not considered yet. | 0 |
| I.7-5 | If you answer "yes" in I.7-4, | (A) Increase car-related taxes (a) feasible | 6 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | | | (a) | feasible | 2 |
| | | (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time/ date | (b) | difficult | 4 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | | | (a) | feasible | 2 |
| | | (D) | Charge car traffic in the specific area/ route | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 1 |
| | | | | (a) | feasible | 5 |
| | | (E) | Parking control (including both physical control and pricing) | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| (c) | unconsidered | | | 0 | | |
| (a) | feasible | | | 5 | | |
| (F) | Others | | | 0 | | |
| 1.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | | 4 |
| (b) | | It is not desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | | 2 | |
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable choices for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 1 |
| (b) | | | | utilize river bed | 2 | |
| (c) | | | | Utilize underground spaces | 7 | |
| (d) | | | | Others (・Elevated) | 1 | |
| (B) | | BRT | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 6 | |
| | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 1 | |
| | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 1 | |
| | | | (d) | Others (・Elevated) | 1 | |
| (C) | | Expressway | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 2 | |
| | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 3 | |
| | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 1 | |
| | | | (d) | Others (・Elevated) | 1 | |
| 1.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | | | 2 |
| (b) | | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | | | 3 | |
| (c) | | Almost impossible. | | | 2 | |
| 1.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development? | (a) | Yes | | | 5 |
| (b) | | Yes, but still in the planning stage | | | 2 | |
| (c) | | No | | | 0 | |
| 1.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Physically disabled | | | 8 |
| (b) | | Aged people | | | 6 | |
| (c) | | Children | | | 4 | |
| (d) | | Women | | | 3 | |
| (e) | | Poor people | | | 1 | |
| (f) | | Displaced person (relocated due to resettlements) | | | 0 | |
| (g) | | Immigrant | | | 0 | |
| (h) | | Temporary residents | | | 0 | |
| (i) | | Others() | | | 0 | |
| 1.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | | | 5 |
| (b) | | no | | | 2 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|-----|------------|---|
| I.7-12 | If you answer “yes” in I.7-11, please describe them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ramps at some busway shelters are designed for disable •Priority seat for vulnerable passengers in busway •School bus service •Special car for women on railway service •Ramps at some busway shelters are designed for disable •Elevator at some busway shelter •Ramps at some busway shelters are designed for disable •Special car for women on railway service | | | | |
| I.7-13 | If you have strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure, please describe them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TOD concept •Urban development that supports public transport service •TDM, TOD concept, mobility management •Urban redevelopment | | | | |
| I.7-14 | Do you have the following? | (A) | Long-term master plan on urban railway development | (a) | yes | 6 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 1 |
| | | (B) | Plan to construct new railway line | (a) | yes | 7 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| | | (C) | Long-term master plan on BRT development | (a) | yes | 7 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| | | (D) | Plan to construct new BRT route | (a) | yes | 1 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 5 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 1 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| | | (E) | Long-term master plan on urban expressway | (a) | yes | 3 |
| | | | | (b) | Committed | 3 |
| | | | | (c) | Considered | 1 |
| | | | | (d) | no | 0 |
| (F) | Plan to construct new expressway line | (a) | yes | 2 | | |
| | | (b) | Committed | 2 | | |
| | | (c) | Considered | 1 | | |
| | | (d) | no | 1 | | |

6) Surabaya

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|-------|--|--|-----|
| I.2-1 | Which of the following urban problems are observed in the city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Population inflow into the urban center | 4 |
| | | (b) Population outflow from the urban center | 9 |
| | | (c) Traffic congestion in the urban center | 7 |
| | | (d) Urban sprawl to suburban/ rural areas | 9 |
| | | (e) There are no specific urban problems | 0 |
| | | (f) Others (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Traffic jam in the border of Surabaya - Sidoarjo ・The density in the city center increased ・Industrial area moved to outside Surabaya, except the high tech industry) | |
| I.2-2 | How do you feel about security conditions of the city? | (a) Very good | 0 |
| | | (b) Good | 7 |
| | | (c) So-So | 5 |
| | | (d) Bad | 1 |
| | | (e) Very bad | 0 |

3. Traffic Demand

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | 回答数 |
|---|--|--|-----|
| I.3-1 | How do you feel about traffic congestions in urban areas of the city? | (a) Serious across the city | 2 |
| | | (b) Serious only at major bottlenecks | 6 |
| | | (c) Not so serious | 4 |
| | | (d) Not serious | 0 |
| I.3-2 | What do you think are the major causes for urban road traffic congestion? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Traffic demand beyond road capacity | 13 |
| | | (b) Bad driving manner | 9 |
| | | (c) Deterioration of road pavement | 2 |
| | | (d) Unconsolidated and insufficient road traffic sign | 1 |
| | | (e) Reckless crossing of pedestrian without traffic signal | 3 |
| | | (f) Bottleneck at bridge or at-grade rail crossing | 8 |
| | | (g) Mixed traffic of 2-wheeler and 4-wheeler | 8 |
| | | (h) Mixed traffic of cars and non-motorized traffic | 5 |
| | | (i) Inflow of large trucks | 7 |
| | | (j) Mixed inter-city and inner-city traffic | 2 |
| | | (k) Insufficient public transport services | 11 |
| | | (l) Manual traffic management at intersections | 3 |
| | | (m) Frequent traffic accidents | 1 |
| | | (n) On-street / road-side parking | 11 |
| (o) Street people and vendor | 6 | | |
| (p) Ineffective traffic signals and those failure | 1 | | |
| (q) Roundabout | 6 | | |
| (r) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ The imperfect networks in the east – west corridor. There are many level crossings with railways.) | | | |
| I.3-3 | What are urgent issues on road network improvement? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) Construction/ expansion of urban primary roads | 10 |
| | | (b) Construction/ expansion of urban secondary roads | 7 |
| | | (c) Construction/ expansion of rural roads | 1 |
| | | (d) Improvement of road pavement | 3 |
| | | (e) Grade separation of intersections | 7 |
| | | (f) Improvement of road traffic control and management | 8 |
| | | (g) Improvement of traffic signals | 2 |
| | | (h) Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Unclear authority of some roads) | |
| I.3-4 | If the road network is improved, do you think traffic congestion can be solved? | (a) Yes, road network improvement alone can solve the traffic congestion. | 3 |
| | | (b) No, road network improvement is not enough to solve the traffic congestion. | 10 |

4.Public Transportation / (1)Bus,Minibus

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | |
|-------|---|----------------|--|--|---|
| I.4-1 | Do you think operation of bus / <u>minibus</u> in the city is financially sustainable? | (A) Bus | (a) | Sustainable without subsidy | 1 |
| | | | (b) | Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 1 |
| | | | (c) | Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 2 |
| | | (B) Minibus | (a) | Sustainable without subsidy | 1 |
| | | | (b) | Sustainable if subsidy is provided. | 2 |
| | | | (c) | Not sustainable even if subsidy is provided. | 1 |
| I.4-2 | What do you think should be improved in terms of operation and management of bus and <u>minibus</u> in the city? (Please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Different operation systems for bus and minibus | 4 | |
| | | (b) | Most of minibuses are operated by individual bodies | 5 | |
| | | (c) | Low operational efficiency | 7 | |
| | | (d) | Low fare level | 5 | |
| | | (e) | Non-authorized operation | 2 | |
| | | (f) | Inefficient bus route network | 8 | |
| | | (g) | Ineffective regulation on bus services (size of fleet, operational frequency) | 4 | |
| | | (h) | Inefficient subsidy system provided for bus operators | 4 | |
| | | (i) | No needs for improvement | 0 | |
| | | (j) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Subsidy is necessary •Subsidy is necessary •The ticket should be cheaper •Bad road network, bad hierarchical structure of the routes, angkot is operated individually (vulnerable to social problems)) | | |

4. (2)BRT,Metro

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 | | |
|-------|--|--------------|---|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| I.4-3 | If there is no BRT/ Metro available in the city, do you think BRT or metro can be operated and maintained with the technological level of your country | (A) BRT | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 4 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 8 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 6 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 5 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 0 |
| | | (B) Metro | Oper ation | (a) | Possible | 4 |
| | | | | (b) | Difficult but gradually possible | 7 |
| | | | | (c) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| | | | Maint enanc e | (d) | Possible | 4 |
| | | | | (e) | Difficult but gradually possible | 6 |
| | | | | (f) | Almost impossible | 1 |
| I.4-4 | Are there any problems on traffic congestion and accidents caused by para-transit (e.g. ojek, bajaj)? | (a) | Yes | 11 | | |
| | | (b) | No | 1 | | |
| | | (c) | There are no para-transit services in the city. | 0 | | |
| I.4-5 | If you answer “yes” in I.4-4, what kinds of problems are caused by para-transit services? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Traffic congestion due to the roadside parking of para-transit vehicles | 11 | | |
| | | (b) | Traffic congestion due to the mixed traffic of para-transit vehicles and normal traffic | 8 | | |
| | | (c) | Traffic congestion due to the loading and unloading of para-transit vehicles | 7 | | |
| | | (d) | Traffic accidents against pedestrians | 2 | | |
| | | (e) | Traffic accidents against cars | 4 | | |
| | | (f) | Traffic congestion or accidents due to the bad driving manner of para-transit vehicles | 9 | | |
| | | (g) | Commuter bullying by drivers | 0 | | |
| | | (h) | Trouble on fare negotiation | 3 | | |
| | | (i) | Non-authorized operation of para-transit vehicles | 1 | | |
| | | (j) | Others(<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The driver's behavior) | | | |

4. (3) All Public Transport

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|---|-----|-----|
| I.4-6 | Are there any problems on public transport as a whole, which should be urgently solved? | (a) | yes | 11 |
| | | (b) | no | 1 |
| I.4-7 | If you answer "yes" in I.4-6, please specify the problems. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service quality should be improved. This includes better amenity, low-cost, fast and on-time public transportation service. • The public transportation should be air-conditioned, well-scheduled and equal distribution of routes. • The public transportation should be nice, cheap, comfortable (air-conditioned) and well-scheduled. Good bus shelter should be provided. • Disorganized schedule, unsafe, not comfortable • The railway inside the city should be developed soon, and the ring road plan should be realized. • Improvement of facilities, amenity and safety should be done. And the tariff should be cheap. • The service quality should be improved • Capacity should be increased and service quality should be improved | | |

5. Traffic Management/ (1) Road Traffic Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|--|-----|---|-----|
| I.5-1 | Are there any problems on roadside/on-street parking? (note: parking activities, not parking facilities) | (a) | yes | 12 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-2 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-1, do you enforce any regulation against it? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | There is regulation against roadside/on-street parking, which is not effectively enforced. | 7 |
| | | (b) | Parking regulation is enforced only along the major roads, such as arterial roads. | 7 |
| | | (c) | Parking regulation is enforced only against both-side parking and double parking. | 3 |
| | | (d) | There are some cases of corruption, where policeman receive bribe and overlook illegal parking. | 2 |
| | | (e) | There are no regulations. | 0 |
| | | (f) | Others() | 0 |
| I.5-3 | What do you think about the situation of traffic accidents in urban areas of the city? | (a) | Serious, urgent actions are required. | 3 |
| | | (b) | Serious, but the situation is improving. | 1 |
| | | (c) | Not so serious, but may become serious in the near future. | 4 |
| | | (d) | Not serious. | 2 |
| I.5-4 | What is necessary to improve traffic safety? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Strict enforcement against traffic violation (speed, parking, traffic signal, etc.) | 11 |
| | | (b) | Capacity development and corruption prevention of traffic police | 2 |
| | | (c) | Tightening of the standard to issue the driving license | 7 |
| | | (d) | Re-education for traffic violator and people who caused traffic accidents | 2 |
| | | (e) | Traffic safety program for pedestrians | 2 |
| | | (f) | Traffic safety education at school | 6 |
| | | (g) | Development of sidewalk and pedestrian crossing and bicycle lanes | 9 |
| | | (h) | Others() | 0 |
| I.5-5 | Are there any traffic problems due to vehicle faults such as poor maintenance and deterioration of vehicles? | (a) | Yes, vehicle faults often cause traffic problems. | 0 |
| | | (b) | Yes, vehicle faults sometimes cause traffic problems. | 12 |
| | | (c) | Yes, vehicles faults are observed but it does not cause any traffic problem. | 0 |
| | | (d) | No problems are caused by vehicle faults. | 0 |
| I.5-6 | Are there any problems on inflow of truck into the urban area? | (a) | It causes traffic congestion. | 11 |
| | | (b) | It reduces traffic safety. | 7 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------------------|----|
| (please select all applicable choices) | (c) | It deteriorates road pavement. | 10 |
| | (d) | No problems are caused. | 0 |
| | (e) | Others() | 0 |

5. (2) Traffic Demand Management

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|--|--|------------------------------|-----|
| I.5-7 | Has the city introduced any policies to reduce use of passenger cars? | (a) | yes | 1 |
| | | (b) | no | 10 |
| I.5-8 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-7, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 1 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented. | 0 |
| | | (c) | No plan yet. | 0 |
| I.5-9 | If you select "(a) already implemented" in I.5-8, please describe about those policies | ・ Car free day, once a month in three roads. | | |
| I.5-10 | Has the city introduced any policies to promote public transport? | (a) | yes | 7 |
| | | (b) | no | 5 |
| I.5-11 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-10, how is the current status of such policies? | (a) | Already implemented. | 1 |
| | | (b) | Planned but yet implemented. | 5 |
| | | (c) | No plan yet. | 1 |
| I.5-12 | If you select "(a) already implemented" in I.5-11, please describe about those policies. | | | |

5. (3) Illegal Occupation of Transport Areas

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|--------|---|-----|--|-----|
| I.5-13 | Are there any roadways or railways, illegally occupied by residents or road-side/rail-side shops? | (a) | yes | 11 |
| | | (b) | no | 0 |
| I.5-14 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-13, have you tried to relocate them? | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | (b) | no | 2 |
| I.5-15 | If you answer "yes" in I.5-14, please select the result of the relocation. | (a) | Successfully relocated and keep unoccupied as of now. | 2 |
| | | (b) | Successfully relocated but later occupied again. | 3 |
| | | (c) | There are both cases in which relocation was successful or failed. | 3 |
| | | (d) | Failed to relocate them. | 0 |

6. Institution and Administration

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | 回答数 |
|-------|---|--------------|---|------------|
| I.6-1 | What kinds of capacity enhancements are needed for the transport sector? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Transportation policies and strategies | 8 |
| | | (b) | Transportation planning | 7 |
| | | (c) | Road maintenance and management | 2 |
| | | (d) | Traffic engineering | 0 |
| | | (e) | Traffic control and management | 3 |
| | | (f) | Traffic enforcement | 2 |
| | | (g) | Public transportation management | 10 |
| | | (h) | Financing | 1 |
| | | (i) | Others(・Ring road development ・Road network and public transportation network) | 2 |
| I.6-2 | Has the city introduced or will introduce private financing schemes for transport infrastructure development? | (a) | Yes, some private financing projects have been implemented or being implemented. | 1 |
| | | (b) | Yes, some private financing projects are in the planning stage. | 3 |
| | | (c) | Yes, once tried but failed. | 0 |
| | | (d) | No. | 7 |
| I.6-3 | If you select (a)~(c) in I.6-2, please fill the table below about the | Project Name | Scheme | Result (*) |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|-----|---|
| | private financing projects both in transportation sector and the other sector, indicating the schemes (BOT, BT, PPP, etc). | Monorail | BOT | |
| | | Waru – Perak Toll way | | c |
| | | Waru – Djuanda Tollway | BOT | c |

(*)I.6-3 Result: (a) failed, (b) on-going, (c) succeeded

7. Urban Transport Policies / Strategies

| 質問 | | 選択肢 | | | 回答数 | |
|-------|---|---------------------|---|-----|--------------|---|
| I.7-1 | It is the common trend in the world to shift from the private transport modes to the public transport modes. Do people in the city commonly recognize such needs? | (a) | Yes, people recognize its needs and support policies and measures for it. | | 1 | |
| | | (b) | Yes, its needs are widely recognized, which is not enough for people to support policies and measures for it. | | 7 | |
| | | (c) | Some people recognize its needs but not common for general people. | | 3 | |
| | | (d) | Not recognized yet. | | 1 | |
| I.7-2 | Please tell about the capacity of public transport system. Assuming that 10% of the current passenger car and motorcycle traffic is shifted to the public transport, can the current public transport system accommodate such converted demand? | (a) | Yes | | 3 | |
| | | (b) | No | | 9 | |
| | | (c) | Others() | | 0 | |
| I.7-3 | If you select (b) in I.7-2, what is required to accommodate such demand converted from the passenger car and motorcycle traffic? (please select the 3 most important choices) | (a) | Introduction of large bus fleet | | 5 | |
| | | (b) | Increase of frequency of bus / minibus operation | | 1 | |
| | | (c) | Development and expansion of bus / minibus routes | | 3 | |
| | | (d) | Introduction of large fleet for BRT services | | 4 | |
| | | (e) | Increase of frequency of BRT operation | | 0 | |
| | | (f) | Development and expansion of BRT routes | | 0 | |
| | | (g) | Improvement of metro fleet | | 0 | |
| | | (h) | Increase of frequency of metro operation | | 0 | |
| | | (i) | Development and expansion of metro routes | | 0 | |
| | | (j) | Improvement of inter-modal transit | | 4 | |
| | | (k) | Introduction of user-friendly ticketing system | | 0 | |
| I.7-4 | Do you consider introducing policies to restrict ownership and use of passenger car in future? | (a) | Yes, under consideration | | 8 | |
| | | (b) | Not considered yet. | | 3 | |
| I.7-5 | If you answer “yes” in I.7-4, please fill the table below about the policies and its feasibilities | (A) | Increase car-related taxes | (a) | feasible | 6 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (B) | Increase fuel taxes | (a) | feasible | 6 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 1 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (C) | Restrict passenger car use during specific time/ date | (a) | feasible | 6 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (D) | Charge car traffic in the specific area/ route | (a) | feasible | 5 |
| | | | | (b) | difficult | 0 |
| | | | | (c) | unconsidered | 0 |
| | | (E) | Parking control (including both physical control and pricing) | (a) | feasible | 7 |
| (b) | difficult | | | 0 | | |
| (c) | unconsidered | | | 0 | | |
| (F) | Others | The age of vehicles | feasible | | | |
| I.7-6 | What do you think about development/expansion of urban expressway network? | (a) | It is desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 7 | |
| | | (b) | It is not desirable to develop/expand urban expressway network. | | 3 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|--|---|--|-----|--|---|
| 1.7-7 | If you want to develop urban expressway, metro, or BRT in the urban area, do you have enough space for them? (please select all applicable choices for each mode) | (A) | Metro | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 1 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 7 |
| | | | | (d) | Others(・Ring road and non-toll way roads ・Ring road, both toll way and non toll way) | 0 |
| | | (B) | BRT | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 6 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (d) | Others | 0 |
| | | (C) | Expressway | (a) | Utilize arterial road spaces | 2 |
| | | | | (b) | utilize river bed | 2 |
| | | | | (c) | Utilize underground spaces | 3 |
| | | | | (d) | Others (・Suburban area and above the arterial roads) | 4 |
| 1.7-8 | There is an argument that elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads may destroy urban landscape and damage natural environment. Do you think it is possible to make people's consensus on development of elevated urban expressway or urban railway on the arterial roads in your city? | (a) | It is easy to get people's consensus | 1 | | |
| | | (b) | It is difficult to get people's consensus but possible to persuade them. | 7 | | |
| | | (c) | Almost impossible. | 1 | | |
| 1.7-9 | Do you plan to introduce private funds for urban transport development? | (a) | Yes | 5 | | |
| | | (b) | Yes, but still in the planning stage | 5 | | |
| | | (c) | No | 2 | | |
| 1.7-10 | Who are vulnerable road users and facing difficulty to access public transport in your city? (please select all applicable choices) | (a) | Physically disabled | 12 | | |
| | | (b) | Aged people | 12 | | |
| | | (c) | Children | 5 | | |
| | | (d) | Women | 2 | | |
| | | (e) | Poor people | 5 | | |
| | | (f) | Displaced person (relocated due to resettlements) | 0 | | |
| | | (g) | Immigrant | 2 | | |
| | | (h) | Temporary residents | 0 | | |
| | | (i) | Others() | 0 | | |
| 1.7-11 | Do you have any policies to support vulnerable road users? | (a) | yes | 4 | | |
| | | (b) | no | 7 | | |
| 1.7-12 | If you answer "yes" in 1.7-11, please describe them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Ramps in the public transportation facility and pedestrian pathway for the physically-challenged people ・Special car for them in the train ・Ramp and special track on the pedestrian way in some locations | | | | |
| 1.7-13 | If you have strategies to improve transport problems by reforming urban structure, please describe them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・Distribution of activity centers ・The center of activities should be distributed more to the west part of Surabaya ・There is a consideration to move the government offices to west Surabaya, but the cost will be too high ・None, it only depends on people's preferences ・Limiting maximum density. In the current condition, there are some high-raised building (which means high density) built by narrow roads. ・Relocating the activities which attract trucks to the city center ・Restructuring the intermodal public transportation, provision of parking lot for passenger car in the public transportation terminal | | | | |
| 1.7-14 | Do you have the following? | (A) | Long-term master plan on | (a) | yes | 7 |

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| | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----|------------|---|
| | | urban railway development | (d) | no | 3 |
| | (B) | Plan to construct new railway line | (a) | yes | 4 |
| | | | (d) | no | 5 |
| | (C) | Long-term master plan on BRT development | (a) | yes | 8 |
| | | | (d) | no | 1 |
| | (D) | Plan to construct new BRT route | (a) | yes | 2 |
| | | | (b) | Committed | 0 |
| | | | (c) | Considered | 5 |
| | | | (d) | no | 1 |
| | (E) | Long-term master plan on urban expressway | (a) | yes | 2 |
| | | | (b) | Committed | 1 |
| | | | (c) | Considered | 3 |
| | | | (d) | no | 3 |
| | (F) | Plan to construct new expressway line | (a) | yes | 1 |
| | | | (b) | Committed | 2 |
| | | | (c) | Considered | 2 |
| | | | (d) | no | 1 |

3. 都市交通戦略素案の検討

ケーススタディ6 都市の都市データシートおよび専門家インタビューの結果を用い、都市交通戦略素案の検討を行った。フロー図が示す都市基盤整備の戦略をマスタープラン及び専門家インタビューと比較し妥当性を検討し、都市データシート調査票およびフロー図の改善点を考察した。

1) Hanoi

(A) 専門家インタビュー・都市情報シート

| 都市の交通状況 / Hanoi | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|--|--|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 混雑状況 | I.3-1 | 混雑状況 | 都市全域で交通混雑が深刻である (71%) | 都市交通問題の対応策(処方マトリクス)から道路混雑の解消に重要となるセクターをピックアップすると、 ・道路交通管理 ・交通安全 ・道路インフラとなる。 |
| | I.3-2 | 主な混雑原因(上位5つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・道路容量を超えた交通需要 ・悪質な運転マナー ・2輪車と4輪車の混合交通 ・信号がないところで歩行者の無謀な横断 ・路上・路側駐車 | |
| | I.4-4 I.4-5 | パトトラによる混雑原因(上位3つ) | パトトラが原因の混雑がある (66%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・パトトラの悪質な運転マナーによる交通混雑や事故 ・パトトラの路上駐車による交通混雑 ・パトトラとその他の混合交通による混雑 | |
| | F.3-3 | 主要幹線道路の混雑状況 | Road1: 4輪車 22,543 台/日, 2輪車 31,739 台/日 Road2: 4輪車 11,424 台/日, 2輪車 117,462 台/日 Road3: - | |
| 公共交通機関 | F.4-2、 F.4-8、 F.4-14 ～ F.4-19 | 利用可能な公共交通 | Bus/Minibus : Busのみ、運賃 3000VND/2km BRT : なし Metro : なし パトトラ : シクロ、オートバイタクシー | |
| 交通安全 | I.5-3 | 交通事故状況 | 深刻であり、早急に対策すべき (53%) | |
| | I.5-4 | 交通安全の改善策(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・交通違反の厳しい取り締まり ・運転免許証の交付基準を厳しくする ・交通警察の技術向上・腐敗防止 ・学童の交通安全教育 | |

| 交通基盤整備事業の可能性 / Hanoi | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 道路建設 | I.3-3 | 道路網改善のための緊急の課題(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・都市主要道路の建設・延長 ・交差点の立体化 ・都市支線道路の建設・拡張 | 道路の建設は緊急の課題だが、交通渋滞の解決に十分ではなく、合わせて公共交通の整備・TDM等の実施を検討することが必要と考えられる。 |
| | I.3-4 | 道路網の改善の効果は？ | 道路網の改善は交通混雑の解決に十分ではない (100%) | |
| 公共交通整備/バス・ミニ | F.3-1 | モーダルシェア | 乗用車 6~7%、2輪車 84~86%、公共交通 5~7%、パトトラ 2% (Urban Area) | 公共交通の利用割合は少なく、バス事業は補助金等の助成が |
| | I.4-1 | バス事業の持続 | 補助金があれば持続可能 (69%) | |

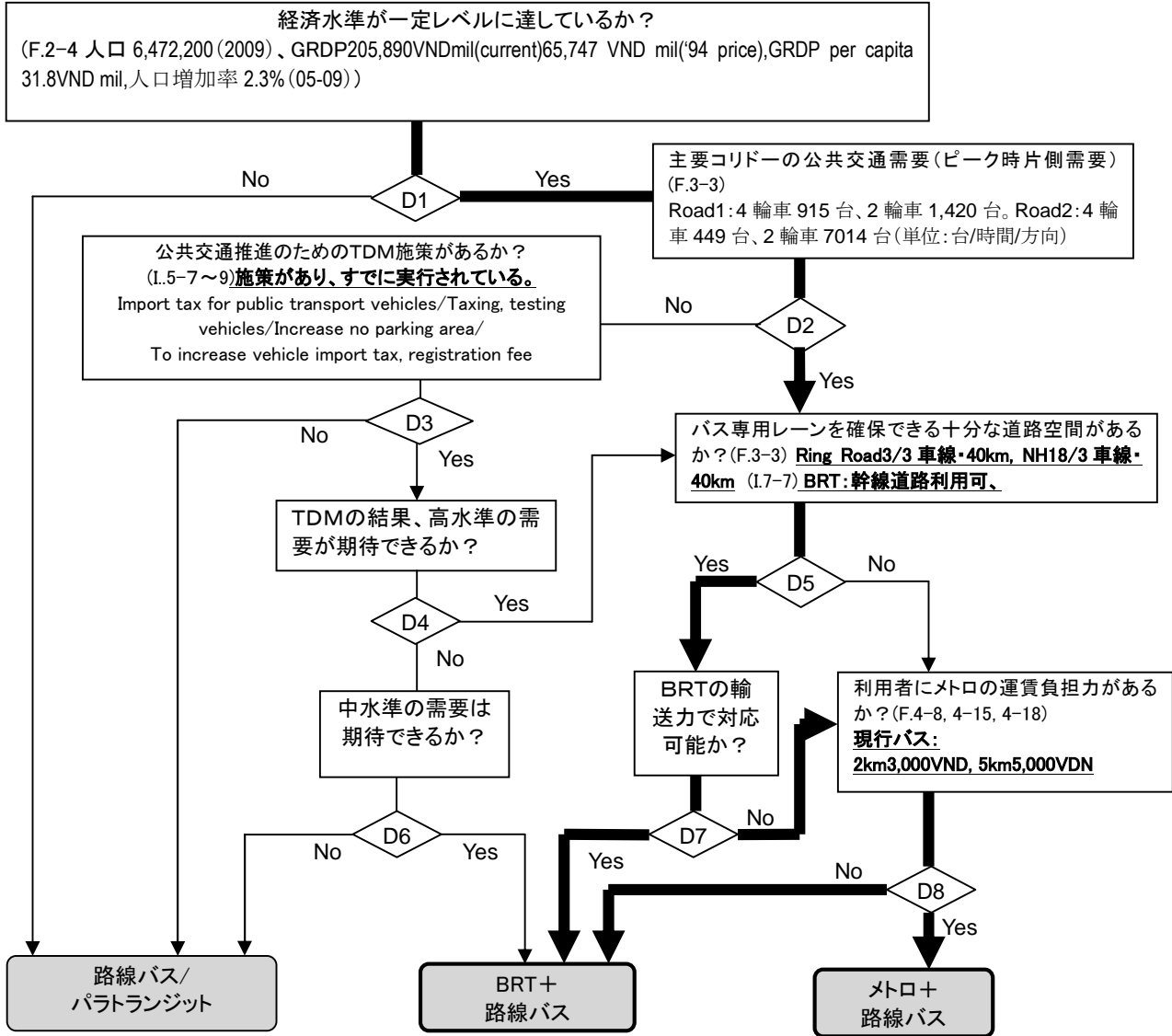
| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| バス | | 可能性 | (「補助金がなければ持続できない」を含む) 補助金があっても持続は難しい (23%) | 必要である。 |
| 公共交通 整備/ BRT・ Metro | I.4-3 | BRT、メトロの 導入可能性 | 【BRT】 (管理) 難しいが段階的に可能 (メンテナンス) 難しいが段階的に可能 【Metro】 (管理) 難しいが段階的に可能 (メンテナンス) 難しいが段階的に可能 | BRT, Metro とも維持 管理は可能であると 考えられている。 現状の公共交通 (バ ス) の運行量の不足 が緊急の課題として 挙げられており、公 共交通利用が進まな い一因になっている と考えられる。 |
| | I.4-6, I.4-7 | 公共交通全般の 問題点 | 緊急に改善すべき問題がある(100%) ・重複するルート、非効率な運行頻度 ・公共交通機関のドライバーの行動 ・車両数と運行頻度、バス路線を増やす ・バス交通の質(サービスの安全性、衛生)の改善 ・バスが時々バス停に停止しない、スケジュールされ たルートに従っていない | |
| 用地 | F.2-1 ～ F.2-5 | 都市構造 | ・首都、一極集中型都市 ・中心市街地は居住区・商業区・業務区が混合して いる ・人口 6,472,200(2009)、人口成長率 2.3% ・地形: 都心部は平地、市域は平地 54% 丘地 40.5%、山岳地 5% ・ | BRT、Metro、都市高 速鉄道用の用地は確 保できると考えられ る。 |
| | I.7-7 | 用地確保の可 能性 | Metro: 地下空間の利用が可能(81%) BRT: 幹線道路の利用が可能(71%) 都市高速道路: 幹線道路の利用が可能(83%) | |

| 都市交通戦略 / Hanoi | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 行政機関 | I.6-1 | 交通関連の行政機能で能力向上が必要なもの(上位3つ) | 交通計画(23%) 交通管理運営(21%) 公共交通監督(17%) | |
| 都市交通 政策・戦 略 | I.7-14 F.4-14 F.4-17 | 長期戦略 | 【都市鉄道】 長期戦略:あり、新線建設計画:あり 【BRT】 長期戦略:あり、新線建設計画:あり 【都市高速道路】 長期戦略:あり、新線建設計画:あり | |
| TDM | I.5-7 ～ I.5-9 | 乗用車の利用抑制 | 施策あり、すでに実施されている (輸入車両への課税、駐車禁止エリアの増加など) | 施策はすでに実施されているが、交通混雑状況と照らし合わせるとあまり効果を上げていない。 |
| | F.5-7 I.5-10 ～ I.5-12 | 公共交通の利用促進 | 施策あり、すでに実施されている (運賃の助成金、道路の優先使用、バス事業への税金優遇対策、バスやメトロの新線開発など。ただしバス専用レーンやバス専用信号などは導入されていない。) | |

(B) 戦略素案検討フロー

(i) 都市公共交通戦略の検討

図 3.1 コリダー別公共交通戦略の検討手順 Hanoi

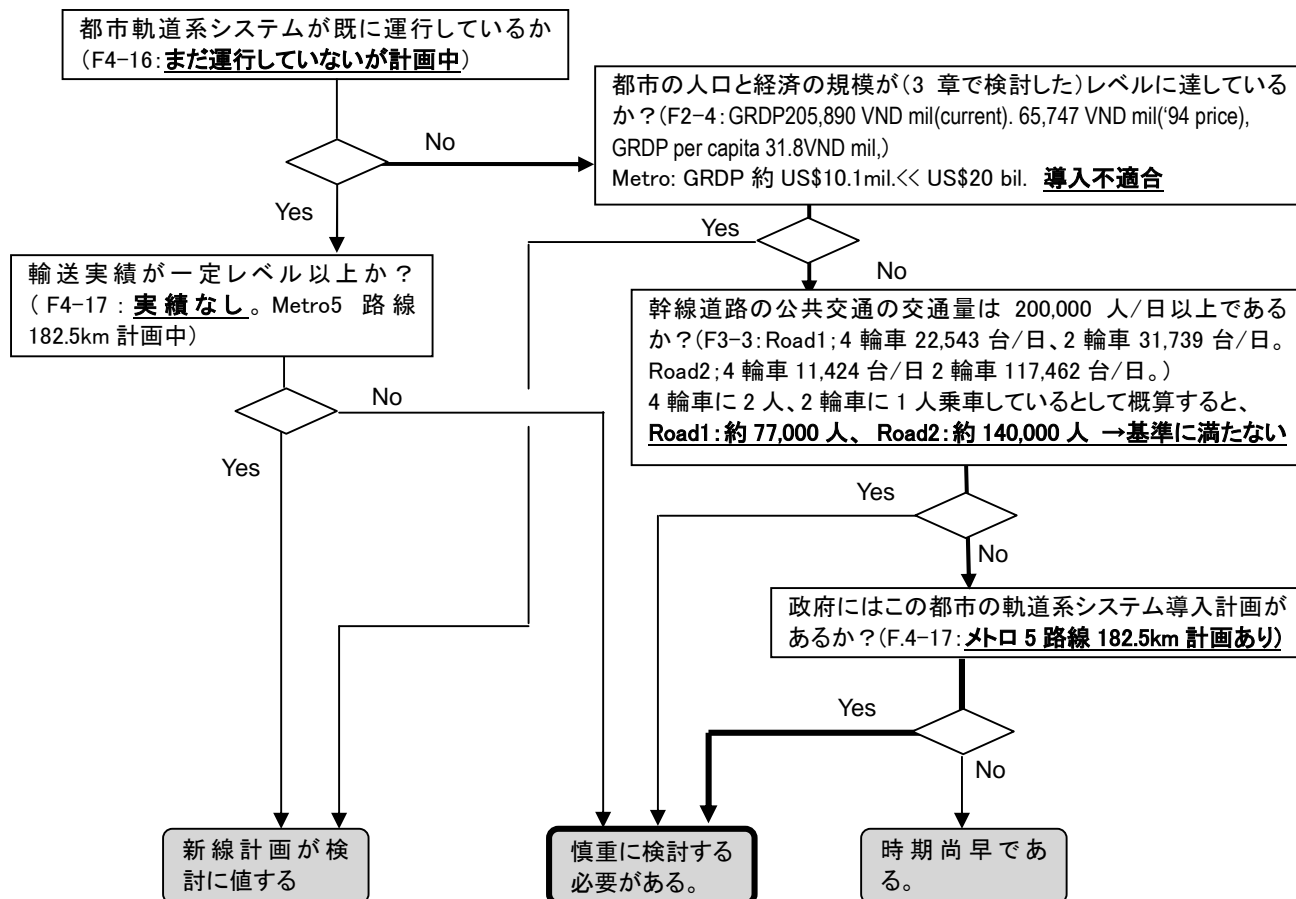


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|-------------------------|--|-----|
| D1 | BRT/メトロ導入可能な社会経済状況か | BRT: GRDP per capita USD700~3000 Metro: GRDP USD 20 billion 以上 | Yes |
| D2 | 主要コリダーの現況公共交通需要が高水準かどうか | Road1: 4 輪車 915 台、2 輪車 1,420 台。Road2: 4 輪車 449 台、2 輪車 7014 台 (単位: 台/時間/方向) 判断基準 | Yes |
| D3 | 公共交通推進のための TDM 施策の有無 | インタビューによる | |
| D4 | TDM による需要削減効果 | 判断基準不明 | |
| D5 | BRT 導入に必要な道路空間整理 | 車線数で判断 (2 車線以上で導入可能とした) | |
| D6 | 導入空間毎に期待できるピーク時輸 | 判断基準不明 | |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------|--|
| | 送力 | | |
| D7 | 導入空間毎に期待できるピーク時輸送力 | 判断基準不明 | |
| D8 | 運賃推定と利用者負担力推定 | 判断基準不明 | |

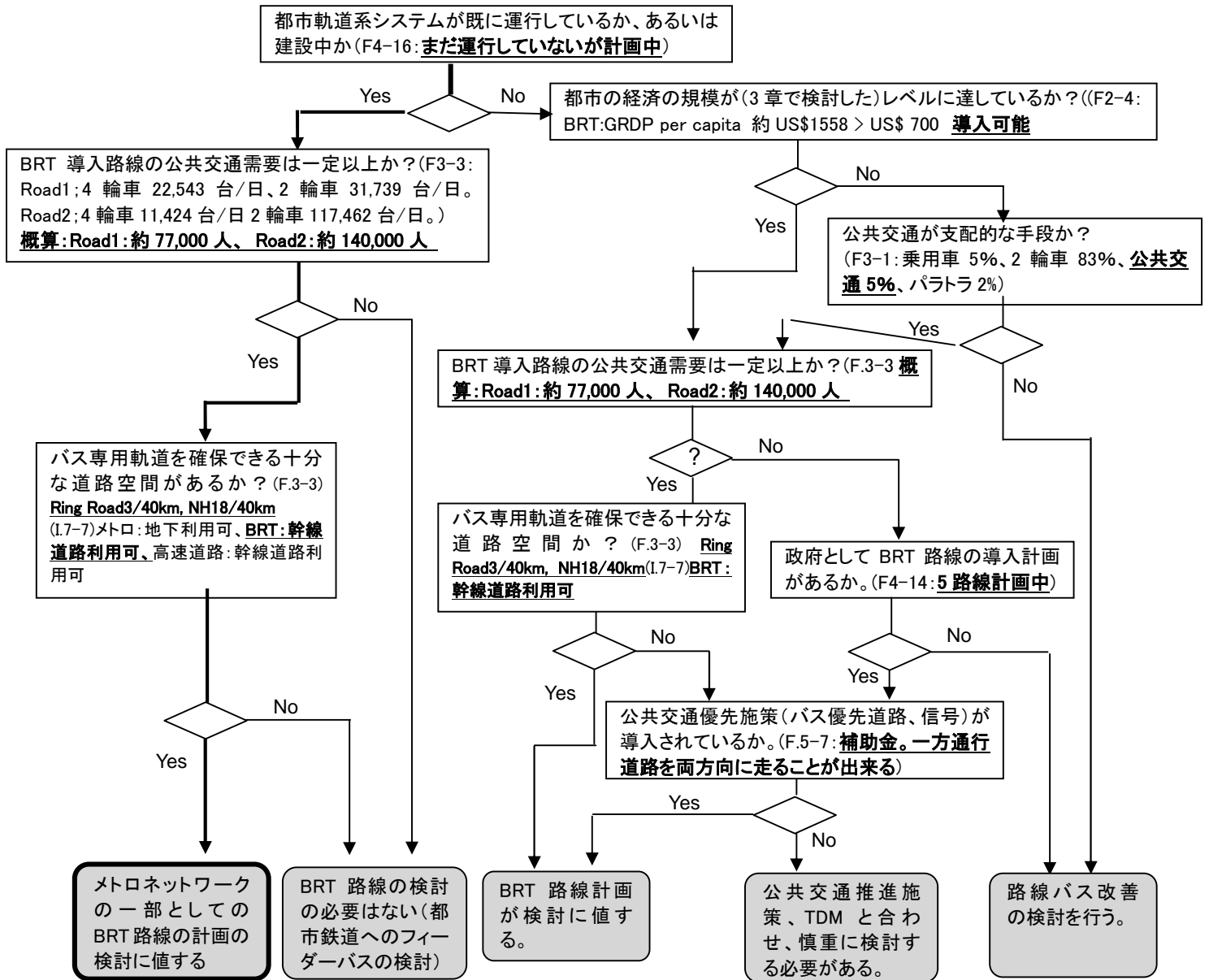
(ii) 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.2 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討手順 Hanoi



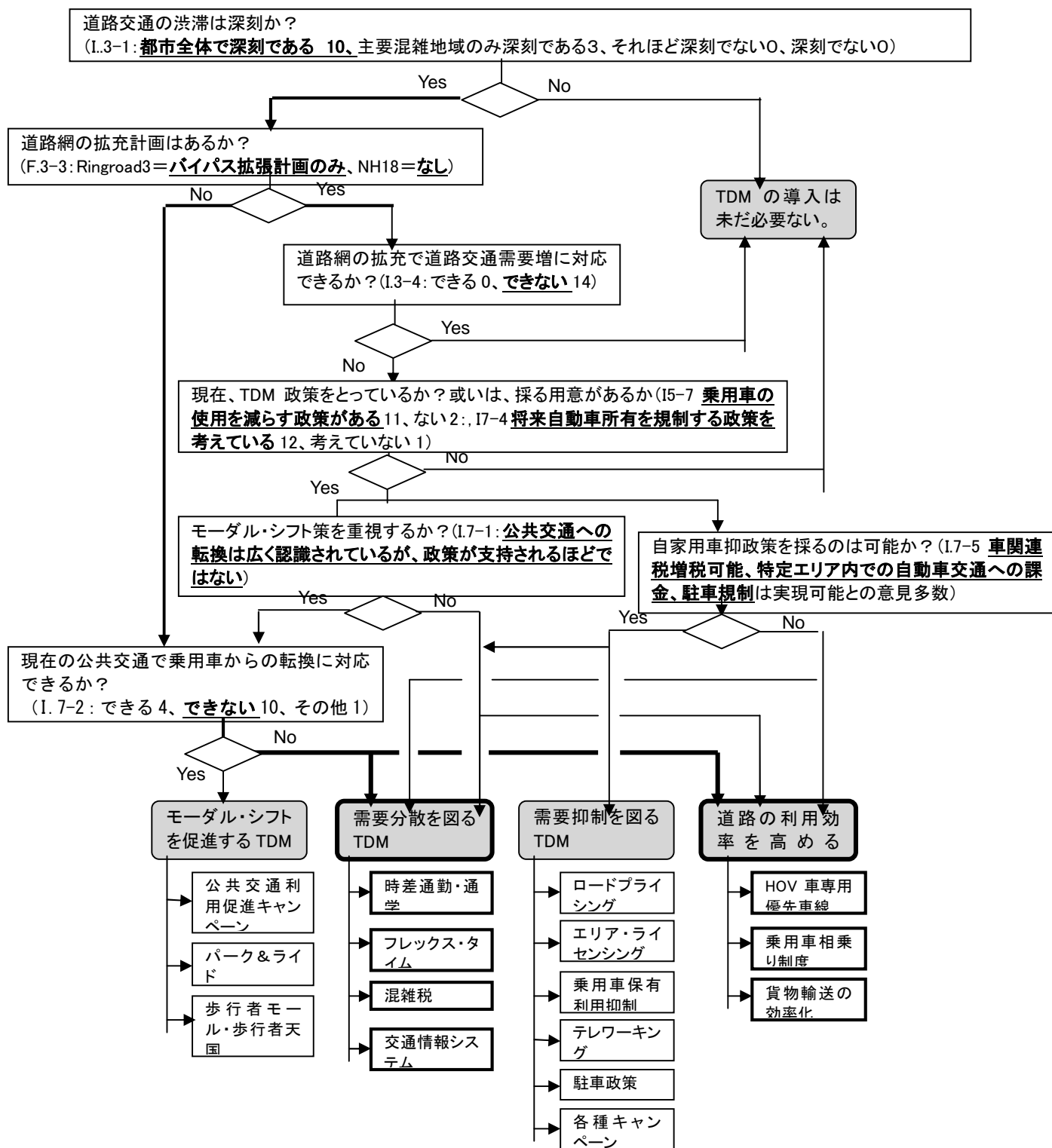
(iii) BRT導入計画の妥当性の検討

図 3. BRT 導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



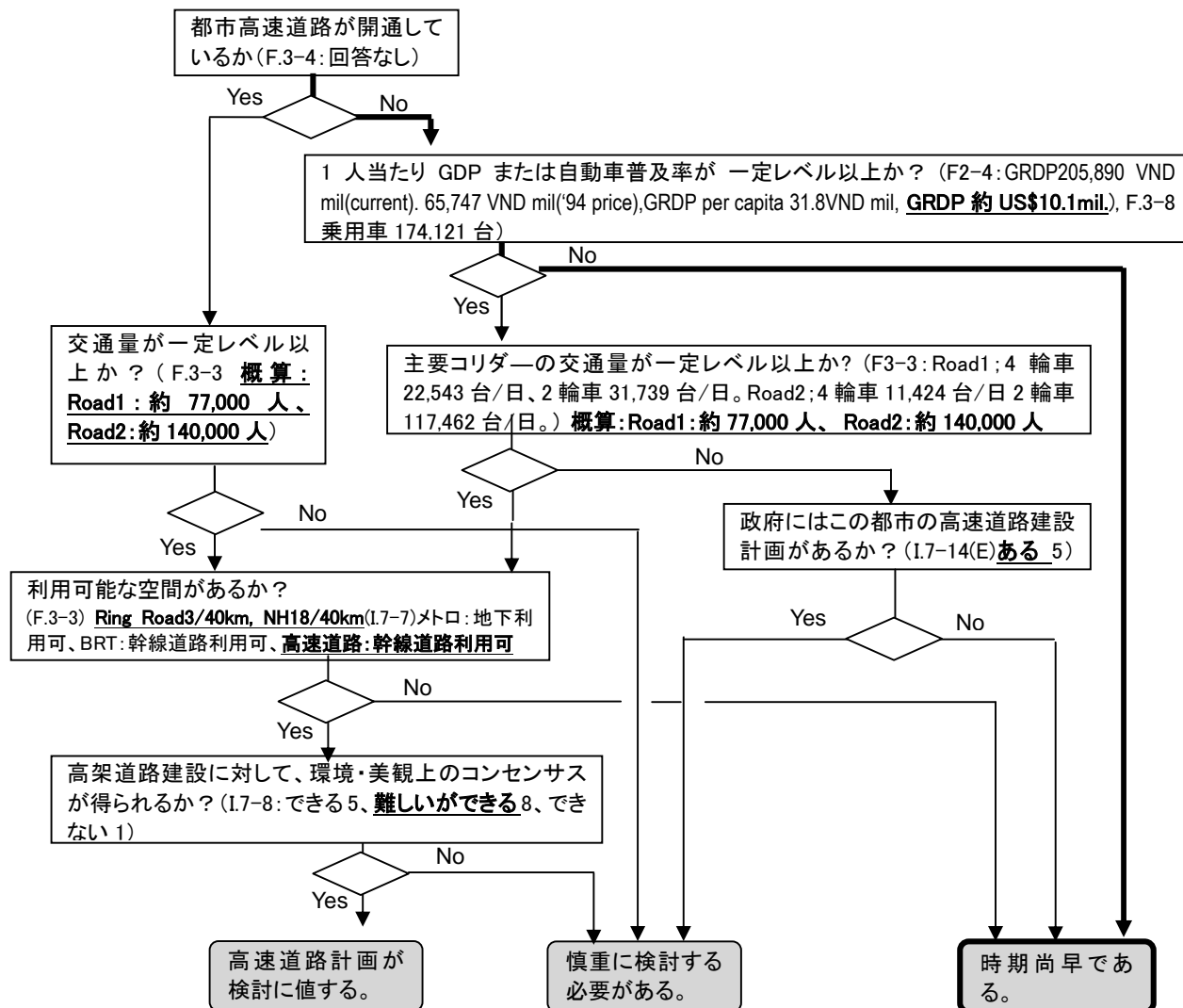
(iv) 適応可能なTDM政策の検討

図 4. TDM 政策導入の妥当性の検討手順



(v) 都市高速道路計画の妥当性の検討

図 5. 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



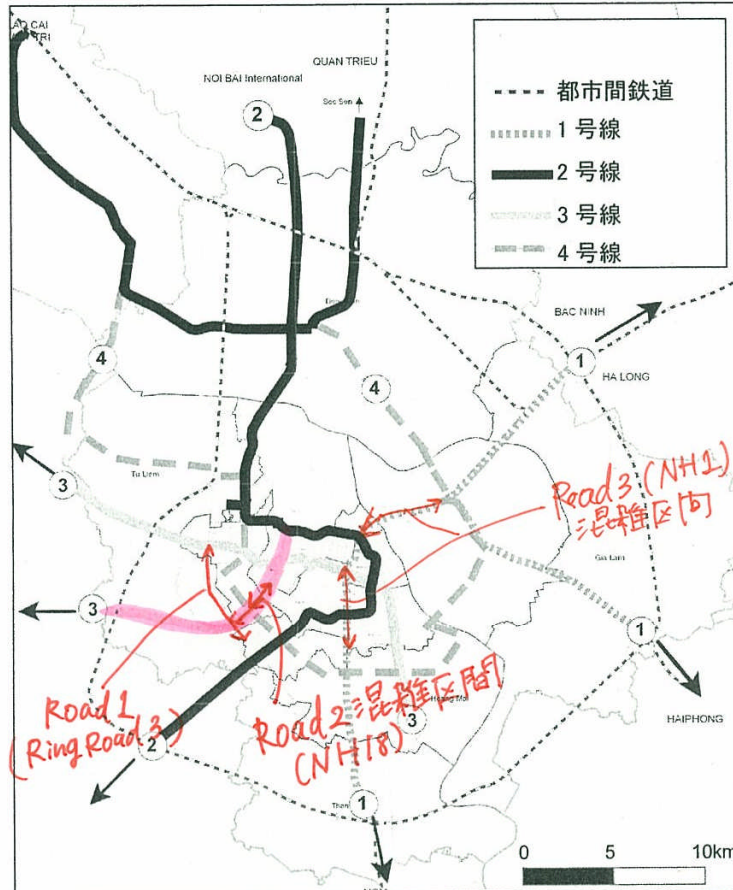
(C) 都市交通戦略素案とMPとの比較

| 比較対象 MP | | ハノイ総合都市開発計画研究(HAIDEP)(2009) | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| | 戦略検討フローに基づく ハノイ都市交通戦略素案 | HAIDEP マスタープラン | 専門家インタビュー | |
| コリド ー別公 共交通 戦略 | “BRT+路線バス” or”メトロ+路線バス” (判断基準不明の部分(D7)が あるため可能性のあるものを併 記) | ハノイ市全体で UMRT4 路線(メトロと BRT を含む)を提案。うち、メトロ 2 路 線が実施中。 バスネットワークは、幹線バスネットワ ークと補助幹線バスネットワークに区 分し、それぞれに応じた運行システム を確立する。 タクシー、オートバイタクシー(セオ ム)、人力車(シクロ)は路線や地区の 交通状況に応じてその供給方法を考 える必要がある。 | 道路の建設は緊急の課題だ が、交通渋滞の解決に十分で はなく、合わせて公共交通の 整備・TDM 等の実施を検討す ることが必要と考えられる。 BRT、Metro、都市高速鉄道用 の用地は確保できると考えら れる。 また、BRT, Metro とも維持管 理は可能であると考えられて いる。しかし公共交通の利用 割合は少なく、バス事業は補 助金等の助成が必要である。 また、現状の公共交通(バス) の運行量の不足が緊急の課題 として挙げられており、公共 交通利用が進まない一因にな っていると考えられる。 | |
| | 主要コリドー | 混雑区間(場所は次頁参照) | | |
| | Road1: Ring Road 3 | Pham Van Dong- Khuat Duy Tien | | 補助幹線バスネットワークとして 位置づけられている |
| | Road2: Thang Long Road - Lang Hoa Lac - Ngu Chi Thanh - Lien Giai | Tran Duy Hung | | UMRT3 号線 (BRT 区間) |
| | Road3:NH1 | Chuong Duong Bridge - Nguyen Van Cu st., Giai phong St. - Le Duan st. | UMRT1 号線 (都市鉄道区間) | |
| 軌道系 導入計 画 | 慎重に検討する必要がある | 都市大量高速輸送機関(UMRT)とし て 4 路線 193km が提案され、需要に 応じて都市鉄道と BRT を選択すること としている。 | | |
| BRT 導入計 画 | メトロネットワークの一部として の BRT 路線の計画の検討に値 する | | | |
| TDM 政策導 入の妥 当性 | 需要分散を図る TDM 道路の利用効率を高める TDM | 交通状況を改善するために、以下に 提案するような効果的な TDM 施策を 導入する必要がある。 ・駐車場料金施策の改善 ・車庫保有義務 ・エリアライセンシング施策 | 施策はすでに実施されている が、交通混雑状況と照らし合わ せるとあまり効果を上げていな いと考えられる。 ・乗用車の使用抑制:輸入車両 への課税、駐車禁止エリアの 増加など ・公共交通の利用促進:運賃へ の助成金、道路の優先使用、 バス事業への税金優遇対策、 バスやメトロの新線開発など | |
| 都市高 速道路 導入計 画の妥 | 時期尚早である。 | 都市間高速道路は、MOT の交通マス タープランでは総延長 694km、6 路線 が提案されている。HAIDEP では国道 18 号線と国道 2 号線の間には物流施 設、ITS、工業団地を伴った 1 本の高 | 道路の建設は緊急の課題だ が、交通渋滞の解決に十分で はなく、合わせて公共交通の 整備・TDM 等の実施を検討す ることが必要と考えられる。 | |

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 当性 | 規格高速道路を新たに提案した。 |
|----|-----------------|

図：主要道路（混雑部分）と UMRT の位置関係

図 9.10 提案する UMRT 路線、2020



出典:HAIDEP 調査団

表 9.4 UMRT 路線の概要、2020

| UMRT | 都市鉄道(構造別延長: km) | | | | | 延長(km) | | 輸送需要 | | |
|------|-----------------|------|------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 地下 | 高架 | 平面 | 橋梁 | 小計 | BRT | 合計 | 人-km (000/day) | 人 (000/day) | 平均トリップ 長(km) |
| 1 | nil | 12.3 | 24.4 | 2.0 | 38.7 | nil | 38.7 | 5,968 | 704 | 8.5 |
| 2 | 18.6 | 20.4 | nil | 2.5 | 41.5 | 33.9 | 75.4 | 7,278 | 866 | 8.4 |
| 3 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 7.7 | nil | 21.0 | 12.0 | 33.0 | 2,521 | 488 | 5.2 |
| 4 | nil | nil | nil | nil | nil | 53.1 | 53.1 | 4,463 | 526 | 8.5 |
| 合計 | 30.5 | 34.0 | 32.1 | 4.5 | 101.2 | 99.0 | 200.2 | 20,230 | 2,585 | 7.8 |

出典:HAIDEP 調査団

- フロー図の示した内容は HAIDEP マスタープランとあまり違いのない結果となった。ただし、取り上げられた主要コリドーは、HAIDEP で提案された UMRT 導入コリドーとは一部を除き、異なるものであった。
- TDM 施策については、MP ではより車両保有を抑制する内容が提言されていた。都市高速道路に関しては、フローでは“時期尚早”との診断が出た。HAIDEPMP でも同様に都市高速道路は提案されていない。なお、都市間高速道路については、HAIDEP では MOT (2005) 提案の 6 路線に、高規格高速道路 1 路線を追加した提案がされている。

- 専門家インタビューとフローが示す交通基盤整備の交通戦略を比較すると、おおむね提案された事業は実行可能であると判断出来た。一方、TDM 施策は乗用車の所有抑制や公共交通利用促進への対策がすでにとられているが、交通混雑状況と照らし合わせるとあまり効果をあげていないと考えられる。
- フローで提案された需要分散を図る TDM(時差通勤・通学、フレックスタイム、混雑税等、交通情報システムなど)や、道路の利用効率を高める TDM(HOV 車専用優先車線、乗用車相乗り制度、貨物輸送の効率化など)はまだ実施されていないことから、導入を検討すべき提案となったと考えられる。

2) HCMC

(A) 専門家インタビュー・都市情報シート

| 都市の交通状況 / HCMC | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 混雑状況 | I.3-1 | 混雑状況 | 主要なボトルネックでの混雑がある (53%) 都市全域で交通混雑が深刻である (40%) | 道路混雑は局地的であるがパラトラや大量の2輪車、悪質な運マナーによる交通事故が発生している。 都市交通問題の対応策(処方マトリクス)から道路混雑の解消に重要となるセクターは、 ・公共交通インフラ・サービス ・道路交通管理 ・交通安全 となる。 |
| | I.3-2 | 主な混雑原因 (上位5つ) | ・道路容量を超えた交通需要 ・悪質な運転マナー ・2輪車と4輪車の混合交通 ・路上・路側駐車 ・路上生活者、路上販売者 | |
| | I.4-4 I.4-5 | パラトラによる混雑原因 (上位3つ) | パラトラが原因の混雑がある (50%) ・パラトラとその他の混合交通による混雑 ・パラトラの悪質な運転マナーによる交通混雑や事故 ・パラトラの路上駐車による交通混雑 | |
| | F.3-3 | 主要幹線道路の混雑状況 | Road1:4輪車 45,000台/日,2輪車 280,000台/日 Road2: 4輪車 54,000台/日,2輪車 300,000台/日 Road3:4輪車 19,800台/日,2輪車 250,000台/日 | |
| 公共交通機関 | F.4-8、 F.4-14 ～ F.4-19 | 利用可能な公共交通 | Bus/Minibus : Bus、Minibus (ランプロ) BRT : なし Metro : なし パラトラ : シクロ、セオム (バイクタクシー) | 主要な公共交通は路線バスである。 |
| 交通安全 | I.5-3 | 交通事故状況 | 深刻であり、早急に対策すべき (40%) それほど深刻ではないが、近い将来そうなる (31%) | 交通事故状況は、それほど深刻でない・深刻であると答えた人が全体の7割であり、交通安全への取組が必要である。 |
| | I.5-4 | 交通安全の改善策(上位3つ) | ・交通違反の厳しい取り締まり ・交通警察の技術向上・腐敗防止 ・運転免許証の交付基準を厳しくする | |

| 交通基盤整備事業の可能性 / HCMC | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 道路建設 | I.3-3 | 道路網改善のための緊急の課題 (上位3つ) | ・都市主要道路の建設・延長 ・交差点の立体化 ・交通信号合理化 | 道路の建設は緊急の課題だが、交通渋滞の解決に十分ではなく、合わせて公共交通の整備等の実施を検討することが必要と考えられる。 |
| | I.3-4 | 道路網の改善の効果は? | 道路網の改善は交通混雑の解決に十分ではない (93%) | |
| 公共交通整備/バス・ミニバス | F.3-1 | モーダルシェア | 乗用車 3.0%、2輪車 87.5%、公共交通 4.5%、パラトラ 5.0% (Urban Area) | 公共交通の利用割合は少なく、バス事業は補助金等の助成が必要である。 |
| | I.4-1 | バス事業の持続可能性 | 補助金があれば持続可能 (53%) (「補助金がなければ持続できない」を含む) 補助金があっても持続は難しい (40%) | |
| 公共交通整備/BRT・ | I.4-3 | BRT、メトロの導入可能性 | 【BRT】 (管理) 難しいが段階的に可能 (メンテナンス) 難しいが段階的に可能 | BRT, Metroとも維持管理は難しいが段階的に可能であると考 |

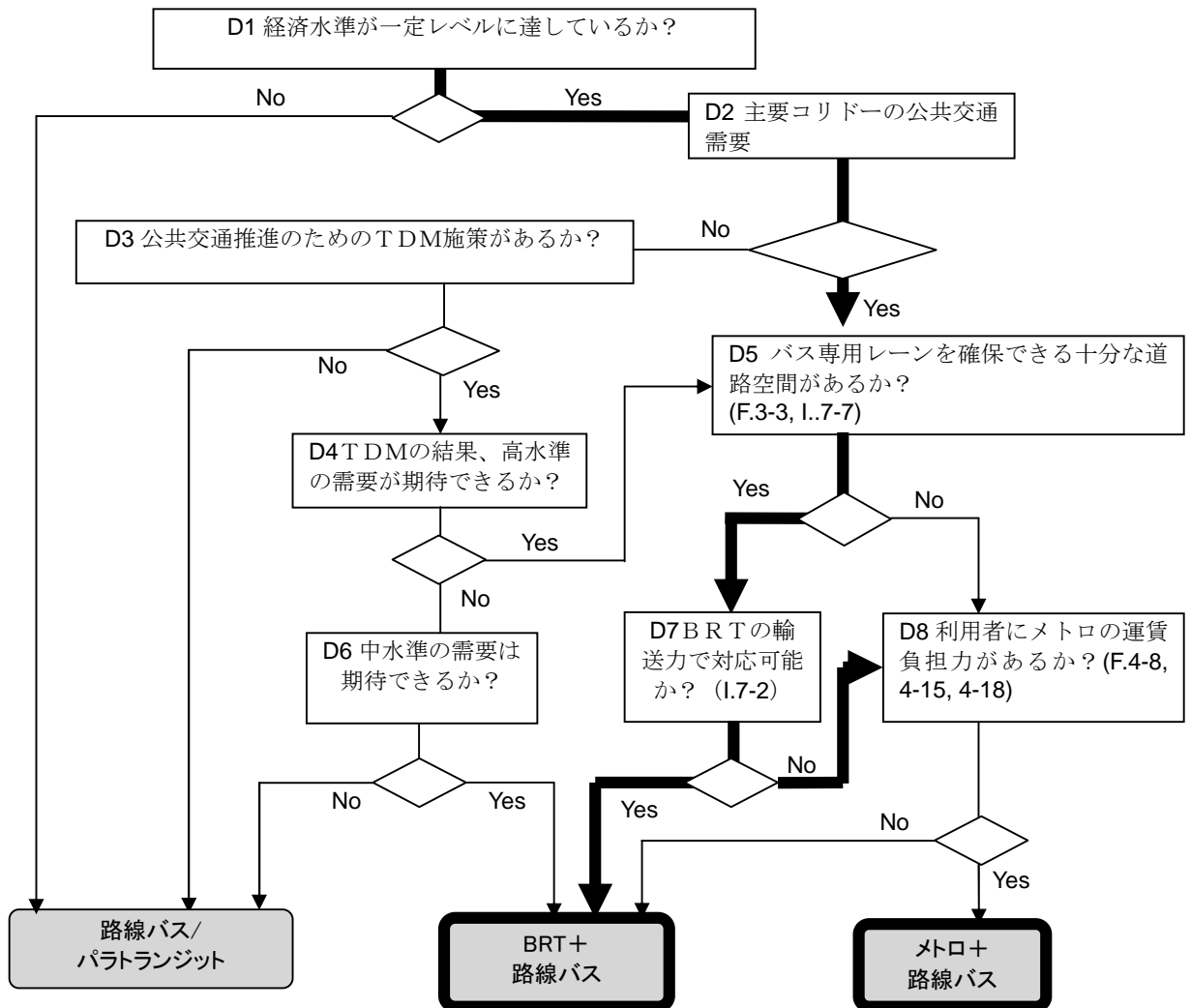
| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------------|---|--|
| Metro | | | 【Metro】 (管理) 難しいが段階的に可能 (メンテナンス) 難しいが段階的に可能 | えられている。 現状の公共交通 (バス) の運行量の不足、ルートや走行環境の改善が緊急の課題として挙げられている。また、今後の急激な人口増へ対応するために Metro 等の大量輸送機関の導入が必要と考えられている。 |
| | I.4-6, I.4-7 | 公共交通全般の問題点 | 緊急に改善すべき問題がある(100%) ・公共交通全体のサービス水準の不足 ・バスのルート再編成、専用レーン ・急激な人口増への対応、大量輸送機関が必要 ・公共交通のネットワーク化 ・多様な公共交通手段の確保と、持続可能なサービスと質の提供 | |
| 用地 | F.2-1 ～ F.2-5 | 都市構造 | ・多核型の都市圏構造、流通・鉱工業・観光・教育都市 ・中心市街地には業務・商業・居住混合、業務中心地区(CBD)あり ・人口 7,439,000(2010)、人口成長率 3.1% ・地形:都市部から都市圏全体にかけて平坦地 | BRT、Metro、都市高速鉄道用の用地は確保できると考えられる。 |
| | I.7-7 | 用地確保の可能性 | Metro: 地下空間の利用が可能(87%) BRT: 幹線道路の利用が可能(73%) 都市高速道路: 幹線道路の利用が可能(47%) | |

| 都市交通戦略 / HCMC | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 行政機関 | I.6-1 | 交通関連の行政機能で能力向上が必要なもの(上位3つ) | 交通管理運営(87%) 交通計画(80%) 公共交通監督(60%) | 行政は交通管理運営と交通計画の能力向上が必要であると考えられている。 |
| 都市交通政策・戦略 | I.7-14 F.4-14 F.4-17 | 長期戦略 | 【都市鉄道】長期戦略:あり、新線建設計画:あり 【BRT】長期戦略:既にあるがコミットされていない、新線建設計画:既にあるがコミットされていない 【都市高速道路】長期戦略:あり、新線建設計画:あり | 都市鉄道、BRT、都市高速道路ともに長期戦略がある。 |
| TDM | I.5-7 ～ I.5-9 | 乗用車の利用抑制 | 施策あり しかし「すでに実施されている」「計画はあるが実施に至っていない」「計画はない」で票が分かれている(2台目以降のクルマ購入時の追加徴税) | 回答の票数にばらつきがみられ、TDMがあまり着目されていないことが想定される。 |
| | F.5-7 I.5-10 ～ I.5-12 | 公共交通の利用促進 | 施策あり しかし「すでに実施されている」「計画はあるが実施に至っていない」「計画はない」で票が分かれている(既存の India 鉄道システムにおけるマルチモーダル交通システム(フェーズ 1)、エアコンバス、高速バス、バス優遇策、公共交通システムの改善) | 施策はすでに実施されているが、交通混雑状況や公共交通利用状況と照らし合わせるとあまり効果を上げていない。 |

(B) 戦略素案検討フロー

(i) 都市公共交通戦略の検討

図 3.3 コリダー別公共交通戦略の検討手順



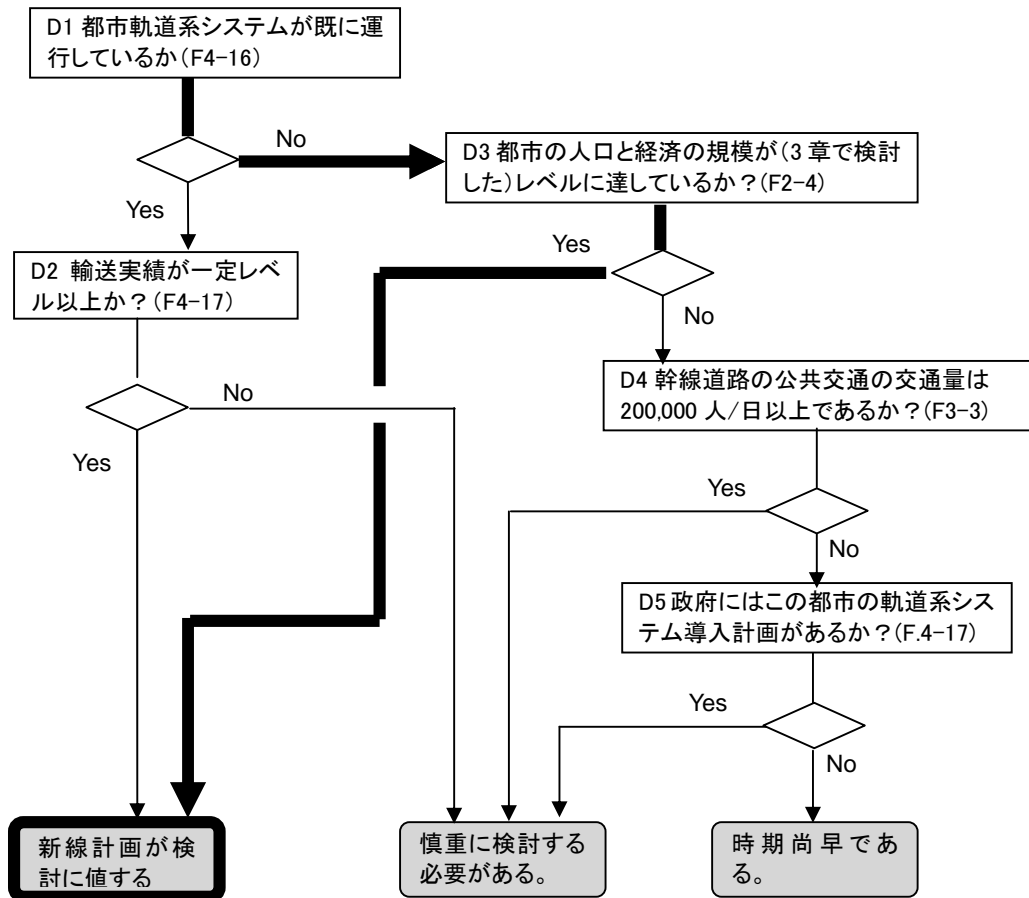
| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|--|--|-----|
| D1 | BRT/メトロ導入可能な社会経済状況か(F.2-4) (判断基準)BRT:GRDP per capita USD700 ~3000、Metro:GRDP USD 20 billion 以上 | GRDP USD20.7 億>USD 20 億、GRDPper capita USD3100>USD 3000 | Yes |
| D2 | 主要コリダーの現況公共交通需要が高水準かどうか(F.3-3) | 【Road1】 4 輪車 45,000 台/日 2 輪車 280,000 台/日 【Road2】 4 輪車 54,000 台/日 2 輪車 300,000 台/日 【Road3】 4 輪車 19,800 台/日 2 輪車 250,000 台/日 | Yes |
| D3 | 公共交通推進のための TDM 施策の有無 (I.5-9) | 乗用車抑制:2台目以降のクルマ購入時の追加 徴税、公共交通利用促進:マルチモーダル | Yes |

都市交通計画策定にかかるプロジェクト研究
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| | | 交通システム、バス優遇策等 | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| D4 | TDM による需要削減効果 | NA | - |
| D5 | BRT 導入に必要な道路空間整理 (I.7-7) (F.3-3) | Metro : 幹線道路の利用が可能 (73%)、 BRT : 幹線道路の利用が可能 (80%) 片側車線数 2 車線 片側 2 車線以上で導入可能とした | Yes |
| D6 | 導入空間毎に期待できるピーク時輸送力 | 判断基準不明 | |
| D7 | 導入空間毎に期待できるピーク時輸送力 | 判断基準不明 | - |
| D8 | 運賃推定と利用者負担力推定 | Metro 運賃: Metro なし Bus 運賃: 2000VND. | |

(ii) 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討

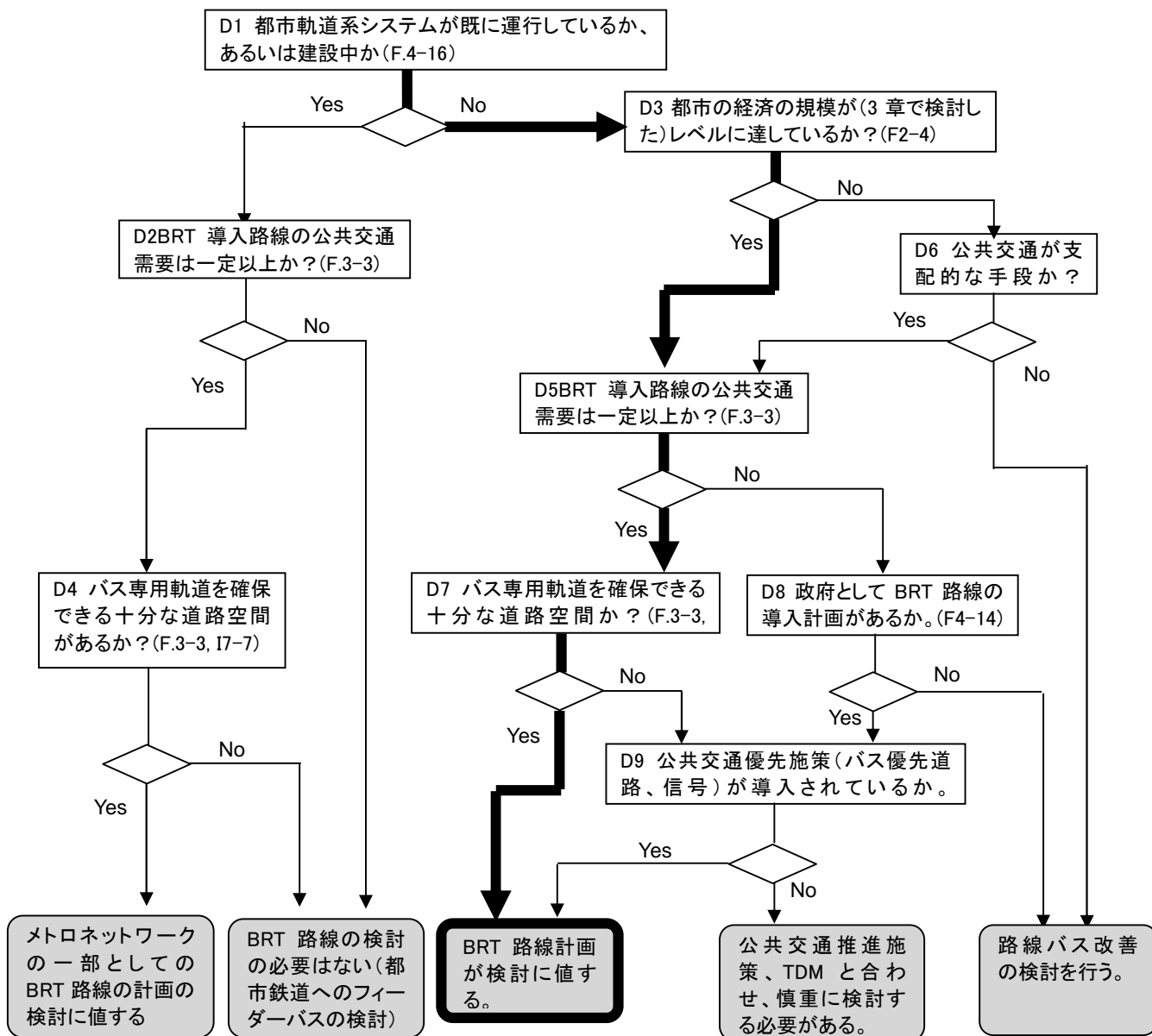
図.3.4 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|---|---|-----|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか | 運行していない (F.4-2) | No |
| D2 | 輸送実績が一定レベル以上か? (F4-17) | 150,000 人/日 | |
| D3 | 都市の人口と経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? (判断基準) BRT: GRDP per capita USD700~3000 Metro: GRDP USD 20 billion 以上 | GRDP USD20.7 億 > USD 20 億 より、Metro 導入妥当と判断 | Yes |
| D4 | 幹線道路の公共交通の交通量は 200,000 人/日以上であるか? (F3-3) | N/A | |
| D5 | 政府にはこの都市の軌道系システム導入計画があるか? (I.7-14, F.4-17) | 【都市鉄道】長期 MP あり、新線計画あり(6 路線) | |

(iii) BRT導入計画の妥当性の検討

図.3.5 BRT 導入計画の妥当性の検討手順

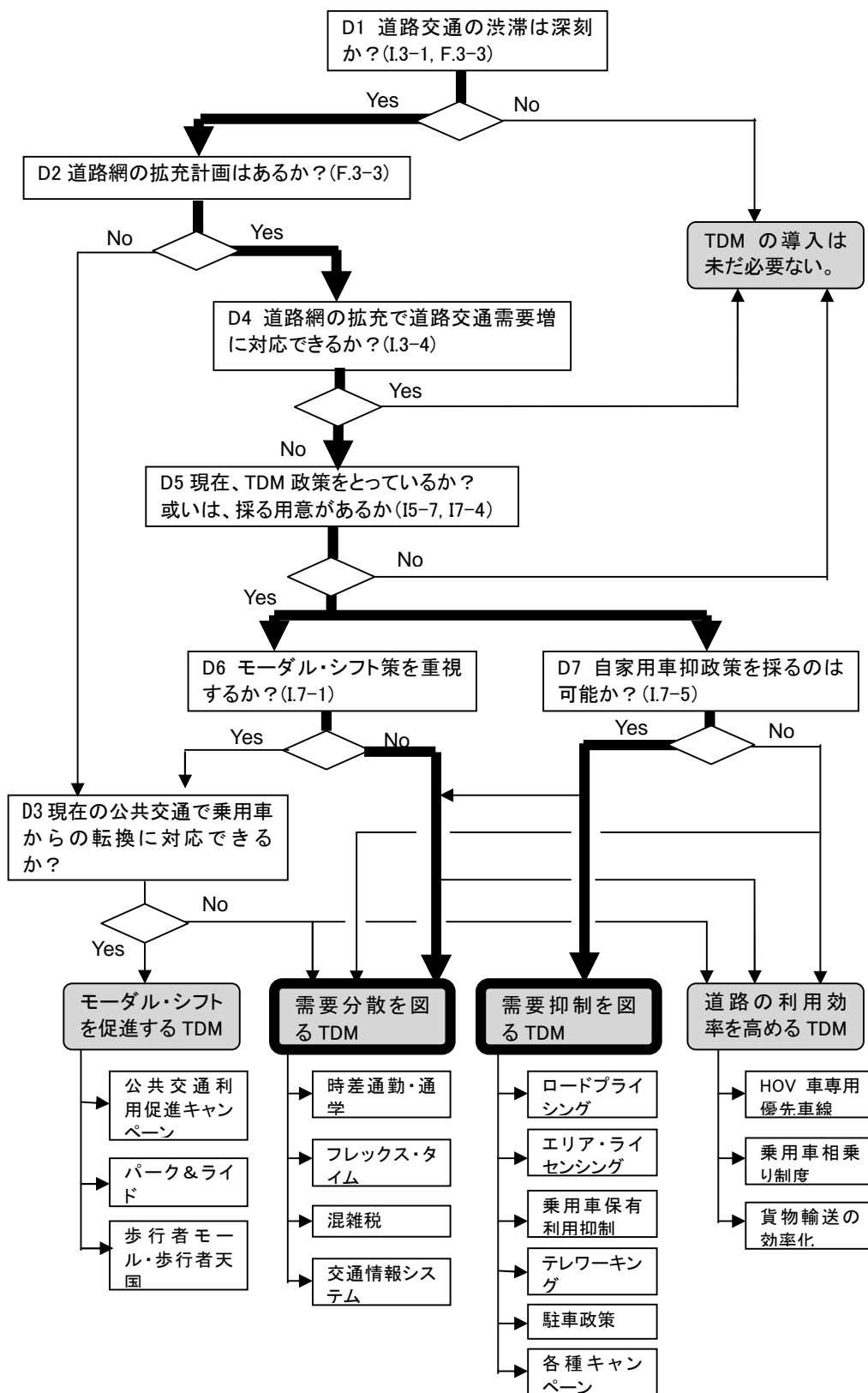


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|--|--|-----|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか、あるいは建設中か (F.4-16) | 建設・運行していない | No. |
| D2 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? (F.3-3) | NA | |
| D3 | 都市の経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? (F.2-4) | GRDPper capita USD3100>USD 3000より、BRT 導入妥当と判断(F.2-4) | Yes |
| D4 | バス専用軌道を確保できる十分な道路空間があるか? (F.3-3, 17-7) | Road1~3: 片側2車線を有する (F.3-3) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能 (73%) (1.7-7) | |
| D5 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? (F.3-3) | 【Road1】 Private: 4 輪車 1,550 台/h、2 輪車 10,500 台/h Public: 60 台/h | Yes |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|-----|
| D6 | 公共交通が支配的な手段か？(F.3-1) | 公共交通(バス)分担率 4.5% | |
| D7 | バス専用軌道を確保できる十分な道路空間か？ (F.3-3, I7-7) | Road1~3:片側2車線を有する(F.3-3) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能(73%) (I.7-7) | Yes |
| D8 | 政府としてBRT路線の導入計画があるか。(F4-14) | 導入計画(4-8 路線) | |
| D9 | 公共交通優先施策(バス優先道路、信号)が導入されているか。(F.5-7) | バス優先レーンあり | |

(iv) 適応可能なTDM政策の検討

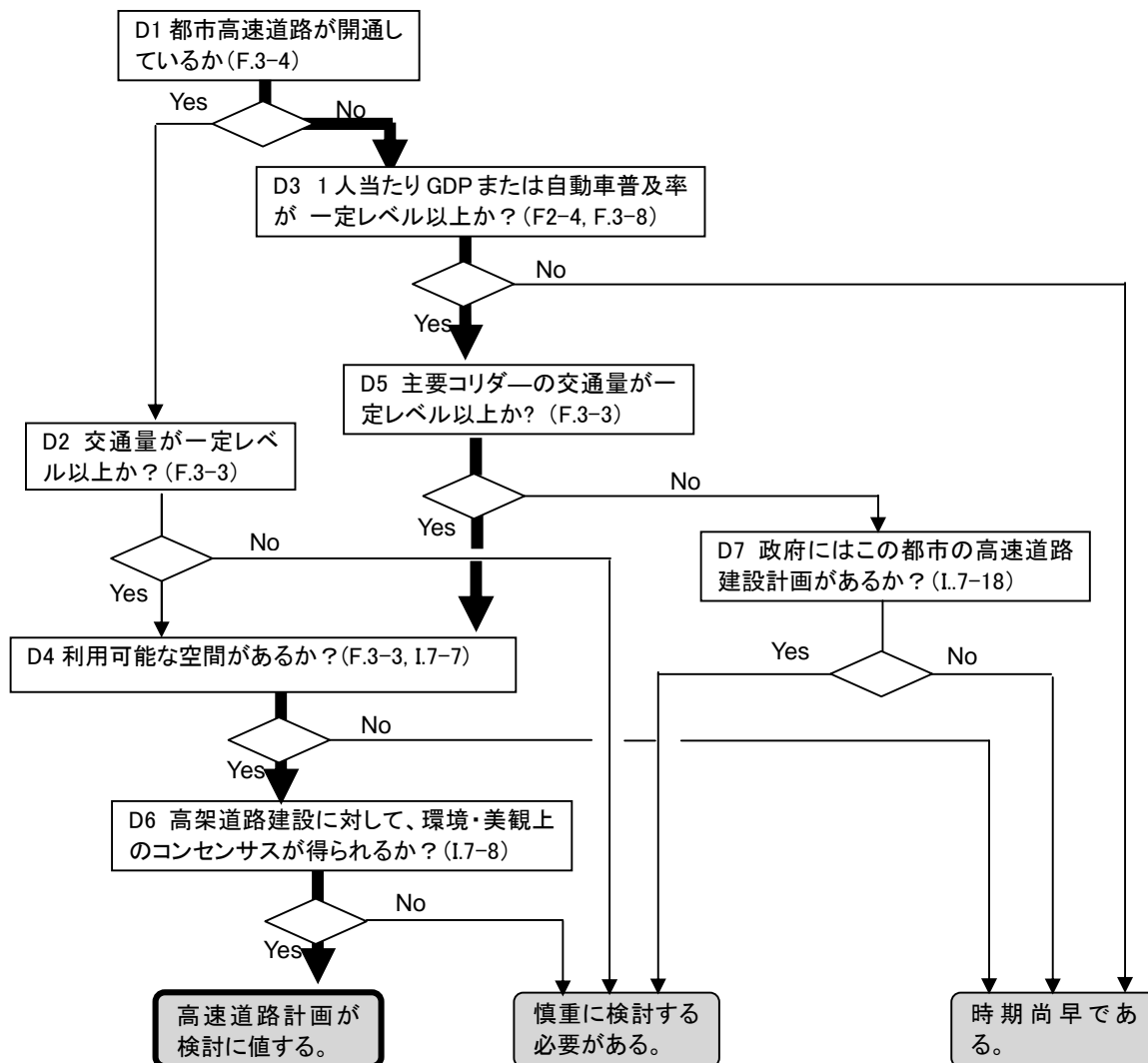
図.3.6 TDM 政策導入の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | |
|--------|--|---|-----|
| D1 | 道路交通の渋滞は深刻か？ (I.3-1) | 主要なボトルネックでの混雑がある (53%) 都市全域で交通混雑が深刻である (40%) | Yes |
| D2 | 道路網の拡充計画はあるか？ (F.3-3) | Road1～3 で交通管理の改善の計画、Road3 で迂回路の整備計画あり | Yes |
| D3 | 現在の公共交通で乗用車からの転換に対応できるか？ (I.7-2) | 現在の公共交通では乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められないと思う(73%) | |
| D4 | 道路網の拡充で道路交通需要増に対応できるか？ (I.3-4) | 道路網の改善は交通混雑の解決に十分ではない (93%) | No |
| D5 | 現在、TDM 政策をとっているか？或いは、採る用意があるか (I5-7, I7-4) | 乗用車抑制:2台目以降のクルマ購入時の追加徴税、公共交通利用促進:マルチモーダル交通システム、バス優遇策等 (I.5-9) | Yes |
| D6 | モーダル・シフト策を重視するか？ (I.7-1) | 一部にその意見もあるが、まだ一般的ではない(80%) (I.7-1) あまり重視されていないと判断した。 | No |
| D7 | 自家用車抑政策を採るのは可能か？ (I.7-4、7-5) | 自家用車抑制政策を検討している(87%) (I.7-4、5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・自動車関連諸税の増税:可能 ・燃料税の増税:可能 ・時間帯規制で利用を抑制する:可能 ・通過車両への課金による流入規制・路線規制:可能 ・駐車規制:可能 以上より自家用車抑制策の導入は可能と判断した。 | Yes |

(v) 都市高速道路計画の妥当性の検討

図.3.7 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | |
|--------|--|--|-----|
| D1 | 都市高速道路が開通しているか (F.3-4) | 都市高速道路なし | No |
| D2 | 交通量が一定レベル以上か? (F.3-3) | 【Road1】4輪車 45,000台/日 2輪車 280,000台/日 | |
| D3 | 1人当たりGDPまたは自動車普及率が一定レベル以上か? (F.2-4, F.3-8) | GRDPper capita USD3100 (>USD 3000)(F.2-4) 自動車普及率 NA | Yes |
| D4 | 利用可能な空間があるか? (F.3-3, I.7-7) | 片側2車線 (F.3-3) 【高速道路】幹線道路の利用が可能(47%)、河川の上が利用可能(20%) (I.7-7) より、可能と判断した。 | Yes |
| D5 | 主要コリダ-の交通量が一定レベル以上か? (F.3-3) | 【Road1】4輪車 45,000台/日 2輪車 280,000台/日 | Yes |
| D6 | 高架道路建設に対して、環境・美観上のコンセンサスが得られるか? (I.7-8) | 合意形成は困難だが説得は可能(87%) より、合意形成は可能と判断した。 | Yes |
| D7 | 政府にはこの都市の高速道路建設計画があるか? (I.7-18) | 高速道路建設計画がある(47%)、検討されている(20%) | |

(C) 都市交通戦略素案とMPとの比較

| | |
|---------|--|
| 比較対象 MP | ベトナム国ホーチミン都市交通計画調査(HOUTRANS) (2004 年) |
| 目標 | “人々や社会にとって、必要なモビリティや都市サービスへのアクセシビリティを確保すること。そしてこれらは都市交通の安全性、快適性、競争力、社会的公平性を保ち、効率的な公共交通システムによって支えられること” |
| 都市交通政策 | A: 大都市交通問題に対する社会的理解の促進 B: 持続的大都市成長管理 C: 魅力ある公共交通システムの開発 D: 効果的な道路交通管理 E: 交通空間・環境の総合的整備 F: 交通安全の向上 G: 都市交通行政基盤の強化 |

ベトナム国ホーチミン都市交通計画調査(HOUTRANS) (2004 年)との比較

| | 戦略検討フローに基づく HCMC 都市交通戦略素案 | マスタープラン | 専門家インタビュー |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| コリドー別公共交通戦略 | 「BRT+路線バス」あるいは「メトロ+路線バス」(判断基準不明の部分(D7)があるため可能性のあるものを併記) | 2020 年までに公共交通のシェアを 50%にする目標(政策目標とも一致)。短期的に路線バスサービスの拡大、さらに需要が高まった段階(中・長期的)で都市鉄道が提案されている。 | BRT, Metro とも維持管理は難しいが段階的に可能であると考えられている。現状の公共交通(バス)の運行量の不足、ルートや走行環境の改善が緊急の課題として挙げられている。また、今後の急激な人口増へ対応するために Metro 等の大量輸送機関の導入が必要と考えられている。 |
| 主要コリドー (場所は次頁参照) | Road1: Nguyen Thi Minh Khai-Hung Vuong | バスサービス改善計画が提案されている。 | |
| | Road2: Ton Duc Thang-Nguyen Huu Canh | 都市大量高速輸送システム(UMRT)の Line1 とバスウェイが提案されている。 | |
| | Road3: Cach Mang Thang | 平行する幹線道路で都市大量高速輸送システム(UMRT)の Line3 が提案されている。 | |
| 軌道系導入計画 | 新線計画が検討に値する | 将来シナリオ分析より、道路ネットワークは平面道路だけでは需要を満たすことはできず、特に都心部に集中する需要に対応するためには高架高速道路と都市鉄道が必要であるという結果になっている。これにより、都市大量高速輸送システム(UMRT)が都心部から放射上に提案されている。 | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| BRT 導入計画 | BRT 路線計画の検討に値する | 増加する交通需要の受け皿として路線バスが重視されている。路線バス需要を超えた段階でバスウェイ (BRT と同様に専用空間を走行)・都市大量高速輸送システム (UMRT)を導入するとしている。 | |
| TDM 政策導入の妥当性 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・需要分散を図る TDM(時差通勤・通学、フレックスタイム、混雑税、交通情報システム等) ・需要抑制を図る TDM(ロードプライシング、エリア・ライセンシング、乗用車保有利用抑制、テレワーキング、駐車政策、各種キャンペーン) | 交通需要管理策の導入として以下の施策が提案されているが、具体的なプロジェクトは明示していない。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・交通管理策の具体化と実施 ・TDM 実施体制の確立 ・交通混雑情報モニタリング・セクター | TDM 政策の実施の有無に関して、回答の票数にばらつきがみられ、TDM があまり着目されていないことが想定される。 施策はすでに実施されているが、交通混雑状況や公共交通利用状況と照らし合わせるとあまり効果を上げていない。 |
| 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性 | 高速道路計画が検討に値する。 | 将来シナリオ分析より、道路ネットワークは平面道路だけでは需要を満たすことはできず、特に都心部に集中する需要に対応するためには高架高速道路と都市鉄道が必要であるという結果になっている。これにより、都市高速道路が都心部から放射上に提案されている。 | 都市高速道路の用地確保は可能である。 |

3) Hyderabad

(A) 専門家インタビュー・都市情報シート

| 都市の交通状況 / Hyderabad | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 雑状況 | I.3-1 | 混雑状況 | 都市全体で深刻である (53%) 主要なボトルネックのみ深刻(47%) | まだ本格的なモータリゼーションに達していない段階であり、乗用車、パトトラ、二輪車の混合交通が必ずしも広幅員でない市街地内の道路で輻輳し混雑と喧噪が繰り返されていると想像する。 |
| | I.3-2 | 主な混雑原因 (上位 5 つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・路上・路側駐車 (100%) ・悪質な運転マナー (94%) ・道路容量を超えた交通需要 (82%) ・2 輪車と 4 輪車の混合交通 (82%) ・路上生活者・販売者 (82%) ・信号を無視した歩行者の無謀横断(71%) | |
| | I.4-4 I.4-5 | パトトラによる混雑原因 (上位 3 つ) | パトトラが原因の混雑がある (88%)。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・パトトラの路上駐車 (100%) ・パトトラの無謀な運転マナー (87%) ・パトトラと一般車両の混合交通 (80%) ・パトトラと歩行者との交通事故 (73%) ・パトトラの乗降時による混雑 (67%) | |
| | F.3-3 | 主要幹線道路 | Road1: Khairatabad-Erragadda | |

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| | | の混雑状況 | 混雑区間 2km (Ameerpet) ピーク時旅行速度 5km/h 混雑区間所要時間 30 分、信号 2 回待ち Road2: Begumpet - Parade Grounds 混雑区間 1km (Paradise) ピーク時旅行速度 5km/h 混雑区間所要時間 20 分、信号 2 回待ち Road3: Madhapur - Banjara Hills 混雑区間 2km (Jubilee Hills Checkpost) ピーク時旅行速度 5km/h 混雑区間所要時間 30 分、信号 4 回待ち | |
| 公共交通機関 | F.4-2、 F.4-14 ～ F.4-19 | 利用可能な公共交通 | バス、ミニバス、BRT、相乗りタクシー、LRT/MRT、地下鉄 | |
| 交通安全 | I.5-3 | 交通事故件数 | 他の途上国の都市と同程度 (69%) | モータリゼーションが本格化していないため交通事故状況に対する認識は、それほど深刻でない。交通マナーの悪さが交通事故につながっているようだ。 |
| | I.5-4 | 交通安全の改善策(上位 3 つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 交通違反の厳正な取締り (82%) ・ 運転免許の基準を厳しくする (53%) ・ 学校での交通安全教育 (53%) | |

Slow-paced vehicles jam roads (TNN Mar 8, 2004, 02.25am IST)

HYDERABAD: Slow and steady may win the race, but could be quite a headache for fellow commuters on city roads. If speeding motorists pose one kind of problem, the slow moving vehicles like bicycles, pushcarts and rickshaws could be yet another cause of concern for road-users.

It has become a common sight that cyclists and sometimes fruit vendors occupy the middle part of road, causing inconvenience to the rest of the road-users. Besides wending their way through busy traffic at a snail's pace, they also tend to break the law by ignoring traffic signals most of the times.

| 交通基盤整備事業の可能性 / Hyderabad | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 道路建設 | I.3-3 | 道路網改善のための緊急の課題（上位3つ） | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ ミッシングリンクの整備（76%） ・ 幹線道路の延伸（71%） ・ 道路舗装の向上（65%） ・ 交差点の立体化（59%） ・ 交通信号の改善（59%） | 道路網整備だけでは交通渋滞の解決は困難と共通認識されている。道路網改善のためには、一般道路網の整備促進が重要と考えられている。都市高速道路はあるとの回答だが、交差点の立体化を指している可能性がある。手段分担構成は、バス 24%、乗用車 3% であり、バスの割合が高く、乗用車は少ない。所得水準の向上による本格的なモータリゼーションの到来前に必要な対策を講じる必要がある |
| | I.3-4 | 道路網の改善の効果は？ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 道路網整備により交通渋滞を解決できる（18%） ・ 道路網整備だけでは交通渋滞の解決に十分ではない（82%） | |
| | F.3-4 | 都市高速道路 | 都市高速道路がある | |
| 公共交通整備／バス・ミニバス | F.3-1 | モーダルシェア | （市内） 全目的：2 輪車 49%，バス 24%，低速車 14%，パラトラ 10%，乗用車 3% 通勤：2 輪車 63%，バス 14%，低速車 15%，パラトラ 5%，乗用車 3% （都心圏） 全目的：2 輪車 55%，バス 10%，低速車 20%，パラトラ 11%，乗用車 4% 通勤：2 輪車 70%，バス 5%，低速車 10%，パラトラ 10%，乗用車 5% | 市内では全トリップの 49% が 2 輪車で、次いでバスが 24% と多い。パラトラ 10%、低速車 14% で乗用車は 3% と少ない。 都市圏でみても市内と大差ない手段分担構成である。 バス事業は持続可能と考えられており、低廉で快適な公共交通サービスを将来にわたって提供する必要性は高い。 |
| | I.4-1 | バス事業の持続可能性 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ バス、ミニバスの運行は持続可能である。（92%） | |
| 公共交通整備／BRT・Metro | I.4-3 | BRT、メトロの導入可能性 | （BRT）運営：可能である（50%）、維持：可能である（65%） （メトロ）運営：可能である（76%）、維持：可能である（71%） | BRT、メトロともに過半数以上が運営・維持とも可能であると考えている。 鉄道、バスの公共交通体系は質・量ともに改善することが求められている。 |
| | I.4-6, I.4-7 | 公共交通全般の問題点 | 緊急に解決すべき問題点がある(94%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ 路線バスの車両更新、台数増加 ・ バス専用レーンの指定 ・ バス運行のネットワーク化 ・ 鉄道による郊外部との連携強化 ・ バスのメンテナンス改善 ・ 運賃水準の適切な規制 ・ バスベイの建設 ・ バスと鉄道の連携 ・ 交通関係インフラの改良 ・ 狭い道路へのバス進入許可 ・ バス停周辺の不法路駐取締り ・ 地方鉄道線の専用軌道化(複々線化) ・ 女性と子どもの安全 ・ 交通規則の遵守徹底 ・ 道路拡幅 ・ 公共交通間の移動用歩道の整備 ・ 交通量の多い道路上のバス停にアクセスす | |

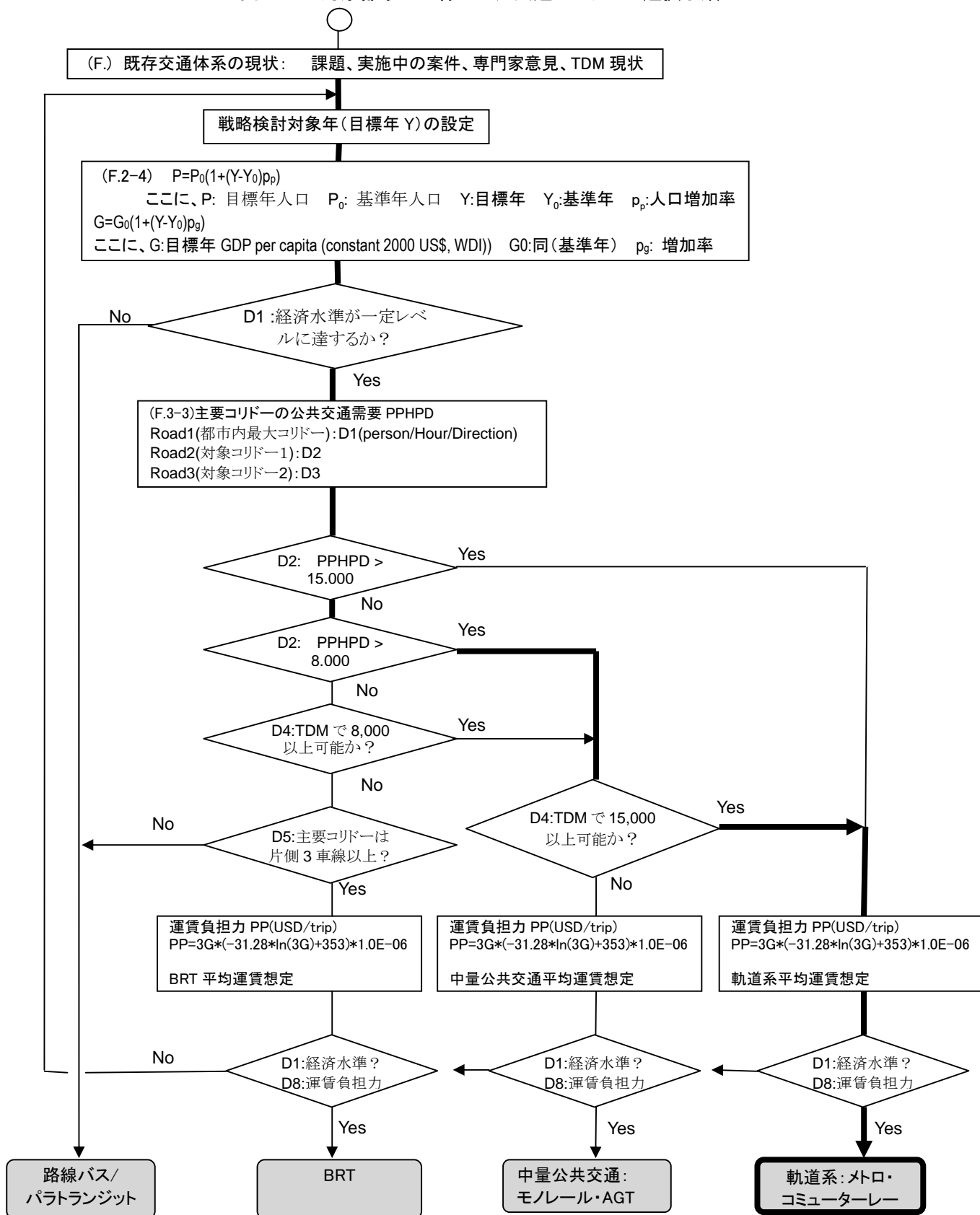
| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------|---|---|
| | | | するための歩道橋・地下道整備 ・高架鉄道(メトロ)の整備 ・公共交通および結節施設整備 ・住宅地域の奥までのバス運行 | |
| 用地 | F.2-1 ～ F.2-5 | 都市構造 | ・州都、行政・財務・業務拠点、流通拠点、工業都市、観光都市、大学都市 ・中心市街地は業務・商業機能と住工が混在している ・3つの CBD がある ・人口 5,300,000 人(2010),人口成長率 5% (2010)/Urban area ・GDP per capita US\$1,178 ・都心、市域は概ね 70%が平地で、丘陵地が 30% | ハイデラバードは州都として行政・財務・業務拠点のほか、工業・観光・大学といった多様な機能を持った都市である。 Metro、BRT、都市高速道路とも幹線道路利用を中心に用地確保は可能である。 |
| | I.7-7 | 用地確保の可能性 | 【Metro】幹線道路の利用が可能(65%),地下の利用が可能(35%) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能(71%) 【高速道路】幹線道路の利用が可能(71%) | |

| 都市交通戦略 / Hyderabad | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 行政機関 | I.6-1 | 交通関連の行政機能で能力向上が必要なもの(上位3つ) | ・公共交通管理機関(71%) ・交通警察(76%) ・交通計画機関(59%) | 既存の公共交通機関の改善や交通違反取締りの要望の強さが反映されている。 |
| 都市交通政策・戦略 | I.7-15 ～ I.7-20 F.4-14 F.4-17 | 長期戦略 | 【都市鉄道】 長期 MP なし(47%)、あり(29%)、策定中(24%) 新線計画あり(41%)、なし(35%) 【BRT】長期 MP なし(47%)、策定中(41%) 新路線計画なし(53%)、その他実施済み検討中等 【都市高速道路】長期 MP あり(47%)、なし(29%) 新路線計画なし(47%)、その他実施済み検討中等 | MP や新線建設の進捗について、専門家の間でも認識が共通されていない。MP 策定や事業計画策定が公開されていないためと想像する。市民を巻き込んだ計画策定が必要だ。 |
| TDM | I.5-7 ～ I.5-9 | 乗用車の利用抑制策 | 乗用車の利用抑制策を導入している(65%) (メトロ計画、バスのサービス向上、2台目からの自家用の税金を高くする) | TDM の必要性は理解されているが、まだ自動車保有率も低く、インフラ整備の段階にあると思われる。 自動車保有税制は、有効と思う。 |
| | F.5-7 I.5-10 ～ I.5-12 | 公共交通優先対策 | バス優先対策は実施していない | |
| | I.7-1 | 市民の TDM への理解 | 認識されている(29%)、認識はされているが政策に結びつかない(29%)、一部で認識されているが、一般的には共通認識されていない(29%)、 | |
| | I.7-2 | 転換需要の可否 | 現在の公共交通は乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められない(59%) (乗用車保有台数 443,000、103 台/千人) | |
| | I.7-3 | 転換需要を受け止めるために必要なもの(上位3つ) | ・バス・ミニバス路線の新設(41%) ・交通結節性の改善(35%) ・BRT の新設・延伸(24%) | |

(B) 戦略素案検討フロー

(i) 都市公共交通戦略の検討

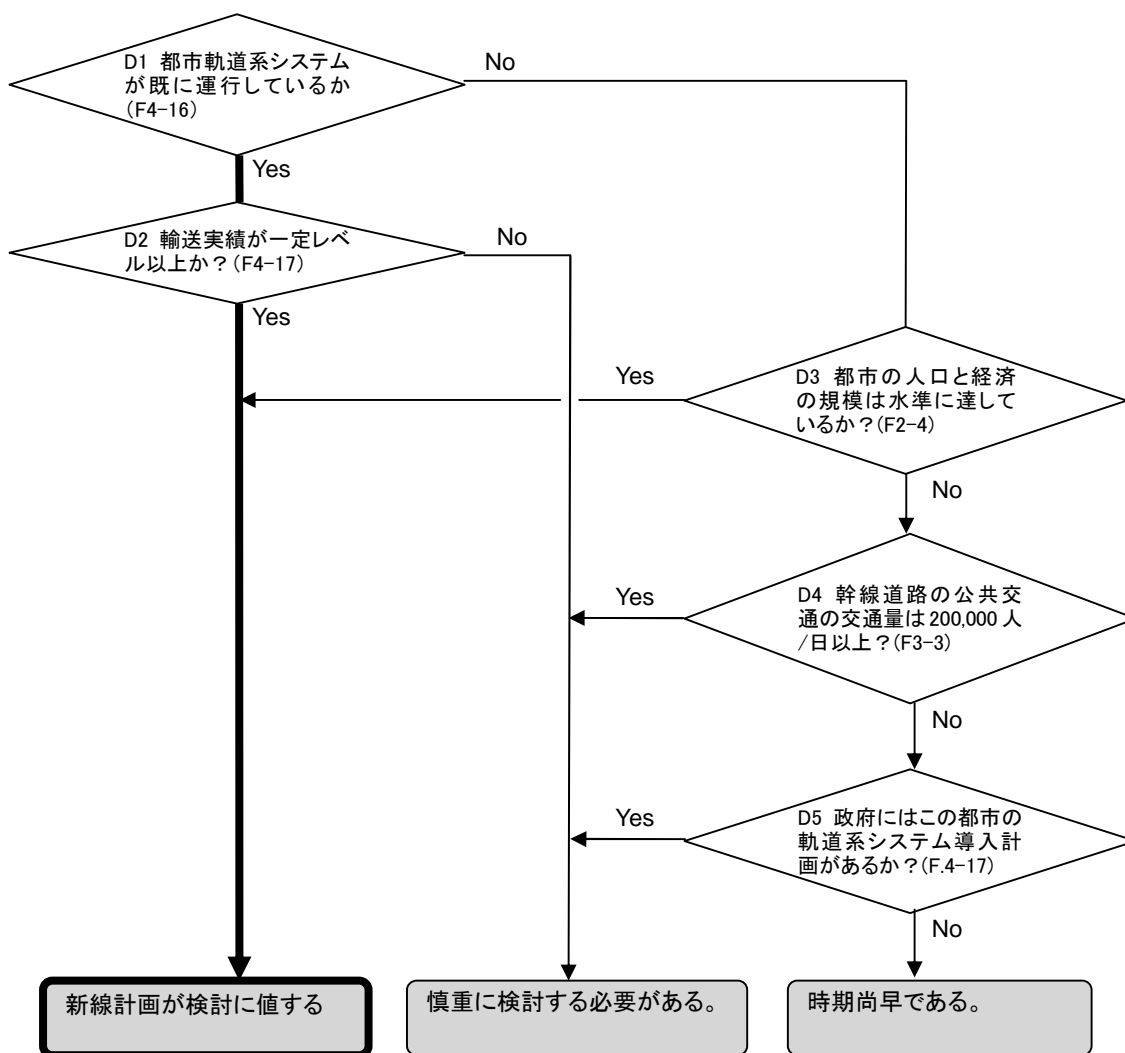
図 対象都市の基幹的公共交通システムの選択手順



| フロー 分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| D1 | BRT/メトロ導入可能な社会経済状況か | (F.2-4) $P = P_0(1 + (Y - Y_0)p_p)$ ここに、P: 目標年人口 P ₀ : 基準年人口 Y: 目標年 Y ₀ : 基準年 p _p : 人口増加率 $G = G_0(1 + (Y - Y_0)p_g)$ ここに、G: 目標年 GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$, WDI) G ₀ : 同(基準年) p _g : 増加率 Metro Population x GDP per capita > USD 3.0billion BRT GDP per capita USD 700-3000 → 中量公共交通/BRT 基準年は 2010 年とする。 Urban area population 5.3million GRDP per capita(2007-2008) \$1,178 Urban area GRDP \$6.2billion | Y/N |
| D2 | 主要コリドールの現況公共交通需要が高水準かどうか | (F.3-3) 都市の公共交通体系の基幹システムを特定するためにピーク時間帯の都市内最大の公共交通コリドー(Road1)および検討対象2路線(Road2, Road3)を対象に、重方向の車種別交通量調査、車種別同乗者率調査を実施する。 ○車種別交通量調査 歩行者を除き車種別交通量を観測する。渋滞の場合、ピーク時1時間帯の始めと終わりの渋滞長も観測すること。 最短 15 分観測値を4倍するなど可 ○車種別同乗者率調査 事前調査を行いピーク時の車種別同乗者数を設定する。 バスの場合大型・中型・小型の別に定員を設定し、乗車率 50%、100%、150%、200%といった区分で通過台数を観測し、平均同乗者率を設定する。 BRT < 8,000 < Monorail・AGT < 15,000 < Metro Road 1 PT150*40+5000(2-wheel)=11,000PPHPD Road 2 PT100*40+8000(2-Wheel)=12,000PPHPD Road 3 PT 80*40+8000(2-wheel)=11,200PPHPD | Y/N |
| D3 | 公共交通推進のための TDM 施策の有無 | (I-5.9) インタビューによる | Y/N |
| D4 | TDM による需要削減効果 | インタビューによる 5 部制 20%, ロードプライシング 5-10%, 貨物車流入規制(貨物車混入率) 10% | Y/N |
| D5 | BRT 導入に必要な道路空間整理 | (F.3-3, I.7-7) 片側3車線以上が基本(一部 2 車線区間が含まれても可能とした) | Y/N |
| D8 | 運賃推定と利用者負担力推定 | (F.4-8, 4-15, 4-18) 運賃負担力 PP(USD/trip) $PP = 3G * (-31.28 * \ln(3G) + 353) * 1.0E-06$ G: GDP per capita(USD, WDI) 都市 GDPpercapita は国平均の3倍と仮定した。 | Y/N |

(ii) 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討

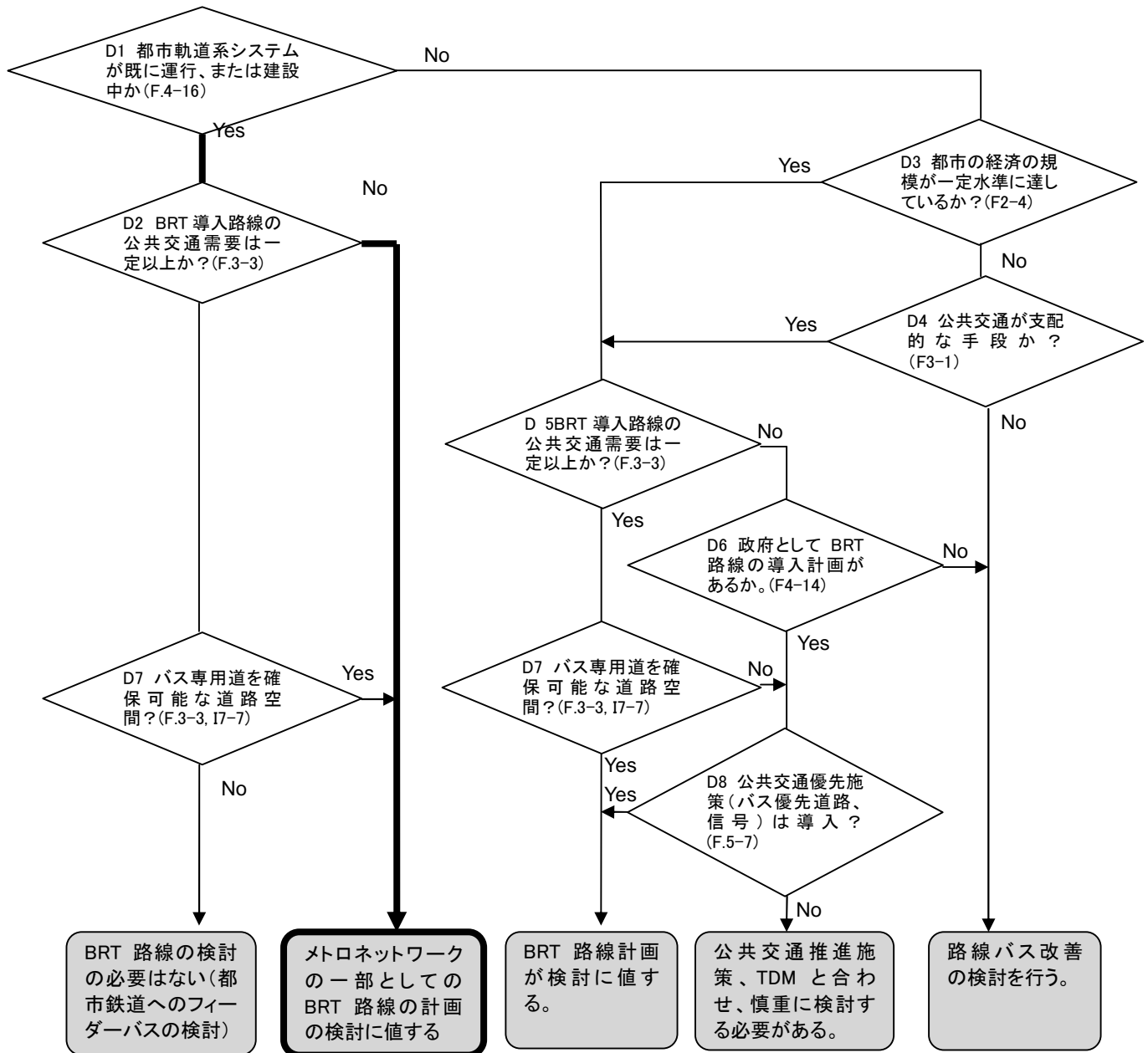
図 3.8 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか | (F.4-16) | Y/N |
| D2 | 輸送実績が一定レベル以上か? | (F4-17) | Y/N |
| D3 | 都市の人口と経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? | (F2-4) 図 4-1 D1 参照 | Y/N |
| D4 | 幹線道路の公共交通の交通量は 200,000 人/日以上であるか? | (F3-3) 図 4-1 D1 | Y/N |
| D5 | 政府にはこの都市の軌道系システム導入計画があるか? | (I.7-14, F.4-17) | Y/N |

(iii) BRT導入計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.9 BRT 導入計画の妥当性の検討手順

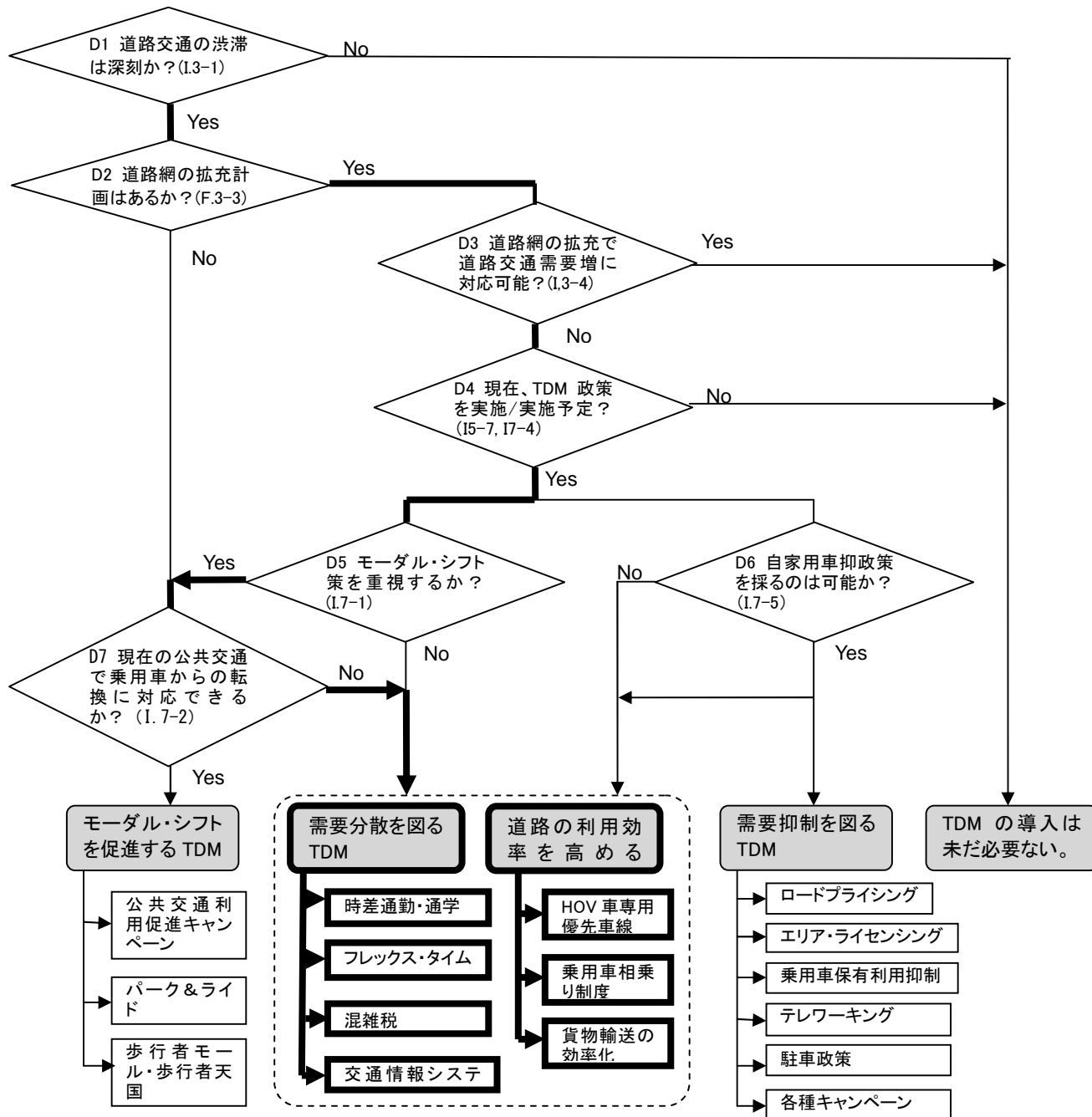


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか、あるいは建設中か | (F.4-16) | Y/N |
| D2 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? | (F.3-3) | Y/N |
| D3 | 都市の経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? | (F.2-4) 図 2.1 D1 | Y/N |
| D4 | 公共交通が支配的な手段か? | (F.3-1) | Y/N |
| D5 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? | (F.3-3) BRT < 8,000 < Monorail・AGT < 15,000 < Metro | Y/N |
| D6 | 政府として BRT 路線の導入計画があるか。 | (F.4-14) | Y/N |
| D7 | バス専用軌道を確保できる十分な道路空間があるか? | (F.3-3, I7-7) 片側3車線以上が基本(一部2車線区間が含まれても可能とする) | Y/N |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---------|-----|
| D8 | 公共交通優先施策(バス優先道路、信号)が導入されているか。 | (F.5-7) | Y/N |
|----|-------------------------------|---------|-----|

(iv) 適応可能なTDM政策の検討

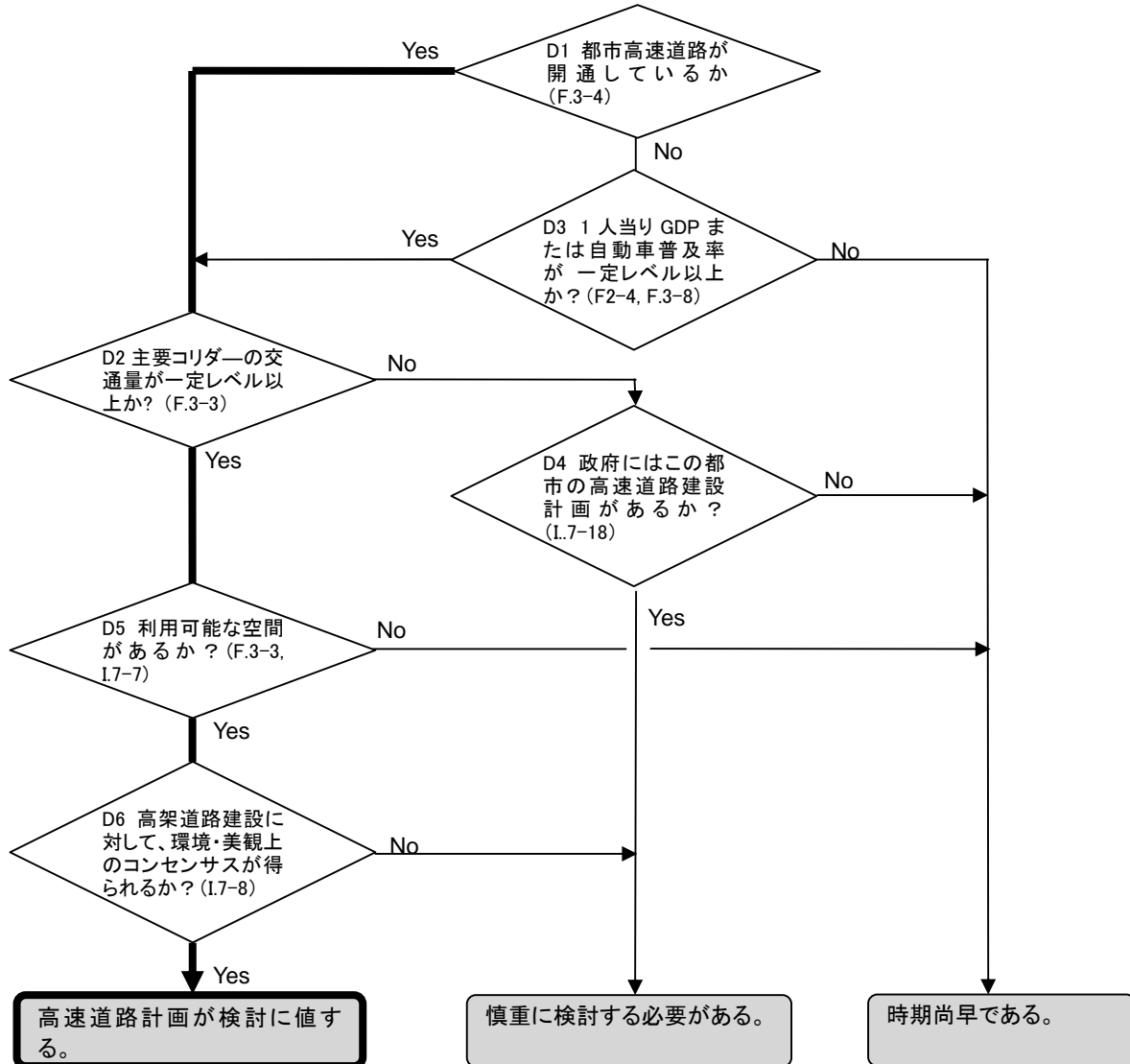
図 3.10 TDM 政策導入の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| D1 | 道路交通の渋滞は深刻か？ | (I.3-1) | Y/N |
| D2 | 道路網の拡充計画はあるか？ | (F.3-3) | Y/N |
| D3 | 道路網の拡充で道路交通需要増に対応できるか？ | (I.3-4) | Y/N |
| D4 | 現在、TDM 政策をとっているか？或いは、採る用意があるか | (I5-7, I7-4) | Y/N |
| D5 | モーダル・シフト策を重視するか？ | (I.7-1) | Y/N |
| D6 | 自家用車抑政策を採るのは可能か？ | (I.7-4, 7-5) | Y/N |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----|
| D7 | 現在の公共交通で乗用車からの転換に対応できるか？ | (I.7-2) | Y/N |
| (v) 都市高速道路計画の妥当性の検討 | | | |

図 3.11 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------|
| D1 | 都市高速道路が開通しているか | (F.3-4) | Y/N |
| D2 | 交通量が一定レベル以上か? | (F.3-3) | Y/N |
| D3 | 1人当たりGDPまたは自動車普及率が一定レベル以上か? | (F2-4, F.3-8) 図 2.1 D1G 要分析 自動車普及率と都市高速 | Y/N |
| D4 | 政府にはこの都市の高速道路建設計画があるか? | (I.7-18) | Y/N |
| D5 | 利用可能な空間があるか? | (F.3-3, I.7-7) 片側 3~2 車線 | Y/N |
| D6 | 高架道路建設に対して、環境・美観上のコンセンサスが得られるか? | (I.7-8) | Y/N |

(C) 都市交通戦略素案とMPとの比較

ハイデラバード大都市圏の急速な発展につれ交通対策は最大の課題だ。交通混雑と頻発する渋滞は都心部や主要幹線で頻発するようになった。顕著な乗用車の増加と2輪車の減少は交通と旅行特性に激しい変化をもたらした。

ハイデラバードの手段分担率は、バス(42%)、都市鉄道(1.5%)、3人または7人乗り3輪車(8%)、自家用車2輪および4輪の自家用車(48.5%)である。GHMC、HMDA、R&B、NHAI、APSRTC、SETWIN、MMTS、Railways といった多くの事業者がハイデラバードの交通ネットワークの運営・整備に関わっている。

国際空港、ORR、放射道路、PVNR 高速道路、MMTS、ハードウェア開発パーク、SEZs、FAB City といった近年の開発により大都市圏の新しい交通パターンと将来人口分布を生み出しそうである。こうした点は、以下に示す以前の交通・輸送計画では検討に含まれてこなかった。

- ・REC(現在の NIT) Warangal が実施した交通研究(1986)
- ・HATS(1998)
- ・Metrorail のための DMRC 研究(2003)
- ・L&T Ramboll Study for MMTS Phase-II (2003)

また、ハイデラバード大都市圏域は多方面の拡大し 6852km²にまで拡大した。こうしたことから新鮮な視点で交通・輸送課題に取り組むことが必要となっている。

2009年6月6日に財務副大臣室で開催された第3回総合大都市圏交通事業者(UMTA)会議において項目5として、ハイデラバード大都市圏総合交通計画調査に着手することが決まった。この調査の目的は、

- ・現在の交通需要とその特性を把握する。
- ・将来需要とその特性を予測する
- ・大都市圏の総合交通輸送計画を策定する

この調査は、大都市圏内の長期的な整備戦略と投資計画の策定の助けにもなる。さらに、HMDA, GHMC, Traffic Police, HMRL, R&B および他の関連交通事業といった組織のキャンペーン・ビルディングにも役立つ。

この研究調査の総費用は 1.524 億ルピー(日本円 2.4 億円)で中央政府の補助金が 50%支出される。

Crore: 1000 万ルピー ◆ インドの数字単位・貨幣単位。1 crore = 100 lakh(ラク)(of rupee) = 1000 万 rupee

1 lakh (of rupee) = 10 万 rupee ◆【複】crores ◆【略】cr

COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION STUDY

With the exponential growth of Hyderabad Metropolitan Region, transportation issues have assumed critical importance. Traffic congestion and frequent traffic jams have become a common phenomenon in the core areas, and traffic gridlocks on major corridors. The phenomenal growth of cars and the decline in two wheelers have resulted in drastic changes in traffic as well as travel characteristics.

The city's transportation requirement is now largely met by

- Bus transport (42%)
- Rail based Multi Modal Transport System (MMTS) (1.5 %)
- Three-seater and 7-seater autos (8%)
- Private vehicles (2 and 4 wheelers) (48.5%)

Multiple agencies like GHMC, HMDA, R&B, NHAI, APSRTC, SETWIN, MMTS and Railways, are involved in supporting and facilitating the traffic and transportation mechanism in Hyderabad.

Recent developments like the International Airport, ORR, Radial Roads, PVNR Expressway, MMTS, Hardware Development Park, SEZs and the FAB City are likely to mould a different travel pattern and distribution of the future population in the metropolitan area; and this was not contemplated in earlier Traffic & Transportation Studies. Some of these studies were:

- Traffic Studies by the REC (currently NIT) Warangal in 1986
- HATS in 1998
- DMRC Study for Metrorail in 2003
- L&T Ramboll Study for MMTS Phase- II in 2003

Also, the area of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region has increased manifold to 6,852 sq. km. Hence, there is need to have a fresh look on traffic & transportation issues.

It was resolved in the 3rd Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) meeting held on 06-06-2009 in the Chambers of the Chief Secretary, vide item 5, to take up a Comprehensive Transportation Study for the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. The objectives of such a study are:

- To understand the present changed travel demands & characteristics
- To forecasting future demands & characteristics
- To work out a comprehensive traffic & transportation plan for the metropolitan area

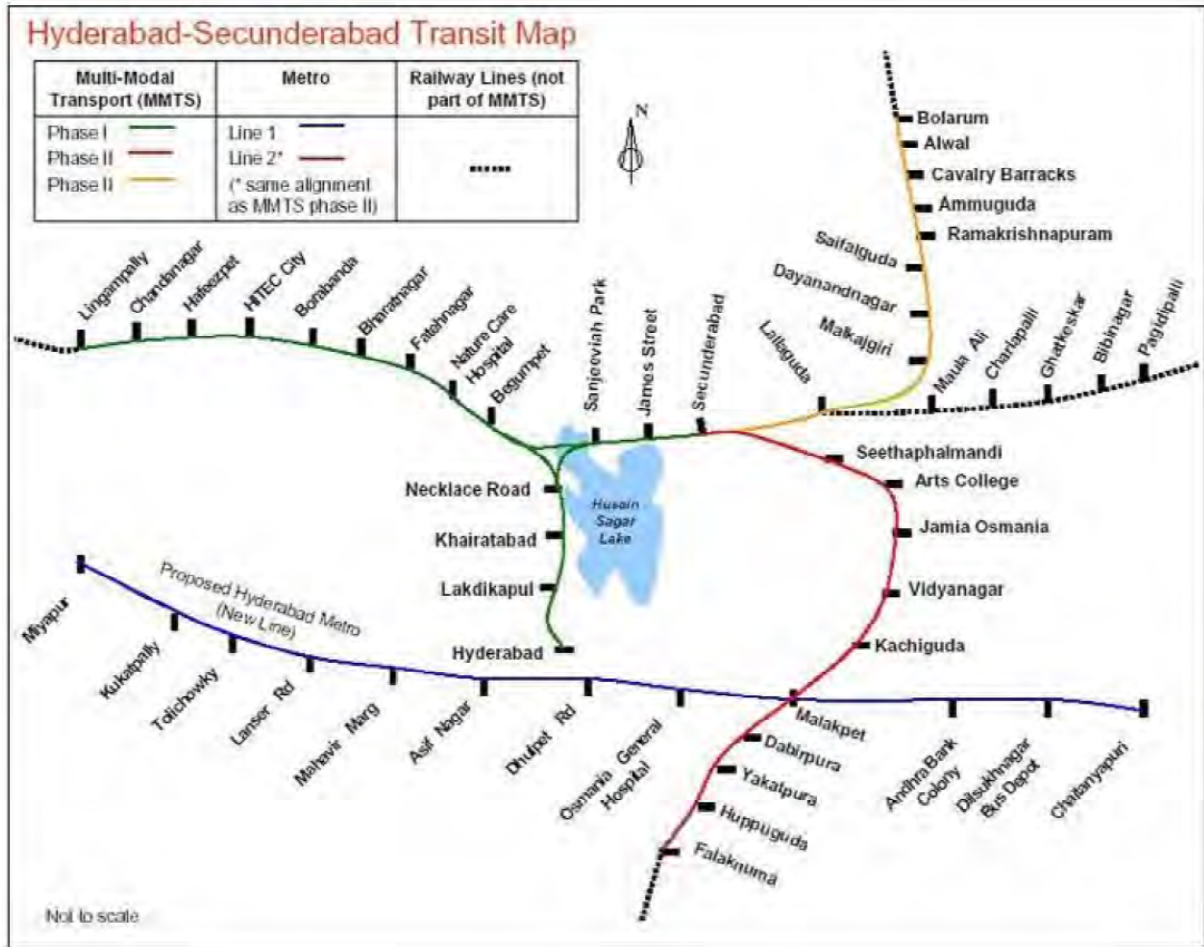
This will also help in formulating long term development strategies and investment plans for the metropolitan area. Besides, the study will also help in the capacity-building of organizations like HMDA, GHMC, Traffic Police, HMRL, R&B and other relevant transport agencies in the region.

The total estimated cost of the study is Rs. 15.24 crore, out of which Central Financial Assistance is capped at 50% of the total cost, i.e., Rs. 7.62 crore.

| | |
|---------|--|
| 比較対象 MP | なし(現在進めているハイデラバード大都市圏総合交通計画調査結果を待つ必要があるが、これまでの関連調査結果から現時点で想定される都市交通戦略を示し、比較する) |
|---------|--|

| | 戦略検討フローに基づく ハイデラバード都市交通戦略 素案 | | 専門家インタビュー |
|--|--|---|---|
| コリドー別公共交通戦略 | 軌道系:メロ・通勤ターレール | 基幹的な公共交通システムとしてメロ案(地下鉄)と MMTS (Multi Modal Transport System) 案がある。 MMTS とはインド国鉄の幹線に通勤電車を走らせるもので第1期3路線は2003年に供用され、1日15万人が利用している。メロは州/市が主導する高架鉄道を中心とする新線計画である。 | 道路の建設は緊急の課題だが、交通渋滞の解決に十分ではなく、合わせて公共交通の整備が必要と共通認識されている。 ・公共交通システムとしては、MMTS またはメトロを基幹システムとし、フィーダーとしての BRT や路線バスで構成することも共通認識である。 ・ハイデラバードの現在の交通手段分担は、バス 42%、自家用車(2輪及び4輪)48.5%、Auto Richshaw 8%, MMTS 1.5% である。 ・バス会社 APSRTC はギネスブックにのる 22,183 台のバスを保有し、1日1300万人が利用している。 |
| | 主要コリドー | 混雑区間(場所は次頁参照) | |
| | Road1:NH9 Khairatabad to Eragadda | Ameerpet 国道9号線で主要幹線道路である。 Metro phase-I 1・3号線に位置づけ、乗り換え駅と考えられる。 | |
| | Road2: Saldar Patel Rd Begumpet to Parade Grounds | Paradise Metro phase-I 3号線に位置づけ | |
| Road3:RN36 Madhapur to Banjara Hills | Jubilee Hills Checkpost Metro phase-I 3号線に位置づけ | | |
| 軌道系導入計画 | 新線計画が検討に値する | 2005年3月に ITDP が Pre-Feasibility Study for Bus Rapid Transit Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh を実施し、基幹システムとしての BRT 導入案を推薦しているが、その後の動きには反映されていない模様である。 | |
| BRT 導入計画 | メロネットワークの一部としての BRT 路線の計画の検討に値する | | |
| TDM 政策導入の妥当性 | 今後の交通需要の拡大に対して供給量の拡大で対応することが基本であり、需要分散を図る TDM の重要性はまだ高くない。 現在も実施している自動車保有税制等による自家用車保有抑制や道路の利用効率を高めるための路上駐車有料化、取締強化などは有効とみられる。 | 不明 | TDM の必要性は理解されているが、まだ自動車保有率も低く、やはりインフラ整備を優先的な課題と捕らえている。 |
| 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性 | 都市高速道路は既に導入されており、必要性があれば既存道路上に導入可能と考えられる。ただし、今後の4輪車交通量の増加如何にかかっており、早急の整備必要性は少ないとみられる。 | 現在、外郭環状道路 160km を整備中である。 | 都市高速道路整備の必要性に関する言及はなかった。 |

- マスタープランは現在策定中であるが、アンケート・都市情報シートの結果から、導入すべき基幹的な公共交通システムはメトロや高架鉄道など鉄軌道系交通システムが特定された。これまでのハイデラバードの交通計画調査成果や現在の交通インフラ整備の状況からみて、妥当な結論といえる。
- ただし、比較的鉄道インフラが豊富なハイデラバードでは、既存ネットワークであるインド国鉄の路線網を活用するか、地元の州・市が主体となって新たな鉄道ネットワークを構築するか、また地下鉄がどうか高架鉄道がどうかまでの判断はつかない。
- 既存鉄道を都市鉄道化する場合、都市間サービスにあたる長距離列車や貨物列車とのダイヤ調整、高頻度する都市内サービスにあった保安システム導入などが必要になり、既存システムの近代化まで視野に入れると戦略素案としてどこまで言及できるか定かでない。
- 検討対象年をどこに設定すべきか。例えば5年後の需要増加までは対応可能でも10年後には対応不可能では交通施設整備の意味がなくなってしまう。したがって長期の交通量の伸び率（パーソントリップベース）と手段転換の趨勢を見通し、検討対象のコリドーの交通量を推計しなければならない。
- 都市内で交通量の多いあるいは混雑対策が必要な3路線区間で定量的な評価を行い公共交通体系の基幹システムを特定することは可能である。そのためには、コリドーのピーク時重方向の現況交通量を把握し、その交通流動のどの部分を公共交通が分担していくかを明確にし、それに応じた政策も提示する必要がある。例えば、路線バス需要をメトロに転換する場合、運賃政策や路線バス事業者の業種転換・教育事業および路線バス再編なども提示して行く必要がある。導入する公共交通システムは導入可能な空間と輸送力の2つの視点から選定する。
- コリドーのピーク時重方向の現況交通量を簡単に把握するための調査実施マニュアルを作成する必要がある。
- しかし、道路交通インフラと公共交通インフラへの望ましい投資割合、基幹的な公共交通システムを補完する公共交通体系といった点になると、いまいち不明確である。
- TDM 施策については、将来を含めた交通需要とインフラ充足率といった関係から基本的に自動車交通量を抑制するか、自動車保有を抑制するか、そうした施策は時期尚早かが浮かびあがると考えられる。また、対需要インフラ整備率は経済発展段階に比例すると考えられる。
- 今後のアプローチとして都市交通戦略素案として提示する項目一覧(Output)を整理し、都市情報シート、アンケート項目からの入力項目(input)を定め、I→Oにいたるプロセス(Process)を整理する必要がある。



出典:ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査(フェーズ 2)(SITRAMP 2)(2004 年)



4) Pune

(A) 専門家インタビュー・都市情報シート

| 都市の交通状況 / Pune | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 混雑状況 | I.3-1 | 混雑状況 | 都市全体で深刻である (67%) 主要なボトルネックのみ深刻(33%) | まだ本格的なモータリゼーションに達していない段階であり、乗用車、パラトラ、二輪車の混合交通が必ずしも広幅員でない市街地内の道路で輻輳し混雑と喧噪が繰り返されていると想像する。 |
| | I.3-2 | 主な混雑原因 (上位5つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 道路容量を超えた交通需要 (87%) 2輪車と4輪車の混合交通 (87%) 路上・路側駐車 (87%) 悪質な運転マナー (80%) 路上生活者・販売者 (73%) 自動車とNMTの混合交通 (67%) | |
| | I.4-4 I.4-5 | パラトラによる混雑原因 (上位3つ) | パラトラが原因の混雑がある (67%)。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> パラトラの路上駐車 (100%) パラトラと一般車両の混合交通 (90%) パラトラの乗降時による混雑 (80%) | |
| | F.3-3 | 主要幹線道路の混雑状況 | Road1: Aundh Road 混雑区間 1km, ピーク時旅行速度 5km/h, 混雑区間所要時間 20分、信号 2回待ち Road2: Mumbai - Pune Road 2km, 5km/h, 20分, 3回 Road3: Nagar Road 2km, 5km/h, 30分, 2回 | |
| 公共交通機関 | F.4-2、 F.4-14 ～ F.4-19 | 利用可能な公共交通 | バス, BRT, 相乗りタクシー | |
| 交通安全 | I.5-3 | 交通事故件数 | 他の途上国の都市と同程度 (67%) | モータリゼーションが本格化していないため交通事故状況に対する認識は、それほど深刻でない。交通マナーの悪さが交通事故につながっているようだ。 |
| | I.5-4 | 交通安全の改善策(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交通違反の厳正な取締り (67%) 運転免許の基準を厳しくする (60%) 歩道、横断歩道、自転車レーンの整備 (53%) | |

| 交通基盤整備事業の可能性 / Pune | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|---|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 道路建設 | I.3-3 | 道路網改善のための緊急の課題 (上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ミッシングリンクの整備 (73%) 幹線道路の延伸 (67%) 道路舗装の向上 (60%) 交差点の立体化 (53%) 交通信号の改善 (53%) | 道路網改善のためには、一般道路網の整備促進が重要と考えられている。4輪車の4倍程度の2輪車交通があることから、路上駐車や走行車線の分離など2輪車交通対策が重要とみられる。また、所得水準の向上による本格的なモータリゼーションの到来前に必要な対策を講じる必要があるのではないか。 |
| | I.3-4 | 道路網の改善の効果は？ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 道路網整備により交通渋滞を解決できる (53%) 道路網整備だけでは交通渋滞の解決に十分ではない (47%) | |
| | F.3-4 | 都市高速道路 | 都市高速道路はない | |

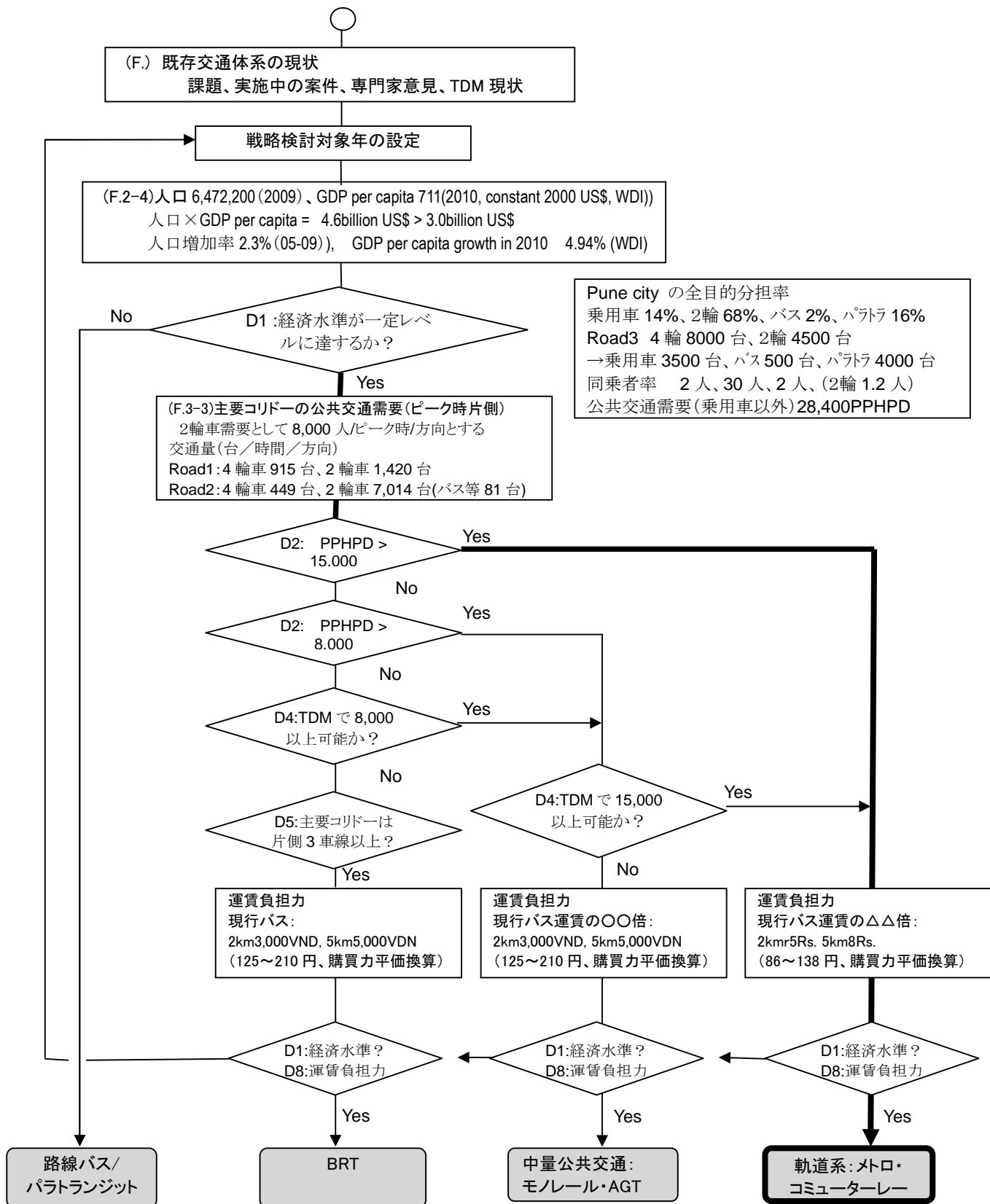
| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 公共交通 整備／バ ス・ミニ バス | F.3-1 | モーダルシェア | (市内) 全目的:2 輪車 68%, パラトラ 16%, 乗 用車 14%, バス 2% 通勤: 2 輪車 72%, 乗用車 17%, パラト ラ 9%, , バス 2% (都心圏) 全目的: パラトラ 58%, 2 輪車 21%, バ ス 12%, 乗用車 9% 通勤: 2 輪車 45%, パラトラ 34%, 乗 用車 13%, バス 8% | 市内では前トリップの 70% が 2 輪車で、パラトラ、乗用 車が 15%前後、バスは 2%と 少ない。公共交通需要の受け 皿はパラトラが担っている。 都市圏でみるとパラトラが 58%であるが、バスも 12%と 市内に比べて分担が高い。乗 用車の分担は市内に比べて低 い。 バスの運営は持続可能と認識 されている。 |
| | I.4-1 | バス事業の持続 可能性 | ・バス、ミニバスの運行は持続可能で ある。(73%) | |
| 公共交通 整備／ BRT・ Metro | I.4-3 | BRT、メトロの 導入可能性 | (BRT) 運営: 可能である (67%)、 維持: 可能である (67%) (メトロ) 運営: 可能である (53%)、 維持: 可能である (60%) | BRT、メトロともに過半数以 上が運営・維持とも可能であ ると考えている。一方、「無理」 と応えた人は BRT は 7%、メ トロは 27%とともに少ない。 公共交通全般で緊急に解決す べき問題としては、圧倒的に バス交通対策をあげており、 共通認識となっているといえ る。特に既存バスシステムの 改善が指摘されている。 |
| | I.4-6, I.4-7 | 公共交通全般の 問題点 | 緊急に解決すべき問題点がある(100%) ・公共交通に輸送力増強と近代化 ～車庫、頻度、コスト、車内清掃、新車 導入、バス優先対策、シームレスな運賃 体系、需要にみあったサービス ・バス台数の増加、老朽車両の更新 ・BRT 導入、メトロ導入、ミニバス導入 ・郊外での公共交通用地の先行取得 ・交通インフラの維持管理の改善 ・合理的な路線への再編 ・公共交通間の連携欠如 ・公共交通情報の提供 ・財源不足、政府からの補助金増加 ・新規路線が開設されない | |
| 用地 | F.2-1 ～ F.2-5 | 都市構造 | ・行政・財務・業務拠点、工業都市、観光 都市、大学都市 ・中心市街地は業務・商業機能と住工が 間罪している ・3つの CBD がある ・人口 6,100,000 人(2010),人口成長率 5%(2010)/Urban area ・GDP per capita US\$1,052 ・都心、市域は 90%が平地。都市地域は 65%平地で、丘陵地が 35% | ブネーは行政・財務・業務拠 点としての顔のほか、工業・ 観光・大学といった多様な機 能を持った都市である。 Metro、BRT、都市高速道路と も用地確保は可能である。 |
| | I.7-7 | 用地確保の可能 性 | 【Metro】地下の利用が可能(80%)、幹線 道路の利用が可能(47%) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能(80%) 【高速道路】幹線道路の利用が可能 (60%) | |

| 都市交通戦略 / Pune | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 行政機関 | I.6-1 | 交通関連の行政機能で能力向上が必要なものの(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・公共交通監督機関(87%) ・交通警察(67%) ・道路維持管理期間(53%) ・交通計画機関(47%) | 既存の公共交通機関の改善や交通違反取締りの要望の強さが反映されている。 |
| 都市交通政策・戦略 | I.7-15 ~ I.7-20 F.4-14 F.4-17 | 長期戦略 | <p>【都市鉄道】長期 MP なし(60%)、新線計画なし(87%) / 地下鉄 2 路線建設中、30km、30 駅</p> <p>【BRT】長期 MP あり(47%)、実施中(40%)</p> <p>20 路線建設中+1 路線開通(10,000ppd)=180km</p> <p>【都市高速道路】長期 MP なし(53%)</p> | 都市情報シートでメトロ2路線建設中とされるが、専門家間でも共有されていない。 |
| TDM | I.5-7 ~ I.5-9 | 乗用車の利用抑制策 | すでに実施されている(80%) (路上駐車料金徴収) | 実質的に TDM 施策は実施されていない。BRT やメトロ整備も TDM の視点からではなく、拡大する需要を受け止めるためのインフラ整備と位置づけられよう。 |
| | F.5-7 I.5-10 ~ I.5-12 | 公共交通の利用促進 | すでに実施されている(80%) (BRT やメトロ導入) | |
| | I.7-1 | 市民の TDM への理解 | 一部で認識されているが、一般的には共通認識されていない(40%)、認識されている(27%)、認識されていない(27%) | |
| | I.7-2 | 転換需要の可否 | 現在の公共交通は乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められない(93%) (乗用車保有台数 332,916、101 台/千人) | |
| | I.7-3 | 転換需要を受け止めるために必要なもの(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・バス・ミニバス路線の新設(53%) ・バス・ミニバスの増発(47%) ・BRT の増発(40%) ・BRT 車両のルート新設と延伸(40%) | |

(B) 戦略素案検討フロー

(i) 都市公共交通戦略の検討

図 3.12 対象都市の基幹的公共交通システムの選択手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|--|---|--------|
| D1 | BRT/メトロ導入可能な社会経済状況か Metro Population x GDP per capita > USD 3.0billion BRT GDP per capita USD 700-3000 中量交通 | 人口 6,472,200 (2009) GDP per capita 711(2010, constant 2000 US\$, WDI)) 人口×GDP per capita = 4.6billion US\$ > 3.0billion US\$ 人口増加率 2.3% (05-09), GDP per capita growth in 2010 4.94% (WDI) | Yes |
| D2 | 主要コリドーの現況公共交通需要が高水準かどうか BRT < 8,000 < Monorail・AGT< 15,000 <Metro | Pune city の全目的分担率 乗用車 14%、2輪 68%、バス 2%、パトラ 16% Road3 4輪 8000 台、2輪 4500 台 →乗用車 3500 台、バス 500 台、パトラ 4000 台 同乗者率 2人、30人、2人、(2輪 1.2人) 公共交通需要(乗用車以外) 28,400PPHPD | Yes |
| D3 | 公共交通推進のための TDM 施策の有無 | インタビューによる | No |
| D4 | TDM による需要削減効果 5 部制 20%, ロードプライシング 5-10%, 貨物車流入規制(貨物車混入率) 10% | インタビューによる | No |
| D5 | BRT 導入に必要な道路空間整理 片側3車線以上が基本(一部2車線区間が含まれても可能とした) | 2 車線 | No |
| D8 | 運賃推定と利用者負担力推定 | 日本円換算(購買力平価による GDPpercapita の比率で拡大) 100~200 円とする。 バス運賃 5Rs./2km 8Rs./5km レート換算 USD1.00=44RS.=JPY80 GDP per capita, PPP JPN34,013, India3,586 $5*(80/44)*(34,013/3586)=86$ この時バス運賃は日本円換算 86~138 円となる。 | Yes |

Peak Traffic Volume

| | F3-3 | | Estimated Traffic Volume VPHPD | | | | PT Demand | | DTV(PCU) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| | 4-wheeler | 2-wheeler | Car | bus | paratra | 2-wheel | PPHPD | PPD | |
| Road1 | 6,000 | 4,200 | 2,625 | 375 | 3,000 | 4,200 | 22,290 | 297,200 | 79,000 |
| Road2 | 1,600 | 7,000 | 700 | 100 | 800 | 7,000 | 13,000 | 173,300 | 41,000 |
| Road3 | 8,000 | 4,500 | 3,500 | 500 | 4,000 | 4,500 | 28,400 | 379,000 | 102,000 |

Assumption

Estimate occupancy rate by vehicle category

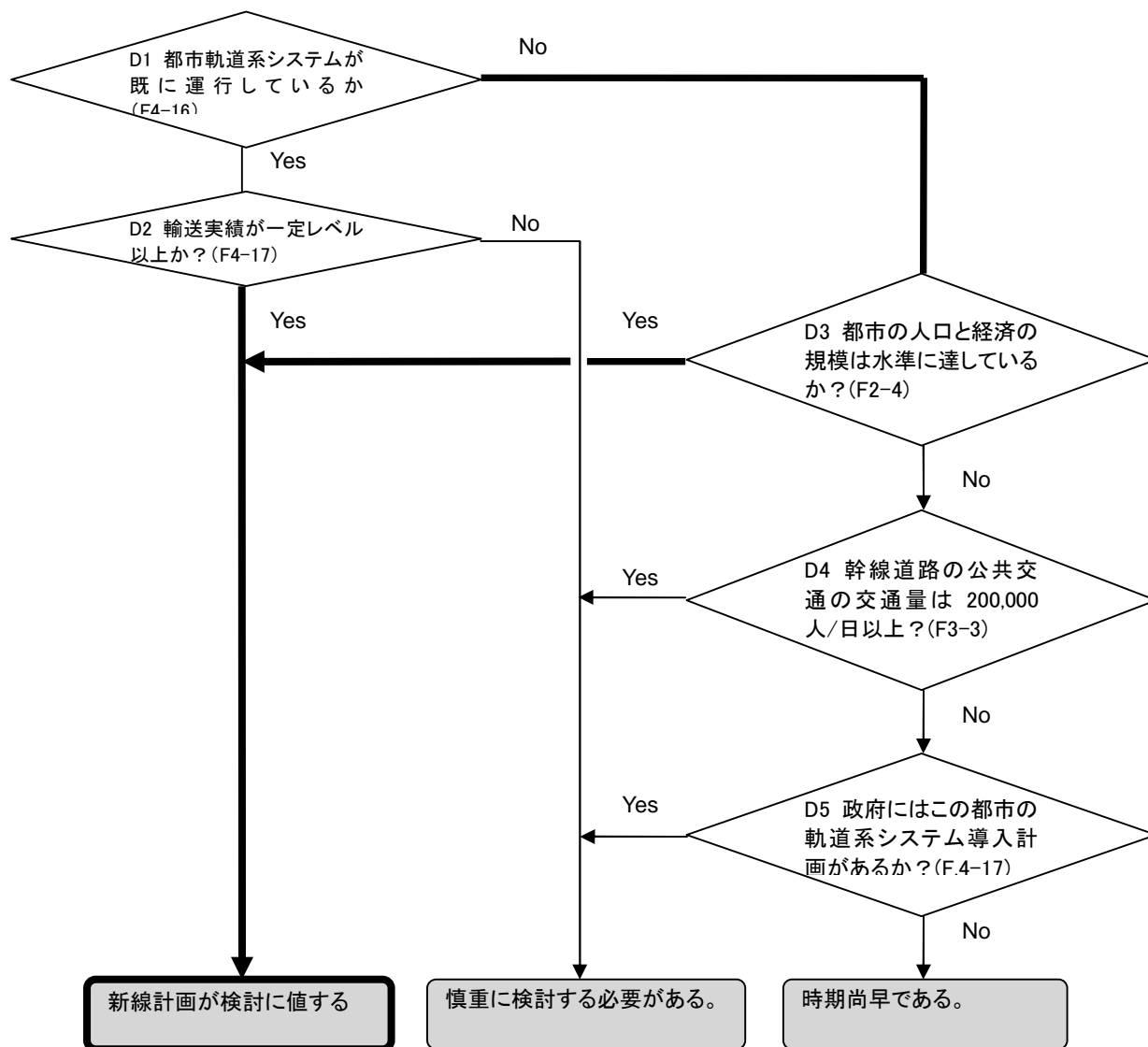
Car:2, bus:30, Paratra:2, 2-wheel:1.2

Peak traffic volume ratio: 0.15

PCU conversion factor paratra:0.5, bus:2.0, 2-wheel:0.25

(ii) 軌道系都市交通システム導入計画の妥当性の検討

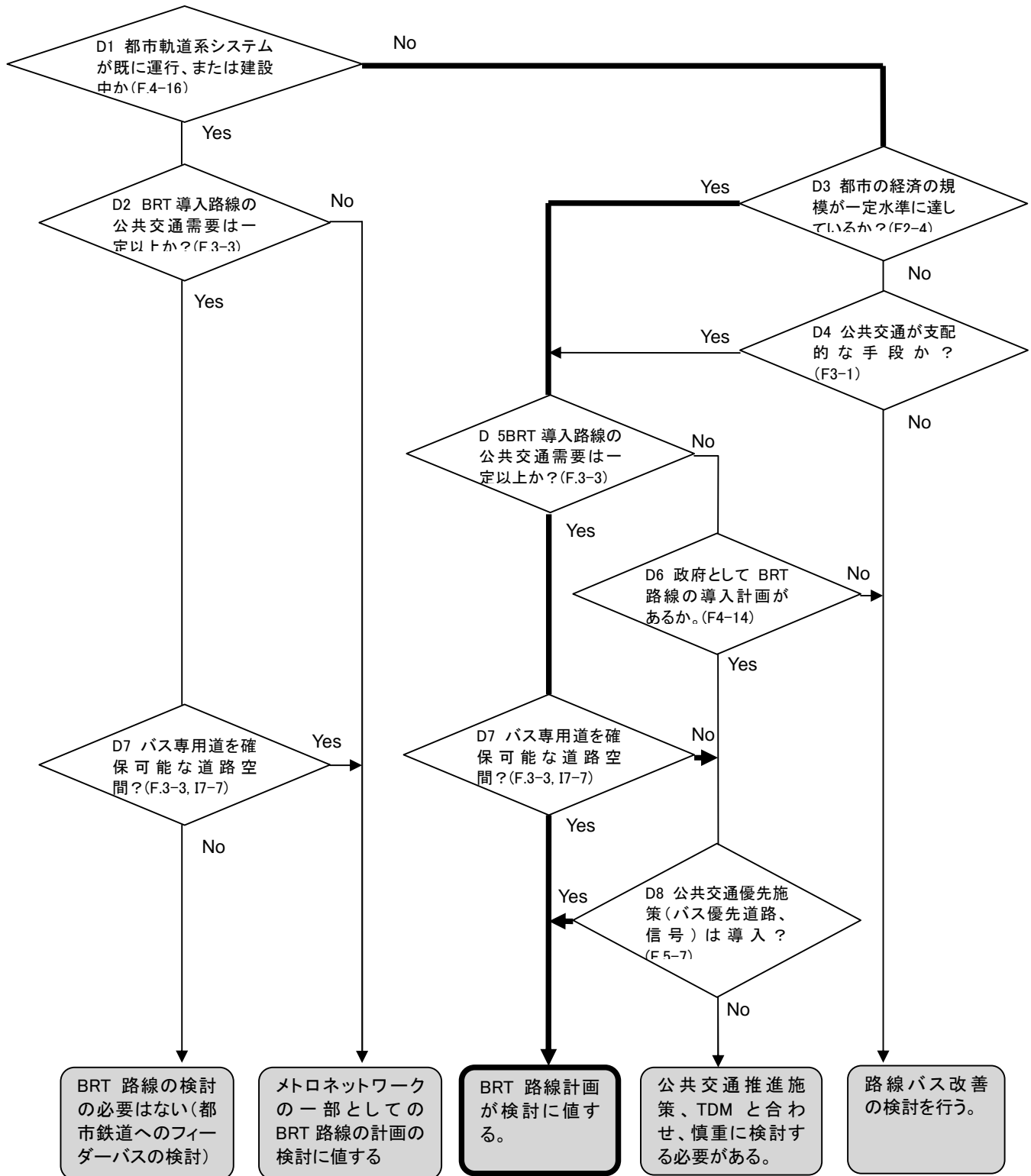
図 3.13 軌道系都市交通システム導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | |
|-------|--|---|-----|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか (F4-16) | 運行していない (F.4-16) | No |
| D2 | 輸送実績が一定レベル以上か? (F4-17) | - | - |
| D3 | 都市の人口と経済の規模が(3 章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? (F2-4) | 図 4-1 D1 参照 | Yes |
| D4 | 幹線道路の公共交通の交通量は 200,000 人/日以上であるか? (F3-3) | 図 4-1 D1 28,400PPHPD ピーク率 15%とすると 380,000PPD | Yes |
| D5 | 政府にはこの都市の軌道系システム導入計画があるか? (I.7-14, F.4-17) | 【都市鉄道】長期 MP あり | Yes |

(iii) BRT導入計画の妥当性の検討

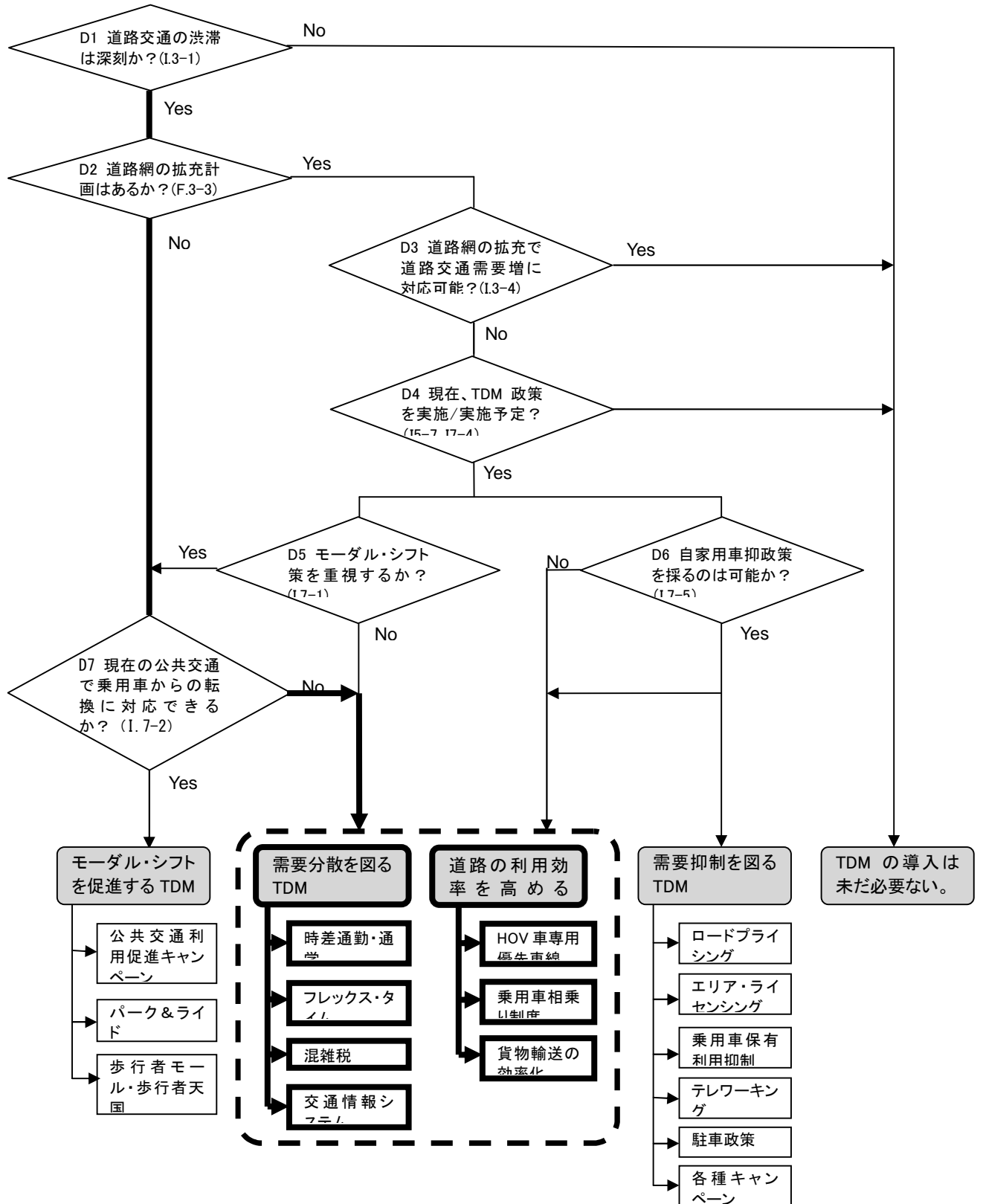
図 3.14 BRT 導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | |
|--------|---|---|--------|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか、あるいは建設中か (F.4-16) | (F.4-16) 運行していない | No |
| D2 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? (F.3-3) | NA | - |
| D3 | 都市の経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? (F2-4) | ☑ 2.1 D1 | Yes |
| D4 | 公共交通が支配的な手段か? (F.3-1) | No (Public 2%, Paratra16%) | No |
| D5 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? (F.3-3) BRT < 8,000 < Monorail・AGT < 15,000 < Metro | Road1: 22,290 PPHPD Road2: 13,000 PPHPD Road3: 28,400 PPHPD | Yes |
| D6 | 政府として BRT 路線の導入計画があるか。(F4-14) | | Yes |
| D7 | バス専用軌道を確保できる十分な道路空間があるか? (F.3-3, I7-7) 片側3車線以上が基本(一部 2 車線区間が含まれても可能とした) | Road1~3: 2 車線のため設置は困難と判断 (F.3-3) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能 (80%) (I.7-7) | Yes/No |
| D8 | 公共交通優先施策(バス優先道路、信号)が導入されているか。(F.5-7) | Bus priority lane | Yes |

(iv) 適応可能なTDM政策の検討

図 3.15 TDM 政策導入の妥当性の検討手順



| フ ロー 分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | |
|-------------|--|--|-----|
| D1 | 道路交通の渋滞は深刻か？ (I.3-1) | 都市全体で深刻 (67%) ,主要ボトルネックで深刻(33%) | Yes |
| D2 | 道路網の拡充計画はあるか？ (F.3-3) | Road1 で拡幅計画があるのみ。バイパス整備計画はない | No |
| D3 | 道路網の拡充で道路交通需要増に対応できるか？ (I.3-4) | 道路網の改善で交通混雑は解決する (53%) 道路網の改善で交通混雑の解決に十分ではない (47%) | Yes |
| D4 | 現在、TDM 政策をとっているか？或いは、採る用意があるか (I5-7, I7-4) | TDM 政策を採用している(80%) 但し、計画があるだけでまだ効果が表れていないが 33% 実施中の TDM 施策として、路上駐車料金徴収や BRT 整備をあげている | Yes |
| D5 | モーダル・シフト策を重視するか？ (I.7-1) | モーダルシフトの重要性の認識は一部のとどまっていることから、必ずしも重視されていないと判断した (100%) (I.7-1) | No |
| D6 | 自家用車抑政策を採るのは可能か？ (I.7-4、7-5) | 67%がまだ検討を開始していないとしている (I.7-4、5) ・自動車関連諸税の増税、駐車規制が可能とするのがそれぞれ 33%が多い。 | No |
| D7 | 現在の公共交通で乗用車からの転換に対応できるか？ (I.7-2) | 現在の公共交通では乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められないと思う(93%) | No |

(v) 都市高速道路計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.16 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | |
|--------|---|---|-----|
| D1 | 都市高速道路が開通しているか(F.3-4) | No | No |
| D2 | 交通量が一定レベル以上か？(F.3-3) | 40,000~100,000PCU/day ただし、Paratransit や2輪車が多いので、水準に達しないと判断 | No |
| D3 | 1人当たり GDP または自動車普及率が一定レベル以上か？(F.2-4, F.3-8) | 図 2.1 D1G 要分析 自動車普及率と都市高速 | No |
| D4 | 政府にはこの都市の高速道路建設計画があるか？(I.7-18) | | No |
| D5 | 利用可能な空間があるか？(F.3-3, I.7-7) | 片側 3~2 車線(F.3-3) 【高速道路】幹線道路、川沿いの利用が可能(各33%)(I.7-7) 以上より可能と判断した。 | Yes |
| D6 | 高架道路建設に対して、環境・美観上のコンセンサスが得られるか？(I.7-8) | (a)合意形成は容易(40%) (b)合意形成は困難だが可能(40%) (c)不可能に近い(20%) (a)(b)を合わせると回答数の 8 割となるため、合意形成は可能と判断した。 | Yes |

(C) 都市交通戦略素案とMPとの比較

| | |
|---------|--|
| 比較対象 MP | Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Pune City, November 2008 |
| 目標 | “Moving people safely and economically by emphasizing public transport and non-motorized transport” |
| 都市交通政策 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Average network speed: 30km/h ● Average modal share of PT motorized: 80% ● Modal share of NMT: 50% ● VC ratio (Road traffic volume/ road capacity): 0.8 ● Work trips with travel time less than 15min/total trips: 60% ● (Bus fleet in Nos.)/(Population in Nos.)x100,000: 55 ● (registered IPT vehicles in Nos.) / (Population in Nos.)x100,000: 1,000 ● (Footpath length in km / Road length in km)x100: 100% ● (Cycle track length in km / Road length in km)x100: 100% ● (No. Of fatalities / Population) x 100,000: 0 ● (Length available for parking in km / Road length in km) x 100: 0% |

プネー市総合交通計画(2008年)との比較

| | 戦略検討フローに基づく プネー都市交通戦略素案 | プネー市総合交通計画 | 考察 |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 基幹的公共交通体系 | メトロを基幹的交通システムとして、BRT路線で補間して公共交通体系を構築する。 | 2010年までに BRT ネットワーク 152kmを整備し、2015年迄にモノレール 20km、外環整備と BRT 導入 170km、2020年迄に地下区間を含むメトロ 14km、モノレール 20kmを整備する | |
| 主要コリドー (場所は次頁参照) | Road1: Aundh Road (Pimple-Nilakh) | メトロ (Fact Sheet の測定箇所 の特定ができない。) | BRT(2010)→モノレール (2025) |
| | Road2: Mumbai-Pune Road (Kasarwadi) | 中量軌道系システム(モノレールなど) (Fact Sheet の測定箇所 の特定ができない。) | メトロ(2020) |
| | Road3: Nagar Road(Hadapsar Bypass) | メトロ (Fact Sheet の測定箇所 の特定ができない。) | BRT(2010)→モノレール (2025) |
| 軌道系導入計画 | 新線計画が検討に値する | メトロ 14km モノレール 66km | |
| BRT 導入計画 | メトロネットワークの一部としての BRT 路線の計画の検討に値する | BRT152km | |
| TDM 政策導入の妥当性 | 需要分散を図る TDM ・時差通勤・通学 ・フレックスタイム ・混雑税 ・交通情報システム 道路の利用効率を高める | ・コリドー周辺の高密度化 ・駐車マネジメント ・ロードプライシング 以上、3つの施策が TDM としてあげられているが、ロードプライシングについて | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| | TDM ・HOV 車専用/優先車線 ・乗用車相乗り制度 ・貨物輸送の効率化 | ては具体性が感じられない。プログラムにも現れるのは、駐車場整備で、これにより有料化と路上駐車を規制する考えである。コリドー周辺高密度化は都市計画規制・誘導による。 | |
| 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性 | 高速道路計は時期尚早である。 | 計画されていない | |



5) Jakarta

(A) 専門家インタビュー・都市情報シート

| 都市の交通状況 / Jakarta | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 混雑状況 | I.3-1 | 混雑状況 | 都市全体で深刻である (83%) | 道路混雑は都市全体で深刻であり、主要幹線道路では通勤時だけではなく日中を通じて慢性的な交通渋滞が生じている。 混雑原因は、道路容量を超えた交通需要、2輪車と4輪車の混合交通、路上駐車に票が集中した。またパラトラの運転マナーの悪さやパラトラが一般交通と混合することによって混雑が生じている。 |
| | I.3-2 | 主な混雑原因 (上位5つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 道路容量を超えた交通需要 (9%) 2輪車と4輪車の混合交通 (9%) 路上・路側駐車 (9%) 悪質な運転マナー (7%) 橋や線路のボトルネック (6%) 路上生活者・販売者 (6%) 非効率な信号制御や信号の欠如 (6%) | |
| | I.4-4 I.4-5 | パラトラによる混雑原因 (上位3つ) | パラトラが原因の混雑がある (100%)。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> パラトラの運転手の悪質な運転マナーによる混雑や事故 (20%) パラトラと一般車両の混合による混雑 (14%) パラトラの乗降時による混雑 (14%) | |
| | F.3-3 | 主要幹線道路の混雑状況 | Road1: Margonda Raya - Lt.Agung - Tj.Barat 通勤時および日中、慢性的な交通渋滞 Road2: Sudirman - Thamrin 通勤時および日中、慢性的な交通渋滞 Road3: Kalimalang 通勤時の交通渋滞 | |
| 公共交通機関 | F.4-2、 F.4-14 ～ F.4-19 | 利用可能な公共交通 | Bus,Minibus,BRT, Shared taxi, Commuting railway ,Inter-city railway, Motorcycle converted for passenger transport , Man-powered vehicle for passenger transport (rickshaw), cab, bajaj ,bemo | |
| 交通安全 | I.5-3 | 交通事故状況 | それほど深刻ではないが、近い将来深刻になるだろう (50%) 深刻であり、早急に対策が必要である (37%) | 交通事故状況は、それほど深刻でない・深刻であると答えた人が全体の9割弱であった。 |
| | I.5-4 | 交通安全の改善策(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交通違反(スピード違反、駐車違反、信号無視など)の取り締まりを厳しくする (34%) 運転免許の基準を厳しくする (28%) 学校で交通安全教育を行う (22%) | |

| 交通基盤整備事業の可能性 / Jakarta | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 道路建設 | I.3-3 | 道路網改善のための緊急の課題 (上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交差点の立体化 (20%) 交通規制・管理の改善 (20%) 都市部セカンダリー道路の建設・拡張 (16%) | 交通網改善のために挙げられた課題は、交差点の立体化、交通規制の完全、都市部セカンダリー道路の建設・拡張と、 |

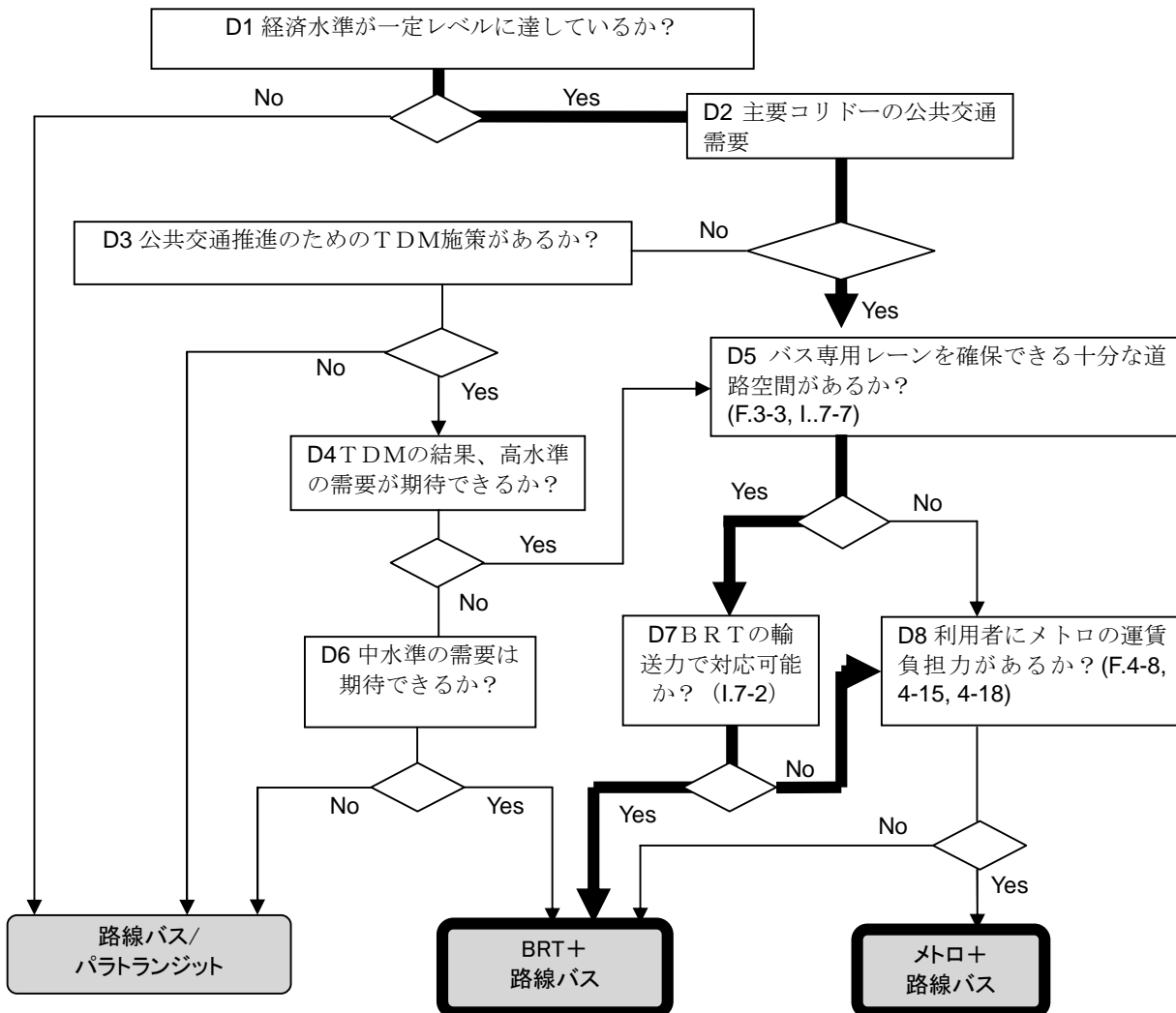
| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--|---|
| | I.3-4 | 道路網の改善の効果は？ | 道路網の改善は交通混雑の解決に十分ではない (90%) | 混合交通の解消を目指す対策が緊急に取られるべきと考えられている。 しかし、交通網の改善だけでは交通混雑の解決に十分ではないため、合わせて公共交通の充実や TDM 施策の対策が必要であると考えられる。 |
| | F.3-4 | 都市高速道路 | 都市高速道路あり (136.7Km、片側 4 車線、都市間高速道路への接続あり) | |
| 公共交通整備／バス・ミニバス | F.3-1 | モーダルシェア | (市内) 全目的：1 位 2 輪車、2 位 自家用車、3 位 公共交通、4 位 パラトラ 通勤：1 位 2 輪車、2 位 自家用車、2 位 公共交通、4 位 パラトラ (都心圏) 市内と同じ | 都市圏全体で、通勤の際に選択される交通モードは、2 輪車が最も支配的な交通手段であり、また 2 番目が自家用車であった。通勤に限らず全目的に対して同様の傾向が見られ、ジャカルタでは公共交通の利用が進んでいない。 またバス事業が継続的に事業を続けていくためには助成金が必要であると考えられる人が多い。 |
| | I.4-1 | バス事業の持続可能性 | (バス) 助成金があれば持続可能である (70%) (ミニバス) 助成金があれば持続可能である (60%) | |
| 公共交通整備／BRT・Metro | I.4-3 | BRT、メトロの導入可能性 | (BRT) 運営：可能である (72%)、維持：可能である (54%) (メトロ) 可能である (50%)、維持：難しいが段階的に可能である (60%) | BRT、メトロともに運営・維持とも可能であると考えられている。BRT は運営・維持とも「可能である」と答えた人が最も多かったのに対し、メトロでは運営が「可能である」と答えた人が 5 割にとどまり、維持管理については「難しいが可能」と答えた人が最も多く (6 割)、メトロの事業については BRT より困難であると考えられている。 公共交通全般では、緊急に解決すべき問題として、バスサービスの改善や交通安全教育に対する問題点の指摘、規制や制度の不備、都市交通全体のビジョン不足などが指摘されている。 |
| | I.4-6, I.4-7 | 公共交通全般の問題点 | 緊急に解決すべき問題点がある (100%) ・ヒューマンリソースに問題がある ・規制、制度の不足 ・都市交通の明確なビジョンがない ・公共交通機関へのアクセシビリティが非効率 ・バス車両の台数不足、非効率なルート設定 ・バスサービスのセキュリティ・快適性に問題がある ・バスのための特別なガソリンスタンドなどインフラサポートの欠如 ・早期教育/公共交通機関の啓発の推進 ・明確な規定/罰則 ・ほとんどの公共交通機関が個別に運営されている ・補助金制度 | |
| 用地 | F.2-1 ~ F.2-5 | 都市構造 | ・首都、州都、行政・財務・業務拠点、流通拠点、工業都市、観光都市、教育都市 ・中心市街地は業務・商業に特化している ・人口 9,223,000 人 (2009)、人口成長率 1.6% (2005-2010) ・地形は 100% 平地 | ジャカルタはインドネシアの首都であり、行政・財務・業務拠点としての顔のほか、流通・工業・観光・教育といった多様な機能を持った都市である。 |
| | I.7-7 | 用地確保の可能性 | 【Metro】地下の利用が可能 (55%) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能 (56%) 【高速道路】幹線道路、川沿いの利用が可能 (各 33%) | Metro、BRT、都市高速道路とも用地確保は可能である。 |

| 都市交通戦略 / Jakarta | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 行政機関 | I.6-1 | 交通関連の行政機能で能力向上が必要なもの(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・公共交通監督機関 ・交通計画機関 ・交通制御・管理 | |
| 都市交通政策・戦略 | I.7-14 F.4-14 F.4-17 | 長期戦略 | <p>【都市鉄道】長期 MP あり、新線計画あり、8 路線 165.8Km 運行中</p> <p>【BRT】長期 MP あり、新線計画あり。15 路線・268Km 中 10 路線 188Km 運行中、5 路線 80Km 建設中</p> <p>【都市高速道路】長期 MP あり、新線計画あり</p> | |
| TDM | I.5-7 ~ I.5-9 | 乗用車の利用抑制 | すでに実施されている。 (3in1 規制、バスウェイサービスなど公共交通の政策、CBD での TDM 政策) | TDM 施策はすでに実施されており、モーダルシフトの重要性は市民にも広く認識されているが、政策や施策が支援されるほどではない。 また、現在の公共交通では、乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止めるのは難しいと考えられており、BRT 車両の増発、大型化、ならびにルートの新設や延伸が望まれている。 |
| | F.5-7 I.5-10 ~ I.5-12 | 公共交通の利用促進 | すでに実施されている (3in1 規制、バスウェイサービス、従来型バジャイからエンジン付きバジャイへの転換、バス料金の早朝割引(朝 7 時まで)) | |
| | I.7-1 | 市民の TDM への理解 | モーダルシフトの重要性は広く認識されているが、政策・施策が支援されるほどではない(100%) | |
| | I.7-2 | 転換需要の可否 | 現在の公共交通は乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められないと思う(100%) | |
| | I.7-3 | 転換需要を受け止めるために必要なもの(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・BRT 車両の増発(22%) ・BRT 車両の大型化(19%) ・BRT 車両のルート新設と延伸(16%) | |

(B) 戦略素案検討フロー

(i) 都市公共交通戦略の検討

図 3.17 コリダー別公共交通戦略の検討手順

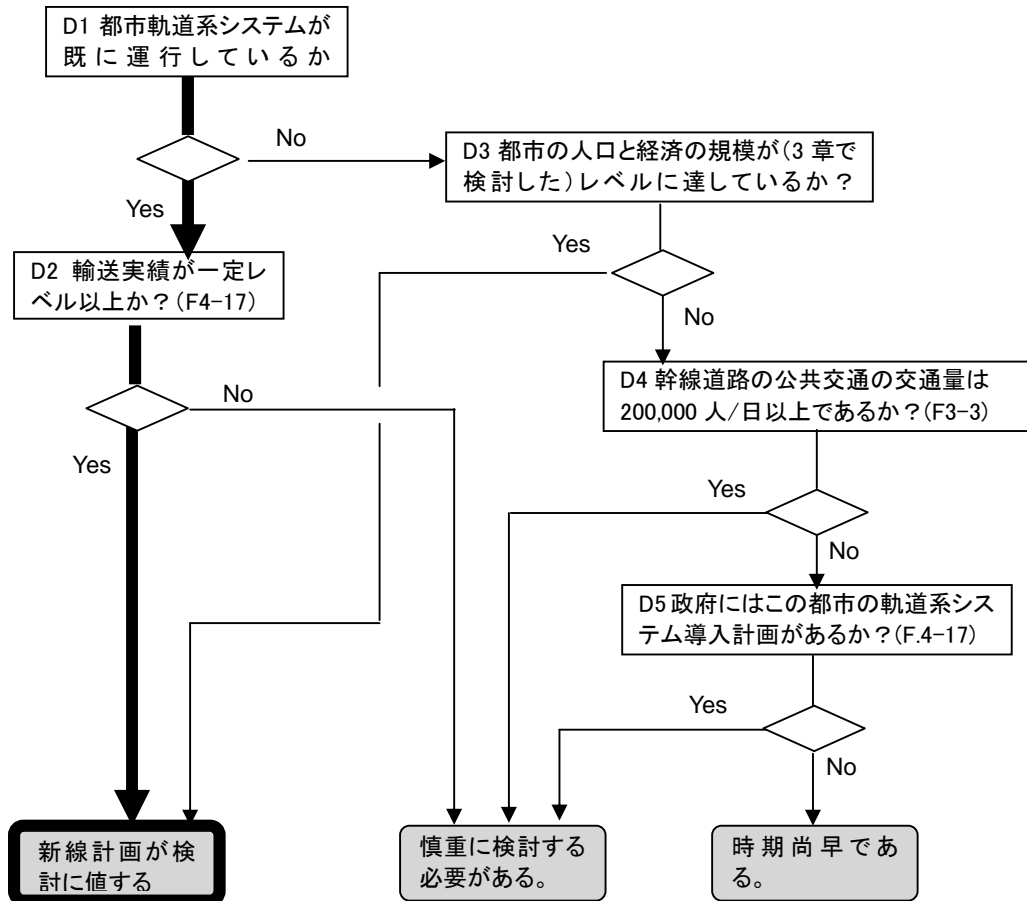


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|---|---|-----|
| D1 | BRT/メトロ導入可能な社会経済状況か (判断基準)BRT:GRDP per capita USD700 ~3000、Metro:GRDP USD 20 billion 以上 | GRDP USD886 億>USD 20 億、GRDPper capita USD9,616>USD 3000(F.2-4) | Yes |
| D2 | 主要コリダーの現況公共交通需要が高 水準かどうか | 【Road1】 4 輪車 29,853 台/日 2 輪車 128,140 台/日 | Yes |
| D3 | 公共交通推進のための TDM 施策の有 無 | ある:3in1 規制、バスウェイサービスなど公共 交通の政策、CBD での TDM 政策 (I.5-9) | Yes |
| D4 | TDM による需要削減効果 | NA | - |
| D5 | BRT 導入に必要な道路空間整理 | 幹線道路の利用が可能 (I.7-7) 片側車線数 2~3 車線 (F.3-3) 片側 2 車線以上で導入可能とした | Yes |
| D6 | 導入空間毎に期待できるピーク時輸 送力 | 判断基準不明 | |
| D7 | 導入空間毎に期待できるピーク時輸 送 | | - |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | 力 | | |
| D8 | 運賃推定と利用者負担力推定 | Metro 運賃: Bus 運賃:2,000 Rp. | |

(ii) 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討

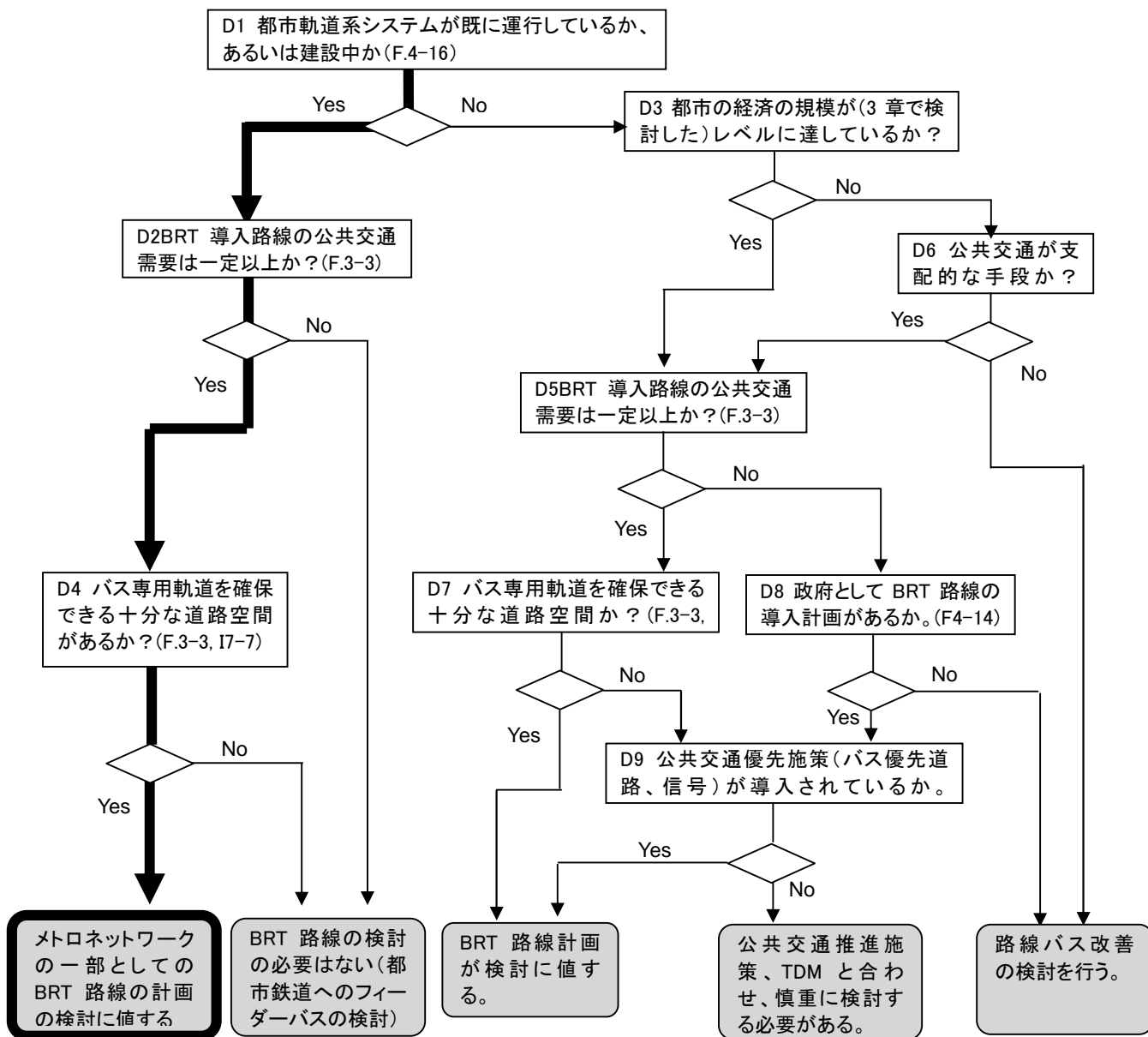
図 3.18 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|---|--|----|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか | Commuting railway ,Inter-city railway が運行している (F.4-2) | |
| D2 | 輸送実績が一定レベル以上か？(F4-17) | 350,000 人/日 | |
| D3 | 都市の人口と経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか？ (判断基準) BRT: GRDP per capita USD700~3000 Metro: GRDP USD 20 billion 以上 | GRDP USD886 億 >USD 20 億、 GRDPper capita USD9,616>USD 3000 より、BRT、Metro とも導入妥当と判断 | |
| D4 | 幹線道路の公共交通の交通量は 200,000 人/日以上であるか？(F3-3) | N/A | |
| D5 | 政府にはこの都市の軌道系システム導入計画があるか？(I.7-14, F.4-17) | 【都市鉄道】長期 MP あり、新線計画あり、8 路線 165.8Km 運行中 | |

(iii) BRT導入計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.19 BRT 導入計画の妥当性の検討手順

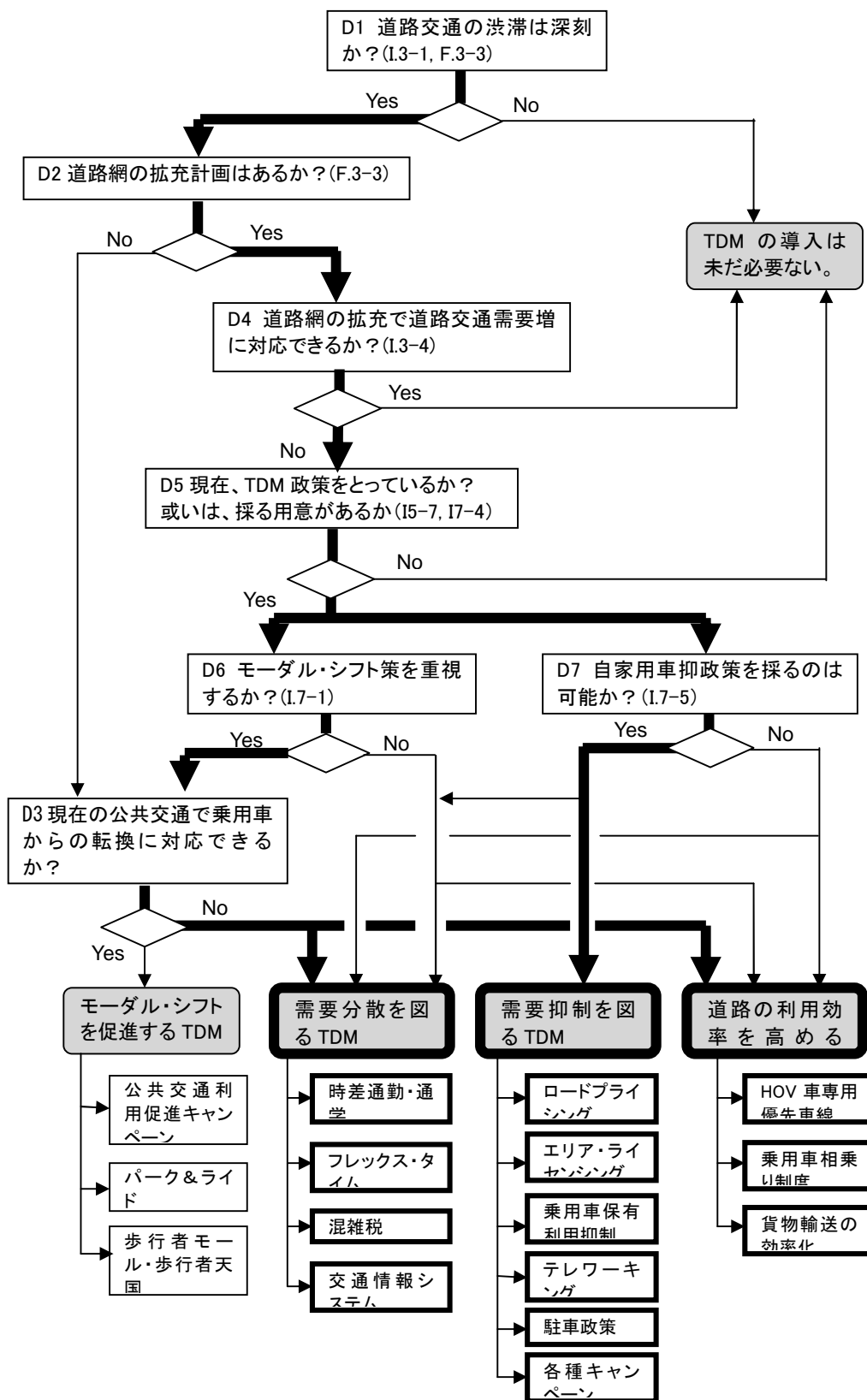


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|--|---|-----|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか、あるいは建設中か (F.4-16) | 運行中である | Yes |
| D2 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? (F.3-3) | | |
| D3 | 都市の経済の規模が(3 章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? (F.2-4) | | |
| D4 | バス専用軌道を確認できる十分な道路空間があるか? (F.3-3, I7-7) | Road1~3:3 車線 or2 車線を有するため設置可能と判断 (F.3-3) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能 (56%) (I.7-7) | Yes |
| D5 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? (F.3-3) | 【Road1】 Private: 157,993 台/日 Public: 18,740 台/日 | Yes |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| D6 | 公共交通が支配的な手段か？(F.3-1) | | |
| D7 | バス専用軌道を確保できる十分な道路空間か？ (F.3-3, I7-7) | | |
| D8 | 政府として BRT 路線の導入計画があるか。(F4-14) | | |
| D9 | 公共交通優先施策(バス優先道路、信号)が導入されているか。(F.5-7) | | |

(iv) 適応可能なTDM政策の検討

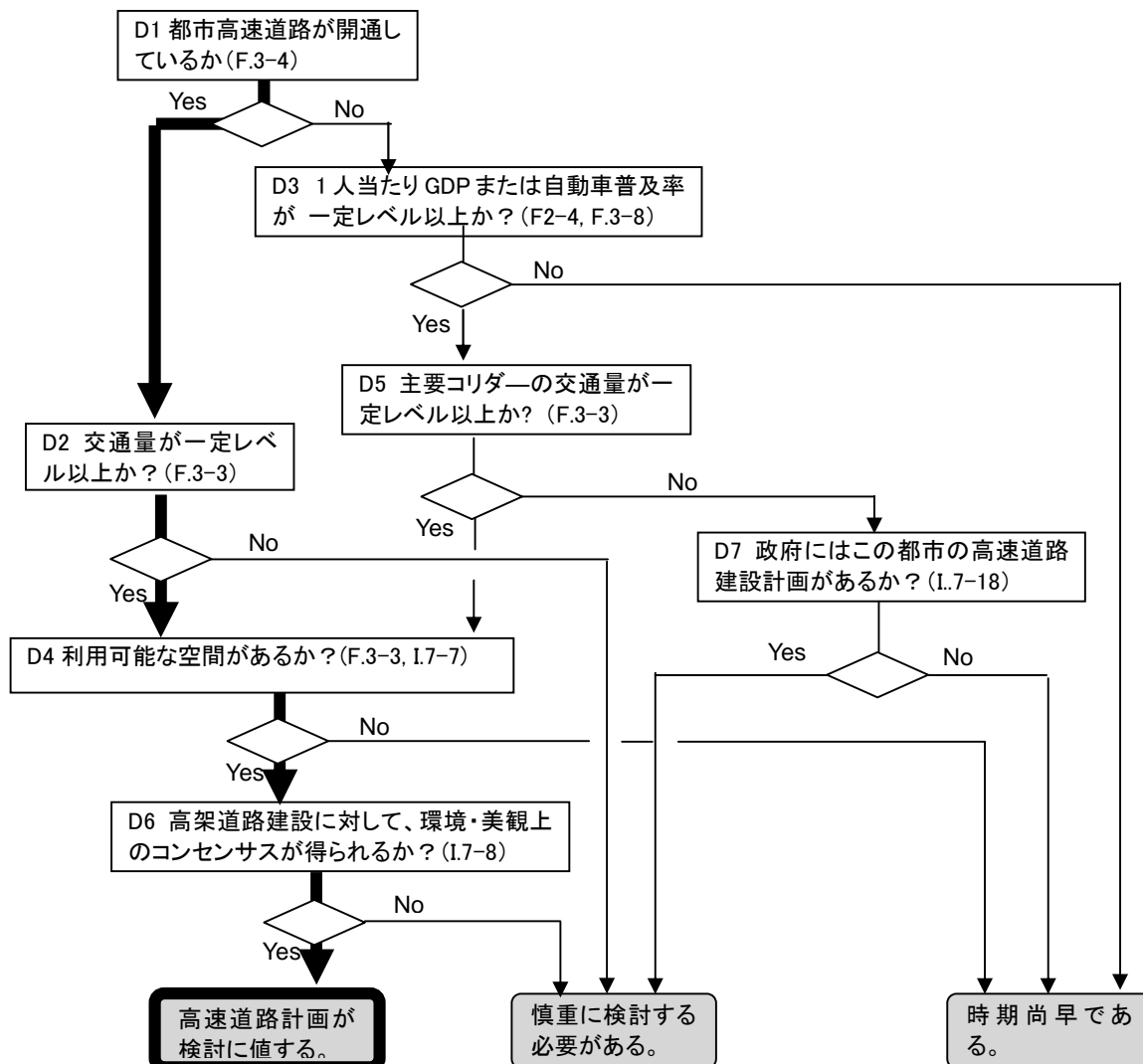
図 3.20 TDM 政策導入の妥当性の検討手順



| フ ロー 分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|-------------|--|---|-----|
| D1 | 道路交通の渋滞は深刻か？ (I.3-1) | 都市全体で深刻である (83%) | Yes |
| D2 | 道路網の拡充計画はあるか？ (F.3-3) | | |
| D3 | 現在の公共交通で乗用車からの転換に対応できるか？ (I.7-2) | 現在の公共交通では乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められないと思う(100%) | |
| D4 | 道路網の拡充で道路交通需要増に対応できるか？ (I.3-4) | 道路網の改善は交通混雑の解決に十分ではない (90%) | |
| D5 | 現在、TDM 政策をとっているか？或いは、採る用意があるか (I5-7, I7-4) | 3in1 規制、バスウェイサービスなど公共交通の政策、CBD での TDM 政策、従来型バジヤイからエンジン付きバジヤイへの転換、バス料金の早朝割引(朝 7 時まで) | |
| D6 | モーダル・シフト策を重視するか？ (I.7-1) | モーダルシフトの重要性は広く認識されているが、政策・施策が支援されるほどではない(100%) (I.7-1) 重要性が広く認識されているため、重視されていると判断した。 | |
| D7 | 自家用車抑政策を採るのは可能か？ (I.7-4、7-5) | 自家用車抑制政策を検討している(100%) (I.7-4、5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・自動車関連諸税の増税: 可能 ・燃料税の増税: 難しい ・時間帯規制で利用を抑制する: 難しい ・通過車両への課金による流入規制・路線規制: 可能 ・駐車規制: 可能 以上より自家用車抑制策の導入は可能と判断した。 | |

(v) 都市高速道路計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.21 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | 判断 |
|--------|---|--|-----|
| D1 | 都市高速道路が開通しているか (F.3-4) | 都市高速道路あり (136.7Km、片側 4 車線、都市間高速道路への接続あり) | Yes |
| D2 | 交通量が一定レベル以上か? (F.3-3) | 【Road1】4 輪車 29,853 台/日 2 輪車 128,140 台/日 | Yes |
| D3 | 1 人当たり GDP または自動車普及率が一定レベル以上か? (F.2-4, F.3-8) | GRDPper capita USD9,616 (>USD 3000)(F.2-4) 自動車普及率 NA | Yes |
| D4 | 利用可能な空間があるか? (F.3-3, I.7-7) | 片側 3~2 車線 (F.3-3) 【高速道路】幹線道路、川沿いの利用が可能 (各 33%) (I.7-7) 以上より可能と判断した。 | Yes |
| D5 | 主要コリダ-の交通量が一定レベル以上か? (F.3-3) | 【Road1】4 輪車 29,853 台/日 2 輪車 128,140 台/日 | Yes |
| D6 | 高架道路建設に対して、環境・美観上のコンセンサスが得られるか? (I.7-8) | (a)合意形成は容易 (40%) (b)合意形成は困難だが可能 (40%) (c)不可能に近い (20%) (a)(b)を合わせると回答数の 8 割となるため、合意形成は可能と判断した。 | Yes |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--|--|
| D7 | 政府にはこの都市の高速道路建設計画があるか？(I.7-18) | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--|--|

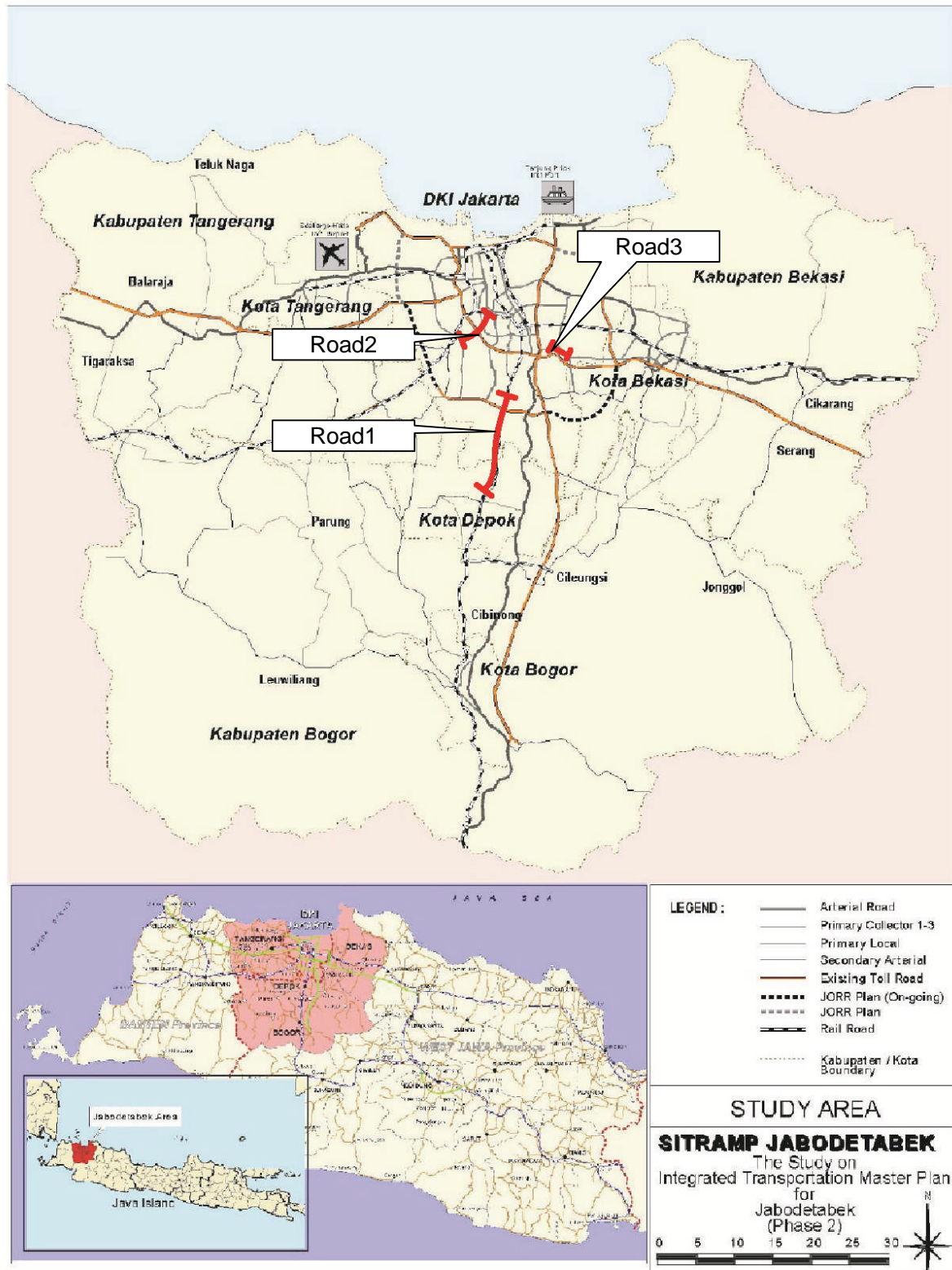
(C) 都市交通戦略素案とMPとの比較

| | |
|---------|--|
| 比較対象 MP | ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査(フェーズ 2)(SITRAMP2) (2004 年) |
| 目標 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 交通混雑緩和による経済活動を支える交通システムの効率化 社会に帰属するすべての人に対して交通の面での平等化の推進 自動車交通に起因する環境悪化の改善 交通安全と治安の改善 |
| 都市交通政策 | 都市交通政策 1:公共交通の利用促進 都市交通政策 2:交通混雑の緩和 都市交通政策 3:大気汚染と騒音の削減 都市交通政策 4:交通事故の削減と治安の改善 |

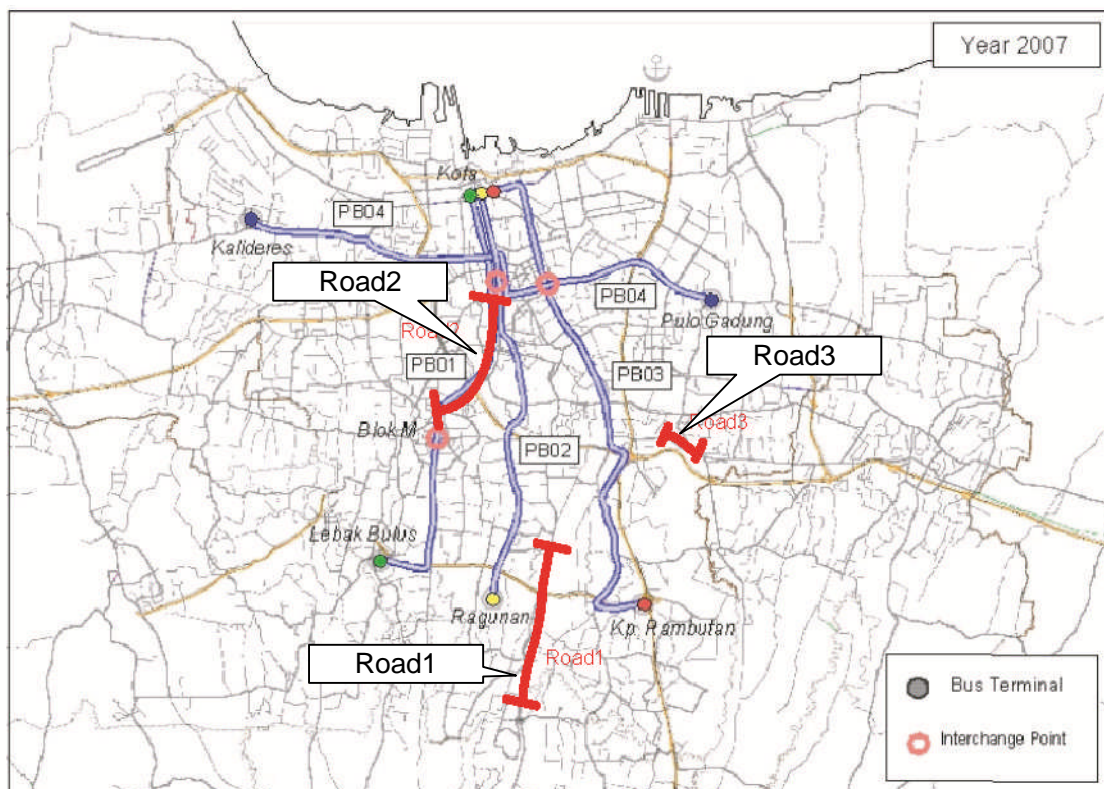
ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査(フェーズ 2)(2004 年)との比較

| | 戦略検討フローに基づく ジャカルタ都市交通戦略素案 | マスタープラン | 専門家インタビュー |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| コリドー別公共交通戦略 | 「BRT+路線バス」あるいは「メトロ+路線バス」 (判断基準不明の部分(D7)があるため可能性のあるものを併記) | | BRT、メトロともに運営・維持とも可能であると考えられている。BRT は運営・維持とも「可能である」と答えた人が最も多かったのに対し、メトロでは運営が「可能である」と答えた人が 5 割にとどまり、維持管理については「難しいが可能」と答えた人が最も多く(6 割)、メトロの事業については BRT より困難であると考えられている。 |
| 主要コリドー (場所は次頁参照) | Road1: Margonda Raya - Lt.Agung - Tj.Barat (Lt.Agung) | (P. Collector 1) | Metro、BRT、都市高速道路とも用地確保は可能である。 |
| | Road2: Sudirman - Thamrin (Semanggi) | (Secondary Arterial) | |
| | Road3: Kalimalang | (Secondary Arterial) | |
| 軌道系導入計画 | 新線計画が検討に値する | 東西方向の軸となるベカン線とセルポン線の直通運転を短期的に整備すべし ・セルポン線複線化 ・駅へのアクセス改善 ・沿線開発との一体的整備 | |
| BRT 導入計画 | メトロネットワークの一部としての BRT 路線の計画の検討に値する | 短期的な公共交通の改善策としてバスウェイの整備を進める 【バスウェイ延伸計画】 PB01:既存のコターブロック M の区間を、コターレバックブルスに延伸 | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| | | PB02:コターラグナン(延長 19.8km) PB03:コターカンブン・ラン ブータン(延長 24.9Km) PB04:プロガドナーカリデ レス(延長 25.9Km) | |
| TDM 政策導入の妥当性 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・需要分散を図る TDM(時差通勤・通学、フレックスタ イム、混雑税、交通情報シ ステム等) ・需要抑制を図る TDM(ロ ードプライシング、エリアラ イセシング、乗用車保有利 用抑制、テレワーキング、 駐車政策、各種キャンペ ーン) ・道路の利用効率を高める (HOV 車専用・優先車線、 乗用車相乗り制度、貨物 輸送の効率化) | CBD(セルポン線、中央 線、チャワニングロゴール有 料道路、クバヨラン・バル地 区)における交通需要マネ ジメント <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ロードプライシング: 現行の 3in1 施策と統合した形で 実施 ・エリアプライシング: 混雑し ている地区のすべての自 動車トリップに対して採用 すべき | TDM 施策はすでに実施さ れており、モーダルシフトの 重要性は市民にも広く認識 されているが、政策や施策 が支援されるほどではな い。 また、現在の公共交通で は、乗用車交通からの転換 需要を受け止めるのは難し いと考えられており、BRT 車両の増発、大型化、なら びにルートの新設や延伸な ど、公共交通の充実が望ま れている。 |
| 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性 | 高速道路計画が検討に値 する。 | 第 2 ジャカルタ外環環状道 路(2ndJORR)の建設によ り、交通需要に対応するの みでなく、MP で提案された サブセンター地域開発を推 進する。 | Metro、BRT、都市高速道 路とも用地確保は可能であ る。 |



出典:ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査(フェーズ 2)(SITRAMP 2)(2004 年)



短期計画の対象バスウェイ路線

出典:ジャカルタ首都圏総合交通計画調査(フェーズ 2)(SITRAMP 2)(2004 年)

- フロー図の示した都市公共交通戦略では「BRT+路線バス」もしくは「メトロ+路線バス」が選択された。現在ジャカルタには都市間鉄道・都市内鉄道、BRT、路線バスがそれぞれ既に運行されており、SITRAMP2ではそれらをより効果的に機能させるための整備や改善、施策実行のための財源確保について提言を行っていた。
- 主要道路として調査シートに記載された3本の道路はRoad1がコリドー1、Road2、Road3は第2幹線道路として位置づけられており、それぞれジャカルタから近隣の都市へ向かう主要道路であったが、
- 軌道系導入計画については「新線計画が検討に値する」となっており、SITRAMP2では既存のジャボタベック鉄道の複線化が提案されており概ね内容は一致した。
- 専門家インタビューとフローが示す交通基盤整備の交通戦略を比較すると、おおむね提案された事業は実行可能であると判断出来た。

6) Surabaya

(A) 専門家インタビュー・都市情報シート

| 都市の交通状況 /Surabaya | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 混雑状況 | 1.3-1 | 混雑状況 | 主要なボトルネックのみ深刻(50%) あまり深刻でない (33%) 都市全体にわたり深刻 (17%) | 現在は、まだ道路交通混雑の深刻さが低い、オートバイや乗用車で予想される今後の急激な増加により渋滞が常態化する可能性が高い。 |
| | 1.3-2 | 主な混雑原因 (上位5つ) | ・道路容量を超えた交通需要 (100%) ・公共交通サービスが不足 (85%) ・路上・路側駐車 (85%) | |

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・悪質な運転マナー (69%) ・橋や踏切のボトルネック (62%) ・二輪車・四輪車の混合交通 (62%) ・路上生活者・販売者 (82%) ・大型トラックの流入(54%) | |
| | I.4-4 I.4-5 | パトトラによる混雑原因 (上位 3 つ) | パトトラが原因の混雑がある (92%)。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・パトトラの路上駐車 (100%) ・パトトラの無謀な運転マナー (82%) ・パトトラと一般車両の混合交通 (73%) ・パトトラの乗降時による混雑 (64%) | |
| | F.3-3 | 主要幹線道路の混雑状況 | Road1: Jend. A. Yani (片側 3 車線) 混雑区間 4.7km (Wonokromo, Margorejo, Dolog, Waru) ピーク時旅行速度 10km/h 混雑区間所要時間 30 分、信号 2 回待ち Road2: Diponegoro (片側 3 車線) 混雑区間 2.8km (Ps. Kembang, Banyu, Urip, Diponegoro, Darmo) ピーク時旅行速度 8km/h 混雑区間所要時間 20 分、信号 5 回待ち Road3: Tandes - Banyu Urip(片側 1 車線) 混雑区間 5.7km (Tandes, Margomulyo, Tanjungsari) ピーク時旅行速度 6km/h 混雑区間所要時間 60 分、信号 3 回待ち | |
| 公共交通機関 | F.4-2、 F.4-14 ～ F.4-19 | 利用可能な公共交通 | Bus, Minibus, Commuting railway, inter-city railway, Motorcycle converted for passenger transport, cab, angkutan(pickup track?) | |
| 交通安全 | I.5-3 | 交通事故件数 | 深刻で緊急対策が必要 (30%) 深刻だが改善しつつある (10%) 現在の所それほど深刻ではない (40%) 深刻でない (20%) | モータリゼーションが本格化していないため交通事故状況に対する認識は、それほど深刻でない。交通マナーの悪さが交通事故につながっているようだ。 |
| | I.5-4 | 交通安全の改善策(上位 3 つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・交通違反の厳正な取締り (85%) ・歩道・横断歩道・自転車レーン整備(69%) ・運転免許の基準を厳しくする (54%) ・学校での交通安全教育 (46%) | |

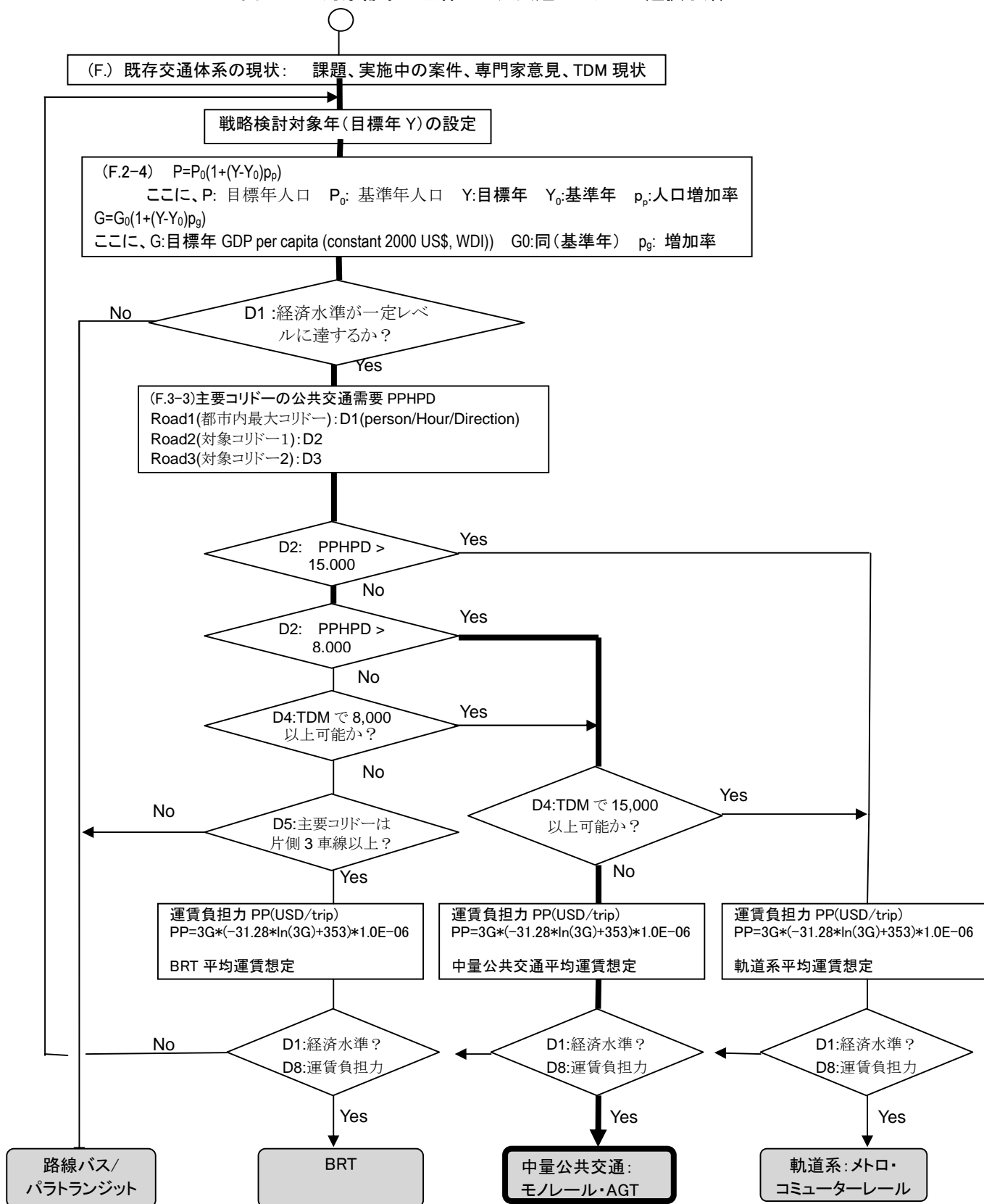
| 交通基盤整備事業の可能性 / Surabaya | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 道路建設 | I.3-3 | 道路網改善のための緊急の課題 (上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・幹線道路の整備・延伸 (77%) ・交通規制・交通管理の改善 (62%) ・準幹線道路の整備・延伸 (54%) ・交差点の立体化 (54%) | 道路網整備だけでは交通渋滞の解決はできないと共通認識されている。補助幹線を含む幹線道路ネットワークがまだ形成されておらないために、ネットワーク整備の必要性を指摘するのが多い。都市高速道路はあるとの回答だが、交差点の立体化を指している可能性がある。 |
| | I.3-4 | 道路網の改善の効果は？ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・道路網整備により交通渋滞を解決できる (23%) ・道路網整備だけでは交通渋滞の解決に十分ではない (77%) | |
| | F.3-4 | 都市高速道路 | 都市高速道路がある。(82km) | |
| 公共交通整備／バス・ミニバス | F.3-1 | モーダルシェア | (市内・都市圏の全目的・通勤共) 全目的：パラトラ→公共交通→乗用車→二輪車の順 (降順) | 手段分担率が不明のようでランク付けしている。但し、ランクの付け方を降順と指定しているが、明確でない。 また、持続可能性の回答は4件と少ない。 |
| | I.4-1 | バス事業の持続可能性 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・バス (回答数4件) 持続可能でない(50%)、補助があれば持続可能(25%)、持続可能(25%) ・ミニバス (回答数4件) 補助があれば持続可能(50%)、持続可能(25%)、持続可能でない(25%) | |
| 公共交通整備／BRT・Metro | I.4-3 | BRT、メトロの導入可能性 | BRT 運営：経験を積みれば可能 (67%) 維持：可能である (55%) メトロ運営：経験を積みれば可能 (58%) 維持：経験を積みれば可能(55%) | バスのサービス水準向上についての関心が高いようだ |
| | I.4-6, I.4-7 | 公共交通全般の問題点 | 緊急に解決すべき問題点がある(92%) ・公共交通の全面的なサービス水準向上～快適性、低コスト、速達性、定時性、空調、満遍ない路線網、快適なバス停、低運賃 ・都市内鉄道整備 ・環状道路整備 | |
| 用地 | F.2-1 ~ F.2-5 | 都市構造 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・州都、行政・財務・業務拠点、流通拠点、観光都市、大学都市 ・中心市街地は業務・商業機能に純化 ・3つの CBD がある ・人口 294 万人(2009),人口成長率 1.4% (2009)/city (327km²) ・人口 570 万人(2007),人口成長率不明 / Urban area(2152km²) ・GDP per capita (constanat 2000 US\$) 1,144 ・都心は平地 ・市域は 80%が平地で、丘陵地が 20% | 都市圏人口は市域人口の2倍。面積は7倍近く。公共交通体系を考えるうえでの母数としては市域人口のほうが適切である。なぜならば、市域外は農林業や工業といっても工場が多く、都心業務機能との関連性は低いためである。 Metro は地下、BRT は幹線道路に意見が集中するが、都市高速道路は意見がばらけている。事業可能性が小さいことの現れといえるかもしれない |
| | I.7-7 | 用地確保の可能性 | 【Metro】地下の利用が可能(70%) 【BRT】幹線道路の利用が可能(60%) 【高速道路】郊外の幹線道路上空の利用が可能(36%)、地下が利用可能(27%) | |

| 都市交通戦略 / Surabaya | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| | No. | 質問項目 | 回答 | 考察 |
| 行政機関 | I.6-1 | 交通関連の行政機能で能力向上が必要なもの(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・公共交通管理機関(77%) ・交通警察(62%) ・交通計画機関(54%) | 既存の公共交通機関の改善や交通違反取締りの要望の強さが反映されている。 |
| 都市交通政策・戦略 | I.7-15 ~ I.7-20 F.4-14 F.4-17 | 長期戦略 | <p>【都市鉄道】 長期MPあり(54%)、なし(23%)、不明(23%) 新線計画なし(38%)、あり(31%)、不明(31%)</p> <p>【BRT】長期MPあり(62%)、なし(8%)、不明(31%) 新路線計画検討中(38%)、あり(15%)、不明(38%)</p> <p>【都市高速道路】長期MPなし(23%)、検討中(23%)、あり(15%)、不明(31%) 新路線計画 計画中(15%)、検討中(15%)、不明(54%)、あり(8%)、なし(8%)</p> | 都市鉄道やBRTのMPはあるとするのが多いが、新線計画はなし、検討中、不明が多く、ありは鉄道で31%、BRTで8%にすぎない。都市高速道路については認識が一致しておらず、事業熟度が低いと思われる。 |
| TDM | I.5-7 ~ I.5-9 | 乗用車の利用抑制策 | 乗用車の利用抑制策を導入していない(77%) (月に1回、3本の道路でカーフリーデーを実施中との記述有り) | TDMの必要性は理解されているが、まだ自動車保有率も低く、インフラ整備の段階にあると思われる。 したがって乗用車への転換を回避するための受け皿となる公共交通整備が必要との認識が一般的である。 |
| | F.5-7 I.5-10 ~ I.5-12 | 公共交通優先対策 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・バス優先対策を検討した(58%)、検討していない(42%) ・計画は策定したがまだ実施されていない(71%) | |
| | I.7-1 | 市民のTDMへの理解 | 認識はされているが政策に結びつかない(58%)、一部で認識されているが、一般的には共通認識されていない(25%) | |
| | I.7-2 | 転換需要の可否 | 現在の公共交通は乗用車交通からの転換需要を受け止められない(75%) (乗用車保有率、188台/千人) | |
| | I.7-3 | 転換需要を受け止めるために必要なもの(上位3つ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・大型バスの導入(56%) ・BRT用の大型バス導入(44%) ・交通結節性の改善(44%) ・バス・ミニバス路線の新設(33%) | |

(B) 戦略素案検討フロー

(i) 都市公共交通戦略の検討

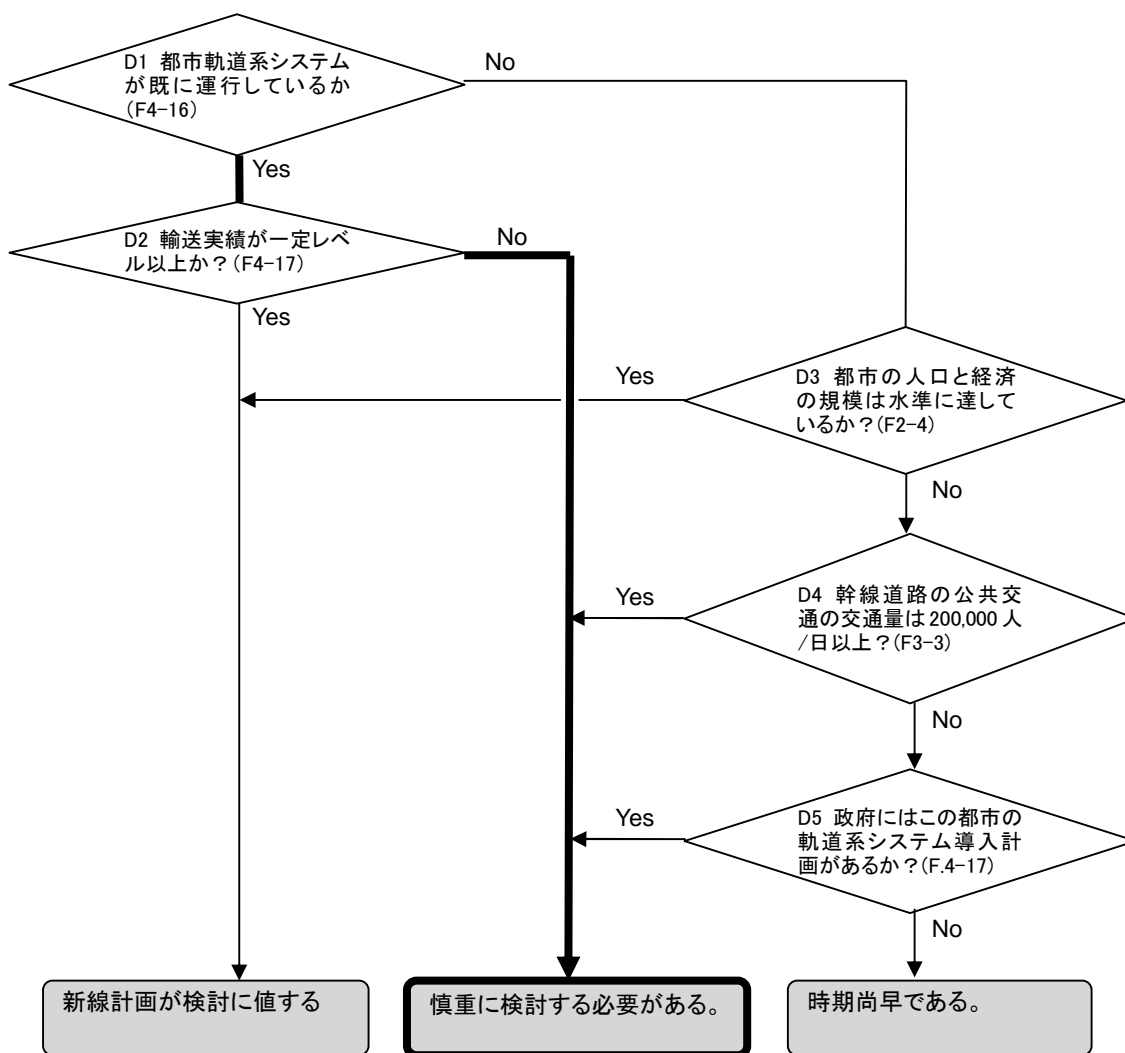
図 対象都市の基幹的公共交通システムの選択手順



| フロー 分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| D1 | BRT/メトロ導入可能な社会経済状況か | (F.2-4) $P=P_0(1+(Y-Y_0)p_p)$ ここに、P: 目標年人口 P ₀ : 基準年人口 Y: 目標年 Y ₀ : 基準年 p _p : 人口増加率 $G=G_0(1+(Y-Y_0)p_g)$ ここに、G: 目標年 GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$, WDI)) G ₀ : 同(基準年) p _g : 増加率 Metro Population x GDP per capita > USD 3.0billion BRT GDP per capita USD 700-3000 → 中量公共交通/BRT 基準年は 2009 年とする。 City population 2.94million GDP per capita(2007-2008) \$1,144 Urban area GRDP \$3.36billion | Y/N |
| D2 | 主要コリドールの現況公共交通需要が高水準かどうか | (F.3-3) 都市の公共交通体系の基幹システムを特定するためにピーク時間帯の都市内最大の公共交通コリドー(Road1)および検討対象2路線(Road2, Road3)を対象に、重方向の車種別交通量調査、車種別同乗者率調査を実施する。 ○車種別交通量調査 歩行者を除き車種別交通量を観測する。渋滞の場合、ピーク時1時間帯の始めと終わりの渋滞長も観測すること。 最短 15 分観測値を4倍するなど可 ○車種別同乗者率調査 事前調査を行いピーク時の車種別同乗者数を設定する。 バスの場合大型・中型・小型の別に定員を設定し、乗車率 50%、100%、150%、200%といった区分で通過台数を観測し、平均同乗者率を設定する。 BRT < 8,000 < Monorail・AGT < 15,000 < Metro Road 1 PT35*40+13,000(2-wheel)=14,400PPHPD Road 2 PT15*40+4,600(2-Wheel)=10,600PPHPD Road 3 PT 0*40+5,200(2-wheel)=5,200PPHPD | Y/N |
| D3 | 公共交通推進のための TDM 施策の有無 | (I-5.9) インタビューによる(検討した可能性はあるが実施されてはいない) | Y/N |
| D4 | TDM による需要削減効果 | インタビューによる 5 部制 20%, ロードプライシング 5-10%, 貨物車流入規制(貨物車混入率) 10% | Y/N |
| D5 | BRT 導入に必要な道路空間整理 | (F.3-3, I.7-7) 片側3車線以上が基本(一部 2 車線区間が含まれても可能とした) Road1, Road2 は片側3車線 | Y/N |
| D8 | 運賃推定と利用者負担力推定 | (F.4-8, 4-15, 4-18) 運賃負担力 PP(USD/trip) $PP=3G*(-31.28*\ln(3G)+353)*1.0E-06$ G: GDP per capita(USD, WDI) 都市 GDPpercapita は国平均の3倍と仮定した。 | Y/N |

(ii) 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.22 軌道系導入計画の妥当性の検討手順

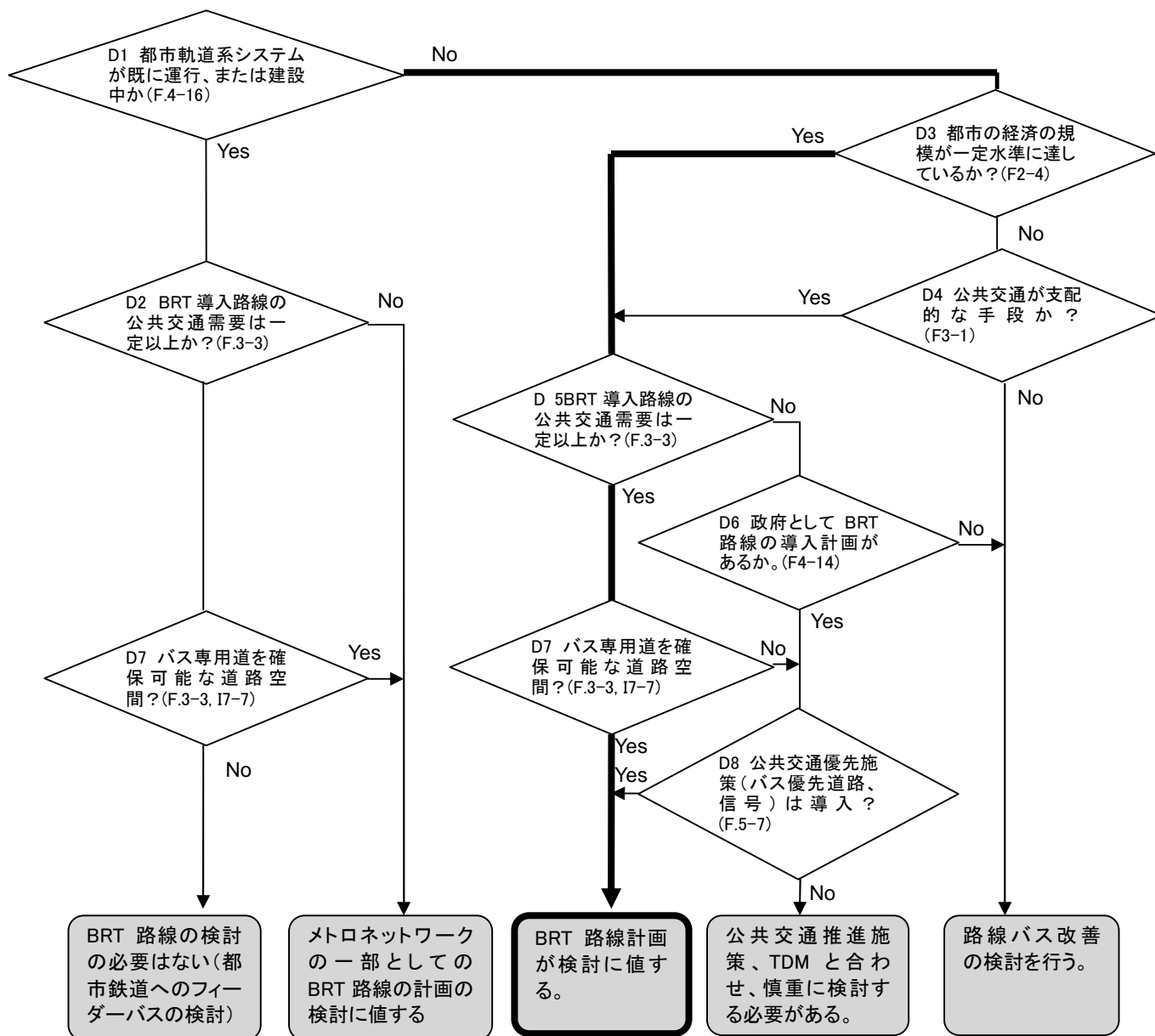


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--|--------|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか | (F.4-16) 運行している | Y/N |
| D2 | 輸送実績が一定レベル以上か? | (F4-17) 日利用客数 3,184 人 | Y/N |
| D3 | 都市の人口と経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? | (F2-4) 図 4-1 D1 参照 3.4billion | Y/N |
| D4 | 幹線道路の公共交通の交通量は 200,000 人/日以上であるか? | (F3-3) 図 4-1 D1 $14,400/0.2*2=144,000$ | Y/N |
| D5 | 政府にはこの都市の軌道系システム導入計画があるか? | (I.7-14, F.4-17) | Y/N |

まずは、既存鉄道の近代化を検討し、その後、必要性に応じ新線整備を検討すべきである。

(iii) BRT導入計画の妥当性の検討

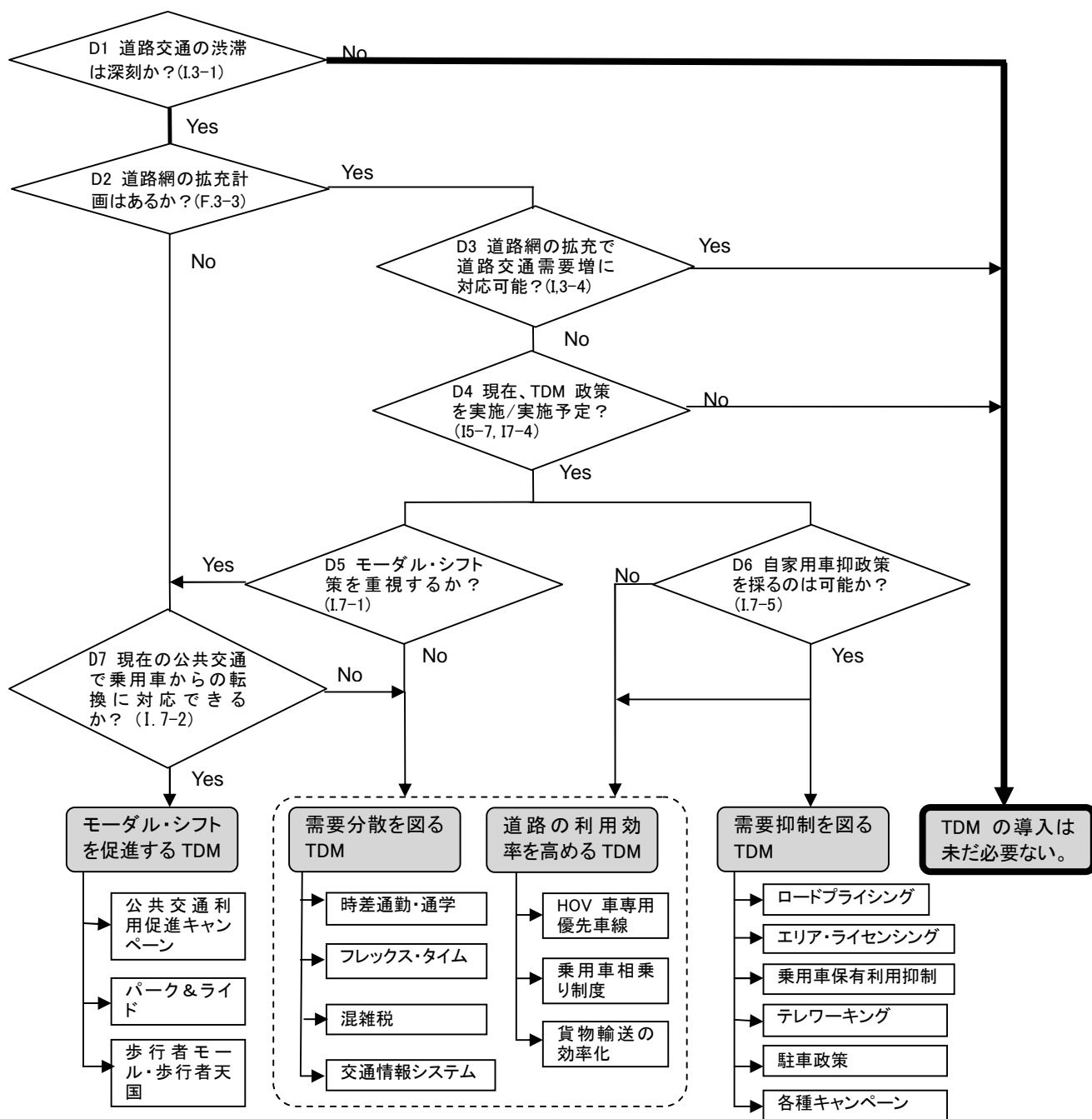
図 3.23 BRT 導入計画の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|
| D1 | 都市軌道系システムが既に運行しているか、あるいは建設中か | (F.4-16) | Y/N |
| D2 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? | (F.3-3) | Y/N |
| D3 | 都市の経済の規模が(3章で検討した)レベルに達しているか? | (F.2-4) 図 2.1 D1 | Y/N |
| D4 | 公共交通が支配的な手段か? | (F.3-1)二輪車が多い | Y/N |
| D5 | BRT 導入路線の公共交通需要は一定以上か? | (F.3-3) BRT < 8,000 < Monorail・AGT < 15,000 < Metro | Y/N |
| D6 | 政府として BRT 路線の導入計画があるか。 | (F4-14) | Y/N |
| D7 | バス専用軌道を確保できる十分な道路空間があるか? | (F.3-3, I7-7) 片側3車線以上が基本(一部 2 車線区間が含まれても可能とする) | Y/N |
| D8 | 公共交通優先施策(バス優先道路、信号)が導入されているか。 | (F.5-7) | Y/N |

(iv) 適応可能なTDM政策の検討

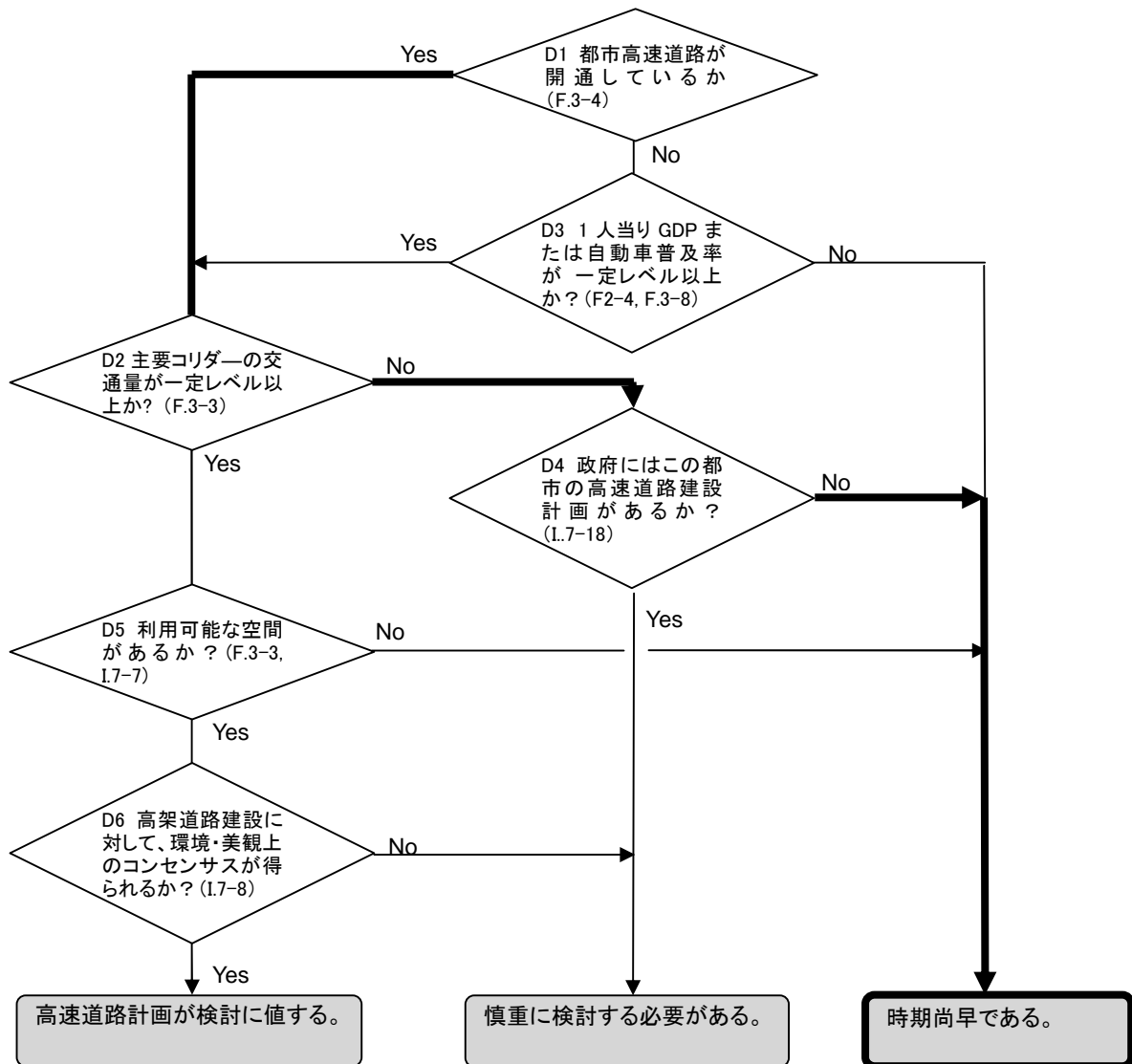
図 3.24 TDM 政策導入の妥当性の検討手順



| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| D1 | 道路交通の渋滞は深刻か？ | (I.3-1) | Y/N |
| D2 | 道路網の拡充計画はあるか？ | (F.3-3) | Y/N |
| D3 | 道路網の拡充で道路交通需要増に対応できるか？ | (I.3-4) | Y/N |
| D4 | 現在、TDM 政策をとっているか？或いは、採る用意があるか | (I5-7, I7-4) | Y/N |
| D5 | モーダル・シフト策を重視するか？ | (I.7-1) | Y/N |
| D6 | 自家用車抑政策を採るのは可能か？ | (I.7-4, 7-5) | Y/N |
| D7 | 現在の公共交通で乗用車からの転換に対応できるか？ | (I.7-2) | Y/N |

(v) 都市高速道路計画の妥当性の検討

図 3.25 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性の検討手順

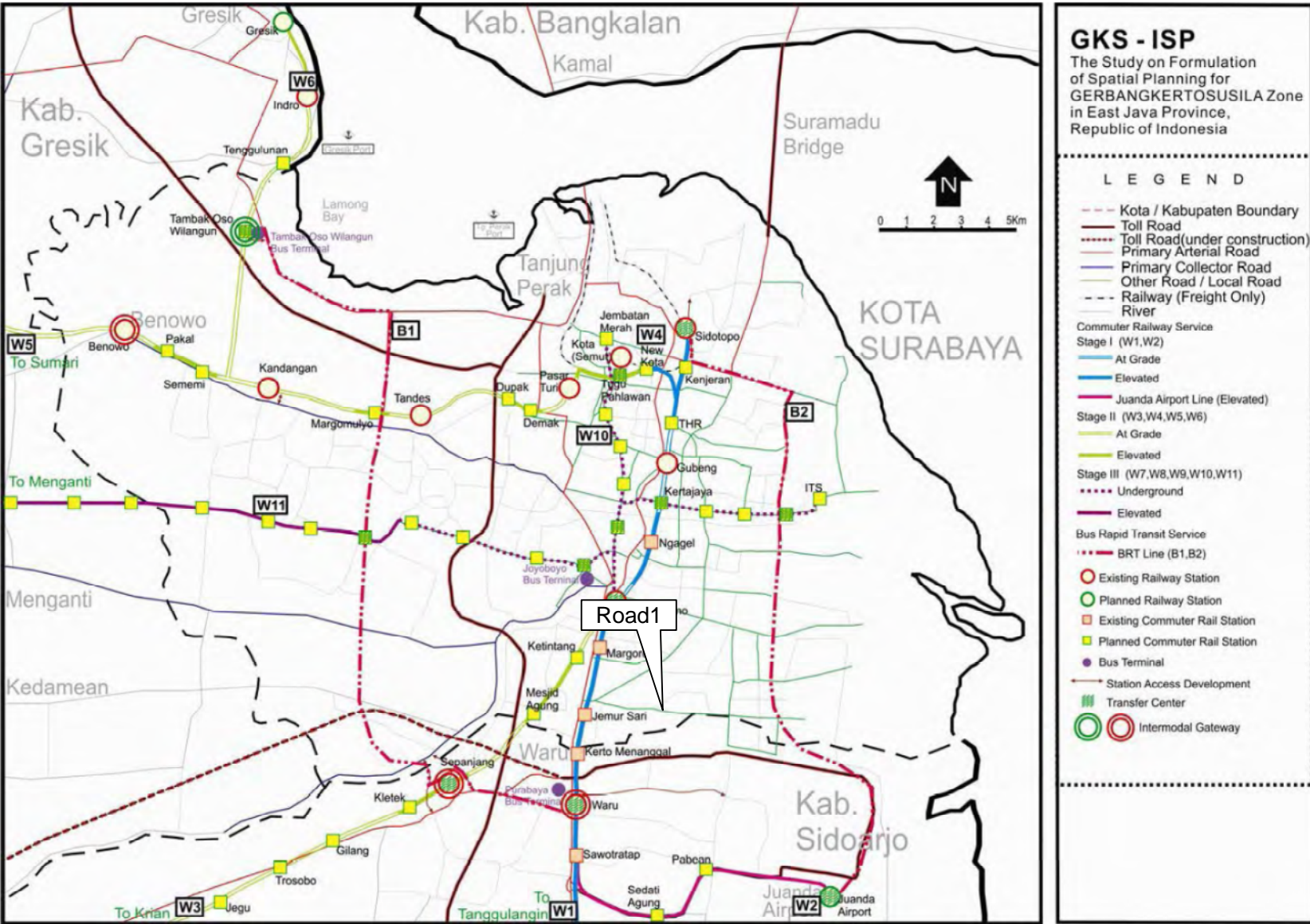


| フロー分岐点 | 判断基準 | 判断資料 | Yes No |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------|
| D1 | 都市高速道路が開通しているか | (F.3-4) | Y/N |
| D2 | 交通量が一定レベル以上か? | (F.3-3) | Y/N |
| D3 | 1人当たりGDPまたは自動車普及率が一定レベル以上か? | (F2-4, F.3-8) 図 2.1 D1G 要分析 自動車普及率と都市高速 | Y/N |
| D4 | 政府にはこの都市の高速道路建設計画があるか? | (I.7-18) | Y/N |
| D5 | 利用可能な空間があるか? | (F.3-3, I.7-7) 片側 3~2 車線 | Y/N |
| D6 | 高架道路建設に対して、環境・美観上のコンセンサスが得られるか? | (I.7-8) | Y/N |

(C) 都市交通戦略素案とMPとの比較

| | |
|---------|---|
| 比較対象 MP | インドネシア共和国スラバヤ広域都市圏地域開発計画調査 最終報告書 要約 平成 23 年 2 月 独立行政法人国際協力機構(バリュープランニング・インターナショナル株式会社、株式会社オリエンタルコンサルタンツ、八千代エンジニアリング株式会社) |
|---------|---|

| | 戦略検討フローに基づく ハイデラバード都市交通戦略 素案 | スラバヤ広域都市圏地域開発計画 調査(広域 MP 調査) | 考察 | |
|----------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| コリドー別公共交通戦略 | 鉄軌道系:既存鉄道の近代化を検討し、その後、必要性に応じ新線整備を検討すべきである。 | 既存鉄道線の近代化による通勤ター鉄道ネットワーク計画を提案。長期的に通勤ター鉄道ネットワークの一部となる地下鉄2路線の整備も提案している。また、BRT2路線も提案している。 | 素案では既存の鉄道ネットワークがある場合には鉄軌道系システムの新設よりは高架・近代化によるサービス水準向上、輸送力増強を指向することになり、広域 MP 調査結果と方向性は一致する。 しかし、東南アジア各国では都市内の既存鉄道線の改良では不十分な場合もあり得るので、新線建設も同時に検討することもありえる。 また、広域 MP 調査の事業箇所の特定にやや困難さを感じるが、都市情報シート調査で選択した混雑道路3区間がMPでの事業提案区間と一致する保証はない。 | |
| | 主要コリド | 混雑区間(場所は次頁参照) | | |
| | Road1: Jend. A. Yani | Wonokromo, Margorejo, Dolog, Waru | | 素案:長期的にメトロ MP:既存道路上に都市鉄道(高架)新設 |
| | Road2: Diponegoro | Ps. Kenmbang, Banyu, Urip, Diponegoro, Darmo | | 素案:長期的にメトロ MP:公共交通整備計画なし |
| | Road3: Tandes – Banyu Urip | Tandes, Margonulyo, Tanjung Sari | 素案: BRT MP: BRT 1 号線 | |
| 軌道系導入計画 | 慎重に検討する必要がある。 | ~2018、~2020、~2030 の3期に分けて、既存鉄道ネットワークの近代化、新線建設、MRT/BRT 整備などを提案している。 | | |
| BRT 導入計画 | BRT 路線計画が検討に値する | | | |
| TDM 政策導入の妥当性 | TDM の導入は未だ必要ない | 具体的な提案はない | TDM の必要性は理解されているが、まだ自動車保有率も低く、やはりインフラ整備を優先的な課題と捕らえている。 | |
| 都市高速道路導入計画の妥当性 | 時期尚早である。 | 有料道路として3本の道路を提案している。これらは都市高速道路といえる。 | 都市高速道路整備は財務的な観点、広域高速道路ネットワークとの整合から技術提案されている。地元の関係機関・専門家と認識が共有されているかは明かでない。 | |
| 総論 | 一般道路整備方針についての分析ができない | 公共交通よりも詳細な検討を行っている。 | | |



Source: JICA Study Team

4. 調査設計への考察

(1) 調査実施手法への考察

- ・ 今回は、都市情報シートとインタビューを同時に実施したが、都市情報シートを踏まえただけで、インタビューフォームを作成する、という段階を踏んだ方がより効果的。
- ・ インタビュー実施項目の中で、特に重点を置くべき項目を明記しておく。また、インタビューを通じて、より柔軟に追加でヒヤリングをすることで有用な情報を引き出すことができる。そのためには、インタビュー実施者の理解が不可欠。
- ・ インタビュー対象者のうち、特に政府機関の場合は、責任者とのインタビューアポを取るのには困難が伴う。
- ・ インタビュー回答者が、所属機関としての公式見解として扱われることに対して抵抗を示すケースがある。回答者の属性を特定しないようなインタビューフォームにすべきである（調査実施主体が、後日記載する）
- ・ インタビュー実施にかかった時間は1時間程度(インド)。
- ・ インドのセンサスは10年ごとで、最新データが2001年だったため、各種研究レポートなどの推計数値を用いた。
- ・ 交通量調査など入手の難しく現地調査時点で空欄だったデータは、MP調査から計算した値を用いた。
- ・ 調査コンサルタントの個人的経験に基づいた判断で主要道路と混雑区間が回答されている場合があり、選定について基準や出典を明らかにすることが必要。
- ・ 公共交通機関の運賃設定が高いか安いか調査票からでは判断できないため、フロー図に活かすためには他の基準（パラトラの運賃と比較する、ガソリンの値段と比較する等）を合わせて尋ねる、あるいはインタビューで運賃への印象（高い・安い）を尋ねる項目が必要。
- ・ GRDP をコンスタントプライスと年次で表示するよう注釈が必要。

(2) 調査フォーム全体への考察

- ・ 回答者の負担を極力軽減させるために、調査フォームの縮小化を行う。
- ・ 留め置き調査の場合を考え、用語の定義(urban area, para-transit, metro 等)を明示する必要がある。

(3) 調査項目について

- ・ 市全体を対象にした質問への回答が困難との指摘が多数あった。回答者によって、受け取り方が異なってくる。都市の即地的な把握が難しい。
- ・ ジェネラルな質問、相対的な意見を求める設問は、避けた方がよい。

(4) フローについて

- ・ 分岐点において、インタビューの回答で判断する場合、票が拮抗する場合に注意事項などが必要(例:TDM 施策はうまくいっていますか? Yes 5 票、No 6 票で僅差の場合→フロー図では No を選択するが、ただし Yes を選択した場合の結論も考慮することなど注釈が必要。)
- ・ “経済規模が一定水準”“交通量が一定規模以上”など数値が示されていないものについては、今回は BRT/Metro の導入値を基準とした
- ・ コリドー別公共交通戦略には判断基準に具体的に数値の示しにくいものはインタビューの項目へ内容を置き換えるなど対策が必要

5. 都市交通戦略素案策定ガイドラインの有効性検証

調査設計への考察ならびに都市交通戦略素案とマスタープランとの検証結果を踏まえ、本プロジェクトで提案した都市交通戦略素案ガイドラインを他都市に展開するにあたって留意すべき点、今後の課題をまとめる。

5.1 ケーススタディ結果状況

各都市の戦略検討フローとMPとの検証結果は表 5-1 に示す通りである。(i)～(iii)、(v)についてはほとんどの都市で提案された事業がMPに盛り込まれており、高い精度を示した。事業の可能性を確認するにはほぼ問題のない設計といえる。

一方、「(iv)適応可能なTDM政策の検討」についてはあまり精度の高い成果は得られなかった。これは市民理解や経済状況、代替利用できる交通手段の状況などが複合的に関係して都市ごとに導入出来るTDM政策が自ずと制限されるためであると考えられる。

また本ガイドラインでは測地性は考慮されておらず、都市全体の交通状況から事業の可能性・妥当性を判断するものである。したがって都市データシートに記載された主要コリドー3本に関して導入の可能性を個別に検討することは可能であるが、主要コリドーが必ずしも都市軸になっているとは限らないので注意が必要である。

表 5-1 ケーススタディ実施都市

| 実施都市 | | ベトナム | | インド | | インドネシア | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| | | ハノイ | ホーチミン | ハイデラバード | ブネー | ジャカルタ | スラバヤ |
| 人口 | 市内 | 6,472,200 (2009) | 7,439,000 (2010) | 4,300,000 (2010) | 3,300,000 (2010) | 9,223,000 (2009) | 2,938,225 (2009) |
| | 都市圏 | 2,739,800 (2009) | 6,184,000 (2010) | 5,300,000 (2010) | 6,100,000 (2010) | 18,445,000 (2010) | 5,696,168 (2007) |
| 人口 増加率 | 市内 | 2.3% (‘05-‘09) | 3.1% (‘09-‘10) | 2% (‘09-‘10) | 3% (‘09-‘10) | 1.6% (‘05-‘10) | 1.44% |
| | 都市圏 | 4.5% (‘05-‘09) | 3.0% (‘05-‘10) | 5% (‘09-‘10) | 5% (‘09-‘10) | 4.6% (‘05-‘10) | - |
| 面積 | 市内 | 3,345 km ² | 2,095 km ² | 175 km ² | 343 km ² | 662 km ² | 326 km ² |
| | 都市圏 | - | 494 km ² | - | 1,340 km ² | 5,925 km ² | 2,152 km ² |
| 都市機能 | | 首都 | | 州都 | | 首都 | 州都 |
| GDRP(市内) | | 205,890 VNDmil. (2009) | 414,068 VDNmil (2010) | 10.13 USD bil (‘07-‘08) | 2.86 USD bil (‘02-‘03) | 757,023,45 3 Rupiah (2009) | 149,792,61 5 Rupiah (2008) |
| GDRPpercap ita(市内) | | 31.8 VND mil (2009) | 3,100 (2010) | 1,178 USD (‘07-‘08) | 1,052 USD (‘03-‘04) | 82,079,958 Rupiah (2009) | 51,608,010 Rupiah (2008) |
| 利用可能な交通手段 | | バス、自動 二輪車 | バス、ミニバ ス、BRT、シ ェアタクシー、LRT / MRT、地下 鉄 | バス、ミニバ ス、シェアタ クシー、都市 内鉄道、都 市間鉄道 | バス、BRT、 シェアタクシ ー、 | バス、ミニバ ス、BRT、シ ェアタクシ ー、都市内 鉄道、都市 間鉄道、自 動二輪車、 タクシー、 Angguna(タ クシートラッ | バス、ミニバ ス、都市内 鉄道、都市 間鉄道、自 動二輪車、 タクシー、 Angguna(タ クシートラッ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|----|
| | | | | | シー、バジャ イ(三輪タク シー)、ベモ (乗合バス) | ク) |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|----|

表 5-2 都市戦略素案検討フローと各都市 MP との比較

| 実施都市 | | ベトナム | | インド | | インドネシア | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | ハノイ | ホーチミン | ハイデラバード | プネー | ジャカルタ | スラバヤ |
| (i) 都市公共交通 戦略の検討 | 結果 | ○ 導入コリ ドールは不一致 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 素案 | メトロ+BRT | BRT・路線バス または メトロ・路線バス | メトロ・コミュニ ターレール | メトロ・コミュニ ターレール | メトロ+BRT | 中量公共交 通:モノレール・ AGT |
| | MP | メトロ+BRT | メトロ+BRT | メトロ+既存通 動鉄道 | 短中期:BRT +モノレール、 長期メトロ+モ ノレールを提案 | 既存都市内鉄 道の改善 | 既存鉄道近代 化によるコミュ ニターレール |
| (ii) 軌道系導入計 画の妥当性の 検討 | 結果 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| | 素案 MP | 慎重に検討 導入を提案 | 検討に値する 導入を提案 | 検討に値する 策定中の MP に盛り込まれる 見通し | 検討に値する 中長期にモノ レールやメトロを 提案 | 検討に値する 既存2路線の 直通運転を提 案 | 慎重に検討 既存鉄道近代 化によるコミュ ニターレール |
| (iii) BRT 導入計画 の妥当性の検 討 | 結果 | ○ | ○ | △ | ○ | × | ○ |
| | 素案 MP | メトロ NW の一 部として検討に 値する | 検討に値する | メトロ NW の一 部として検討に 値する | 検討に値する | メトロ NW の一 部として検討に 値する | 検討に値する |
| (iv) 適応可能な TDM 政策の検 討 | 結果 | △ | △ | - | △ | △ | - |
| | 素案 MP | 需要分散及び 道路の利用効 率向上を検討 | 需要分散及び 需要抑制策を 検討 | 需要分散策を 検討 | 需要分散策を 検討 | 需要分散・需 要抑制・道路の 利用効率向上 策を検討 | TDM の導入は 未だ必要ない |
| (v) 都市高速道路 計画の妥当性 の検討 | 結果 | × | ○ | - | - | ○ | × |
| | 素案 MP | 時期尚早 提案なし | 検討に値する 放射状の都市 高速道路を提 案 | 検討に値する 外環を整備中 だが、延伸計 画は言及ない | 時期尚早 計画されてい ない | 検討に値する 第2外環を提 案 | 時期尚早 3本の有料道 路を提案 |
| 比較交通 MP | 名称 | ハノイ総合都 市開発計画 研究 (HAIDEP)(2 009,JICA) | ベトナム国ホ ーチミン都市 交通計画調 査 (HOUTRAN S)(2004,JIC A) | | Comprehens ive Mobility Plan for Pune City | ジャカルタ首 都圏総合交 通計画調査 (フェーズ 2)(SITRAMP 2) | インドネシア 共和国スラバ ヤ広域都市 圏地域開発 計画調査 最 終報告書 |
| | 年次 | 2009 | 2004 | | 2008 | 2004 | 2011 |
| | 主体 | JICA | JICA | | Pune Municipal Corporation | JICA | JICA |

凡例:○MP と大差なし、△一部に違いがある、×MP とそぐわない、-判定不可

5.2 今後の課題

各国から都市交通案件の要請があった場合の事業妥当性の検討や、事前調査の調査項目の確認リスト、都市交通案件の発掘など本フローを活用していくことが考えられるが、実用に向けた課題を以下に記す。

1) 調査フォームについて

- ・ 都市情報シート、インタビューシートの軽量化(収集する情報にプライオリティをつける)
- ・ インタビュー項目は都市によって選択肢が異なってくるため、JICA がすでに調査や MP 策定を行っている都市と、調査や MP 策定を行っておらず情報が少ない都市や前回の調査から時間が経過している都市では現地調査のフローを分けた方がよい。
- ・ 今回は、都市情報シートとインタビューを同時に実施したが、都市情報シートを踏まえうえて、インタビューフォームを作成する、という段階を踏んだ方がより効果的である。
- ・ インタビュー実施項目の中で、特に重点を置くべき項目を明記しておく。また、インタビューを通じて、より柔軟に追加でヒヤリングをすることで有用な情報を引き出すことができる。そのためには、インタビュー実施者の理解が不可欠。
- ・ インタビュー対象者のうち、特に政府機関の場合は、責任者とのインタビューアポを取るのには困難が伴う。
- ・ インタビュー回答者が、所属機関としての公式見解として扱われることに対して抵抗を示すケースがある。回答者の属性を特定しないようなインタビューフォームにし、調査実施主体が、後日記載するなどの配慮が必要である。
- ・ インタビュー実施にかかった時間はいずれも 1 時間程度であった
- ・ インドのセンサスは 10 年ごとで、最新データが 2001 年だったため、各種研究レポートなどの推計数値を用いた。
- ・ 交通量調査など入手の難しく現地調査時点で空欄だったデータは、MP 調査から計算した値を用いた。
- ・ 調査コンサルタントの個人的経験に基づいた判断で主要道路と混雑区間が回答されている場合があり、選定について基準や出典を明らかにすることが必要。
- ・ 回答者の負担を極力軽減させるために、調査フォームの縮小化を行う。
- ・ 留め置き調査の場合を考え、用語の定義(urban area, para-transit, metro 等)を明示する必要がある。
- ・ 市全体を対象にした質問への回答が困難との指摘が多数あった。回答者によって、受け取り方が異なってくる。都市の即地的な把握が難しい。
- ・ ジェネラルな質問、相対的な意見を求める設問は、避けた方がよい。
- ・ 分岐点において、インタビューの回答で判断する場合、票が拮抗する場合に注意事項などが必要(例:TDM 施策はうまくいっていますか? Yes 5 票、No 6 票で僅差の場合→フロー図では No を選択するが、ただし Yes を選択した場合の結論も考慮することなど注釈が必要。)
- ・ “経済規模が一定水準”“交通量が一定規模以上”など数値が示されていないものについては、今回は BRT/Metro の導入値を基準とした
- ・ コリドー別公共交通戦略には判断基準に具体的に数値の示しにくいものはインタビューの項目へ内容を置き換えるなど対策が必要

2) 戦略検討フローについて

① 交通戦略素案検討の前提

開発途上国の大都市において道路交通渋滞は程度の差こそあれ共通の問題である。多くの都市がモータリゼーションの初期段階にあり、今後も自動車台数の高率での増加が続き、渋滞は一層激化していくものと考えられる。新市街地の開発や外郭環状道路整備という形で、主に拡大する都市地域で道路整備が進む。

一方、都心地域は道路新設・延伸・拡幅の余地は少なく、拡大する交通需要は公共交通で分担していくほかない。したがって都心部の渋滞緩和のための交通需要の受け皿として、また TOD(公共交通沿線開発)による計画的市街地開発による都市構造を誘導するうえでも、基幹的公共交通整備は、都市交通戦略の焦点といえる。こうした観点から、本調査で検討する交通戦略素案は公共交通ネットワーク整備方針を中心テーマとする。

② 交通戦略素案検討の手順

a. 既存交通戦略の確認

既存の都市交通戦略、都市交通マスタープラン、交通施設整備計画調査等の内容を把握し、計画年、主な都市交通整備事業の内容、進捗度を整理する。なお、以下の検討対象年や検討対象コリドーは、既存戦略との比較のしやすさといった点にも留意して設定する。

b. 検討対象年の設定

検討対象は、現在の年次を基本とする。

c. 検討対象コリドーの設定

検討対象コリドーは、都市の最上位の公共交通システムを特定するために都市内で最も需要の大きいコリドーと、渋滞が激しいなど都市交通整備の課題となっている区間、既存計画で事業区間として特定されたのに事業進捗がはかばかしくない区間等から選定する。また、コリドーは複数の交通空間から構成される場合もあるので、コリドー別に構成要素となる交通空間を特定する。

d. ピーク時簡易交通量調査の実施

ピーク時交通需要を推計するためにはコリドーの全交通需要を把握する必要があることから、当該区間の道路交通と道路外(鉄道敷)交通について、車種別交通量、同乗者率、パーソントリップ数を設定する。既存資料がない場合はもちろん、既存資料から設定する場合にも妥当性を確認するためにピーク時簡易交通量調査を実施する。

- ・車種を設定する(歩行者を除く)～自転車、自動二輪車、トゥクトゥク、乗用車、小型貨物、バス他
- ・平日・ピーク時間帯に台数、同乗者率を観測する。人員が限られる場合は、20分調査、あるいは30分調査でもよい。また、可能な場合にはビデオ撮影し、後日カウントしてもよい。
- ・渋滞が発生している場合は、観測開始時点と終了時点での渋滞長を記録する。
- ・バスは車種別に予め座席数を調べ、座席の占有率や立ち客数からピーク時の同乗者率を設定しておく。タクシー、乗用車、自転車、バイク等も同様

e. ピーク時交通需要の推計

現況交通需要から各検討対象年次の手段別ピーク時交通需要を推計するには、

- ・手段分担率を設定し、コリドーにあたる交通空間上に配分可能かどうか確認する。
- ・交通需要が交通容量を超過する場合は、路内・路外の公共交通が分担することとし、新たな交

通機関導入を想定し配分する。この際、現況道路幅員構成を踏まえ、道路空間上に高架構造物を設置する場合には1車線を減じるなど実態に即して設定する。また供用までの計画・整備期間も考慮すること。

- 導入対象とする新しい公共交通機関としては、**Conventional Bus**、**BRT**、**LRT**、**Monorail/AGT**、**Metro** 型、**Commuter Rail** などが考えられる。表 4-7「公共交通機関の一般的な仕様」を参照しつつ、路内公共交通から路外公共交通の順に輸送力の小さい機関から当てはめ需要と容量を比較し、想定する公共交通機関を選定する。なお、各交通機関について、「交通機関・施設計画の妥当性の検討手順」に示すフローによる妥当性検討結果も十分に考慮する必要がある。
- 交通需要が交通容量内に収まらない場合は、交通管理施策(交通規制・管制、車道部拡幅、路上駐車規制等)による交通容量の拡大、交通需要管理施策によるピーク時交通需要の抑制策の導入可能性を整理し、交通需要・交通容量を見直し、想定する公共交通機関を選定する。

付録 E: PT 調査整備の意義とアーカイブ化の課題

付録 E:PT 調査整備の意義とアーカイブ化の課題

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
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1. PT 調査整備の意義とアーカイブ化の課題

1.1. JICA-PT 調査データ整備の意義

2004 年に 11 都市を対象とした、JICA による PT 調査データの公開が始まった。以降、2008 年に 4 都市、2011 年に 5 都市が追加され、2011 年 10 月時点では、合計 20 都市のデータベースとなっている(以下図参照)。最近では、東南アジアに限らず、アフリカや中近東などのデータが増えつつある。

図 1.1 JICA-PT 調査データベースに登録された 20 都市

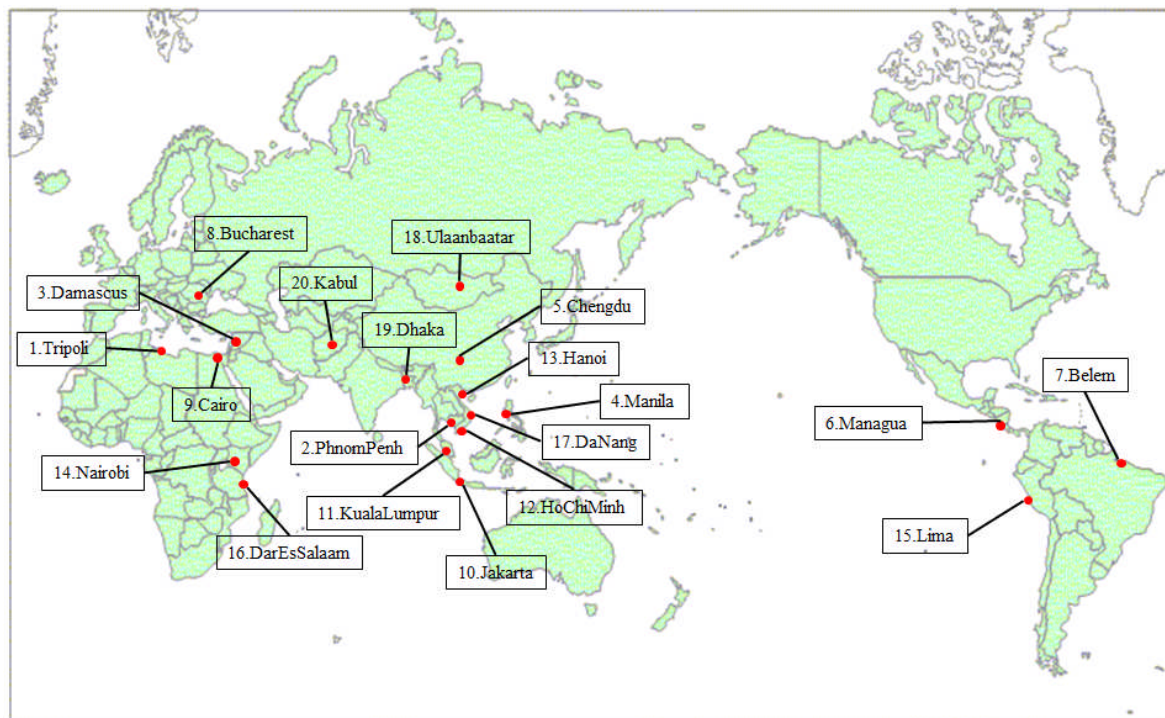


表 1.1 JICA-PT 調査データベースの貸与実績

| | | FY2004 | FY2005 | FY2006 | FY2007 | FY2008 | FY2009 | FY2010 | 合計 |
|------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| 貸出先 | 大学・研究機関 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 39 |
| | 企業 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | コンサルタント | 4 | 4 | | 1 | | | 1 | 10 |
| | 他官庁 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 他ドナー その他(JICA内部等) | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| 用途 | 個人研究・論文 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 26 |
| | 教材・セミナー・学会資料 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| | 他プロジェクト・委員会 | 4 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| | 事業検討 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| | その他 | 7 | 6 | | | | | 1 | 14 |
| 対象地域 | アジア | 4 | 5 | | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 16 |
| | アフリカ | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 中東 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 欧州 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 |
| | 南米 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| 全て | 9 | 8 | 2 | | 8 | 4 | 2 | 33 | |
| 目的 | 貸与 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 42 |
| | 公表 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | 2 | | 10 |
| 計 | | 13 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 52 |

PT 調査は、都市圏における平日交通の実態を把握することを目的とするが、それ以外でも、世帯構成や、車・バイク保有、そして日常生活に関する社会調査としての意味合いも有している。それ故、JICA-PT 調査データベースは、交通分野に限らず、社会科学分野でも利活用されることが期待されよう。事実、2008 年頃、World Bank のジェンダー調査でこのデータを元にした論文が引用され、報告書も出版されたことがある。

図 1.2 アメリカ “Metropolitan Travel Survey Archive” のトップ画面

(<http://www.surveymetarchive.org/index.html>)

Metropolitan Travel Survey Archive

Surveys are important resources that provide us with valuable information about travel preferences or change in travel behavior of people, over a period of time, across the population. Surveys entail large investment both in terms of time and money. In order to maintain these valuable resources the Bureau of Transportation Statistics and the Federal Highway Administration, both part of United States Department of Transportation, have funded a project at the University of Minnesota to develop a Metropolitan Travel Survey Archive to store, preserve, and make publicly available, via the internet, travel surveys conducted by metropolitan areas, states and localities.

Work has continued on the project over the past three years and as a result of cooperation from several agencies, we now have been able to post databases along with relevant documentation for many regions, see [ARCHIVE](#). The databases and the documentation can be obtained from this website. In addition to making these databases publicly available, we are also in the process of converting all the databases to a common format to enhance the readability and usability of each survey, so many surveys can be used online, see [ANALYZE](#).

Unfortunately, to the best of our knowledge, data for some of the surveys seems to have been lost. Further, there exist surveys for which we still have not been able to obtain data. We have listed these surveys as [SOUGHT](#). We would be extremely grateful if you could help us locate data for the lost and sought surveys or for others that have not been listed on the website.

The results from the first year of the project, along with issues related to archiving travel survey data are provided in our [REPORT 1](#). The results from the second year of the project, along with issues related to archiving travel survey data are provided in our [REPORT 2](#). The archiving efforts undertaken in the current phase of the project are documented in [REPORT 3](#). Archives of key papers by travel survey researcher Yacov [ZAHAVI](#) are also provided here.

For any questions, clarifications or information related to the project, you can [CONTACT](#) the principal investigator [Dr. David Levinson](#) .

The United States Department of Transportation provides funding for the project.

The Minnesota Population Center provides Information Technology support for the project.

NuStats provides data assistance for the project.

また、このような試みは、日本に限らず、アメリカでも行われている。それはミネソタ大学の、David Levinson 教授によるプロジェクトであり、“Metropolitan Travel Survey Archive”の名前が冠され、ホームページ上で情報公開されている。ウェブ上では、50以上の都市圏のPTデータ(アメリカでは、Household Interview Survey: HISと呼ばれる)が無料でダウンロード可能である。事実、こ

これらのデータを用いた論文は、個人交通行動選択分析などで多用され、Transportation Research Board (TRB) などで発表されているのである(サンフランシスコ・オークランド都市圏で Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) が行っている Bay Area Travel Survey: BATS の引用件数が多い)。

JICA-PT 調査データベースも無償で配布されているが、HP を通じた情報発信や、データ公開には至っていない。次の段階では是非、検討されるべきであろう。さらに、データベースを使用した場合、成果(論文など)を JICA に提出する義務があるが、今後、その情報を HP 上で公開し、データの使用方法やデータ概要を効率的に PR することも大切である。

1.2. PT データの特性

さて、JICA-PT 調査データベースは、使い勝手を考慮し、殆ど全ての都市データが同じ構造を持っている。基本的に、PT データは、①世帯票、②個人票、③トリップ票 からなり、通常は、世帯番号と個人番号で、①～③のマッチングをプログラム上で行い、各トリップデータに、世帯や個人の情報を付加することになる。しかし、JICA-PT 調査データベースでは、情報の重複を前提として、一行一トリップのデータに、世帯情報も個人情報も付け加えている。これにより、集計分析などを誰でも簡単に行うことができると考えられる。

また、2008 年以降のデータでは、可能な範囲で、GIS データも加えることとした。さらに、分析の範囲を広げるため、道路ネットワークデータも JICA-STRADA データとして保管する例も増えてきている。JICA-STRADA であれば、ネットワークデータのフォーマットも明確であり、ソフト自体が安価であるため、例えば途上国における実務者にとっても、PT データもセットになったトレーニングや、実利用が可能であろう。

表 1.2 JICA-PT 調査データベースのデータ構造

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 世帯番号 1 | 個人番号 1 | トリップ 1 |
| 世帯番号 1 | 個人番号 1 | トリップ 2 |
| 世帯番号 1 | 個人番号 1 | トリップ 3 |
| 世帯番号 1 | 個人番号 2 | トリップ 1 |
| 世帯番号 1 | 個人番号 2 | トリップ 2 |
| 世帯番号 2 | 個人番号 1 | トリップ 1 |
| 世帯番号 2 | 個人番号 1 | トリップ 2 |

1.3. データ整備の留意点

前述したとおり、2011 年に新たに 5 都市が加わった。従来は、①世帯票、②個人票、③トリップ票のマッチングは、プログラムを作成して対応していたが、最近のスプレッドシートソフト(EXCEL など)は、扱うデータ数が莫大になったため、同ソフトで作業が完結する割合が高くなっており、作業ミスの発生も小さく抑えることができる。しかしながら、そのデータ整備過程でいくつかの問題点

も散見されたため、留意点を以下に記すこととする。

- ・カラムずれ、数値と文字の混在、時刻表示の混乱(15:00 と pm3:00 が混在)
- ・トリップ数が 0 の個人データが存在しない(グロスの発生原単位が算出できない)

上記のような問題は、本来、あってはならないことであるが、分析目的が OD 表の推計に止まる場合など、マクロ値だけがチェックされるケースでは、調査完了後もミスが発見されることがない。そのためには、データは最終的に JICA-PT 調査データベースとして公開され、ミスが明らかとなる可能性が高いことを作業担当者に認識してもらう必要がある。同時に、作業担当者には、JICA-PT データベースを用いてもらい、いかなるデータ整備が望ましいのか、良好な事例を参考に学んでもらうことも重要である。

JICA-STRADA データを添付される例も増えているが、道路や公共交通ネットワークをアーカイブとして残すためにも、分析は他のソフトで行ったにせよ、最終的には JICA-STRADA フォーマットでネットワークデータを提出させるべきであろう。