事例集(英語)

Urban-scale activities by big cities
 Comprehensive mobility management for Walkable City "Kyoto" 1
2. Public transport promotion as a powerful tool to develop a compact city
3. Metro and bus network for everybody to reach the city center within 30 mins 10
4. Travel behavior change plan defined in a long-term transport strategy 14
 Marketing-based approach to promote safe and respectful travel behavior
Unique approach to change travel behavior
 Innovative way to promote sustainable mobility for expected growth of population
7. Accreditation system for students to go to school sustainably, actively, responsibly and safely
Bus promotion by middle-sized cities Bus promotion by middle-sized cities
8. Post-disaster transportation management by effective information provision
9. More people should take the bus for a new city to be sustainable
10.A challenge for the new bus authority to achieve modal share increase from 0.2% to 2%
Bicycle promotion by european cities Bicycle promotion by european cities
11.Cross-border experiment for personalized travel planning for cycling 41

1. Comprehensive r "Kyoto"	nobility management for Walkable City			
Project Name	Comprehensive Mobility Management for Walkable City "Kyoto"			
Location (city, country)	Kyoto, Japan			
Key Agencies	Managing Authority for Walkable City Kyoto			
Project Period	2008 -			
Keywords	<pre>walking; transport operator; radio program; travel feedback program; school; resident; workplace; tourist; workshop; app; area map; modal share; stakeholder</pre>			
Project Outline				

(1) Background and Objectives

Kyoto City is one of the major cities in Kansai region (where Osaka is located) and has a population of about 1.5 million. The city is also well-known as an ancient city with much historical architecture, attracting many visitors. Due to its commercially active city center where many visitors move around, the city has a well-developed urban transport system with multiple railway lines and plenty of bus services, making the city center very lively. However, due to motorization that occurred in many developed countries in the world, the city had also experienced traffic congestion, making the city center unfavorable for pedestrians. This issue had been raised in the 2008 mayoral election by a candidate, and he won the election.

Under the mayor's initiative, the Transport Policy Division of the city then was reorganized as the Managing Authority for Walkable City Kyoto for the purpose of prioritizing the agenda. In 2009, the city developed a transport master plan, aiming for to create a more walkable city by improving public transport and other measures. It clearly set a goal to reduce the modal split of private vehicles from 28% to 20%. In addition to the development and improvement of public transport and the pedestrian environment, the main agenda of this master plan was on communication measures to promote a modal shift from private vehicles to other modes such as public transport and walking, an approach that developed later on as mobility management.



Figure 1 Left: Railway map, Upper right: Pedestrian environment around major tourism spot, *Lower right: Traffic congestion in the city center)*

(2) Institutional Scheme

A management committee for the master plan established by the Transport Policy Division was responsible for following up on the policies. The committee also took the lead to develop a charter for a walkable city, taking advantage of various members consisting of academics, transport operators, local media, and citizens. Furthermore, there was a higher level of MM committee consisting of Kyoto prefecture, Kyoto City, police, national road authorities, and academe which plays a vital role for collaboration activities and information sharing. Moreover, a committee for public transport service improvement was also set up by Kyoto City where different public transport operators work together.

Actor	Role			
Government	Securing budget and setting a priority for transport policy			
Transport Department/Division	Developing the transport mater plan and managing the committee			
Public Transport Operator (Private)	Improving timetable in coordination with other operators, improving bus facilities, and introducing new bus line			
Academics	Conducting research and advisory on MM			
Consultants	Developing MM activities			
Local Media	Promoting public transport and providing useful information			
The Citizens	Participating in surveys and giving ideas/opinions in workshops			

- (3) Contents of the MM
 - A) Communication measures
 - Promotion through a local radio program

A celebrity was invited in a radio program that aired a discussion about the impacts of using private vehicles and useful information about public transport.

- One-shot TFP
 - Aiming to change people's mindset and behavior, a survey about walkable city and private vehicle usage was performed to 15,000 citizens.
 - Separate TFP was carried out by conducting a survey to 14,000 people living along metro and bus corridors.
 - Another TFP was conducted with the aim of alleviating traffic congestion in corridors along arterial roads, targeting up to ten thousand individuals, especially residents and office workers, who might be able to use public transport instead of private vehicles.

Table 2 Examples of the questions in the survey

1	Do you think that Kyoto's landscape of historical architecture can be more attractive with walking people rather than moving vehicles?
2	Kyoto City thinks that less frequent use of private vehicles can be an effective countermeasure to global warming. What do you think about that idea?
3	By using public transport, you burn calories due to the time spent in walking. What do you think about it?
4	Do you think you should use private vehicles less frequently?

	2009	2010	2011
		Newspaper advertisement 64	0 thousands households
Household		Radio program 19 million people	
	Symposium 500 particip	ants every year	
School	A4 sized clear file of the	e charter distribution 70 thousand	ds recipients
		Lecture using Environment text	23 thousands people even
Office	Environmentally-friend	ly commuting campaign 15 thou	sands people every year
Office		ly commuting campaign 15 thou	
Office Visitor	Radio program 19 milli	ion people	

Figure 2 Timeline of communication measure and its input volume

• MM education at schools

MM policy "How to use a private vehicle in a smart way" was introduced in a textbook for the environment and used in 166 schools. Lectures by a university professor were also given to students.

• Workshops for new bus lines

Workshops for people living in an area where new bus line had been planned were carried out, distributing a map and a timetable.

 Information to new residents and tourists using private vehicles

At a parking lot near a tourist area, a public transport map was provided for new residents visiting the city hall to register their residency and for tourists.



Figure 3 Information service to private vehicle tourists

B) Other measures

• A charter for walkable city

The charter for walkable city was developed by various stakeholders, including some citizens, and widely shared among the residents through school curriculum and media such as newspapers and posters.

- Improvement of public transport services
 - Timetable format for different bus operators was standardized and operation schedules were improved for coordination purposes.
- One-day passport application for railway and bus passengers in the region was established.
- The information hub for public transport opened online and its office was set in front of Kyoto Station run by a nonprofit organization. Its operation was supported partly by public transport operator and Kyoto City.
- App for public transport was developed.
- Introducing new bus lines
 - Area map along the new line was created after collecting ideas from the citizens.
 - Trial free tickets were distributed.
 - One-shot TFPs were conducted for employees of 30 companies located along the line.
- (4) Outputs of the MM (as of 2013)
 - The frequency of visits in the city center by those in private vehicles were reported to have been reduced by half according to a follow-up survey for One-shot TFP
 - 190,000 of the citizens newly reported an intention to reduce the frequency of private vehicle use.
 - The modal share of private vehicles declined from 28.4% to 24.3%.
 - Surplus of bus operators improved from 600 million JPY (5.450 million USD*) in 2008 to 2,900 million JPY (26.36 million USD*) in 2011.
- (5) Major Inputs
 - 20 million JPY (0.182 million USD*) every year only for MM activities in Kyoto City
 - 300,000 JPY (2,700 USD*) for each workshop done by district-level organization (about 5 workshops performed each year) in Kyoto City
 - 30,000 to 100,000 JPY (300 to 900 USD*) from each public transport operator and 2 million JPY (18,000 USD*) from Kyoto City for the operation of the information hub
 - 100 million JPY (0.910 million USD*) for app development for Kyoto City
- (6) Reasons for Success and Lessons Learned
 - The participation of different stakeholders was encouraged by the charter shared widely among the citizens.
 - Academics and consultants in the city had vital role in gaining knowledge about MM.
- (7) References



Figure 4 Brochure of the charter

FUJII Satoshi, TANIGUCHI Ayako, and MATSUMURA Nobuhiko, Managing Mobility. Tokyo: Gakugei Shuppansha, 2015 (in Japanese) Kyoto City(2012). Slow-life Kyoto Project for "Walkable City, Kyoto" (in Japanese) (https://www.jcomm.or.jp/app/download/12824996490/H24O14.pdf?t=1512384909) Kyoto City(2010) Comprehensive Transportation Strategy "Walkable City Kyoto" (in Japanese) (https://www.city.kyoto.lg.jp/tokei/cmsfiles/contents/0000094/94578/sennryaku2.pdf.)

* Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 110.035 JPY (as of Feb. 2020)

No.2

Urban-scale activities by big cities

事例集

2. Public transport a compact city					
Project Name	Promotion of the Use of Railway Line and Bus Services				
Location (city, country) Key Agencies Project Period	Toyama, Japan Toyama City 2016 -				
Keywords	<pre>travel feedback program; door-to-door; radio program; school; tram; master plan; bus map; transport operator; motivational information</pre>				

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

Toyama City is the capital city of Toyama prefecture, with a population of about 400,000, located in the central main island, facing the Sea of Japan. Toyama City has a spread out city center and the structure of the city had been built to for traveling by car. This structure caused an increase in city management costs and was an inconvenience for residents who did not have a private vehicle. Meanwhile, the population was shrinking and aging rapidly. Therefore, Toyama City had started to change the city into a compact city. To achieve the development of a compact city, Toyama City implemented various projects under three different pillars: Revitalizing public transport, Encouraging residents to relocate to zones along public transport

lines, and Revitalizing the city center. Based on the first pillar, Toyama City set a clear strategy to strengthen public transport and integrate urban functions alongside public transport, aiming for less use of private vehicles. The infrastructure policies included a new tram line, station facility development, bus network rearrangement, and so on. To increase the effect of these efforts. mobility management was implemented. It was also set as part of the Master Plan of Toyama City.



(2) Institutional Scheme



City of Toyama

Toayamachiho Railroad Co., Ltd.

Research Institute of City Planning and Communication (local consultant)

- (3) Contents of the MM
 - A) Communication measure

The city carried out a travel feedback program where staff visited each household asking for more use of public transport

Figure 2 Four step MM procedure

B) MM education at elementary schools

This project introduce public transport in Toyama and benefits of using public transport to elementary school students, and it improved their awareness of public transport.

C) Promotion through radio program

A 5-min weekly radio program was broadcast for 4 months encouraging residents to reduce the use of private car and promoting public transport.

- D) Other measures.
 - Development of LRT

A full-fledged LRT (Toyama Light Rail) was developed in 2006.

The existing tramway was extended to create the tram loop line in the city center in 2009.

Reconstruction of an elevated railway station By constructing an elevated railway station, northsouth division by station was eliminated, and the north-side tram (Toyama Light Rail) and the southside railway (Toyama Chihou Railway) were connected.

Figure 3 Door step interview

Figure 4 MM class at elementary school

Expansion of IC card usage

The IC card can be used to pay parking fees or to use bus lines operated by another company.

Introduction of community buses

By operating community buses in locations without existing public transport, the service level of public transport was improved.



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Figure 5 Bus map and timetable

(4) Output of MM

The number of IC card users for the bus service at the target area increased at most by 34% depending on the stops, while the number of passengers for the railway service increased by 27% at a station.

(5) Major inputs

Year	Survey Distribution	Response	Household Visit (successfully interviewed)
2016	4,500 households	914 households	205 households
2017	4,996 households	1,479 households	368 households
Year	Target	Household Visit	Household Visit (successfully interviewed)
2018	2,000 households	1,032 households	341 households

Figure 6 Survey input and output

(6) References

Urban Policy Division. Urban Development Department (n.d.) Sustainable compact city strategy responding to the declining and super-ageing population: Compact city planning through the renovation of public transportation (<u>http://www.clair.or.jp/e/2016-4-1Toyama%20City.pdf</u>)

Toyama City, TOYAMACHIHO RAILROAD CO.,LTD., and Research Institute of City Planning and Communication Co.,Ltd(2019). *Promotion of public transport use by home visit* (in Japanese)

(https://www.dropbox.com/s/9fkfair3drgg1di/14thAWARD_Toyama.pdf?dl=0)

Toyama City(2013). Comprehensive transportation strategy of Toyama City (in Japanese)

(https://www.mlit.go.jp/common/000207562.pdf)

Toyama City(2014). *Educational promotion support project for Mobility Management in Toyama City* (in Japanese) (<u>http://mm-education.jp/pdf/toyama_25.pdf</u>)



Figure 7 Brochure for motivational information



Urban-scale activities by big cities

3. Metro and bus network for everybody to reach the city center within 30 mins

Project Name	Sendai SMART
Location (city, country)	Japan, City of Sendai
Key Agencies	Sendai City, Transportation Bureau City of Sendai
Project Period	July 2013 –
Keywords	<pre>compact city; metro; resident; school; university; bus map; curriculum; workshop; park and ride; motivational information</pre>

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

The City of Sendai is the largest city in the Tohoku region, located in the northeastern area of the main island of Japan, with a population of more than 1 million. In response to the challenges posed by social and economic trends, (such as an aging population, economic stagnation, and environmental concerns); there was a need to develop a compact city where major urban functions are densely located. The city planned to develop and improve public transportation to and within the city center in particular. In 2010, the city developed an urban transport plan, considering a new subway line planned to be open in five years, to move toward this direction. The urban transport plan involved not only infrastructure projects such as restructuring the bus network and terminal developments, but also various soft measures such as bus fee adjustment and IC card introduction to promote public transport. "Sendai SMART" is one of those soft measures that carries out various MM activities.



Figure 1 "Compact city" strategy of Sendai (left) and SMART Sendai logo (right)

(2) Institutional Scheme

Sendai City

Transportation Bureau City of Sendai

- (3) Contents of the MM
 - A) Communication measures

For people moving in the city, the city provided brochures about use of public transport such as information on how to ride buses and transits and benefits of using public transport. Curriculums about MM for primary education were also developed, setting a step-by-step achievement plan over a six year period. In response to the city's initiative, eight universities located in the city worked together to create maps around their campuses by collecting inputs from the students. 5,700 copies of the maps were distributed to first-year students.



Figure 2 Brochures distributed to the new residence

事例集



Figure 3 Education material for use of public transport



Figure 4 Stepwise achievement plan of MM education (left) and bus map developed by universities.

Workshops were held to discuss scheduled bus services with citizens. It gave them the opportunity to consider how to improve bus operations, and encouraged them to change the transportation mode from private vehicles to public transportation.

- B) Other measure
 - Park and ride

To avoid traffic congestion in the city center, this measure promotes to park private cars in suburban areas and to use public transport. Malls in suburban areas provide parking space for this measure.

(4) Output of MM

Surveys suggest that the students who saw the map were more likely to consider accessibility to public transport when choosing a place to live and to use public transport than those who did not see the map. Additionally, another survey showed that 94% of respondents think the items provided to new residents of the city to promote use of public transport are useful for living.



(5) References

Sendai City(2010). *Sendai Urban Transportation Plan* (in Japanese) (<u>http://www.city.sendai.jp/kotsu-</u> <u>kekaku/kurashi/machi/kotsu/kekakunado/documents/plna-all1.pdf</u>) Sendai City(n.d.). *"Sendai Smart" activity* (in Japanese) (<u>https://www.jcomm.or.jp/app/download/12824999890/H24PB29.pdf?t=1512384909</u>) Sendai City(n.d.). *Promotion of Public Transport Use "Sendai Smart"* (in Japanese) (<u>http://www.city.sendai.jp/kurashi/machi/kotsu/riyosokushin/index.html</u>)

No.4





4. Travel behavior change plan defined in a long-term transport strategy

Project Name	Travel Behaviour Change Plan 2017-2022			
Location (city, country)	Gold Coast, Australia			
Key Agencies	City of Gold Coast			
Project Period	2017 –			
Keywords	<pre>walking; cycling; awareness; attitude; trip demand growth; workplace; school; resident; event; transport authority; area map</pre>			

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

Gold Coast is Australia's sixth largest city with a population of more than 555,000, and it attracts approximately 12 million visitors annually. Despite the fact that the population is projected to grow by 800,000 and the number of daily travel trips is expected to exceed 4 million, nearly 90% of trips by residents and around 50% of trips by visitors are made by private car. This situation was addressed by the Transport Strategy 2031, a transport initiative launched in 2013 by the City of Gold Coast. In the strategy, various implementation plans were developed to reduce car dependency and to increase levels of walking, cycling,

carpooling, and public transport use, aiming for a significant change in the modal share by 2031. One of the focus areas for the strategy was changing people's travel behavior to create awareness and changes in attitude through the delivery of four targeted program areas, namely: community; workplaces; schools and tertiary education centers; and events.

Motor Vehicle	Public Transport	Cycling	Walking
Baseline 2011	Baseline 2011	Baseline 2011	Baseline 2011 7.1%
87.9%	3.1%	1.9%	
Checkpoint 2021 81%	Checkpoint 2021 7.5%	Checkpoint 2021	Checkpoint 2021 7.5%
Target 2031	Target 2031	Target 2031	Target 2031 8%
74%	12%	6%	

Figure 1 Modal share goal by 2031



Fiaure 2 Policv structure leadina to the travel behavior chanae plan

事例集 - 14

(2) Institutional Scheme

City of Gold Coast, Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR), TransLink (transport authority)

(3) Contents of the MM

Various programs were developed, taking into account the stage of change, such as developing travel plan for schools and workplaces, supporting active travel events, and providing relevant travel behavior change information.

Stage of change	Individual's perception	Proposed actions	
Pre-contemplation	People in this stage are not thinking seriously about changing and tend to defend their current travel behaviour patterns.	Raise awareness of alternative travel modes that would	
Contemplation	People in this stage are able to consider the possibility of changing travel behaviour but feel ambivalent about taking the next step.	equally or better meet the needs for a particular journey.	
Preparing	People have usually made a recent attempt to change travel behaviour in the last year. They have identified the benefits of continuing and are less ambivalent about taking the next step.	Provide the skills, tools and motivation to try to use sustainable travel.	
Action	People are actively involved in taking steps to change their travel behaviour and are taking greater steps towards significant change.	Provide the opportunity to easily and safely try a different mode of travel, even for just one journey.	
Maintaining	People are able to successfully change and maintain travel behaviour.	Provide encouragement and positive reinforcement of their use of sustainable travel.	

Figure 3 Stage of behavior change and its actions



Figure 4 Map for active transport in individual communities

(4) References

City of Gold Coast (2013). *Gold Coast City Transport Strategy 2031* (https://www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/documents/bf/GC-transport-strategy-2031.pdf) City of Gold Coast(2017). *Travel Behaviour Change Plan 2017-2022* (https://www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/documents/ps/travel-behaviour-change-plan.pdf) City of Gold Coast (2018). *Walk, cycle, and public transport map* (https://www.goldcoast.qld.gov.au/sustainable-travel-maps-and-guides-49266.html)



Figure 5 Sustainable travel map for the region

No.5



5. Marketing-based approach to promote safe and respectful travel behavior

Project Name	ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION Promotion and Enabling Plan (ATPEP)		
Location (city, country)	Canada, Vancouver		
Key Agencies	City of Vancouver		
Project Period	2013 –		
Keywords	<pre>modal share; marketing; walking; cycling; safety; planning; stakeholder; cycling map; education; training; school; event</pre>		

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

In accordance with the "Greenest City" vision, the city developed the transportation planning strategy "Transportation 2040", which set an ambitious goal for the modal share of walking, cycling, and public transport. Whereas TransLink, a statutory authority of the city, is responsible for the regional transportation network and has their own transportation strategy, the city itself developed a marketing campaign oriented action plan to promote walking and cycling, exploring a soft or non-infrastructure based approach. This approach is in line with the policies set in "Transportation 2040", where Education, Encouragement, and Enforcement have been addressed to promote safe and respectful behavior. A Working Group for the program set a conceptual framework and a planning process to discuss and develop strategies that could change people's behavior.







Figure 2 Conceptual framework (left) and Working Group (right))



- Figure 3 Planning process
- (2) Institutional Scheme

The Working Group included a mix of City of Vancouver staff from various departments, Parks Board, Vancouver Police Department, TransLink, Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, immigrant services groups, Vancouver Coastal Health, The University of British Columbia, Langara College, transportation-related NGOs, and community groups.

- (3) Contents of the MM
 - Communication measures
 - Produce and regularly update a citywide cycling map;
 - Expand and maintain a pedestrian wayfinding system;
 - Educate all road users on the proper use of crosswalks (marked and unmarked), sidewalks, lane crossings, driveways, signals, traffic calming circles, and other infrastructure;
 - Develop and implement a long-term strategy to support cycling education and skills development; and
 - Advocate for making cycling skills training a core part of the school curriculum or widely available to youth through other means.

s map is produced as a public resource for gen t do not guarantee the accuracy of the informati ling route or other shown in the man information

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Figure 4 Active School Travel kit

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Figure 5 Community involvement for policy development

No.5

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(4) Output of MM



Figure 6 Modal share for walk, bike, transit improvement between 2006 to 2016 (Source: City of Vancouver)



Figure 7 Traffic safety improvement between 1996 and 2017



Figure 8 Modal share improvement for cycling to work (left) and increase in interest to cycle more often(right)

(5) Major inputs

150,000 CAD a year (109,000 USD as of March 2020)

(6) References

City of Vancouver (2015). *GREENEST CITY 2020 ACTION PLAN* (https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/greenest-city-2020-action-plan-2015-2020.pdf) City of Vancouver (2012). *Transportation 2040* (https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/Transportation_2040_Plan_as_adopted_by_Council.pdf) City of Vancouver (n.d.). *Active Transportation Promotion & Enabling Plan* (https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/active-transportation-promotion-and-enabling-full-plan.pdf) City of Vancouver (2017). *Walking* + *Cycling in Vancouver 2017 Report Card* (https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/walking-cycling-in-vancouver-2017-report-card.pdf) City of Vancouver (2019). *Active School Travel* (https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/admiral-seymour-elementary-map%20resource.pdf)

Unique approach to change travel behavior

6. Innovative way to promote sustainable mobility for expected growth of population

Project Name	Your Move		
Location (city, country)	City of Cockburn, in Western Australia		
Key Agencies	Department of Transport / Department of Sport and Recreation		
Project Period	July 2013 –		
Key Words	<pre>door-to-door; transportation demand management; sports and recreation; transport authority; methodology; campaign item; walking; cycling; resident</pre>		

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

The Perth and Peel regions are situated in the south of the state of Western Australia with a population of 2 million. Despites its geographically stretched territory from north to south, the area shares a city vision for the future in a planning document, "Perth and Peel@3.5 million", which shows that the population in the area is estimated to increase by 3.5 million in 2050. Regarding transport planning, various transport policies have been recommended to cope with this increase, such as railway and bus development. As part of this project, Transportation Demand Management (TDM) had been developed to encourage more sustainable transport use such as walking, cycling, and public transport. One of the TDM policies was MM named "Travel behavior change programs." The area had been well-known for a long time as a city where MM activities were actively carried out. The Travel Smart Program launched in 1997 was the first attempt on MM, involving 640,000 people for various TFP¹. In 2013 and 2014, a single large-scale community based MM program called "Your Move" was conducted in the City of Cockburn with a population of 110,000, which was so successful that other cities in the region also implemented the same program later on.



Figure 1 Geography and transport network

(2) Institutional Scheme

The program can be characterized by an institutional scheme where two state-level departments, Department of Transport (DoT) and Department of Sports and Recreation (DSR), were involved in addition to the City of Cockburn. This was because the aim of the program was to decrease trips made by car as well as to increase physical activity levels, which can be achieved not only through active transport and public transport use, but also by sports and exercise participation. Also, the program was funded partially by the Public Transport Authority (HBF) and the Roadside Assistance and Insurance company (RAC).

- (3) Contents of the MM
 - A) Communication measures

The program established a three-step methodology to approach people who were interested in changing their travel behavior: (1) Brochures were first distributed to people in the city to inform them about the program; (2) Phone calls were made to ask residents whether they were interested in the program; and (3) Home visits were carried out for those interested in giving more detailed information. Campaign items were delivered, including information that helped people figure out what was the best way to use more active modes including public transport.



Figure 2 Three step methodology



Figure 3 Campaign brochure, items, and maps for the program on changing behavior

B) Other measures

Other measures were also put in place with regards to infrastructure that promoted travel by active mode and public transport. The following were placed/installed throughout the city: 526 wayfinding signs, 32 bike racks and repair stations, and 54 bus information modules.



Figure 4 Infrastructure measurements

(4) Output of MM

The total number of participants of the program reached over 10,000 people, consisting of various age groups. As a result of 96% of the participants agreeing to receive phone calls and 60% remaining engaged even after the program ended, the behavior change result was significant in reducing the number of car trips per participant by 5%. Furthermore, despite the minor infrastructure improvement, the satisfaction level of transport facilities had improved.



Figure 5 Statistics of program participants



Figure 6 Outcomes of the program

(5) Major inputs

4 million AUD (2.65 million USD as of March 2020)

(6) References

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. Government of Western Australia (2018). Perth and Peel @ 3.5

million.(https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/getmedia/404a6895-f6ec-4829-87df-8de5b80075b8/FUT-PP-Perth_and_Peel_Sub_Region_March2018_v2)

Western Australian Planning Commission. Government of Western Australia (2018). *The transport network*.

(https://www.transport.wa.gov.au/mediaFiles/projects/PROJ_P_Perth_Peel_3.5milli on_TransportNetwork.pdf)

Department of Transport. Government of Western Australia (2014) *Discover more ways to get around your city*. (<u>https://yourmove.org.au/</u>)



Figure 7 Your Move website

事例集

No.7	
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Unique approach to change travel behavior

Sustainably, acti	very, responsibly and safely
Project Name	STARS – Sustainable Travel: Active, Responsible, Safe
Location (city, country)	London, England
Key Agencies	Transport for London, Mayor of London
Project Period	2007 –
Keywords	<pre>school; accreditation system; transport operator; tool; walking; cycling; trip demand growth</pre>

7. Accreditation system for students to go to school sustainably, actively, responsibly and safely

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

One of the most competitive and busiest city in the world, London is projected to grow further to 10.8 million by 2041, posing challenges in handling about 6 million additional trips each day by then. Given the social and environmental benefits of reducing car dependency in favor of increased walking, cycling and public transport use, the city has taken an approach named "HEALTHY STREETS", consisting of ten indicators that focus on the quality of the experience of using London's streets no matter what mode of transport people use. One of the indicators is "People choose to walk, cycle, and use public transport" as public transport use also relies on good street access to stations. In line with this approach, Transport for London (TfL) developed an innovative scheme to inspire young people to travel to schools and nurseries sustainably, actively, responsibly and safely. The program, STARS, is TfL's accreditation scheme where three level of accreditation - bronze, silver and gold - are given to schools depending on each school's achievement.

(2) Institutional Scheme



Figure 1 Ten indicators of "HEALTHY STREETS" Transport for London, schools and nurseries, and London's 32 boroughs

The STARS activities considered for TfL's accreditation include various programs targeting walking, cycling, public transport. What TfL does is provide a platform with tools and information that help schools and nurseries get started on activities while getting a support from the local boroughs.

STARS provides tools by school activity, which encourages students to ride the London Underground for collecting information, which gets them more familiar with the public transport. The program also provides templates for travel planning where schools identify issues and find solutions for setting an action plan to achieve a goal on their own.



Figure 2 Three level of accreditation

	Bronze	Silver 🙀	Gold 😚	
Timeframe	Current academic year	Current plus 1 previous academic year	Current plus 2 previous academic years	
Hands up survey	Pupil survey, staff recommended	Pupil and staff survey	Pupil and staff survey	
Working group	Staff, pupils recommended	Pupils and staff	Pupils and staff	
Targets	2 targets set	2 targets set	2 targets set	
Consultation	Recommended	5 💿	80	
Travel activities	10	20	25	
Supporting activities	6 of which 2 3 , 3 , 1 0 or 0	10 of which 4 (1), 4 (1), 2 (10) or (10)	15 of any category	
Evidence uploaded	Recommended	Yes	Yes	
Modal Shift	n/a	Modal shift from car demonstrated	Modal shift from car of ≻/6 or 90% travel by non-car modes	
Vialking Scooting Cyr	dirg Public Strater Inde	apendent Road Safety Consultation Promotion	Curriculum Funding Pertnership	

Figure 3 Accreditation condition for each level

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My Loca	l S	ta	tic	on				Sketch a Labyrinth Find and sketch the Labyrinth at your local station	Quiz a staff member Ask a member of station staff the following questions:
Name:								tocal station	When is the station busiest?
Put a tick next to the line/line	s that	go throu	ugh yo	ur stati	on				
Bakertoo line	Hamme	ersmith & C	ity line	0	Piccadilly li	ine			Who uses your local station – commuters or tourists?
Circle line	Jubilee	line		0	Victoria lin	e			
Central line	Northe	rn line		0	Waterloo 8	City lin	e		What is their favourite feature or
District line	Metrop	olitan line	i.						part of the station?
What do you use the station for?	Circ	le the nui	mber of 4	platforr 56	ns at the 7 {	statio 39	n 10	Labyrinth Number:/270	ting art or design features
	Circ	le the num		entranc		at the s	station 10	Can you find any beautiful tiles or intere	esting signs at your local station?
Nearby places of interest (e.	g. an art	t gallery o	or local	hospita):				
What do you like best abou	t your	local sta	tion?						

Figure 4 Tool for school students to be familiar with local public transport



Figure 5 Planning tool for school to take actions



Figure 6 Junior Travel Ambassador Guide

(4) Output of MM

Since the accreditation scheme started in 2007, STARS schools' pupils, parents and staff have replaced over 22 million kilometers of car journeys with active travel. As a STARS school, one can expect to see an average 6% reduction in the number of trips made by car to school.

(5) References

Mayor of London (2018). *Mayor's Transport Strategy* (https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mayors-transport-strategy-2018.pdf) Mayor of London and Transport for London (2017). *Healthy Streets for London* (http://content.tfl.gov.uk/healthy-streets-for-london.pdf)

Transport for London (n.d.). *Learning Resources* (<u>https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/schools-and-young-people/safety-and-citizenship/lesson-plans</u>)

Mayor of London and Transport for London (n.d.). *Tools for Schools*

(https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/media.stars.tfl.gov.uk/stars/aeb1f3be-6bd0-4b7d-9dbd-420c8211cf65/ToolsforSchools.pdf)

STARS (n.d.). *Templates for travel plan* (https://stars.tfl.gov.uk/explore/idea/details/56)

Transport for London (n.d.). Junior Travel Ambassador Guide

(https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/media.stars.tfl.gov.uk/stars/19aa1c84-4110-4944-828f-ed9145df1147/JTA%20guide.pdf) 事例集

8. Post-disaster tra information prov	rision
Project Name	Traffic Management After Landslide Disaster
Location (city, country)	Kure City, Hiroshima, Japan
Key Agencies	Post-Disaster Transportation Management Committee Hiroshima, Kure, and Higashi-Hiroshima
Project Period	2018

Project Period2018Keywordsdisaster management; congestion; BRT; workplace;
commuting bus; detour; web-site; SNS;

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

Kure City has approximately 200,000 residents and is located 50 minutes (by car) from Hiroshima City, the capital of the prefecture. About 6,000 of the residents commute daily to Hiroshima City. A heavy rainfall disaster occurred on July 6, 2018 that destroyed the railway and highway connecting the two cities. This infrastructure was closed for a few months. However, the travel demand between these cities were kept at a certain level, and heavy traffic congestion occurred on the national road, the only connection between these cities at that time. This severely impacted local life and business activities. Under

these circumstances, there was a need to reduce the traffic volume, so as not to impede emergency vehicle access or the recovery effort.

(2) Institutional Scheme

There was no time to prepare some of the measures because of the sudden disaster. The Chugoku Regional Development Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Hiroshima City, Kure City, NEXCO West, police, and university professors immediately cooperated to overcome the situation.

- (3) Contents of the MM
 - Disaster period BRT

On July 17, disaster BRT started its operation going through the closed section of the highway. Then from July 26, the BRT used the empty lane due to the emergency condition. From August 8, a lane only for BRT vehicles during commuting hours was implemented

along the national road. These measures made the travel time of the BRT short and stable, and the number of BRT users had increased.





Figure 1 Affected area



in

Workplace MM

Right after the disaster, the government encouraged its residents to share their vehicles with colleagues when they commute. And on August 2, after their applications were approved by the government, private companies started operating commuting buses between Hiroshima City and Kure City using the BRT lane.

Promotion to use detour

On July 17, the highway toll was cut in half for drivers using the detour of the national road. It was then discovered that there was no time difference between using the national road and the highway, and motorists/drivers were encouraged not to use the national road.



Providing information

Because of the disaster, public transport was not operated on

Figure 3 Poster promoting the use of detour

their scheduled timetable and route. This therefore made it difficult for the residents to know exact operation information, so some of them shifted to driving private vehicles. Then, the government started to share the operation information via its website and SNS, and even promoted the use of BRT.

(4) Output of MM

The drive from Kure City to Hiroshima City took almost 3 hours by driving, and having the BRT shortened the travel time. After some improvement of the BRT, the travel time became stable and was cut to less than half of the initial travel time. Additionally, after sharing BRT operation information, the number of BRT users doubled.



Figure 4 Changes in travel time and number of passengers

(5) References

Yusuke Kanda(2019). *Public Transport service resilient for large-scale disaster* (in Japanese) (<u>https://wwwtb.mlit.go.jp/chugoku/content/000093821.pdf</u>)

Yusuke Kanda(2018). *The trend and the future for Mobility Management* (in Japanese) (https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/jrctptpj/2018/0/2018_68/_article/-char/ja/)

Akimasa Fujiwara(2019). *Transportation Management during a disaster* (in Japanese) (http://okayama.kensokkyo.or.jp/doc/event r011001/event r011001 fujiwara.pdf)

Hiroshima Prefecture(2018). *New vision for Hiroshima prefecture by creative reconstruction* (in Japanese)

(https://www.chusho.meti.go.jp/koukai/shingikai/syoukibokihon/2018/download/181 130syoukiboKihon03.pdf)

Bus promotion by

9. More people sho sustainable	build take the bus for a new city to be
Project Name	The Project for Enhancing Management Capacity of Transport
	System Focused on Public Transport in Binh Duong Province
Location (city, country)	Bình Dương, Vietnam
Key Agencies	Department of Transport of Binh Dương Province and JICA
Project Period	March 2015 – July 2018
Keywords	<pre>bus; master plan; modal share; metro; capacity development; bus map; travel plan; workplace; university; resident; park & ride</pre>

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

Binh Dương is a province adjacent to the northern part of Ho Chi Minh City and has a population of 1.7 million. Due to the proximity of the southern part of the province to Ho Chi Minh City, the capital city of Thủ Dầu Một became a commuting area to Ho Chi Minh City. The population of the province is projected to increase to 2.5 million by 2020. Meanwhile, the government of the province is aiming to be promoted to become the sixth municipality of the country, and has been working on the establishment of a new provincial capital city in an area 10 km away from the current capital, Thủ Dầu Một. In 2014, the city hall was moved to the new area and a bus service between there and Thủ Dầu Một began operations, developing the city supported by public transport which was in line with the 2014 transport master plan. However, the modal share in the area has been dominated by private modes, such as vehicles and motorcycles, causing traffic congestion and accidents and holding the modal share for public transport down to merely 1%. Furthermore, there is a pressing need to promote public transport in order to gain higher ridership for Ho Chi Minh City Metro planned to reach the area. Therefore, a project to enhance the management capacity of transport systems, focusing on public transport, was called for by the government to JICA; in which mobility management was one of the main areas that the government should be capacitated.



Figure 1 Location of Binh Dương and future image

(2) Institutional Scheme

The People's Committee of Binh Durong Province assigned the Department of Transport as the main counterpart and other institutions as supporting organizations, including the Department of Finance, Department of Construction, Department of

Planning Investment, Management and Operation Center of Public Transport (MOCPT), and Becamex IDC (a state-owned company). These counterparts are supported by the Japan, side consisting of JICA and its experts. For the technical knowledge of Japan to be successfully transferred to the Vietnam side, Becamex Tokyu Bus funded by Tokyu Railways and Becamex IDC were involved to support pilot projects.

	Vietnam side	Japan side
Agreement	DOT (assigned by the people's committee of Binh Duong Province)	JICA
Joint Coordinating Committee	DOT DOF DOC DPI Becamex IDC	JICA Headquarters (if necessary) JICA Vietnam Office JICA experts
Working Group	Counterpart team (30 people)	JICA expert team (11 people)

Table 1 Organization	involved in	the project
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*The table is based on the figure of the project scheme found in the project report

(3) Contents of MM

A) Communication measures

- Travel plans and bus maps were developed and provided in MM events.
- MM workshops, seminars, and events for government employees, university students, residents along bus routes, and schools were held.
- Bus signboards, banners, and a campaign bus were developed.
- An Activity Plan was created.



Figure 2 MM activity for school







Figure 4 MM tools

- B) Other measures
 - Planning for bus service improvement

Bus route analysis and park and ride (P&R) feasibility analysis based on demand prediction were carried out, including traffic counts and a traffic behavior survey

- Improvement of bus stop facilities
- On-time bus operation of pilot project bus line
- IC card for pilot project bus line
- Technical guidelines and related laws on IC cards in Vietnam were reviewed as a preparatory study
- A customer service monitoring system by the bus crews (pilot project)
- P & R system using bus service IC card (pilot project)
- Lectures about MM in Japan were provided to the Vietnam team side
- Communication trainings were provided to the Vietnam team side



Figure 5 Bus station



Figure 6 MM training

(4) Output of the MM

The survey done for the project and BTB ridership data showed that the frequency of bus use increased from 5 times a month to 9 times a month.

- (5) Major Inputs
 - Construction of shelter on Thien Hau Temple bus stop for comfort (120 million VND = 5,170 USD) by DOT
 - Construction cost of P&R facilities on Le Thi Trung Street and Binh Dương Library by DOT
 - 50.00 M/M for three years and equipment for P&R and IC card pilot project by JICA Table 2 Equipment for P&R pilot project

No.	Item	Quantity	Unit				
Site1: Becames Tower P&R							
1	Security system	2	set				
2	IC card	3,500	cards				
3	Illuminated signboard	2	pcs				
4	Portable fence	30	set				
5	Digital signage	1	set				
Site2: L	Site2: Le Thi Trung Street P&R						
1	Security system	1	set				
2	IC card	200	cards				
3	Illuminated signboard	1	pcs				
4	Portable fence	24	set				
Site3: L	ibrary P&R						
1	Security system	1	set				
2	IC card	300	cards				
3	Illuminated signboard	1	pcs				
4	Portable fence	8	set				

(6) Reasons of Success and Lessons Learned

MM appears to be an effective way to encourage people in the area to use more public transport. However, it does not seem highly effective for those who are
persistent in using private mode such as vehicles and motorcycles. Hence, further research about the target could be useful to develop more effective and sustainable MM activities.

Lectures on MM by a professor and communication training in the first year seemed successful for the government employees were able to carry out MM activities on their own.

(7) References

JICA and DOT (2018). *The Project for Enhancing Management Capacity of Transport System Focused on Public Transport in Binh Duong Province* (JICA Project Report) (<u>https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12318853.pdf</u>)

* Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 23,206.88 VND (as of Feb. 2020)

事例集



10. A challenge for the new bus authority to achieve modal share increase from 0.2% to 2%

Project Name	The Project for Improvement of Public Bus Operation in Phnom Penh
Location (city, country)	Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Key Agencies	Phnom Penh City Bus Authority
Project Period	Jan. 2017 –
Keywords	<pre>bus authority; master plan; modal share; capacity development; congestion; school; workplace; resident; free bus service; event; bus map; campaign item; motivational information; apps</pre>

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

Phnom Penh is the capital city of Cambodia with a population of about 2 million as of 2017. The growth of vehicle ownership in the city rose sharply in recent years. This caused severe congestion, lowering the average speed of vehicles driven in the city from 20 km/h to 15 km/h between 2011 and 2012. In response to the transport master plan of the city developed in 2014, the government established a bus authority in order to develop a bus network which could provide safe and convenient service. The bus authority was offered more than 200 buses from multiple institutions, including JICA, between 2016 and 2018. Therefore, the City was in need of capacity development to operate and maintain those buses in an efficient manner. For this reason, the project for improvement of public bus operation was requested by the government to JICA, setting a project goal to increase bus ridership up to 70,000 per day (a modal share of 2%). One of the main policies to achieve this goal is to increase the capacity of the bus authority to be able to promote the public transport through mobility management.



Figure 1 Traffic congestion (left) and a bus given by JICA

- (2) Contents of the MM
 - A) Communication measures
 - Opinion surveys were carried out three times (in 2017, 2018, and 2019) to monitor public awareness and satisfaction of bus services and to identify potential bus users. The survey showed that 40% of non-bus users still do not know how to use buses and 37% of people over 50 years old are not aware of the bus services at all.

- Information dissemination seminars were held at all the city districts in 2018 and 2019.
- Free bus service for factory workers and free shuttle bus service for events were provided.
- A new bus route map, information boards at bus stops, and bus location apps were developed. Brochures and T-shirts for bus promotion have been developed aiming to create positive images of bus services.
- Brochures and T-shirts for bus promotion have been developed aiming to create positive images of bus services.





Figure 2 Opinion survey for bus and non-bus users



Figure 3 Result of the opinion survey



Figure 4 Dissemination seminar (left) and free bus services (center and right)



Figure 5 Bus route map and information board at bus stops



Figure 6 T-shirts (left) and Brochure (right) for bus promotion

- B) Other measures
 - The number of bus lines has increased from 8 to 13.
 - 170 bus stop facilities with roofs have been installed.
 - A new payment system for bus services has been introduced (IC card, QR code types).



Figure 7 Bus stop facility (left), payment system (center), and bus location apps (right)

3) Output of MM

The number of bus passengers has increased by four times since the project was initiated.



Figure 8 Number of the bus passenger between 2017 and 2019

(4) References

JICA and PiBO(2020). The current status and issues of Mobility Management activity

Bicycle promotion by european cities

planning for cyc	ling
Project Name	PTP-Cycle (Personalised Travel Planning for Cycling)
Location (city, country)	London Borough of Haringey (UK), Royal Borough of Greenwich (UK), Burgos (Spain), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Antwerp (Belgium), Riga (Latvia)
Key Agencies	London European Partnership for Transport (LEPT)
Project Period	April 2013 – March 2016
Keywords	cycling; workplace; university; resident; event; door-to-door; award system

Project Outline

(1) Background and Objectives

Nowadays, traffic congestion has become a worldwide problem, with the pressing need to shift travel mode to more sustainable ones such as public transport and bicycle. PTP-Cycle (Personalised Travel Planning for Cycling) was a project co-funded by the intelligent Energy-Europe Program granted by the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME). The project's aim is to prove that PTP is transferable across a number sites and audiences, to many different countries, and is a cost effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and urban congestion whilst improving public health

11. Cross-border experiment for personalized travel



Figure 1 Location of 6 municipalities

and economic development. Each of the participating municipalities strived to shift travel mode from single occupancy car to cycling, while also promoting other sustainable modes such as walking and public transport.

(2) Institutional Scheme

This project was coordinated by the London European Partnership for Transport (LEPT) and supported by 6 municipalities and 4 technical experts, London Councils (UK), Sustrans (UK), Traject (Belgium) and Polis (Belgium).

(3) Contents of the MM

Each municipality implemented multiple measures as seen below. This report represents one characteristic case from each municipality.

		Target	Groups	
City	Workplaces	Universities	Residential	Public Events
Burgos			•	•
Ljubljana	•	•		•
Antwerp	•	•	•	•
Riga		•	•	•
London Borough of Haringey			•	•
Royal Borough of Greenwich			•	•

Table 1 Implemented scheme

A) Residential MM

• Haringey

Of the 7,193 residents who received doorstep PTPs, 16.7% changed their travel behavior to more sustainable modes of travel. Key successes of the Hangrey PTP-Cycle project were the innovative use of tablets and the popularity of the discount card. The use of the tablet made it easy to track individual travel patterns, and allowed travel advisers to provide appropriate guidance. The municipality agreed with a local bike shop to offer 10% discounts during the program, which directly led to some individuals purchasing a new bike. As a result of this program, a 10% increase of walking trips was recorded.



Greenwich

3,500 citizens were contacted on the doorstep, of which 2,175 received travel advice and customized travel information. The

key success in Greenwich was the popularity of the Local Travel Map (LTM), and the availability of various resources and information to residents through direct conversation. As a result, participants' walking trips increased from 32% to 46%, with their car trips being reduced from 13% to 9%. In retrospect, it might have been better to consider introducing a commitment for residents to change their travel behavior.

Figure 2Incentive goods



Figure 3 Doorstep interview

• Burgos

Burgos City used a range of social media tools to promote the project. One popular action was the "Selfie on a Bike" competition, where residents took photos and submitted them to the competition; The prize for the winner was a bicycle. The travel adviser visited each household to introduce this competition. By implementation of this measure, cycling trips increased by 11% for everyday general trips, and cycling trips from work-to-home were increased by 24%. This became a powerful medium through which to announce related events and messaging. Reexamining this project, it was



Figure 4 Advanced notification of doorstep interview

difficult for travel advisers to contact every doorstep for security reasons in some cases. Advanced notification like developing a poster and leaflet, might have helped.

A) Workplace MM

• Antwerp

Antwerp is encouraging as many commuters as possible to leave their car at home during an infrastructure works period. The city conducted oneon-one conversations at selected workplaces. 18 workplaces successfully participated reaching over 6,700 employees, and nearly 4,700 PTPs were delivered. This program delivered a 4% increase in the number of cycling trips from work



Figure 5Instruction at workplace

to home. The key reason for successfully engaging workplaces was that PTP helped to solve a lot of staff's commuting problems by mapping out alternative routes, especially by bike, to avoid traffic jams. Providing a toolbox with all the equipment to maintain a bike to all workplaces was also warmly received.

B) Universities MM

• Ljubljana

The city is home to a university where a large number of faculty commute daily from surrounding regions. The city started to promote walking, cycling and public transport as alternatives of driving to faculty. The students were open to testing new ways of travel, yet the faculty employers did not allow their employees to provide any personal data to third parties. Moreover, Faculty Management did not permit direct



Figure 6 Interview at university

interviewing, so only indirect methods such as e-mail or phone call to employees was possible; This made it difficult to implement the measure. In spite of this, the implementation still produced numerous positive outcomes. Cycling trips from home to work were increased by 2%, and car trips were also reduced from 51% to 42% from home to work. In reflecting on this case, the approach provoked good results once a personal conversation was initiated, and most of university employees were satisfied with the provided information materials. This showed that having the opportunity to provide relevant information is most important.

C) Public Events MM

Riga

In Riga, direct communication with residents on their doorstep is not common practice, and it was otherwise difficult to collect household information due to data protection laws. Public events were much more practical to converse about their

mobility habits and provide new information. In order to raise awareness of the PTP programs, a famous cyclist was invited to the project as a guest. At the event, the guest shared his knowledge about the barriers of cycling, and resulting in increasing the participants' awareness about cycling. As a result, Riga has seen a 2% increase in cycling trips for general everyday journeys, and a 4% increase for



Figure 7 Promotion event

cycling trips from home to work. This case showed that the communication method that is familiar with the residents is important.

(4) Lessons learned

This project proved that PTP is a successful transferable methodology to different countries or cities. Positive feedback and results led further investment to implement a second phase of the project. In other words, the first step of introducing PTP might be the most difficult. For successful PTP, communication is the most important. However, direct communication with residents on their doorstep may not always be common or possible because of their culture or local laws. To remedy this problem, holding events is an alternative measure as shown in the Riga case. Selecting suitable ways for each place to have conversations about mobility habits is the most important element to success Mobility Management.

(5) References

PTP-Cycle (2016) *Delivering Personalized Travel Planning across Europe* (https://www.polisnetwork.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ptp-cycle_final-report_march2016.pdf)

ツール集

ツール 1 交通診断カルテ	
ツール 2 交通診断カルテの結果シート	2
ツール 3 交通行動調査票	
ツール 4 交通頻度調査票	
ツール 5 行動プラン票	5
ツール 6 バスの使い方シート	6
ツール 7 マイカー利用票	7
ツール 8 交通行動を考えるシート	7
ツール 9 交通すごろくのやり方	8
ツール 10 戸別訪問記録票	
ツール 11 時刻表作成ツール(バス)	10
ツール 12 時刻表作成ツール(鉄道・バス)	11
ツール 13 動機付けメッセージ1	12
ツール 14 動機付けメッセージ2	13
ツール 15 動機付けメッセージ 3	14
ツール 16 動機付けメッセージ 4	16
ツール 17 動機付けメッセージ 5	17
ツール 18 動機付けメッセージ 6	
ツール 19 動機付け冊子 1/2(仙台市)	21
ツール 20 MM ポスター1 (豊橋市)	23
ツール 21 MM ポスター 2 (新潟市)	24
ツール 22 トラベルプラン・シート(Transport for London)	25
ツール 23 アクションプラン・シート(Transport for London)	26
ツール 24 公共交通アクティビティ・シート(Transport for London)	27
ツール 25 MM 授業のカリキュラム例 1/4	28

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ツール 1 交通診断カルテ



ツール 2 交通診断カルテの結果シート

世帯の交通行動についての調査

当てはまる口に√を ___に数字や文字を ご記入下さい.

ご家族の人数は?	ご家族は, 何人ですか?	人	そのうち, 自 お持ちの方に	自 <u>動車免許</u> を よ?	人
自宅の最寄りの「鉄道駅」や 「バス停」は有りますか? もしあれば、ご記入下さい.	鉄道駅名 バス停名			-	
免許をお持ちのご家族の皆さんは、 クルマ(自動車)を どれくらい利用していますか?	**]月に]週に]日に	_ 回程	□月に □週に □日に	おおよそ
お一人ずつお答え下さい。]月に]週に]日に	_ 回程	□月に □週に □日に	^{おおよそ} 回程
記入例 <u> お父さん</u> が 日月に 週に 型に 2 回程]月に ^{おおよそ}]週に]日に	_ 回程	□月に □週に □日に	おおよそ
免許をお持ちのご家族の皆さんは、 公共交通(バスや鉄道)を どれくらい利用していますか?	75]月に ^{おおよそ}]週に]日に	_ 回程	□月に □週に □日に	おおよそ
お一人ずつお答え下さい。 (直接お尋ねになれない場合は、予想して下さい) 記入例]月に]週に]日に	_ 回程	□月に □週に □日に	おおよそ
記入例 が 」日に ^{333,2そ} <u>4</u> 回程	75]月に]週に]日に	_ 回程	□月に □週に □日に	おおよそ
あなたの世帯のクルマ _(自動車) の保有台数と走行距離は?	クルマは	台, 走行	距離は全体合計	├で一月約	km程度
	①クルマばかり _{全く} ,)を使うのは、 ^{誰もそう思っていが}			そう思っている
免許をお持ちのご家族の皆さん の「クルマ」についての意識を、 お答え下さい。	②クルマばかり _{全く} ,)を使うのは、 誰もそう思ってい			そう思っている
(直接お尋ねになれない場合は、予想して下さい)		は、できるだけ 誰もそう思ってい	State of the second sec		そう思っている
住所氏名を尋ねる場合には,こ の文章のかわりに,最後の質問 として「今後も同様のアンケー トを予定しております.もしよ ろしければ,お名前/ご住所を	 ④クルマ利用を 全<, 	た, できるだけ 誰もそう思っていい			そう思っている
ご記入下さい」等と記載の上, 住所氏名記入欄を設ける.		カありた	がとうこ	ざいまし	JE.

今後も同様の調査を予定しています、今後もご協力いただければ幸いです、よろしくお願い致します、

ツール 3 交通行動調査票

		注:「0回」のところは空欄でけっこう				
ī —			25日(日)	26日(月)	27(火)	
行	マイカー (運転)	15 分未満 乗った				
きと	Really	15~45分 乗った				
帰り		45分以上 乗った				
っ を 別	マイカー (同乗)	15 分未満 乗った				
マに	SH.	15~45分 乗った				
	~ 0	45分以上 乗った				
片 道	トラック	15 分未満 乗った				
の 時		15~45分 乗った				
間ご		45分以上 乗った				
とに	その他のクルマ (運転)	15 分未満 乗った				
数 え	100	15~45分 乗った		0	0	
てく	1	45分以上 乗った			٥	
ださ	その他のクルマ (同乗)	15 分未満 乗った		D		
5	500	15~45分 乗った			٥	
	~	45分以上 乗った			٥	
タク	シー	<u></u>				
徒步	ž	2				
自転	車	Harris - San				
バイ	ク	<u>لم</u>				
路約	ミバス					
路面	電車	-				
JR	• 私鉄	11.J				
地下						
20.	川也(飛行	〒機・船など)				

ツール 4 交通頻度調査票

行動プラン票 保管用(は手元に保置してください)	記名欄を設け, ることで,いわ ント効果」(記, しようとする動
	まずは、 の使い方を考えるプログラム」 を、よくご覧下さい。
	 あきえ Nail 量じ1週目には、代表のカーをC、あきえ Nail を読むこと 利用を、「電車」に変えることは可能でしょうか? どれくらい、「変えてみても良い」と思いますか? かのクルマ利用の % くらいなら変えても良い.
問2 通勤・通学 についてお答え (1) ご家族の中で、 「今はクルマで通勤・通学して 電車で通勤できそうな人」 はいますか?	 □誰もいない → 問2へ 転打かる ない
(2) もし、〇〇線で通勤するとした 【記入例】を参照して、ご自由にお書	ら,具体的にどのようにしますか?
(3) 上のような行動を, やってみようと思いますか?	□ そう思う □ 少し,そう思う □ 全然,そう思わない

ツール 5 行動プラン票



ツール 6 バスの使い方シート

記入例	ニつ目に思いついたクルマ利用を記入してください		
ID-20-27日間(18,0.5.0)? (当てはまえもの全てとつきつけてください) ID-20-27日間(3,0.5.0)? (当てはまえもの全てとつきつけてください) ID-20-27日間(3,0.5.5.0)? CO-270日間(2,0.5.7.5.7.5.0)? CO-270日間(2,0.5.7.5.7.5.30)? CO-270日間(2,0.5.7.5.30)? CO-270日(2,0.5.7.5.30)? CO-2701(2,0.5.7.5.30)? CO-2701(2,0.5.7.5.5.30)? CO-2701(2,0.5.7.5.5.5.30)? CO-2701(2,0.5.7.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	 いつクルマを使い使したかう (当て該まるもの全てにつをつけてください) 1月頃 2月頃 2月頃 2月頃 4月頃 5日頃 7日頃 80つかけまた (日、カローラ、ワインツ) だれが解析しないたかう 日がえみ 日本現さみ 日本的の方 () どこに行きましたかう クロがえみ 日本現さみ 日本の方 () どこに行きましたかう クローが知られていてきない、また、出身・範疇時後にならいら用葉がきメモレてください。 (クルマの時候に付けが成です。電車や街やで特徴しておれだ無所は毎時してください。) 		
-つ目に思いついたクルマ利用を記入してください	=		
いうクルマを使い切したか? (当てはきるもの全てたつをつけてください) 1月間 23時間 35種 4天間 5日間 6日間 6日間 7日間 8いつの対策を その車でしたり 単重 (08,70-75,57-92)。 だれが解剖しましたか? 日本日本の、日本日本、日本のか () どこにやきましたか? OE-で最短期にてください、また、出発・動物特別とだらいの同様のを米モしてください。 (クルマの検知とけが別量です。 数量が使いて低到しておけと届かは留新してください。)	 いコクルマを使いましたの? (当てはなるもの全てにつきつけてください) 1月度 22/間 3/2億 4年度 5歳億 61度 75億 8以つかは実定 その車でしたの? 何種 (私、カロース、ワインジン) ・ だれが確認しました? 日おどろん 口を見合ん 口を見合ん 「日本のの(二)) ・ どこに行きましたの? つというなもの (日本のの)(二)) ・ どこに行きましたの? つというなものではない、また、出先・当時知らどろいられまかをおもしてください。) (のルマの作動だけが)後です、着単や曲がで作動しておれた時期は自知してください。) 		

ツール 7 マイカー利用票

交通行動を考えるシート

★ グループで話し合って、環境に配慮した交通行動をするには、どうすればよいか考えましょう。

★ 具体的な方法を考えるときには、下の表を参考にして、言葉を組合す形で、行動の変え方を考えてください。表にない言葉を使っても結構です。

どの 交通手段の?	どのような 距離の行動を?	どのような目的の行動を?	どれくらいの割合で (どのような時に)?	どのような方法で 削減しますか?
自動車による	短い距離の	スーパーへの利用を	全て	行動をやめる
鉄道による	長い距離の	コンビニへの利用を	2回に1回くらい	徒歩にする
バスによる	全ての距離の	百貨店への利用を	5回に1回くらい	自転車にする
二輪車による		通勤・通学・パート先への利用を	10回に1回くらい	電車・バスにする
		仕事上での利用を		人の車に乗せてもらう
		送迎での利用を	晴れているとき	他の行動と、まとめる(一緒に済ます)
		外食での利用を	荷物が軽いとき	
		病院・医院への利用を	一人の時	
		レジャーでの利用を		
		知人・友人宅、実家などへの利用を		

【例】 ◆ 自動車による、すべての距離の、コンビニへの利用を、3回に1回くらい、行動をやめる。 ◆ 自動車による、短い距離の、知人・友人宅・実家などへの利用を、全て、自転車にする。 ◆ 二輪車による、全ての距離の、スーパーへの利用を、晴れているとき、徒歩にする。

ツール 8 交通行動を考えるシート

								参考資料
「交通すごろ	らく」ゲー	ームの進め方						
の関係や、環境問題 参加者を6人程 用意する道 ・すごろく想	題の関係を 度のグルー <u> 具</u> ^옵 (スタート ード(「クル 数分、異なる	aり、さらに社会に、 プに分けて、ゲーム のOO駅を出発して= マ」「電車・バス る色を準備)	とってよりよ を進めます	にい行動に す。 駅を目指す	「すごろく」	えてもらう;)	することで、過度なクル ことを目的としています	
ゲー.	ム開始!						Ture	, tun
 ◆「クルマ」 くなります ◆カードの枝 ◆これをグル 	」の掛け声 カードは最 す。「電車・ な数を記録し ノープ全員か	大6コマ進めま バス」カードは	すが、「ク」 ひず3コマ 繰り返しま	レマ」をと 進めます ミす。	コーレー 出す人が多 - 。	Sいと、渋 の ※ナ 日	バス」カードを出しる 滞のため進めるコマす 大事なルール 出すカードを相談しな カードを同時に出すこ	数が少な の いこと!
Г			く進める		1 2 2 2	ドを出し	<i>t-</i> 人数	
			1人	2人	3人	4人	5人 6人	
-	進める マス	クルマ 電車・バス	6 3	5	4	2	1 0 3 3	
 ◆ルール変更 ○みんなた 車やバラ 数が少な ○逆に、「 めるコマ ◆上記のルー 3ゲーノ ◆ルール変更 ○高齢化ネ ってクル 	 シナリオ グクルマばか マの本数を の本数を マンクルー マンクルー マンクルマ、再て ム目 シナリオ センマが運転す 	かりを使って、電 減らすことが考え - プは、サービス - J の利用が多い 4 コマへ増えます がすごろくゲーム (例)	車やバスの られます。 レベルが「 く枚数が多 。 を行います んで負けた	D利用者だ そのため 下がり、注 い) グル ト。 こ人はおし	か、1 ゲー 進めるコマ ,ーブは、 びいさん、	ム目で「 2数が3→ パス会社の おばあさ	事業者は経営改善のた 電車・バス」の利用が ・2コマへ減ることに のサービスが向上した ん役になってください 来ません。	少ない (枚 します。 ∈ため、進
ドの割合、 ゲラフは、 これよりか 社会である ◆また「クル 示したう果 この結果」 ことを示し)カード合言- 「クマとす」 「クマとを一 「クマとを一 くて、 くち、 で、 くう、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、	- ドの合計枚数で カードの割合が高 用が多いと、全体 します。 、「電車・バス」 - ムの CO2 の量を ての利用が多いと 財団法人交通エコロ	プロットし いほど、 の枚数が カードそ 計算します CO2が多し	ンます。 ? 全体枚数 るい、すか れぞれの ⁻。 ヽ、すなわ	ゲループ数 が多くな なわち不交 CO2 排出計 つち環境に	女×ゲーム ると思い す率な 量を こ悪い	クルマの計合 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 4 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	トできます。)

6

ツール 9 交通すごろくのやり方

番号

戸別訪問記録票。

日時₽		年月目(曜日).↓
		時
訪問先。	町内会。	町内会。
	住所。	富山市
	性別緯	口男口女。
	推定年齡。	□10代 □20代 □30代 □40代 □50代 □60代 □70代以上。
	居住者名。	様。
訪問者。		2 2
意見(公	、共交通の利用	月状況、改善要望など)。
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₽ ₽ ₽ ₽ ₽ 提供資料 ₽	ø	

ツール 10 戸別訪問記録票



ツール 11 時刻表作成ツール(バス)



ツール 12 時刻表作成ツール(鉄道・バス)



休日のクルマでのお出かけは、渋滞が多くて、 あまり「楽しくない」ことも、あるかも知れません。



ツール 13 動機付けメッセージ1



便利で快適なクルマやバイクは、バスや自転車等の他の交通 手段に比べて、同じ数の人を運ぶために道路空間を占有する 範囲が非常に大きくなります。これは、渋滞をもたらす大き



図:それぞれの交通手段が道路空間を占有する範囲

ツール 14 動機付けメッセージ2



クルマではずっと座っていられます。 だからこそ、便利なのですが、 ・・・・・ だからこそ、健康にはあまり良くありません。



ツール 15 動機付けメッセージ3

電車を利用した場合と自動車を利用した場合の移動に伴う消費カロリーの 計算方法の例

(1) 電車を利用した場合

(電車を利用する場合、アクセス・イグレスを徒歩で移動することを想 定し、歩行分の移動も同様に計算する)

- = 後動距離 時違 × 電車の利用に伴う時間あたりの消費カロリー+歩行分
- ② 自動車を利用した場合
- $=\frac{移動距離}{B_{B}} \times 自動車の運転</u>に伴う時間あたりの消費カロリー$

計算例(日本の場合)

計算条件 移動距離: 30 km (往復)

時速:電車=40 km/h

自動車=30 km/h

交通手段別消費カロリー:電車の利用: 2.2 kcal/分

自動車の運転: 1.7 kcal/分

歩行: 3.3 kcal/分

步行時間:40分(往復)

電車を利用した場合

 $=\frac{30}{40} \times 2.2 \times 60 + \frac{40}{60} \times 3.3 \times 60 = 99 + 132 = 231 kcal$ ② 自動車を利用した場合

 $=\frac{30}{30} \times 1.7 \times 60 = 102kcal$



ちょっとクルマを使うだけで、 あなたが排出するCO₂(二酸化炭素・地球温暖化ガス)に 何倍にもなってしまいます。



ツール 16 動機付けメッセージ4

自動車を使わない人と使う人の CO2 排出量の計算方法の例

① 自動車を使わない人の1日のCO2排出量

=1世帯あたりの年間 CO2 排出量×自動車以外の排出割合 平均世帯人数×年間日数

② 自動車を使う人の1日の CO2 排出量

=自動車を一人乗車で1km移動した場合のCO2排出量×1日あたりの自動 車の平均利用時間×平均の自動車時速

計算例(日本の場合)

① 自動車を使わない人の1日のCO2排出量

計算条件 1世帯あたりの年間 CO2 排出量=5,900kg/世帯/年

自動車以外の排出割合=65%

世帯あたりの平均人数=3.3人

 $=\frac{5900\times0.65}{3.3\times365} = 3.2 \mathrm{kg}$

② <u>自動車を使う人の1日の CO2 排出量</u>

計算条件 自動車を一人乗車で1km移動した場合のCO2排出量=

0.172kg/km/人/日

1日あたりの自動車の平均利用時間=1時間

自動車の時速=30km/h

 $= 0.172 \times 1 \times 30 \doteqdot 5.2 \text{kg}$

クルマ利用と「事故」

クルマを運転していても自分は事故を起こして、ケガを したりケガをさせたりしないと思っていませんか?自動 車やバイクによる事故は死亡事故につながります。あな



図:カンボジアにおける交通手段別の死亡事故の割合

ツール 17 動機付けメッセージ5

自動車の利用による交通事故の危険を示す指標の計算方法の例

① 生涯自動車を乗り続けた場合にドライバーが人身事故を起こす確率

=1-(1-^{年間の人身事故件数})運転年数 自動車の利用人口

② 生涯自動車を乗り続けた場合にドライバーが死亡事故を起こす確率
 =1-(1-^{年間の交通事故による死亡者数})^{運転年数}

=年間の交通事故による死亡者数×交通事故による死亡者に占めるドライバーの割合×運転年数 自動車の利用人口

④ 生涯ドライバーが歩行者・自転車を死亡させる確率

計算例(日本の場合)

計算条件 年間の人身事故件数=100万件 自動車の利用人口=5000万 年間の交通事故による死亡者数=1万人 交通事故による死亡者に占めるドライバーの割合≒33.3% 交通事故による死亡者に占める歩行者・自転車の割合≒40%

生涯運転年数=50年

①
$$1 - \left(1 - \frac{100 \, \pi}{5000 \, \pi}\right)^{50} = 64\%$$

② $1 - \left(1 - \frac{1 \, \pi}{5000 \, \pi}\right)^{50} = 1\% (100 \, \text{\AA C} \, 1 \, \text{\AA})$
③ $\frac{1 \, \pi \times 33.3\% \times 50}{5000 \, \pi} = 0.33\% (300 \, \text{\AA C} \, 1 \, \text{\AA})$
④ $\frac{1 \, \pi \times 40\% \times 50}{5000 \, \pi} = 0.4\% (250 \, \text{\AA C} \, 1 \, \text{\AA})$



便利で快適なクルマやバイクを使って維持する費用が1年間 でどのくらいになるか知っていますか?バスなどの公共交通 を利用した場合と比較してみてください。

項目(クルマ)	費用(円/年)
保険料	180,000
自動車税	70,000
駐車場費	120,000
車検費	50,000
燃料費	100,000
有料道路・施設の利用料	30,000

ツール 18 動機付けメッセージ6

自動車を保有・利用した場合にかかる費用の計算例(車両購入費を除く)

自動車の保有する場合の出費項目

保険料、自動車税、駐車場費、車検費(日本の場合)

 自動車を利用する場合の費用項目 燃料費、有料道路・施設の利用料

計算例(日本の場合)

計算条件 保険料=18万/年

自動車税=7万/年 駐車場費=12万/年 車検費=5万/年 燃料費=10万/年 有料道路・施設の利用料=3万/年

① 自動車を保有した場合にかかる一日当たりの費用

② 自動車を保有・利用した場合にかかる一日当たりの費用

$$=1178 + \frac{10 \,\overline{D} + 3 \,\overline{D}}{365} = 1534 \,\square / \square$$



ツール 19 動機付け冊子 1/2(仙台市)

ツール集-22



動機付け冊子 2/2(仙台市)



ツール 20 MM ポスター1 (豊橋市)

*自動車通勤を抑えてもらう動機を仕事帰りの一杯においたエコ通勤メッセージ *語りかけるようなインパクトのあるエコ通勤メッセージ



ツール 21 MM ポスター2(新潟市) *語りかけるようなインパクトのあるエコ通勤メッセージ



ツール 22 トラベルプラン・シート(Transport for London) *グループや個人で学校周辺の交通問題に取り組むためのツール



ツール 23 アクションプラン・シート (Transport for London) *グループや個人で交通行動に関する目標を月ごとに設定するためのツール

	al Station
Name:	
Put a tick next to the line/li	ines that go through your station
Bakerloo line	Hammersmith & City line Piccadilly line
Circle line	Jubilee line Victoria line
Central line	Northern line Waterloo & City line
District line What do you use the	Metropolitan line Circle the number of platforms at the station
station for?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	Circle the number of entrances/exits at the station 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Nearby places of interest	(e.g. an art gallery or local hospital):
What do you like best abo	out your local station?
MAYOR OF LONDON	UNDERGROUND EVERY JOURNEY MATTERS

ツール 24 公共交通アクティビティ・シート (Transport for London) *地下鉄に親しみや愛着を持ってもらうためのツール。それぞれが住む町の 地下鉄やバスと置き換えて活用することが出来る。

小学校	岸和田市立中央小学校				
学年	5年	クラス数	2クラス	児童数	46 人
テーマ・教材		クルマの使い方 「クルマ大集合」			
教科	社会科(産業	: クルマのある社	:会とくらし)	授業担当	学級担任2人
実施期間	平成 17 年 1	0月~平成17年	11月(1ヶ月)	授業数	7 = 7
取り組みの目標	交通と環 ・ 実際のク ・ 「クルマ ーなどの ・ 環境への	境への取り組み ルマの利用状況 大集合」で、いろ 将来の展望を実	め機を活性化する を調べる。 んなクルマに実 惑する。 クルマの使い方を	ら。 際に触れて、環境	し学習を踏まえて むへの影響やエコス っしょに実践し、?

まり	岸和田市立中央小学校の取り組みの構成	
IX C	并有田中立十大小于1207429/10/14/0	

校時	児童の学習活動	教師による指導・支援
	社会科:「私たちの生活と産業」、「自 動車産業」の学習	 ・豊かなくらしを支える産業・・・ ・便利で快適なくらしに不可欠なクルマ・・・
1	○ クルマのある生活、長所と短所。	 長所と短所を併記して評価させる。
2	家庭学習:週間行動調査(第1回)	 家庭通信で家族の協力を依頼
3	○ 今のクルマのあるくらし	 CO2 排出量の計算を支援。 比較の視点を示唆。
4,5	■出前講座:クルマ大集合	
6	 ○ かしこいクルマの使い方:実践計画 策定 	 かしこいクルマの使い方には、どんな方法が 考えられるでしょうか? 家族と一緒に実践できることも示唆。 実践項目と目標を立てさせる。
7	家庭学習:週間行動調査(第2回)	・家庭通信で家族の協力を依頼
8	 実践結果のまとめ 	 実践結果 WS の計算を支援する。その場で全員の実践結果を集計する。 わかりやすい指標への換算(サクラの木)。 みんなで実践すると、大きな成果になることを理解させる。 達成した喜びを醸成。
9	○ 発表会	 環境を改善するための生活習慣を継続するためにはどうすればよいか? 今後の環境や公共の問題への取り組みに必要なものは何か

ツール 25 MM 授業のカリキュラム例 1/4

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2)学	1 2 2	T	Ŧ	(AX
2)-	- 🖂	0,	大	小不可

2)学習の実際		
学習課程	児童たちの取り組み状況と反応	教師による指導・支援
 問題意識 ・クルマのある社 会とくらしを考える 	 クルマのある社会とくらしの長所、短所を考えましょう。 ● ● ●	 ・産業界は、人と環境に やさしいクルマの生産 をめざしています。 ・短期的、個人的な良い ところがある代わり に、長期的、社会的に は問題もあることを助 言する。 ・どれくらい利用して、 どんな影響があるかを 実際に調べてみること を提案する。 ・調査準備:WS、週間 行動記入表
 クルマ利用の現状 評価 ・クルマの利用状 況調査結果の整 理と評価 	・ クルマの利用状況調査結果を集計します。 ↓ CO2排出量、樹木への換算 2間行動記入表 10000000000000000000000000000000000	 調査結果の集計準備:手段別 CO2 排出 量原単位、計算方法を 教える。 評価のために、樹木への換算を提案する。 いろんなクルマがあること、どの程度の影響かを実際に確認すること、産業界の環境改善への取り組みを知るために「クルマ大集合」を提案する。

MM 授業のカリキュラム例 2/4

ツール集

学習課程	児童たちの取り組み状況と反応	教師による指導・支援
■ 出前講座 ・クルマ大集合	 ・ エコカーの見学、試乗 ・ いろんなクルマの排気ガス調べ (燃料電池車は全くきれい、ディーゼル車に 構汚れている・・・) 	 NOx、CO2、PM の計 測方法を指導。 いろんな車の排気カ スを調べて、これから のクルマとのかかれ
	 - *** 〇季の: ③ 季の: ③ 季の: ③ 季の: ③ 季の: ④ 守が: (1) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) (7) (7)	りを問題提起する。 ***(() = &**(-) (E26/25を増やえています、この前のあた者やズ港や感じた とときましょう。 ない気がいなかかくまいに悪しい こうごつう者かうるさいい うばい気が、ない、 ーゼパル車ははい気がスとか、ひまな、 '5 もっときかいにしだらいいと思う ************************************
 クルマの環境への 影響は? ・クルマの環境への影響を整理しよう。 実践計画 ・環境にやさしいクルマの使い方の実践計画 	 クルマの環境への影響を整理しよう。 ワークシートに整理して、発表します。 CO₂や NOx を減らすためには、どうすれよいでしょうか? 	 クルマにかかわる実 践は、家族への協力体 頼を提案する。 家族と一緒に実践す ることで継続性が確 保されることを示唆 する。 実践項目とともに、目
	※. 第2回 <u>家庭のクルマ利用状況調査(1週間</u>)	

MM 授業のカリキュラム例 3/4

学習課程	児童たちの取り組み状況と反応	教師による指導・支援
実践結果の集計整理 ・実践計画に基づいた1週間の実 践	 ・ CO₂排出量の計算 ・ 実践の感想を記録する。 第1回/第2回の比較シートをその場で出力して提示する。 サクラの木に換算して、取り組みの効果が目に見えるようにする。 クラス全員を合計すると大きな削減になることを確認する。 あなたのお家では提供ガスを処置するために 一回目の1週間でサクラの木が 1.35 本を要でした。 2回の概要の編果 二回目の方が一日目よりサクラマ 0.22 本分、検知が 増えました。 新なたのお家では提供ガスを処置するために 三回目の方が一日目よりサクラマ 0.23 本分、検知が 増えました。 本(本) 1.07 本分、検知が 増えました。 本のはのでは提供ガスを処理するために 一回目の1週間でサクラの木が 3.31 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 3.31 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 3.31 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 3.32 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 3.32 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 3.32 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 5.32 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 5.32 本必要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 5.32 本の要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 5.32 本の要でした。 二回目の1週間でサクラの木が 5.32 本の要でした。 二回目の方が一日目よりサクラマ 4.57 本分、検知が 増えました。 	 準備:計算機、CO2 排出原単位。 パソコンの EXCEL シートを用意する。 わかりやすい指標に 換算する(樹木)。 実践の困難さに比し て、達成する喜びが大 きいことを実感させ る。 家族への波及を確認 する。
発表会 壁新聞制作	 ・学習の成果を発表しあって意見効果をする。 ・これからのくらしへの提言を行う。 ・単酸新聞を制作して全校に知らせる。 ・単酸新聞を制作して全校に知らせる。 ・「「「「「」」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」」 ・「」 ・「」」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」 ・「」	 環境を改善するため に必要な生活習慣を 継続するためにはど うすればよいかを問 いかける。 今後の環境や公共の 問題への取り組みに 必要なものは何かを 問いかける。 発表会、壁新聞制作の 準備を支援する。

MM 授業のカリキュラム例 4/4

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