

and include early and meaningful stakeholder involvement to create agency ownership of projects.

- An appropriate legal framework is needed to provide the basis for action. All inconsistent laws and regulations should be revoked.
- Better integration between transport planning and air quality planning by locally-empowered agencies is essential. The formulation of air quality objectives to assist in the transport planning process is valuable. Ideally, transport plans should be mandated to meet these air quality objectives, and funding for the implementation of transport plans should be made contingent upon this. The usefulness of such mechanisms in Asian cities should be explored.
- Improved methodologies to assess the costs and benefits of transport planning interventions on air quality should be developed for use by transport and air quality professionals.
- Programs should be adopted to strengthen the skills of transport planners, and air quality and health professionals working in local and central government agencies, the private sector, and nongovernment organizations.

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NGOs and research institutes play valuable roles in highlighting issues, conducting independent analysis, and advocating possible solutions to policymakers and implementing agencies. An open media and supporting legislation which gives the pub-

lic the “right to know” are important as well. In addition, the process of public hearings should be strengthened.

Examples of good practice are urgently needed. Appropriate, well-designed demonstration projects that address priority issues and enhance the knowledge base can subsequently be used to develop awareness. Technically-robust, socially-equitable, and easily-understandable air quality and transport plans are important to achieve public “buy-in” to aid implementation.

Promotion, awareness, and education campaigns should be based on these general principles:

- Integrated air quality and transport plans based on sound analysis and research are needed to provide better knowledge of the health impacts of emissions. These can enhance awareness and understanding, influence public attitudes and public support, and create the necessary political will to improve air quality.
- Freedom of the press and the right of the public to relevant information should be enshrined in legislation. Fair and equitable procedures for public complaints should be instituted.