

#### PIARC TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON ROAD SAFETY

Technical Committee for Road Safety recognizes that 90% of traffic deaths occur in Low- and Middle-Income countries and uses this information to assess, identify and share best practices of road safety activities for LMICs by developing documents and case studies highlighting international practices and lessons learned. In addition, the technical committee is focused on making proven countermeasures that effectively reduce the likelihood and severity of crashes, available to LMICs for consideration in safety project development.

#### PIARC ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT

A key dissemination tool for road safety developed by the PIARC Road Safety Technical Committee is the Road Safety Manual (RSM). The PIARC RSM is designed to help countries at every stage of infrastructure development fulfill road safety objectives. The Road Safety Management section of the RSM presents strategies for delivering targeted improvements and detailed guidance on planning, designing, prioritizing, implementing and managing these interventions within a country's road network. Additionally, to highlight the importance of road safety management, PIARC has produced various reports, case studies and documents available to all Road Authorities and Stakeholders.



#### PIARC GLOBAL ROAD SAFETY NOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT

# **Road Safety Management Fundamentals**



Institutional management provides the foundation for improving road safety.

87% of LMICs have established a lead agency to guide the national road safety efforts.

66% of Low and Lower-Middle and 72% of Upper-Middle Income Countries fund the lead agency with the national budget.

63% of the Low and 75% of the Middle-Income Countries have a national strategy for road safety.

### **Road Safety Management Issues**

Achieving global and national road safety goals and targets requires appropriate management capacity. In many LMICs the organizational structure of the management system may suffer from deficiencies: lack of leadership, lack of political priority, lack of funding, and lack of expertise. These deficiencies are weakening the institutional functions and the respective performance across key road safety players.



The success and effectiveness of road safety lead agencies (RSLAs) in coordinating preventative road safety interventions in developing countries are dependent on the following key elements:

- Lead agencies with full-time expert staff, legally endowed powers, permanent funding, political support, and access to relevant data
- Road safety strategies with clear intermediate and final targets and outcomes.
- Funding dedicated to road safety
- High quality road crash and other complementary data
- Understanding of the causes and circumstances at road crash locations.



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## **United Nations Decade of Action for Road Safety**



The United Nations' (UN) Second Decade of Action for Road Safety aims to reduce road traffic deaths and injuries by at least 50% until 2030. The Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030 rejects business as usual and calls on governments and stakeholders to take a new path that prioritizes

and implements an integrated Safe System approach that squarely positions road safety as a key driver of sustainable development. The system design and operation must become forgiving of routine human error. Dealing with human behavior by proactively and integrally creating an environment for safe human behavior should be prioritized. An efficient management system and leadership body are essential for the implementing of an effective road safety improvement program.

# **Road Safety Management Measures**

Adopting a country-wide management system framework is crucial to improving country /jurisdictional road safety performance. This management system is developed in three levels: (i) institutional management functions, (ii) targeted interventions and (iii) desired results. The performance management framework is delivered primarily by Government Agencies with core road safety responsibilities in government partnerships with civil society and



businesses, with the support of the research and professional community.

LMICs should exercise caution in establishing complex targeted strategies and plans until data and appropriate management capabilities are available. They should allow support and power but also enforce good oversight of the agencies.



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## **Road Safety Management Recommendations**



Building awareness of Safe System possibilities and application is critical for LMICs.

A small percentage of roads account for a large percentage of deaths and serious injuries – these routes should be identified and addressed at the programme-level. For countries with limited resources or lacking adequate data across the network, these locations are the most important.

To ensure road safety management and leadership and to build road safety expertise, LMICs should:

- Develop a strong lead agency (expert staff, legally endowed powers, funding, political support)
- Develop a robust road safety data system
- Develop a robust set of local guidelines and regulations
- Develop university road safety programs at the bachelor and master's level
- Connect to regional road safety observatories, international networks of universities, and centers of excellence
- Build centers of road safety excellence to develop road safety management and research capacity through institutional reforms.

#### **Read More**

- Road Safety Manual. Road Safety Management
- Proceedings of the PIARC International Seminar on: "Road Safety in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Issues and Countermeasures"
- <u>Proceedings of the Internal Workshop "Policies and Programs for Road Safety Management"</u>
- Review of Global Road Safety Audit Guidelines with Specific Consideration for Low and Middle Income Countries
- Well-prepared projects. A PIARC collection of case studies

