Voluntary Global Performance Targets for Road Safety Risk Factors and Service Mechanisms

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Unintentional Injury Prevention
12 Voluntary Global Performance Targets for Road Safety Risk Factors and Service Delivery Mechanisms

- Consensus among Member States following formal consultation on 20-21 November 2017

- Provide operational framework to guide country action to achieve reductions in overall mortality

- Timeframe: 2030
The mandate

- Brasilia Declaration, 2015
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/70/260
- World Health Assembly Resolution 69.7.

“requests WHO, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and the United Nations regional commissions, to continue facilitating a transparent, sustainable and participatory process with all stakeholders to assist interested countries to develop voluntary global performance targets on key risk factors and service delivery mechanisms to reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries.”
Why we need global targets?

- Provide operational guidance to achieve SDGs

- Global level
  - Raises awareness of road safety issue
  - Allows assessment of progress towards DoA / SDG goals

- National level
  - Keeps focused action, especially where results made public
  - Allows adjustment of activities as needed

Road safety-related SDGs and targets

SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

SDG Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Criteria for developing targets

- High epidemiologic and public health relevance (strong causal links, other health co-benefits)
- **Evidence** driven targets and indicators
- Availability of effective and feasible public health interventions
- Evidence of **achievability** at the country level
- Ability to be **measured**
- Ease of **communication**
- **Time bound**
2 Year Process of Development

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By 2020, all countries have established a comprehensive multisectoral national road safety action plan with time-bound targets.
By 2030, all countries accede to one or more of the core road safety-related UN legal instruments
By 2030, all new roads achieve technical standards for all road users that take into account road safety, or three star or better.
By 2030, more than 75% of travels on existing roads that have achieved technical standards for all road users that take into account road safety.
By 2030, 100% of new and used vehicles meeting high quality safety standards, such as the recommended priority UN Regulations, Global Technical Regulations, or equivalent recognised national performance requirements.
By 2030, halve the proportion of vehicles travelling over the posted speed limit and achieve a reduction in speed-related injuries and fatalities.
By 2030, increase the proportion of motorcycle rider correctly using standard helmets to close to 100%
By 2030, increase the proportion of motor vehicle occupants using safety belts or standard child restraint systems to close to 100%
By 2030, halve the number of road traffic injuries and fatalities related to drivers using alcohol, and/or achieve a reduction in those related to other psychoactive substances.
By 2030, all countries have national laws to restrict or prohibit the use of mobile phones while driving
By 2030, all countries to enact regulation for driving time and rest periods for professional drivers, and/or accede to international/regional regulation in this area.
By 2030, all countries establish and achieve national targets in order to minimize the time interval between road traffic crash and the provision of first professional emergency care.
Next steps

- Encourage establishment and adoption of national targets
- Development of resources & tools to assist Member States to implement
- Monitoring progress towards achievement of targets – national level and global level progress can be assessed