

Safer roads and mobility

An estimated 1.35 million people die on the world's roads and 20 to 50 million more are injured every year. Road traffic crashes are a major cause of death among all age groups and the leading cause of death for children and young adults aged 5-29 years. The risk of dying in a road traffic crash is more than 3 times higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries.



Millions of lives can be saved and injuries prevented with well-enforced road safety laws on speeding, drinking and driving, and use of seatbelts, child restraints and motorcycle helmets. Road design, improved vehicle standards and better emergency care also save many lives.

The UN Road Safety Collaboration (UNRSC), hosted by the World Health Organization (WHO) is committed to raising the profile of road safety and advocating for evidence-based interventions to save lives on the world's roads.

Bringing together practitioners across international agencies, NGOs, and civil society, the UNRSC have created five project groups to share knowledge and organise activities based on the key areas of road safety outlined by the WHO.

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ROAD SAFETY

The five pillars of the UNRSC Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety were announced in 2011 in response to a rapid rise in worldwide road deaths and serious injuries.

PILLAR 1

Road safety management

PILLAR 2

Safer roads and mobility

PILLAR 3

Safe vehicles

PILLAR 4

Safe road users

PILLAR 5

Post-crash response

UNRSC – Safer Roads & Mobility: Tools and Resources

Pillar 2 of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety is Safer Roads and Mobility. This pillar focuses on the support and tools needed to achieve the safety and protective quality of road networks for the benefit of all road users, especially the most vulnerable such as pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists.

This will be achieved through the implementation of road infrastructure assessment and improved safety-conscious planning, design, construction and operation of roads.

Hosted by gTKP and coordinated by the UNRSC, an online library of resources has been created to focus on four key areas for action.

This information will help governments and road safety practitioners to use a safe system approach to improve road safety and save lives.

1. INTEGRATING ROAD SAFETY INTO EXISTING SYSTEMS AND POLICY

A guide to key motivators and incentives to ensure road safety is fully and successfully integrated into existing systems and policies within governments and other organisations, for road planning, design and construction.

2. ROAD SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT – TOOLS AND METHODS

A suite of management tools to assist road safety practitioners in undertaking road safety tasks, to enable them to evaluate, prioritise and monitor infrastructure and operational safety performance.

3. 'HOW-TO' ROAD SAFETY SOLUTIONS

A useful guide for governments and road safety practitioners highlighting evidence-based and cost effective measures to reduce the incidence and severity of road crashes.

4. ROAD SAFETY ENGINEERING CAPACITY BUILDING

A practical framework for improving capacity in road safety engineering.

ABOUT GLOBAL TRANSPORT KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE

global Transport Knowledge Practice (gTKP) is a comprehensive online resource centre containing the latest information on road infrastructure and transport.

Registration is simple and free of charge, and registered users can enhance this service by contributing their own knowledge and experience in the form of new reports, articles, case studies and research papers. Submissions can be made in any language.

In addition to hosting the project work of UNRSC group 2 as outlined on this factsheet, you will also find resources from UNRSC project group 1 focused on road safety management.

