SAVING MILLIONS OF LIVES



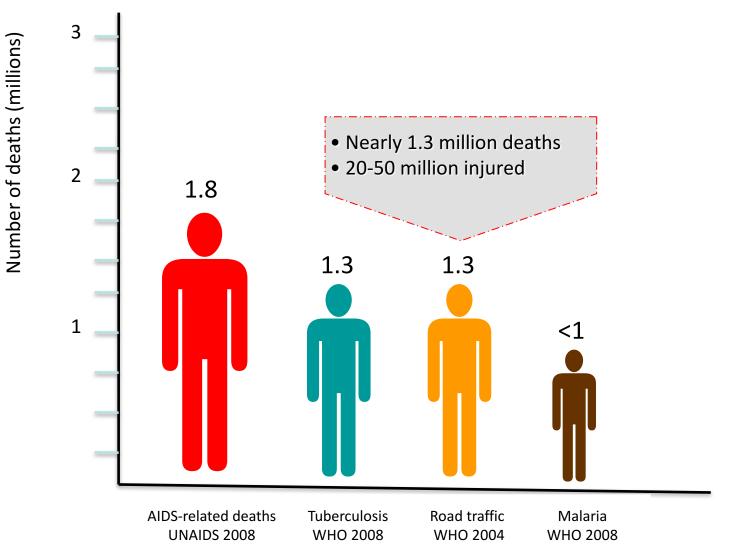
DECADE OF ACTION FOR ROAD SAFETY 2011-2020

11 May 2011



FACTS

Key facts



Key facts

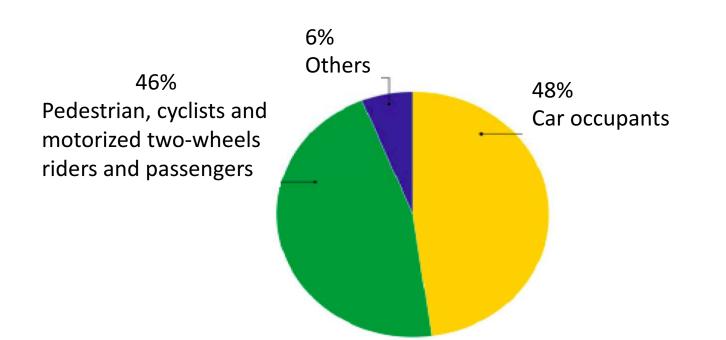


The leading cause of death of young people aged **15-29 years**



Road traffic deaths

46% of road traffic deaths are pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists



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Deaths vs vehicle ownership

90% of road traffic deaths and injuries occur in low-income and middle-income countries which have only 48% of the world's registered vehicles



Regional perspective

Road traffic injury fatality rates* per 100 000 population, by WHO region and income group

WHO region	High-Income	Middle-income	Low-income	Total
African	-	32.2	32.3	32.2
The Americas	13.4	17.3	_	15.8
South-East Asia		16.7	16.5	16.6
European	7.9	19.3	12.2	13.4
Eastern Mediterranean	28.5	35.8	27.5	32.2
Western Pacific	7.2	16.9	15.6	15.7
Global	10.3	19.5	21.5	18.8

* 30-day definition of a road traffic death Source: Global Status Report on Road Safety, 2009

Worsening situation

Top 10 leading causes of death

2004

Rank	Disease or Injury	
1	Ischaemic heart disease	
2	Cerebrovascular disease	
3	Lower respiratory infections	
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
5	Diarrhoeal diseases	
6	HIV/AIDS	
7	Tuberculosis	
8	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancer	
9	Road traffic injuries	
10	Prematurity & low-birth weight	

2030

Rank	Disease or Injury	
1	Ischaemic heart disease	
2	Cerebrovascular disease	
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
4	Lower respiratory infections	
5	Road traffic injuries	
6	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancer	
7	Diabetes mellitus	
8	Hypertensive heart disease	
9	Stomach cancer	
10	HIV/AIDS	



The Decade of Action

The Decade

November 2009
 Called for by the Moscow
 Ministerial Declaration

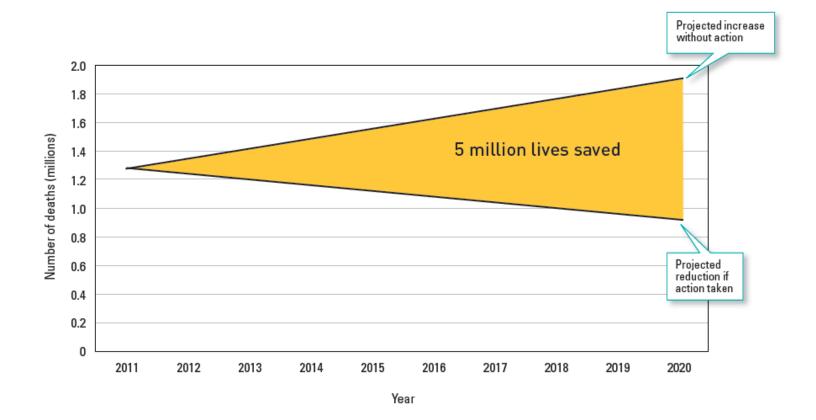
 March 2010
 Tabled by the Russian Federation, co-sponsored by 100 countries and declared by the United
 National General Assembly





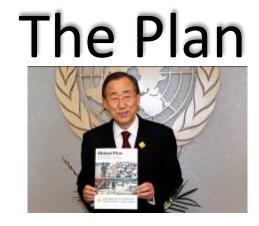
The Goal

The overall goal of the Decade is to stabilize and then reduce the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by 2020



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Pillars of the Plan

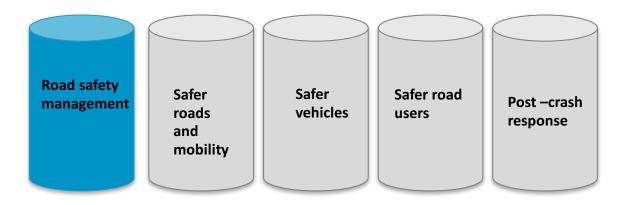




Road safety management

Strengthen institutional capacity Put in practice United Nations road safety conventions

- Establish lead agency
- Develop a national road safety strategy
- Set realistic and long-term targets
- Develop data systems





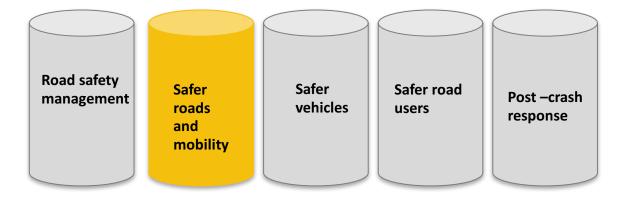


Safer roads and mobility

 Improve safety-conscious planning, design, construction and operation of roads

Assess regularly safety of roads

Explore various forms of transport and safe infrastructure

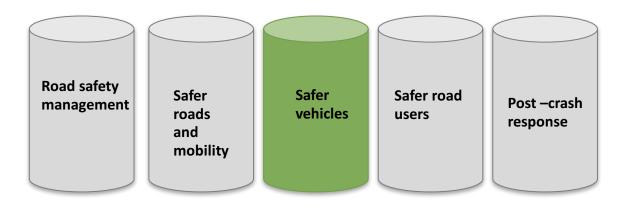






Safer vehicles

Harmonize global standards
Implement new car assessment programmes
Equip all new cars with minimum safety features
Promote use of crash avoidance technologies
Encourage managers of fleets to purchase, operate and maintain safe vehicles



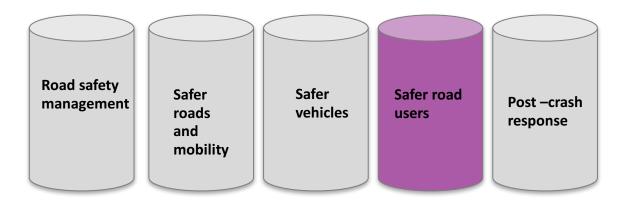




Safer road users

Adopt model road safety legislations

- Sustain or increase enforcement
- Promote public awareness of risk factors
- Call for activities to reduce work-related road traffic injuries
- Establish graduated driver licensing programmes for novice drivers



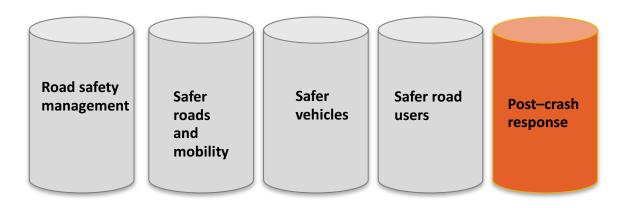




Post-crash response

 Develop pre-hospital care systems
 Put in place single nationwide emergency telephone number
 Provide early rehabilitation and support to injured patients and those bereaved by road traffic crashes
 Establish insurance schemes

Investigate crashes and provide legal response





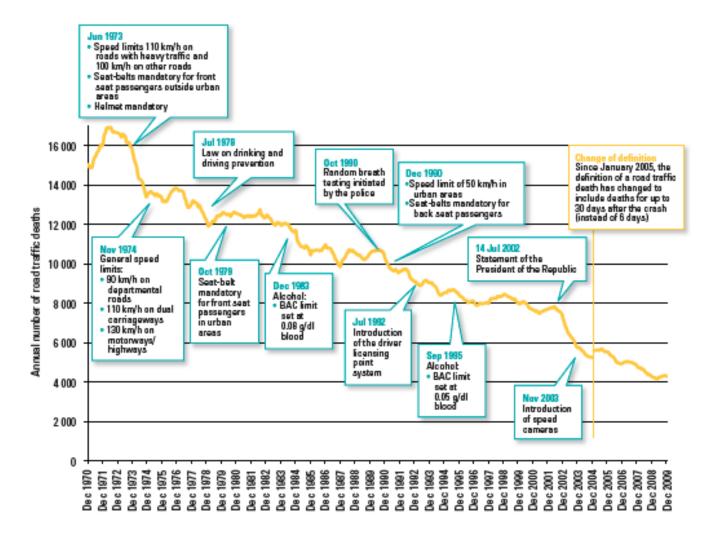




GOOD Practices

Prevention works

Evolution of the number of annual road traffic deaths in metropolitan France, 1970-2009



Source: Graphique reproduit avec l'autorisation de l'Observatoire national interministériel de la sécurité routière (ONISR), France



Best buys in road safety

- Speed reduction
- Seat-belts
- Child-restraints
- Helmets
- Drinking and driving
- Low cost engineering measures
- Safer vehicles
- Pre-hospital and Trauma care

Laws Enforcement Standards Behavior



Drinking and driving

BACs should be set at 0.05 g/dl for the general population.







Seat-belts and airbags

Wearing a seat-belt reduces the risk of death among front-seat passengers by 40–65% and among rear-seat occupants by 25–75%.







Motorcycle helmets

Wearing a good quality motorcycle helmet can reduce the risk of death by $\pm 40\%$ and severe head injury by >70%.







Child restraints

Infant seats, child seats and booster seats can reduce deaths of infants by \pm 70% and deaths of small children by between 54%–80% in the event of a crash.







Speed reduction

Urban speed limits should not exceed 50 km/h and local authorities should be able to reduce speeds where necessary.







The Launch

11 May 2011



Statements of support from national and international leaders

Projection of the tag on national landmarks in New York, London, Rio de Janeiro, Geneva, Moscow, Warsaw, Colombo, others





Over 300 launch events in more than 80 countries

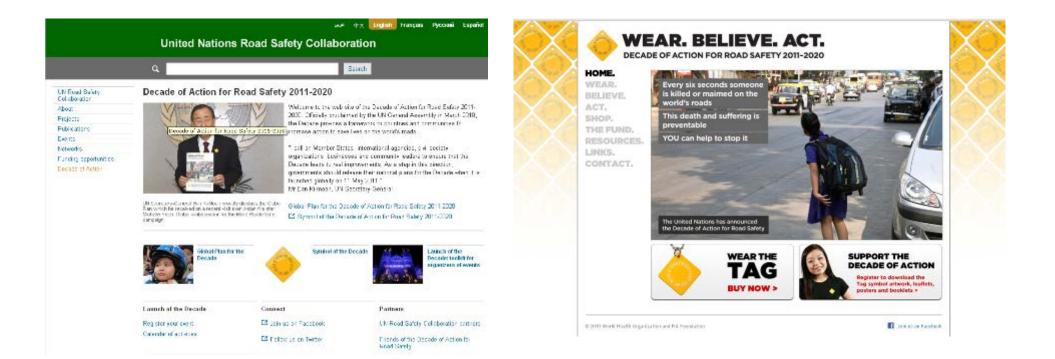


YOUR Contribution

Everybody's Decade



2011-2020



www.who.int/roadsafety www.decadeofaction.org

