

- **UNECE Workshop**
- Improving Global Road Safety: setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets

The global road safety context

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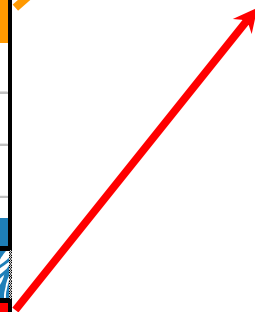
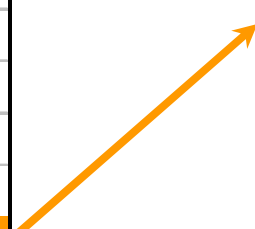
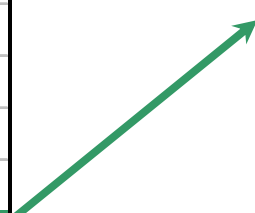
Overview : Leading causes of deaths 2004

Total 2004		
		%
1	Ischaemic heart disease	12.2
2	Cerebrovascular disease	9.7
3	Lower respiratory infections	7.0
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	5.1
5	Diarrhoeal diseases	3.6
6	HIV/AIDS	3.5
7	Tuberculosis	2.5
8	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2.3
9	Road traffic accidents	2.2
10	Prematurity and low birth weight	2.0
11	Neonatal infections and other	1.9
12	Diabetes mellitus	1.9
13	Malaria	1.7
14	Hypertensive heart disease	1.7
15	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1.5
16	Self-inflicted injuries	1.4
17	Stomach cancer	1.4
18	Cirrhosis of the liver	1.3
19	Nephritis and nephrosis	1.3
20	Colon and rectum cancers	1.1
22	Violence	1.0

Overview : Leading causes of deaths 2004 vs. 2030

Total 2004		
		%
1	Ischaemic heart disease	12.2
2	Cerebrovascular disease	9.7
3	Low er respiratory infections	7.0
4	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	5.1
5	Diarrhoeal diseases	3.6
6	HIV/AIDS	3.5
7	Tuberculosis	2.5
8	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	2.3
9	Road traffic accidents	2.2
10	Prematurity and low birth weight	2.0
11	Neonatal infections and other	1.9
12	Diabetes mellitus	1.9
13	Malaria	1.7
14	Hypertensive heart disease	1.7
15	Birth asphyxia and birth trauma	1.5
16	Self-inflicted injuries	1.4
17	Stomach cancer	1.4
18	Cirrhosis of the liver	1.3
19	Nephritis and nephrosis	1.3
20	Colon and rectum cancers	1.1
22	Violence	1.0

Total 2030		
		%
1	Ischaemic heart disease	14.2
2	Cerebrovascular disease	12.1
3	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	8.6
4	Low er respiratory infections	3.8
5	Road traffic accidents	3.6
6	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	3.4
7	Diabetes mellitus	3.3
8	Hypertensive heart disease	2.1
9	Stomach cancer	1.9
10	HIV/AIDS	1.8
11	Nephritis and nephrosis	1.6
12	Self-inflicted injuries	1.5
13	Liver cancer	1.4
14	Colon and rectum cancer	1.4
15	Oesuphagus cancer	1.3
16	Violence	1.2
17	Alzheimer and other dementias	1.2
18	Cirrhosis of the liver	1.2
19	Breast cancer	1.1
20	Tuberculosis	1.0



The clinical pyramid of road traffic injuries



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The burden in the WHO European Region

- **127,000** die a year
- **Age 15-29:** leading cause of death
- **2.4** million injured or disabled

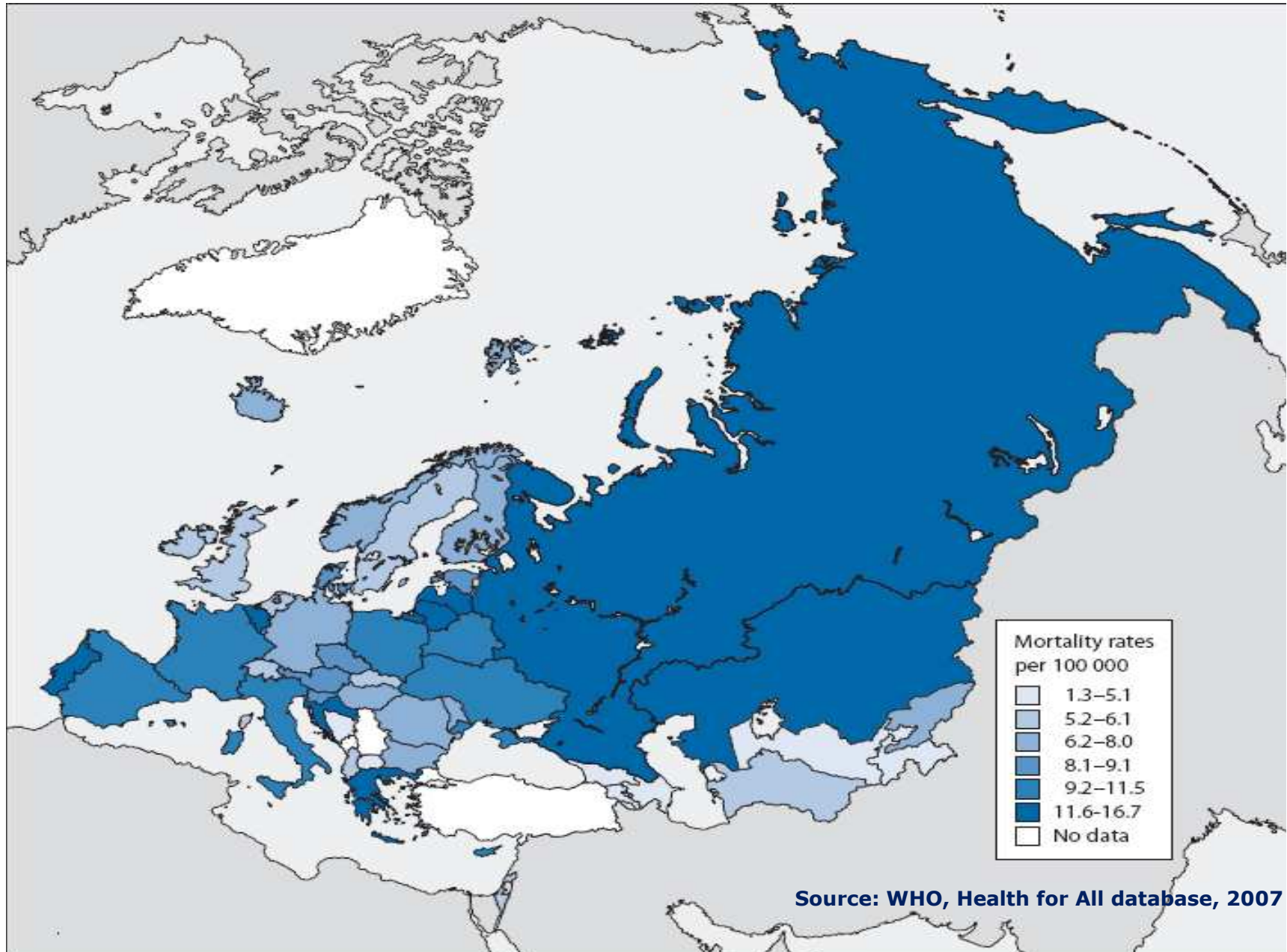
Costs: between 1,5 to 2.5 % GDP

Adverse transport-related health effects to be considered



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Burden unevenly distributed



Progress and opportunities

- Recognition of magnitude/costs, and opportunities for prevention
- Limitations of some other approaches
- Leadership of international and national organizations
- International political agendas
- Victim groups and NGOs



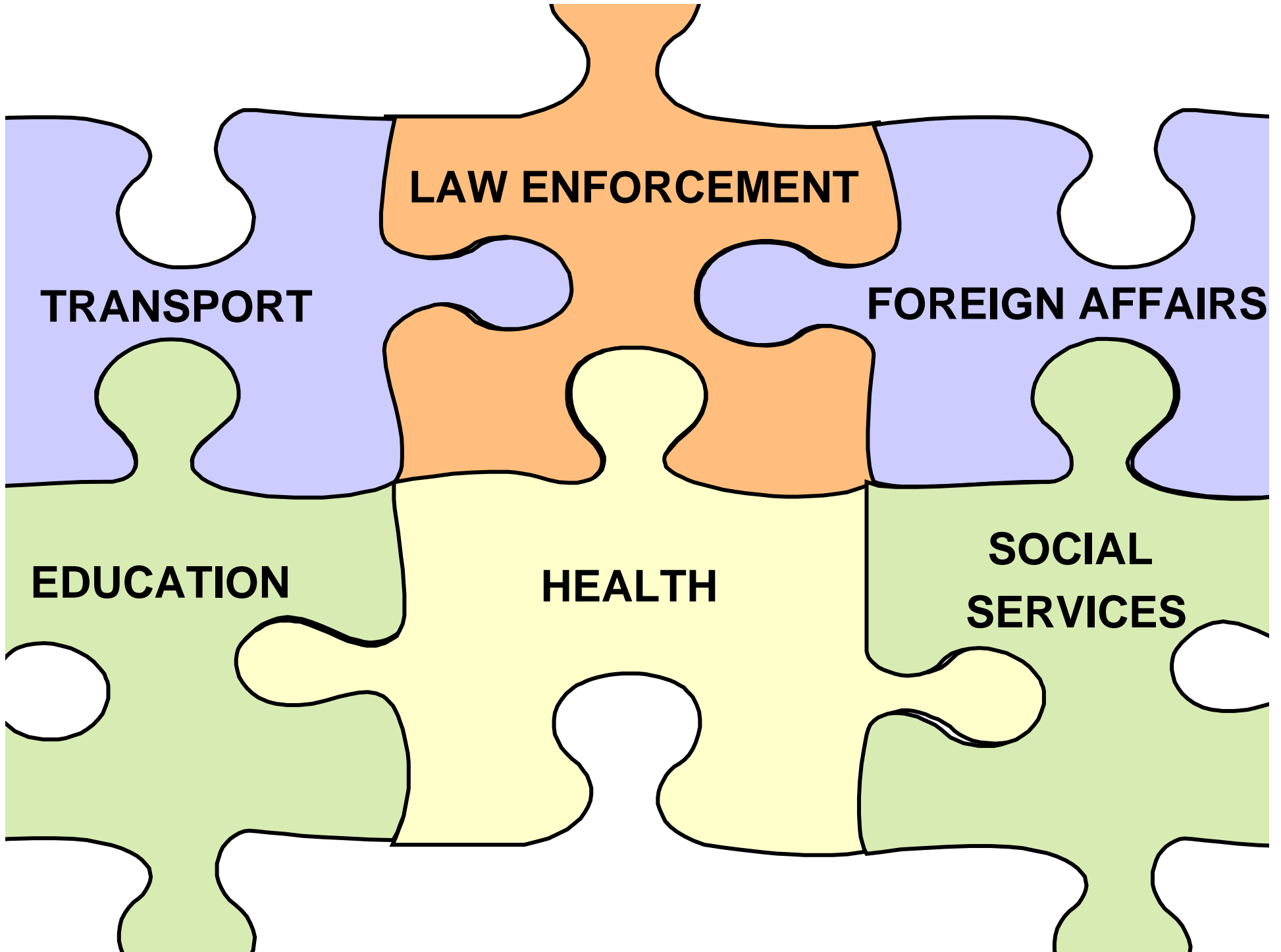
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Challenges

- Social norms and beliefs
- Funding
- Human capacity
- Disconnect science and policy
- Competition with other priorities
- Political demand for quick results



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LAW ENFORCEMENT

TRANSPORT

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION

HEALTH

**SOCIAL
SERVICES**

WHO's current and future directions

Current:

- Continue to compile and disseminate data and information
- Continue to provide normative guidance
- Continue to support countries to develop national policies and programmes

Future:

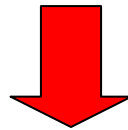
- Identify and document national and local successes
- Build capacities
- Monitor and publicize progress in countries (global status reports)
- Integrate issues into other agendas
- Foster networks and partnerships
- Enhance advocacy and communications



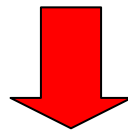
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The Global Status Report on Road Safety

**World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention,
2004**



Recommendations



**Global Status Report on Road Safety - *GSRRS*,
2009**



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GSRRS: Objectives

- to **assess the status of road safety** in all Member States
 - using **comparable methodology** and measures
 - defining and measuring a core set of essential road safety indicators and report on their implementation on a regular basis
- to indicate the gaps in road safety nationally, and the **key priorities** for intervention



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Data collection categories

Institutional framework (lead agency, national strategy, funding)

Data (fatal, non fatal, age and road user breakdown, economic costs)

Interventions

- Reducing exposure to risk
 - Policies on walking/cycling, public transport
 - Infrastructure and vehicle standards

- Implementation of interventions around key risk factors
 - Speed control (legislation, enforcement)
 - Drink-driving reduction
 - Increasing use of helmets:
 - Increasing use of seat-belts and child restraints
 - Delivering post crash care



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GSRRS: Methodology

Global Coordination - Geneva



Regional Data Coordinators – 6 WHO Regions



National Data Coordinators



Ministries/Institutions/Sectors of

Interior

Statistics, ...

Transport

Health

Education

Consensus Meetings



Global Status Report on Road Safety



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Global summary

WHO region	Number of Member/ Associate Member States	Countries/ Areas participating	Non-participating states and % regional population
African Region	46	41	5 (9% population)
Region of the Americas	36	32	5 (1% population)
South-East Asia Region	11	10	1 (1.4% population)
Eastern Mediterranean Region	21	20	2 (1.7% population)
European Region	53	49	4 (0.7% population)
Western Pacific Region	28	26	2 (< 1% population)
Global	195	178	19



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+ / - aspects of the methodology

Negative

- Potential bias due to self reported data. Subjectivity on some variables
- Different interpretations of terms used, different reporting periods, and a variety of sources of data
- Trend and age data different, limited comparability for some variables
- National level data only collected

Positive

- First global survey to be conducted using comparable methodology
- Excellent response rate
- Multi-sectoral approach used within countries



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Next steps

- Final report due to be launched 15 June 2009 in New York (Mayor + DG)
- 6 additional languages
- 6 regional reports
- Summary version of the report will be available in multiple languages
- Additional (raw) data will go into public domain in Jan 2010



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Model country programmes

- VietNam
 - Helmet wearing
 - Drinking and driving
- Mexico
 - Seat-belt wearing
 - Drinking and driving
- Cambodia
 - Helmet wearing



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Thank you !

www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention



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