## Eastern Partnership-2020 road safety enforcement benchmarking study

2<sup>nd</sup> Western Balkans Regional Road Safety Observatory meeting

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EaP | Eastern | Partnership

#### Burden of road crash fatalities, Road Crash fatalities, Western Balkans versus Eastern Partnership vs EU27, 2019



## **Objectives & data**

This study aimed to provide updated information and data in order to **support improvements in speed enforcement, seatbelts use and other traffic laws in the EaP countries.** 

Data was collected through a series of surveys between 2017-2020



### gislation and measures



## prcement KPIs (1/3)

#### ns 2012-2020 (reference year



## rcement KPIs (2/3)

#### ions 2012-2020 (reference year Enforcement



## ement KPIs (3/3)

highest number of violations per population.

 Data reflect actual lower violation rates? Or simply lower intensity of enforcement activity?



## ement KPIs (1/2)

- In Georgia, the number of violations fluctuates.
- Ukraine and Belarus show a constantly decreasing trend in the number of recorded alcohol violations.
- Are declines due to loosening of enforcement controls, or to actual change of behaviour of drivers?
- No change or decrease in 2020, due to Covid-19?



## ent KPIs (2/2)

on inhabitants, 2017 & 2019

was observed in Georgia, followed by

except much lower in Azerbaijan

## Restraint systems - Legislation and measures

#### Seat belt and helmet laws (compulsory use)

- ✓ Helmet wearing made compulsory for bicyclists in Armenia
- ✓ Updated information on CRS regulations in Georgia

|            | Seat Belt front<br>seats | Seat Belt rear<br>seats | Helmet<br>motorcycle<br>drivers | Helmet bicyclists | Child Restraint<br>Systems (CRS) |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Armenia    | $\checkmark$             | $\checkmark$            | $\checkmark$                    | $\checkmark$      | ×                                |
| Azerbaijan | $\checkmark$             | $\checkmark$            | $\checkmark$                    | $\checkmark$      | $\checkmark$                     |
| Belarus    | $\checkmark$             | ?                       | $\checkmark$                    | ×                 | $\checkmark$                     |
| Georgia    | $\checkmark$             | ×                       | $\checkmark$                    | ×                 | $\checkmark$                     |
| Moldova    | $\checkmark$             | $\checkmark$            | $\checkmark$                    | $\checkmark$      | $\checkmark$                     |
| Ukraine    | $\checkmark$             | $\checkmark$            | $\checkmark$                    | ×                 | $\checkmark$                     |

Data on use of restraint systems (seat-belt, helmet wearing etc.) available only in Azerbaijan

# Country 'diagnosis' & recommendations

## Armenia

#### Good practice elements

- Presence of National Strategy and Action Plan for road safety
- Enforcement activity taking into account road crash trends and statistics (although in a non-systematic way)
- Extensive ASE scheme in place, including fixed cameras and section control
- Traffic calming and 30-zones in urban areas
- ✓ Some training programmes in place for Police Officers
- Demerit Point System introduced since 2019
- Continuation of systematic traffic enforcement, steady number of traffic violations recorded for key offenses (speeding and alcohol)
- Use of the 30-days definition of traffic fatality

- **?** No systematic coordination on traffic enforcement
- ? No formal enforcement programmes, no specific targets and monitoring/evaluation procedures
- ? Lack of data on the number of drivers controlled per type of violation.
- ? Lack of data on the **amount collected from traffic fines**
- ? Lack of data on alcohol-impaired drivers involved in traffic crashes.
- ? An increase in the number of fatalities over the last 3 years, despite indications of decrease in traffic violations

## Azerbaijan

#### Good practice elements

- A shared responsibility on enforcement between national and ? municipal authorities, clearly assigned coordinator.
- ✓ Formal enforcement programme with 6-months action plans
- Systematic coordination of enforcement with road safety campaigns and other awareness raising actions.
- ✓ Systematic training programmes for Police Officers
- Planning of enforcement activity based on monitoring of road ? crashes and traffic violations recorded
- Extensive ASE in place, both in interurban and urban roads; DSDS also in place.
- ✓ Demerit Point System in place
- ✓ Data available on seatbelt and helmet wearing rates
- Road safety outcomes (fatalities and injuries) due to violations are available – but their quality is unknown
- Impressive overall reduction in the number of traffic fatalities between 2012-2020

- P Limited implementation of 30-zones and engineering traffic calming schemes
- ? Unknown whether the Demerit Point System is systematically updated.
- ? Lack of data on the number of drivers controlled per type of traffic violation
- ? The amount of funding collected from speeding fines is not in accordance with the large increase in violations recorded
- ? Data on the amount of funding collected through traffic fines need cross-checking
- ? The 30-days definition of fatality is not adopted in the country

## Georgia

#### Good practice elements

- Inter-sectoral coordination for road safety (including vertical coordination i.e. from national to local authorities)
- ✓ Road safety Action plan with specific monitoring indicators
- $\checkmark$  Dedicated training of Police Officers, and periodic retraining
- Complete equipment of patrolling units for enforcing all key violations
- ✓ Extensive ASE scheme, including section control
- ✓ 30-zones extensively implemented around schools and in residential areas
- Regular enforcement of key drugs, and recording of violations.
- ✓ Demerit Point System in place
- There is indication of effective collection of traffic fines
- ✓ A steadily decreasing trend in traffic fatalities, with 25% reduction between 2012 and 2020.

- ? Lack of targets and monitoring/evaluation procedures dedicated to traffic law enforcement activity
- ? Seat belt use not compulsory for rear seats
- ? Lack of data on the number of drivers controlled for key traffic offenses
- ? The 30-days definition of fatality is not implemented in Georgia.

## Moldova

#### Good practice elements

- Intersectoral coordination for road safety in general, and enforcement in particular
- ✓ A formal alcohol enforcement programme in place
- Some surveys on road user attitudes and behaviour have been implemented by NGOs
- Specific indicators are monitored for evaluating enforcement activity; trends of enforcement, violations and road safety outcomes have been correlated (although at a rough level)
- ✓ A 30 km/h speed limit for trucks on specific road sections
- ✓ Demerit point system in place
- ✓ Successful collection of traffic fines

- ? Specific enforcement activities are defined, however without any quantitative target
- **?** Training of Police officers is considered insufficient, especially as regards the use of new technologies
- ? Mobile speed enforcement equipment appears insufficient
- ? Section control systems are installed but remain non operational
- ? 30-zones and traffic calming are rarely implemented
- ? Unknown whether Demerit Point System is systematically updated
- ? Data regarding speed and alcohol-related crashes need checking and validation

## Ukraine

#### Good practice elements

- Two formal programmes are the backbone of the enforcement activities: Transport Strategy-2020 and Road Safety Strategy-2024
- Multi-sectoral coordination
- Dedicated and on-going training for Police officers
- Road safety is monitored by the Police on the basis of specific indicators
- ✓ 30-zones (20-zones) are legally foreseen for residential and ? pedestrian areas
- ✓ Low BAC limit
- Accurate recording of seat belt / helmet violations and relevant amount of funding collected through fines

- **?** Low density of ASE systems (speed cameras).
- ? Traffic calming engineering measures are occasionally implemented
- **?** Demerit Point System in place but not operational
- ? Lack of accurate and complete data on the number of drivers controlled and the violations recorded for basic violations (speed, alcohol)
- ? Lack of sufficient data on the amount collected from traffic fines for basic violations (speed, alcohol)
- ? Lack of detailed time series data on crashes, injuries and fatalities per type of violation involved
- ? Stagnation of road safety improvement over the last 3 years.

# Thank you for your attention!