

ROSEE - Road Safety Policies and Measures in South East European Regions

SOL Final Conference

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South East Europe



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Project Background

ROSEE builds on the experience of **SOL - Save Our Lives Project** which is strengthening the ability of local and regional stakeholders to manage road safety and reduce road crash deaths and injuries .

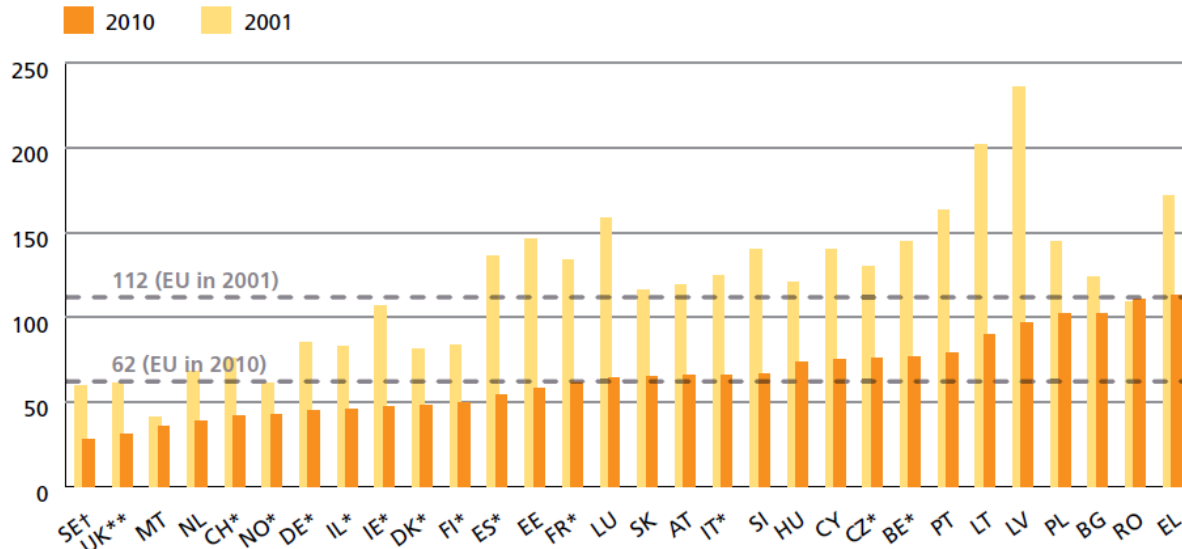
Transport and **motorization levels are increasing** throughout the South East European space. The motorization rate has increased by 8% in the EU (2001-2009). In many SEE Countries this increase is particularly high e.g. Slovenia (17%), Hungary and Slovakia (23%), Bulgaria (29%), Romania (37%) (Source: Eurostat).

ROSEE project started on October 2012 and will conclude on September 2014.

Main Problem to be addressed

South-East Europe regions are among the worst road safety performers in Europe.

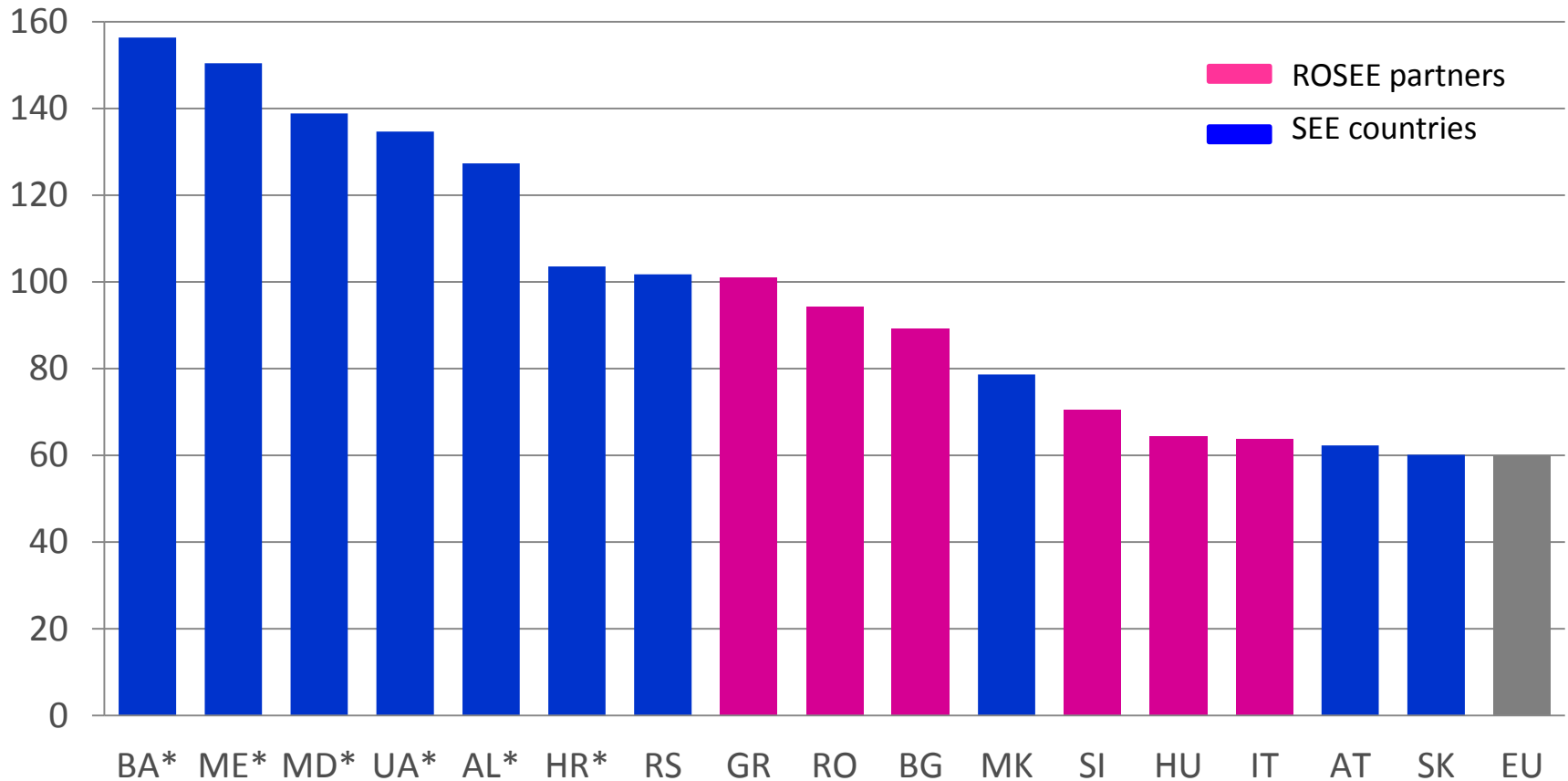
Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, and to a less extent Slovakia and Hungary, have a fatalities/population rate by far above the EU average of 62 deaths (2010) (source: CARE database and national data).



Reduction in road fatalities (2001-2010) ranging from 50% (Slovenia) and 44% (Slovakia, Italy) to 3% (Romania) while average EU reduction was 43%.

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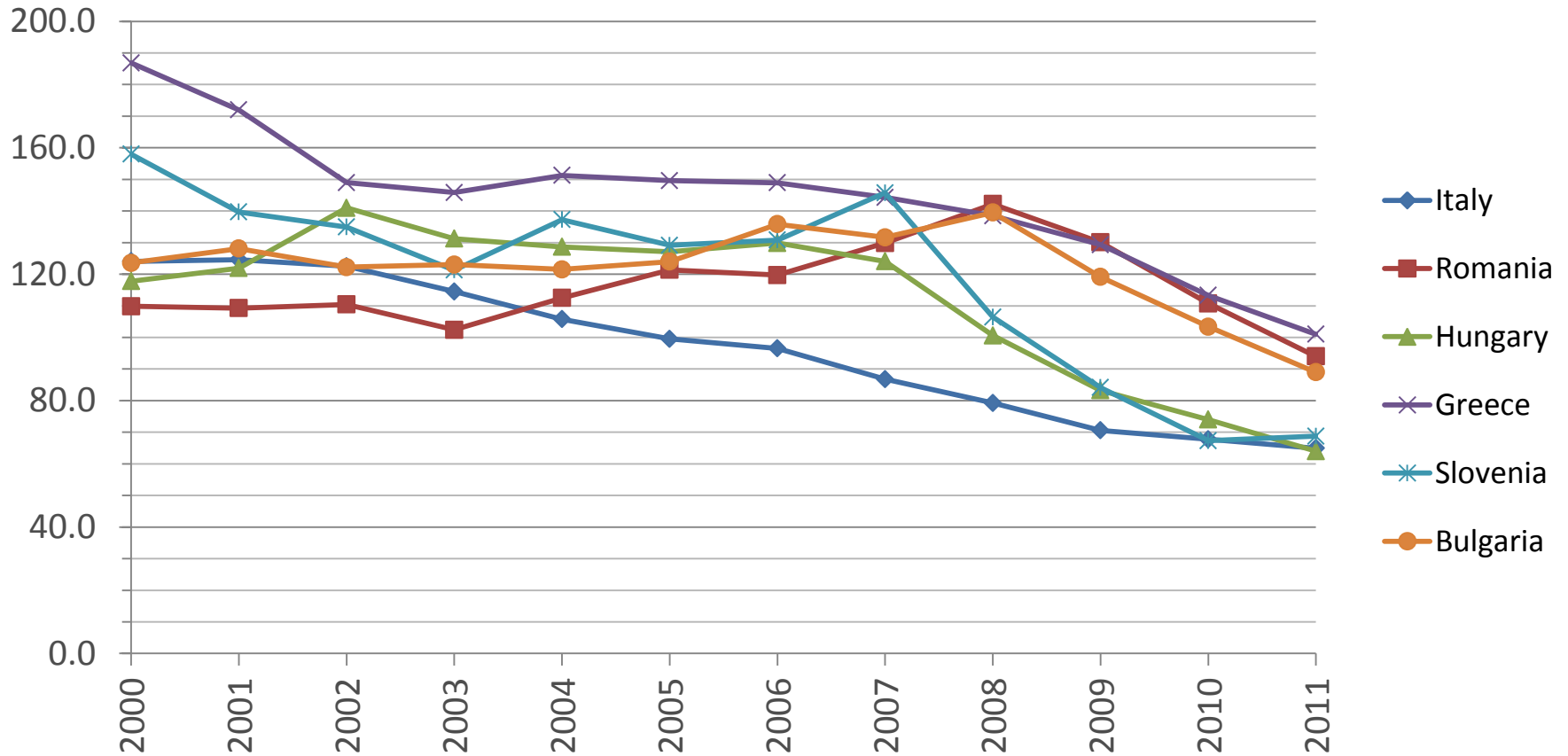
Road fatalities per million population in SEE countries (2011) (*2010)



Sources: IRTAD, ETSC, WHO

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Road fatalities per million population in ROSEE countries 2000-2011



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Project Objectives

Main objective:

improve coordination in promoting, planning and operation at national and regional road networks in terms of road safety.

Additional objectives :

- Strengthen institutional capacity to plan and operate the network from a road safety perspective and contribute to increased future funding for enhancing institutional capacity.
- Contribute to safer roads and mobility and increased future funding possibilities for safe infrastructure.
- Increase capacity to deliver effective and multi-component road user behavior interventions and strengthen transnational cooperation and dialogue on road safety

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Project approach

On **Primary Networks** the project will work with relevant national stakeholders to develop or strengthen mechanisms for including road safety as a standard in the planning and operation of the network and to define road safety objectives for the primary network in each country.

On **Secondary Networks** the project will work with relevant national, regional and municipal stakeholders to design and test a model approach for strengthening road safety in the planning and operation of key segments of the secondary networks.

This approach will be replicable and inform the content of future investment proposals.

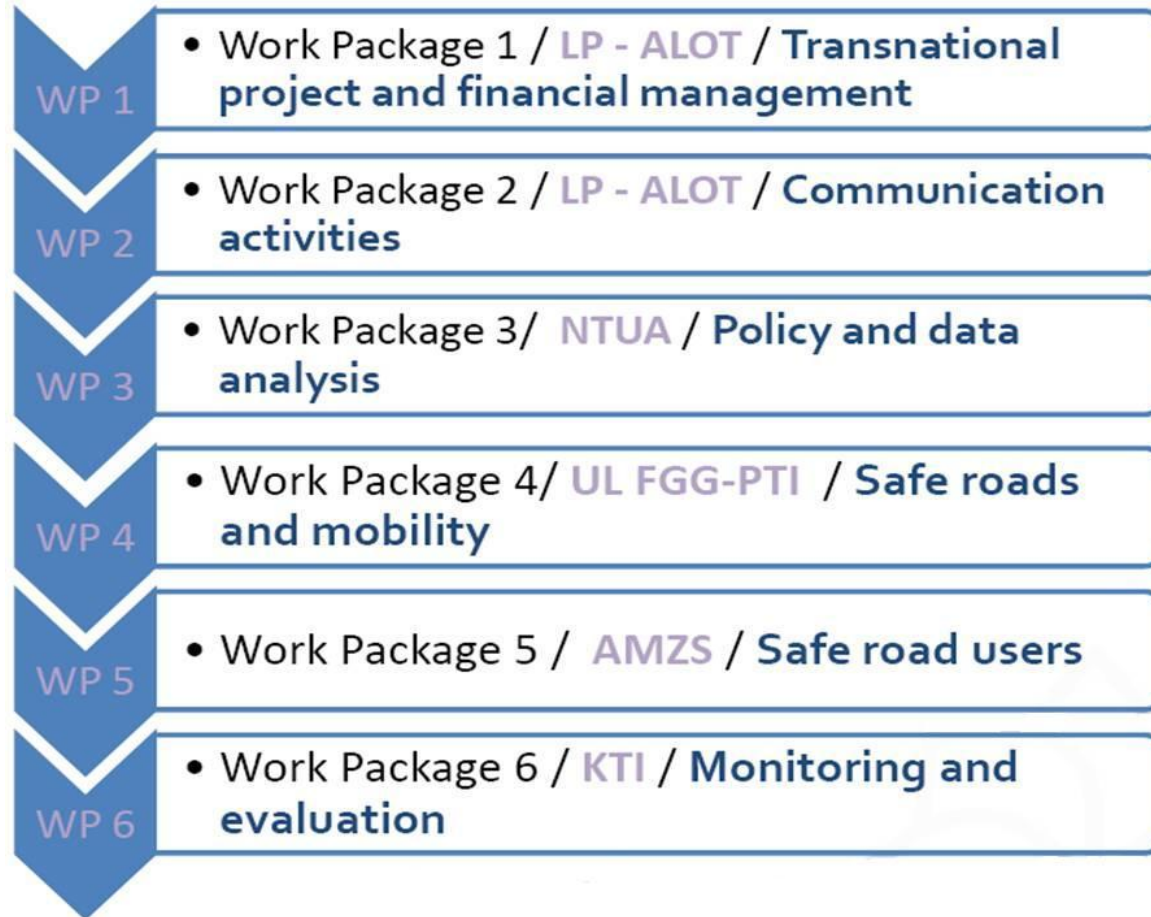
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Project Partners

Partner role	Official name in English	Country
LP	ALOT s.c.a.r.l., Agency of East Lombardy for Transport and Logistics	Italy
PP1	EUCon, Association EU CONCEPTS R&D	Romania
PP2	GRSP Hungary Association	Hungary
PP3	UniBS, DICATAM Department of Civil Engineering, Architecture, Land, Environment and Mathematics	Italy
PP4	KTI Institute for Transport Sciences Non Profit Ltd.	Hungary
PP5	NTUA, National Technical University of Athens / School of Civil Engineering / Department of Transportation Planning and Engineering	Greece
PP6	AMZS, Automobile Association of Slovenia	Slovenia
PP7	AVP, Slovenian Traffic Safety Agency	Slovenia
PP8	UL FGG-PTI, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering	Slovenia
PP9	OY, Open Youth	Bulgaria

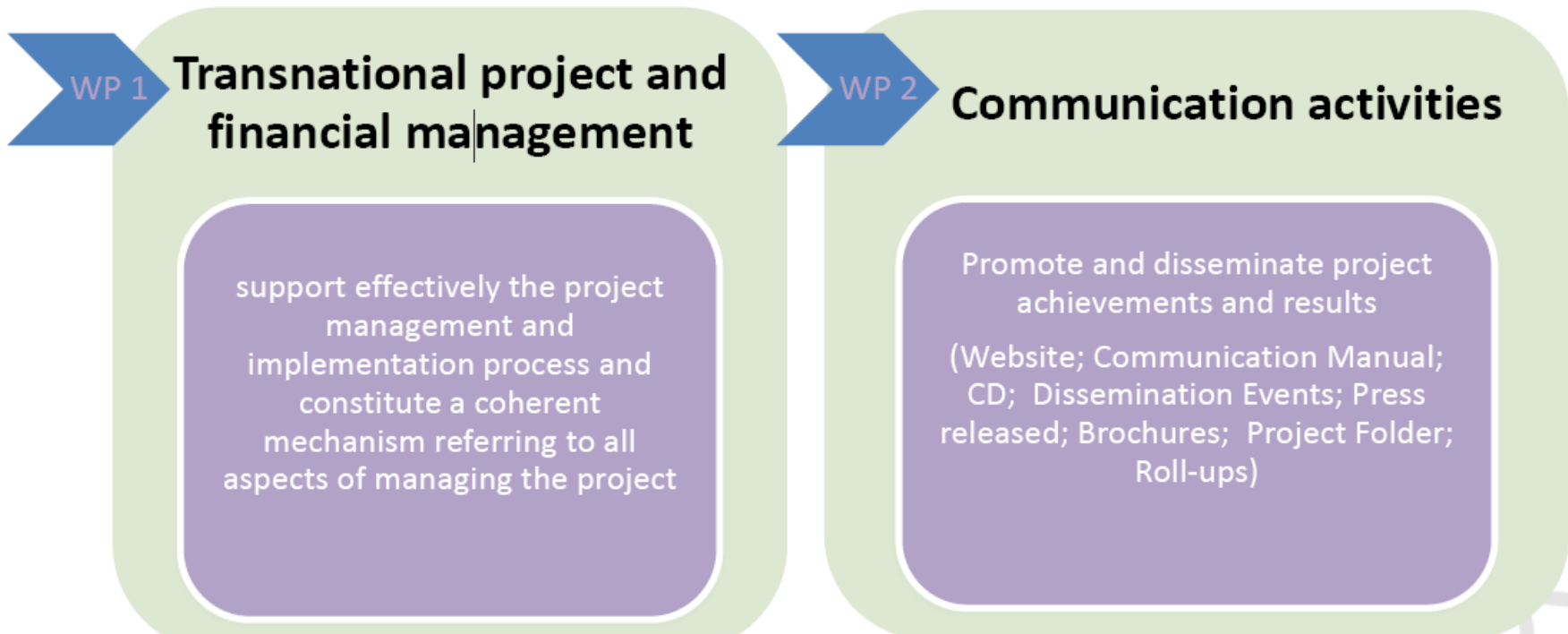
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Project WP Structure (1/4)



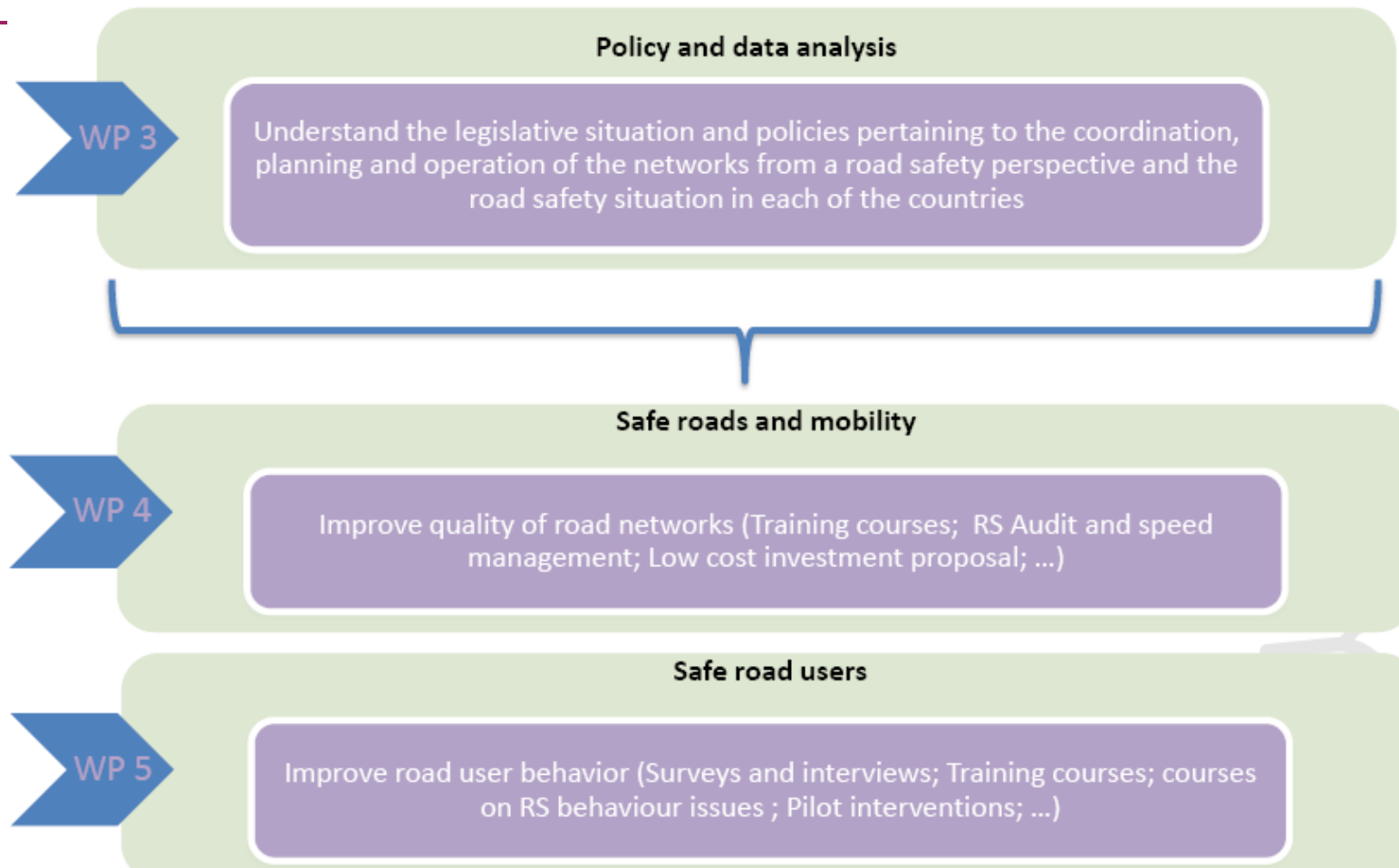
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Project WP Structure (2/4)



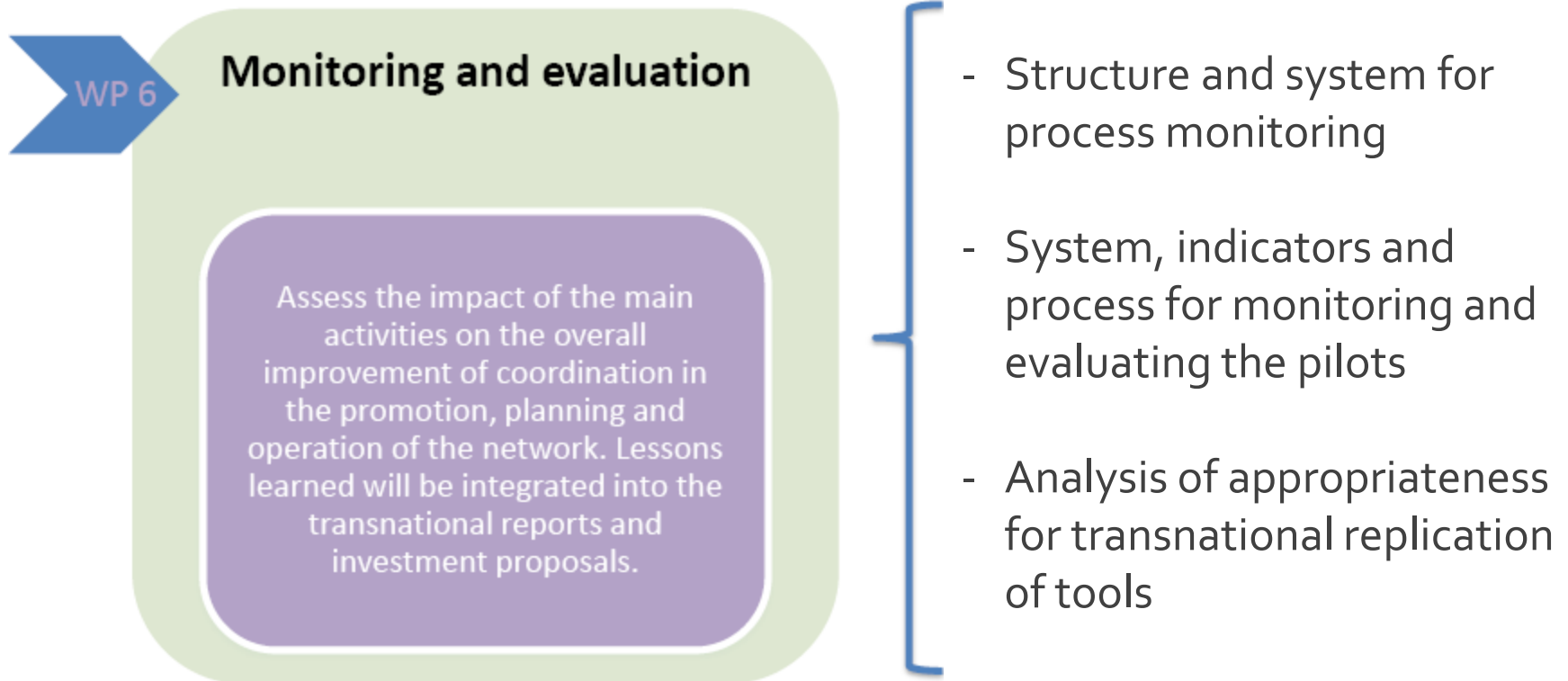
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Project WP Structure (3/4)



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Project WP Structure (4/4)



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Road Safety Policy and Data Analysis - Indicative Outputs WP3

- Establishment of a National Advisory Group of relevant national key stakeholders (e.g. roads -transport administration, NGOs, education, research etc.) per partner country.
- Development and implementation of Road Safety Assessment Tools.
- National reports on the findings of the assessments and other available information on road safety performance of the networks.
- Transnational report summarizing the national reports.
- Recommendations on the institutional and legislative strengthening to enhance overall capacity to coordinate, promote and operate the networks, from a road safety perspective.
- Road safety investment proposal outlining where investments in infrastructure and other measures may enhance safety outcomes.

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Safe Roads and Mobility - Indicative Outputs WP4

- Development and delivery of courses on road safety audit and speed management.
- Develop a tool for conducting road safety audit on selected sections of the primary and the secondary road network.
- Proposal of low costs infrastructure improvements as part of the pilot project (WP 5) to slow traffic and to improve the safety of unprotected road users.
- Draft of recommendations for comprehensive infrastructure improvements and the related investment proposals.

Safe Road Users - Indicative Outputs WP5

- Development and implementation of surveys on road user behavior.
- Development and delivery of courses on main road safety issues and road safety management.
- Development and delivery of courses on strategic enforcement.
- Implementation of Pilot Interventions on the primary or secondary networks in partner countries.
- Draft of recommendations for a comprehensive model approach for improving the coordination, operation and planning of the road networks by increasing safety performance. Recommendations will be finally incorporated into a project investment proposal.

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Promote road safety and improve road network accessibility in South East Europe.

In the South East Europe area, injuries and road crashes are answerable for social and economic losses. South-East Europe regions are among the worst road safety performers in Europe: countries such as Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and, to a less extent Slovakia and Hungary, have a road deaths rate per population by far above the EU average of 62 deaths per million population in 2010 (source: CARE database and national data). In the South-East Europe (SEE) countries that are currently not members of the European Union crash and fatality rates are even higher: in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia rates are above 100 deaths per million populations in 2009 (Source: OECD-ITF). This situation is holding down the development of the SEE region and requires urgent improvements. In order to reach the 2020 EU road safety target.



<http://www.rosee-project.eu/>

» About the project » Pilot areas » South East Europe » Communication

ROSEE is a project that involves 6 countries: Italy, Romania, Hungary, Greece, Slovenia, Bulgaria. The project aims to improve road safety performances on primary and secondary networks in the South East Europe area and is financed by "South East Programme – Transnational Cooperation Programme".

- » Italy
- » Romania
- » Hungary
- » Greece
- » Slovenia
- » Bulgaria

The South East Europe programme is a unique instrument which, in the framework of the Regional Policy's Territorial Cooperation Objective, aims to improve integration and competitiveness in an area which is as complex as it is diverse. **Jointly for our common future** is the slogan chosen by the 16 participating countries in the programme.
<http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/>

