



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SYSTEMS IN A CHANGING WORLD

Road Safety Management

Improving road safety knowledge in Africa through crowdsourcing: the African Road Safety Observatory

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CENTRO DI RICERCA
PER IL TRASPORTO
E LA LOGISTICA

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Why knowledge is important in Africa?

- Africa is the worst performing continent in road safety: the fatality rate, 26.6 per 100.000 inhabitants Vs 9.3 in Europe (WHO, 2018)
- Significant demand for data and knowledge needed but....
 - no centralised accident data collection system in place, underreporting, no standardization → no reliable national figures
 - substantial lack of detailed knowledge on each road accident (e.g. missing location, no follow up)



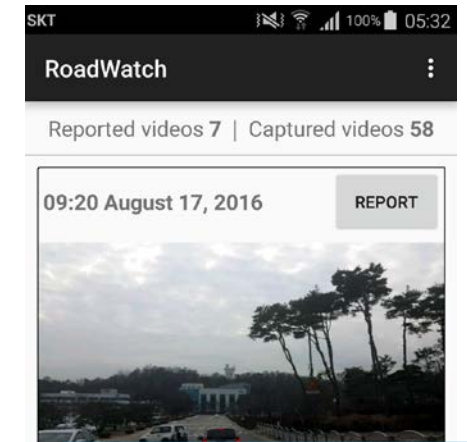
Is there a solution?

Other types of data?

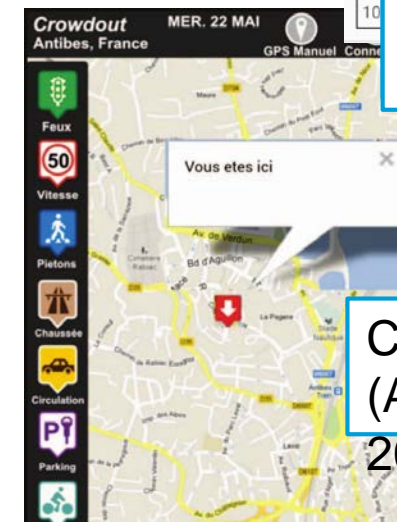
- Surrogate indicators also known as Safety Performance Indicators (e.g. speed, use of seatbelt...)

Other sources of data?

- Mobile devices (e.g. smartphones) acting as sensors to report traffic offenses and any other events related to vehicle traffic (e.g. CrowdOut and Roadwatch)
- Citizens as sensors or knowledge



Mobile Roadwatch (Park et al.; 2017)



CrowdOut (Aubry et al., 2016)



The SaferAfrica Project

Innovating Dialogue and Problems Appraisal for a Safer Africa

- Funded under *Horizon 2020*
- *Duration*: Oct 2016 – Sep 2019
- 17 partners (Project Leader: **CTL of Sapienza University of Rome**)

Objectives

- Setting up a Dialogue Platform between Africa and Europe to create the favourable conditions and opportunities for the effective implementation of actions for road safety and traffic management
- Increase the awareness of African stakeholders and end users on road safety by means of an African Road Safety Observatory



Objectives:

- Collect opinions and road safety needs of an African country from African citizens;
- Report general road safety issues at country level;
- Propose ideas to improve road safety in the country of origin.

Target group:

- scientific, technical and institutional end users within the project and on the Dialogue Platform.
- national and international authorities, decision makers, policy makers and funders
- the society in general

SaferAfrica crowdsourcing tools

Reporting tool

- Anyone can report a road safety problem or propose a solution to improve road safety in his/her country

Web surveys

- Citizen surveys were created and managed through the Google Form tool.

Dialogue Platform

- A forum for discussing the evidence and the recommendations coming from the SaferAfrica project and to foster their adoption in the fields of road safety

Webinars

- Used to promote in a relatively short time period (30 minutes) SaferAfrica key findings so as to foster the dialogue with the experts and the African stakeholders

Participate



SURVEY ON DATA COLLECTION PRIORITIES

Recommendations to improve road safety data collection in Africa

The SaferAfrica project aims at creating favourable conditions and opportunities for the effective implementation of actions for road safety and traffic management in African countries, by setting up Dialogue Platforms between Africa and Europe. Besides other initiatives the Dialogue Platform aims at supporting the assessment of the implementation of African Road Safety Action Plan as well as defining recommendations on future road safety actions and finally conducting institutional activities to foster their adoption.

Based on a survey stakeholders' feedback, there is a significant demand for data and knowledge in order to be used for road safety related decision making. Currently, such information is poorly available in African countries. Moreover, the assessment of the existing road safety data collection systems in African countries revealed similarities but mostly differences since besides the existence of formal systems for recording road accidents for almost all countries, the data collection practices from the road safety monitoring and evaluation points of view are addressed in various ways. Specifically, sustainable systems to collect and manage data on road accidents, fatalities and injuries are in place for many but not all African countries. The same applies to the availability of exposure and behavioural indicators.

This survey relates to a number of recommendations that should be adopted by African countries to improve the existing road safety data collection systems, it also gives you the opportunity to make any additional comments.

Thank you very much in advance for sharing your feedback!

The SaferAfrica team

Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact:
safefr@ec.europa.eu

*Required

Webinar 3 – Road Safety Data in Africa – Evidence from SaferAfrica

Webinar Date: 20th December 2018, 2PM CET

Presented by:

Prof. George Yannis, Professor of Traffic and Transport Management at the National Technical University of Athens (NTUA) ([more...](#))

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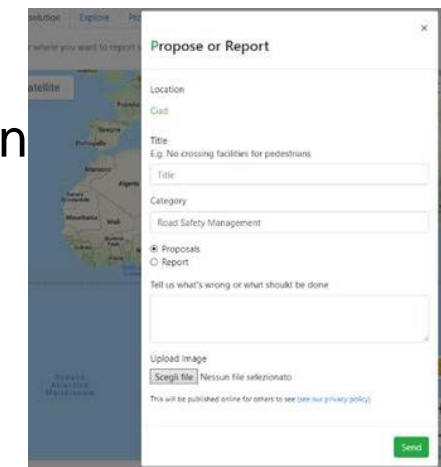
Webinar 2 - Data Collection & Management

Webinar Date: 12th November 2018, 2PM CET

Presented by:

Dr. Cristian Gonzalez, Director Statistics and Data, International Road Federation (IRF Geneva) ([more...](#))

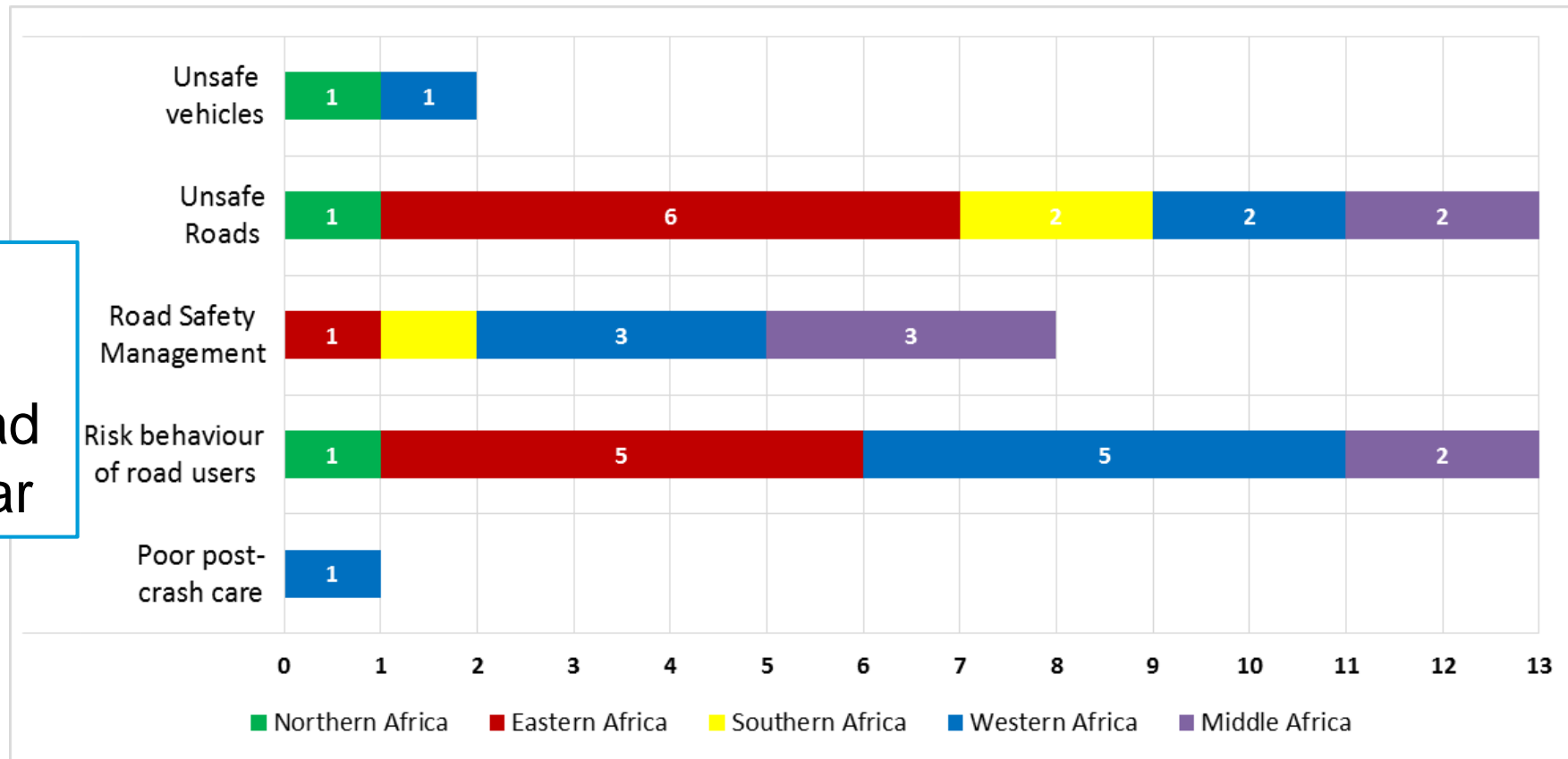
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Some preliminary results

21 reports and 14 proposals: up to Feb 2019 (about 80 in July 2019)

Citizens
feedbacks
by UN Road
Safety Pillar



Some examples of feedback

Powered Two Wheelers (PTW)

- Despite the regulations, very few PTW riders own a driving licence in many countries.
- The lack of public transport, coupled with chronic youth unemployment, gave way to motorcycle taxi transport (*Guinea, Cameroon*).



Pedestrians.

- sidewalks are missing (*Eswatini*), where existing sidewalks are occupied by traders and other activities (*Tunisia, Ivory Coast*).
- Traffic lights are rare. In some cities many pedestrians do not know how traffic lights operate (*Cameroon*).



Conclusion and next steps

- According to the preliminary analysis of crowdsourced data collected, several problems were highlighted in all the five road safety pillars
- “Blame the victim” vision
- Limitations to the use of data (data are subjective, limited in amount and unstructured)
- Use of crowdsourcing data to assess of the existing strategic documents at local, country, regional and continental level (e.g. the African Road Safety Action Plan)



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