



African Road Safety Conference Accra, Ghana 5-8 February 2007

The conference was attended by representatives from the following African countries were: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

In addition, the following international organizations participated: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission, World Health Organization, Sub-Saharan African Transport Policy Programme, World Bank, Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), FIA Foundation, Department for International Development (DFID), SITRASS, Handicap International, Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), Asia Injury Prevention Foundation, and the Global Transport Partnership (gTKP).

The main recommendations from the conference are listed below. A full report will be available soon.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made at the end of the conference. Member States should:

- Institutions: Establish a lead agency that has proper legal backing, and is empowered and supported by adequate financial resources to ensure that it is well equipped and staffed with appropriately trained personnel
- Data: Improve the collection, management and use of data on road deaths and injuries so as to formulate evidencebased policies. In this regard, efforts would be made to address the non-reporting of accidents, and to harmonise data that originate from different sources.
- Road safety Education: Commit to educating the general public on road safety matters, taking into consideration special categories such as drivers and school children.
- Road safety management: Make the necessary effort to improve road safety management on the continent. In this regard, good practices from within the continent should be recognized, widely disseminated, and emulated.
- Policy and harmonization: Harmonise national actions plans at sub-regional level (including databases, regulations, infrastructure, and equipment standards).
- Quick wins: Endeavour to enforce road safety legislation, particularly those related to speed control, control of driving while under the influence of alcohol, use of helmets, and enhancing visibility. Strengthen emergency trauma care.
- Strengthen partnership and collaboration at sub-regional, regional and global levels in advancing the road safety agenda.
- Rural road safety: Mainstream road safety in national transport policies, including rural transport safety.

- National road safety targets: Set and achieve measurable targets to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing accident fatalities by half by 2015.
- UN Global Road safety Week: Urge all African countries to commemorate the first UN Global Road safety Week by organising activities at the national level and participating at the Youth Forum in Geneva in April 2007.