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How can we empower vulnerable road users?

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Key facts - pollution

The NO₂ in Dar es Salaam at four sites was 231 ug/m³ , as compared with the WHO (2005) reference standard of 40 ug/m³.

6.7 million deaths each year from exposure to ambient and household air pollution

99 percent of the world's population live in places which exceed WHO guideline limits

Cities contribute to 70 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions and 21 percent of these come from urban transport alone.



Key facts - safety

Pedestrians are considered as the most vulnerable road users because of their fragility and slow movement

In some countries they have a higher risk of road crash potential than motorised vehicle occupants

The fatality rate of vulnerable road users in Africa is 44% (WHO, 2018).

Key facts – other costs

- Congestion generate significant economic losses. Katala (2019) estimates a total loss of T Sh 655 billion per year from congestion-related delays and extra fuel use.
- Source:
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969721021847>



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Sustainable transport and its benefits

- Reductions in traffic congestion, air pollution, noise levels and emissions

And improved:

- Physical and psychological health
- Community relations
- Economic and real estate performance
- Quality of life

Quality of life

Absence of stress

Being able to cope

A social network and support

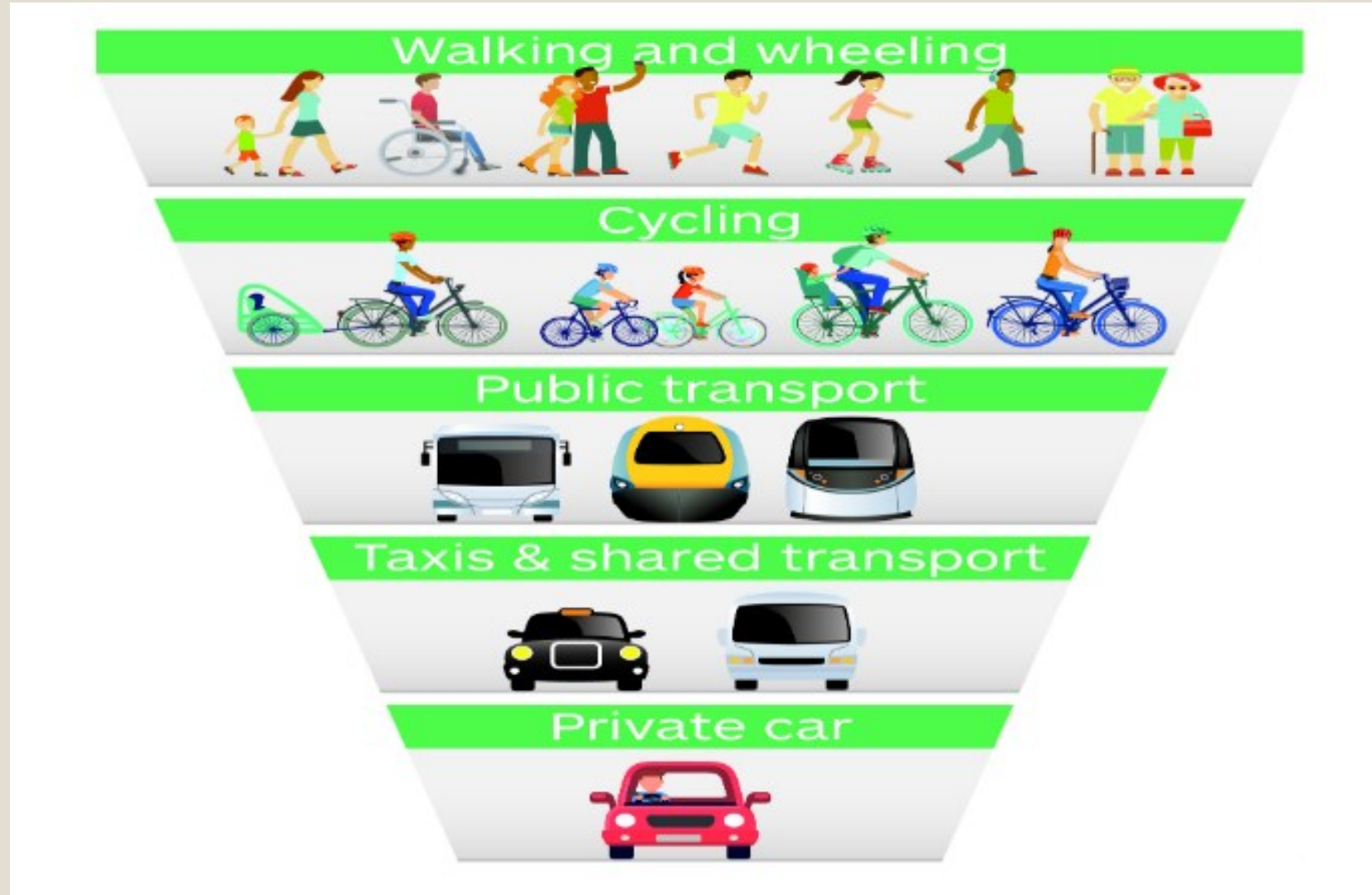
Physical fitness

Self-esteem

Reasons for involving the public

- Participation reflects a basic democratic principle.
- It helps to avoid conflict.
- Public participation can provide valuable information.
- It is essential for good governance

A people-centred
approach to urban
planning



Source: Transport Scotland

Factors which promote active travel

Proximity

- An acceptable length depends on the mode of transport
- Concentrate facilities within easy walking distance
- An esthetical environment makes distance less of a problem

Accessibility

- Pedestrian facilities nearby (pavements and crossings)
- Compactness – short distance to destinations
- Several intersections
- Eliminate unnecessary detours
- Will advance equity and ensure a people-centred approach to transport



Accessibility

- Easy access to shops and businesses (i.e., open on to the pavement)
- Easy access to public transport



Convenience

- Reduce the number of obstacles and barriers
- Create attractive and continuous networks for pedestrians
- Public benches

Safety and security

Traffic calming

Pedestrian areas

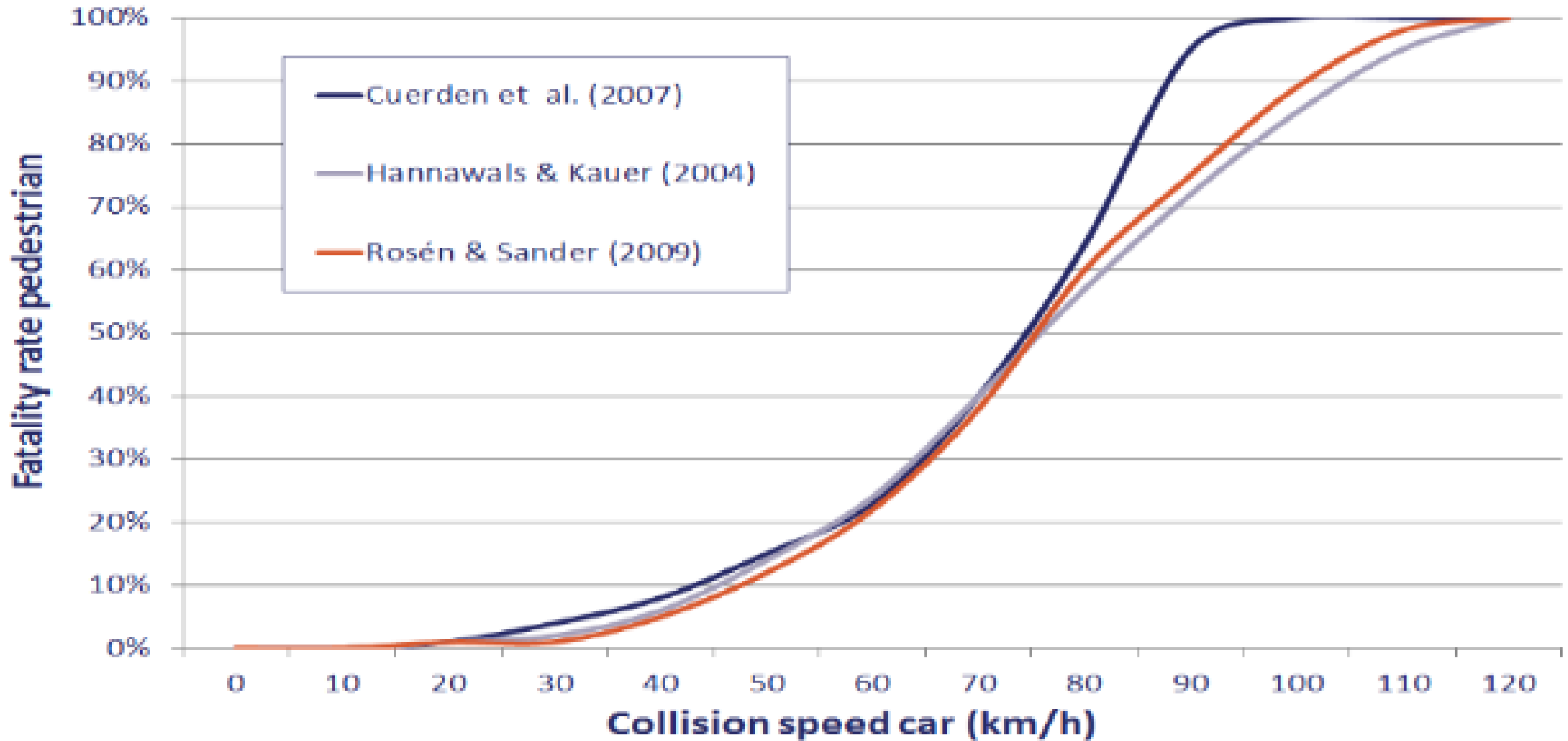
Adequate lighting in public areas

Provide safe routes to school

Prioritisation of the rights of pedestrians and cyclists over motorised traffic



Fatality rate at higher collision speed



Traffic

- Reduce accessibility for cars in areas with many pedestrians
- Reducing traffic volume encourages walking



Parks

- Help us to relax and affect our mental health in a positive way.
- Enable people to meet in a relaxing environment
- Reduce the temperature in the summer
- Benefit diversity
- Reduce the risk of flooding in the event of heavy rain

Barriers to change

- Planning is based on what it has looked like in the past, rather than what it should look like in the future (i.e. plan for increased travel and a high dependence on cars).
- A fear that such a change may meet with resistance.
- If measures taken to increase active travel but without making it more difficult for motorists (i.e., avoid using the stick)

Actions

- Policy and planning are a prerequisite for the implementation of the measures
- Develop a common goal and vision
- Use a combination of carrot and stick
- Plan for the future instead of what it has looked like
- Develop a masterplan for the creation of a pedestrian friendly city



Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans

- Originated in Europe under the slogan 'planning for people,' recognizing the need to align transport policies with people and their quality of life rather than the traditional focus on traffic and traffic speed optimization

What people throughout the world want

- access to clean air and water;
- economic opportunities;
- a safe and healthy place to raise their kids;
- shelter;
- lifelong learning;
- a sense of community; and
- the ability to have a say in the decisions that affect their lives.

A low-angle shot of a yellow daisy flower in the foreground, slightly out of focus. The background is a bright blue sky filled with soft, white, fluffy clouds. The sun is visible as a bright spot behind the flower's center, creating a lens flare effect.

Thank you