

# Road Safety Management in a Developing Country: The Case of Lebanon

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CODATU XVII Conference
Hyderabad, India
4-6 November 2017

### OUTLINE

# Introduction: Summary Situation of Road Safety in Lebanon

- 1. Substantive Provisions of the New Traffic Law
- 2. The Management of Road Safety
- 3. The Way Forward

# Conclusion





# Summary Situation of Road Safety in Lebanon

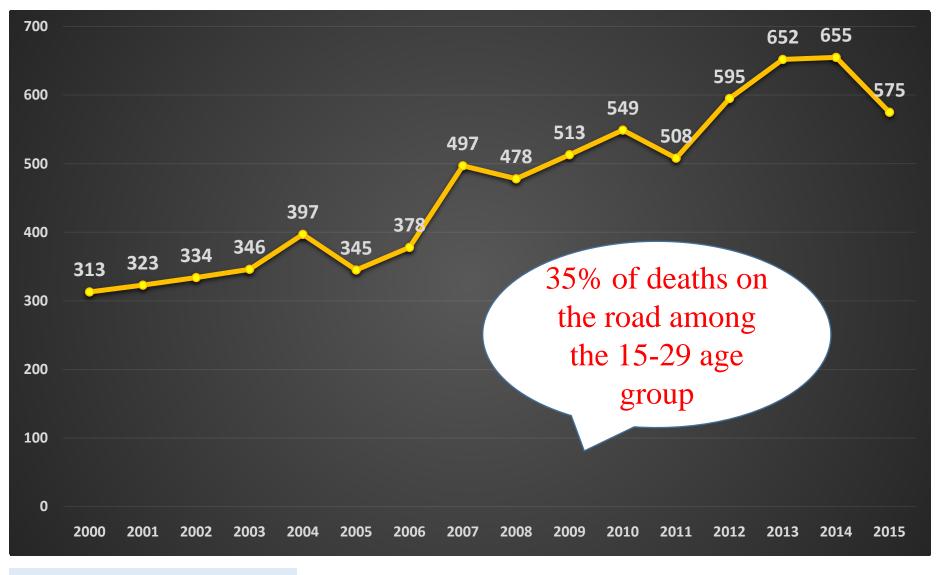






# **Evolution of Road Traffic Fatalities**

The figures represent the trend and not the actual fatalities due to under-reporting



**Source: Internal Security Forces** 

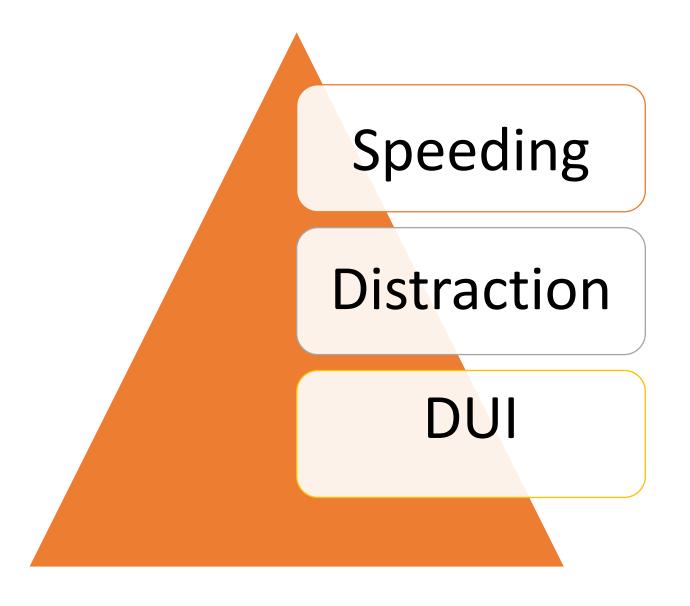
# 1. Substantive Provisions of the New Traffic Law

# The Golden Triangles:

- A. The Factors Conducive to Road Traffic Crashes
  - B. Protection from Severe Injuries
    - C. Vehicle Worthiness
    - D. The Driver's Competence
      - E. Rights of pedestrians



### A. The Factors Conducive to Road Traffic Crashes





# A. The Factors Conducive to Road Traffic Crashes (1)

# 1. Speed violations

- 1. Speed above the set limit
- 2. Tailgating
- 3. Inadequate speed for road

condition











# A. The Factors Conducive to Road Traffic Crashes (2)

# 2. Distraction







# A. The Factors Conducive to Road Traffic Crashes (3)

# 3. No driving under the influence of:

# 1. Alcohol:

- Maximum alcohol allowed: 0,5g/l of blood
- Zero g/l for novice drivers
- Zero g/l for heavy vehicles drivers
- 2. Recreational Drugs
- 3. Medical Drugs











# **B.** Protection from Severe Injuries

Seat Belt Use

Helmet use

**Child Restraint** 



# **B.** Protection from Severe Injuries







- 1. All motor vehicles should be registered and bear an identification plate with electronic recognition device
- 2. Periodic mechanical inspection compulsory for all vehicles older than 3 years
- 3. Body injuries insurance compulsory for all motor vehicles





# **D.** The Driver's Competence

# 1. Reform of **driving schools**:

- New comprehensive theoretical and practical curriculum
- Specialized post-secondary diploma for driving instructors
- Extended theoretical and practical driving exam
- 2. Demerit point system for serious violations
- 3. Rehabilitation courses for repeated violators







# E. Enhancing Safe and Sustainable Mobility for Pedestrians

# Rights of pedestrians to:









# 2. The Management of Road Safety



- 1. The National Road Safety Council
- 2. The National Road Safety Committee
- 3. The National Secretariat for Road Safety



# A. The Lead Agency (1)

- 1. Establishment of a Ministerial Council on Road Safety:
  - Chair: The President of the Council of Ministers
  - Members: the Ministers of: Interior and Municipalities; Public Works and Transport; Education and Higher Education; Justice.
  - Main tasks:
    - ✓ Road safety policy making
    - ✓ Supervision of all the public and private bodies concerned with road traffic and road safety
    - ✓ Improve traffic law and road safety rules and regulations



# A. The Lead Agency (2)

# 2. Establishment of a National Committee on Road Safety:

- Chair: The Minister of Interior and Municipalities
- Members: 9 high ranking officials from the various concerned ministries and public authorities; 8 representatives of the concerned civil society bodies
- Main task: Advice on
  - ✓ Road safety policy
  - ✓ Improvement of traffic law and road safety rules and regulations



# A. The Lead Agency (3)

### 3. Establishment of a National Secretariat for Road Safety:

- Chair: A General Secretary
- **➤** Main Components:
  - Directorate for Road Safety Engineering Affairs
  - Directorate for Road Safety Education and Awareness
  - ➤ Directorate for Traffic Law Enforcement and Follow-up Measures
  - ➤ The National Observatory for Mobility and Road Safety

### > Main tasks:

- ✓ R&D on road safety
- ✓ Prepare the decisions of the National Council and Committee
- ✓ Follow up the decisions



# **B.** The Support Measures

- 1. Establishment of a specialized Internal Security Forces traffic brigade
- 2. Establishment of a **Traffic Management Center** covering Greater Beirut Area
- 3. Use of technology to support police action:
  - Use of radar to detect speed violations
  - Introduction of Variable Message Signs at key entry points to the capital city



# 3. The Way Forward





# A. Institutional Development

### 1. Reinforcement of the Secretariat

- 2. Implementation of the **traffic brigade** and **building** its **capacity** for proper intervention at all levels:
  - > Traffic management
  - > Enforcement of traffic law
  - ➤ Implementation of Demerit Point System
  - Crash investigation
- 3. Implementation of the National Observatory for Mobility and Road Safety



# 1. Drafting a first national strategy for road safety:

- > Towards **safer roads**
- > Towards **safer vehicles**
- > Towards **safer road users' behavior** through:
  - > Comprehensive road safety education in the schools
  - Comprehensive **driver education** and driving permit exam
  - > Efficient enforcement of road traffic law
  - > Efficient road safety communication and awareness campaigns
- Towards more efficient **post-crash interventions**





# **B.** Substantive Action (2)

### 2. **Expanding local actions** for road safety through:

- > Partnerships with more **municipalities** to enhance road safety
- > Involving more schools in the "Safe School" program
- Coordinating concerned NGOs action







# **B.** Substantive Action (3)

- 3. Expanding knowledge base for appropriate action through:
  - > Improvement of crash data system
  - > Partnerships with universities to conduct research on selected topics
  - > Production of **analytical annual report** on road safety





1. Although it needs some refinements, notably as regards child restraint, making airbag compulsory, and reducing the fines,

the New Lebanese Traffic Law appears to have adequately tackled the most important issues for ensuring road safety,

on the substantive as well as on the management level.



### 2. However:

- ✓ Implementation has been very slow due to instability of the government, the lack of appropriate budget and of strategic planning at the State level;
- ✓ The regulatory framework foreseen in the law has not been enacted;
- ✓ Enforcement by the security forces and deterrence of violations have been inconsistent and relatively inefficient;
- ✓ Reliable **knowledge** base for decision-making is **scarce**.



3. There is **hope** to overcome these shortcomings with the recent adoption by the Parliament of a **proper budget for the lead agency**, pending a new government is put in place in the near future.



# Merci pour votre attention

# Thank you



