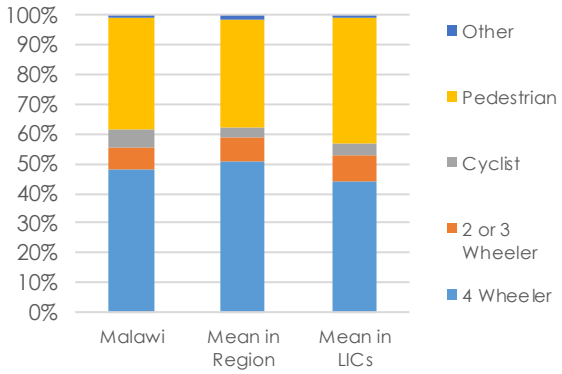
ROAD SAFETY COUNTRY PROFILE — Tanzania — Africa (AFR)

THE SCALE OF THE ROAD SAFETY CHALLENGE [Ref: 1,2,3,4,5]

ROAD CRASH FATALITIES AND INJURIES SNAPSHOT

Country Population, 2016 :	**55,572,200**
Country Reported Fatalities, 2016 :	**3,256**
WHO Estimated Fatalities, 2016 :	**16,252**
GBD Estimated Fatalities, 2016 :	**5,496**
WHO Est. Fatalities per 100,000 Pop., 2016 :	**29.20**
GBD Est. Fatalities per 100,000 Pop., 2016 :	**10.46**
Estimated Serious Injuries, 2016 :	**243,780**
Cost of Fatalities and Serious Injuries, 2016 :	**$ 4.99 billion**
Cost as % of country GDP, 2016 :	**10.0%**

FATALITIES BY USER COMPARISON CHART



57% Percentage of Road Crash Fatalities and Injuries in the economically productive age groups (15 - 64 years.)

2 : 1 Ratio of Male to Female Fatalities with the 15 - 49 year age group being most vulnerable to fatalities

605 life yrs. affected due to disability from road crash injuries per 100,000 people

POSITIONING OF COUNTRY IN THE REGION (COMPARED TO COUNTRIES WITH THE LOWEST TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN THE REGION AND GLOBALLY)

	2016 WHO Estimated Road Fatalities	2016 GBD Estimated Road Fatalities	2016 WHO Estimated Fatality Rate/ 100,000 pop.	2016 GBD Estimated Fatality Rate/ 100,000 pop.	% Trend in Fatality Rate/100,000 (2013 - 2016)	Motorization Registered Vehicles/100,000 population
Tanzania	16,252	5,496	29.2	10.5	-3.6%	3,893
BEST PERFORMING COUNTRIES IN REGION						
Mauritius	173	168	13.7	13.2	4.4%	40,224
Nigeria	39,802	19,710	21.4	9.9	0.8%	6,309
BEST PERFORMING COUNTRIES GLOBALLY						
Switzerland	223	334	2.65	3.89	-5.4%	71,182
Norway	143	215	2.72	4.09	2.4%	75,544
Singapore	155	197	2.76	3.53	-4.9%	16,604
Sweden	278	390	2.83	3.88	-3.2%	62,037

ROAD SAFETY MANAGEMENT [Ref: 1]

PILLAR 1

To produce positive road safety outcomes, strong management in all aspects of road safety is key. Presence of a funded lead agency to guide the national road safety effort and implement a Safe Systems approach is recommended.

✓ Tanzania has a lead agency present, National Road Safety Council (NRSC), Ministry of Home Affairs, which isn't funded in the national budget but has a road safety strategy which is partially funded. The functions of the agency include coordination, legislation and monitoring and evaluation of road safety strategies. The country only has a fatal road safety target, to No with a timeline of No.

SAFE ROADS AND ROADSIDES [Ref: 1,4]

PILLAR 2

Improved infrastructure provides solid and well understood crash and injury reduction outcomes and are critical for long term and sustainable trauma reduction in line with the Safe Systems Approach. The International Road Safety Assessment Programme (iRAP) provide a business case for safer roads and road star ratings which give a simple and objective measure on the level of safety which is 'built-in' to the road for the road users. 5 Star roads are the safest while 1 star roads are the least safe.

Road Infrastrucure Star Rating Results - Tanzania

Surveyed Road Statistics: **96%** with no formal footpaths; **99%** with no pedestrian crossings; **100%** undivided with veh. speeds > 80 kph

Vehicle Occupant Travel: 3 billion km; Pedestrian Travel: 2.3 billion km; Motorcyclist Travel: 135,710,468 km; Cyclist Travel: 1 billion km

Business Case for Safer Roads

Infrastructure and Speed Management Investment required:	**$ 1.12 billion**
Annual Investment as a % of GDP (2019-2030):	**0.17%**
Reduction in fatalities per year:	**7,157**
Approximate reduction in fatalities and serious injuries (FSI) over 20 years:	**1,570,000**

Economic Benefit: **$ 26.65 billion** B/C Ratio: **24**

ROAD SAFETY COUNTRY PROFILE

Tanzania

Africa (AFR)

SAFE SPEEDS [Ref: 1,6,7,8]

PILLAR 3

Speeding is a major risk factor for road crash injuries, contributing to both crash risk and crash consequences. A 5 % cut in average speed can result in a 20 % reduction in the number of fatal road crashes. Effective speed management measures such as establishing and enforcing speed limit laws, traffic calming through roadway design and other measures, and vehicle technology need to be widely implemented.

MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITS AND ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL SPEED LIMIT LAW	URBAN ROADS	RURAL ROADS	MOTORWAYS	SPEED ENFORCEMENT
✓	50 km/h	Not Known	Not Known	Manual
Difference with Recommended Safe Systems Speeds	+ 20 km/h	-	-	Potential Decrease in Fatal Road Crashes from Enforcement of Safe System Speed Limits
	4 times lower	-	-	

MAJOR SPEED CALMING MEASURES BEING IMPLEMENTED IN TANZANIA:

✗ NARROWING	✓ VERTICAL DEFLECTIONS	✗ HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION	✗ BLOCK OR RESTRICT ACCESS
Include lane narrowings by extending sidewalks, curb extensions, pedestrian refuges etc.	Include speed bumps, humps, cushions, tables, raised pedestrian crossing, variation in ride surface etc.	Used to make vehicles swerve slightly, include chicanes, pedesrian refuges, chokers etc.	Include median diverters, closing streets to create pedestrian zones, cul-de-sacs etc.

SAFE VEHICLES [Ref: 1,8]

PILLAR 4

Universal deployment of improved vehicle safety technologies for both passive and active safety through a combination of harmonization of relevant global standards, consumer information schemes and incentives to accelerate the uptake of new technologies will reduce road crash fatalities significantly.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION, STANDARDS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS

TOTAL REGISTERED VEHICLES AS OF 2016	MOTORIZED 2/3 WHEELERS AS OF 2016
2,163,623	59.3%

COUNTRY COMPLIANCE TO THE UN VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS

FRONTAL AND SIDE IMPACT (Reg. 94, 95)	MOTORCYCLE ANTI-LOCK BRAKING SYSTEM (Reg. 78)	PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION (Reg. 127)	ELECTRONIC STABILITY CONTROL (Reg. 140)	SEAT BELTS AND ANCHORAGES (Reg. 16, 14)
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

REGULATION OF IMPORT OF USED VEHICLES	IMPORT AGE LIMIT	TAXATION BASED LIMITS	IMPORT INSPECTIONS	PERIODIC INSPECTION
✓ Regulated	✗ No	✓ 8 Yrs.	✓ Yes	✗ No

SAFE ROAD USERS [Ref: 1,8]

PILLAR 5

The key behavioral risk factors for road crash injuries are drunk driving, non-use of helmets, seat-belts or child restraint, and speeding. Establishing and enforcing laws to address these risk factors is effective in reducing road crash fatalities and their associated injuries.

NATIONAL SEATBELT, DRINK DRIVING AND HELMET LAWS (WHO, 2018)

NATIONAL SEATBELT LAW	DRIVER	FRONT	BACK	MOTORCYCLE HELMET LAW	HELMET STANDARDS	MOTORCYCLE OCCUPANT AGE RESTRICTION	LEGAL MINIMUM DRIVING AGE
✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗ Not restricted	✓ 18 yrs.

NATIONAL DRINK DRIVING LAW	IS LAW BAC BASED?	BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) LIMITS (g/dl)			RANDOM DRINK DRIVING TESTS	% OF ROAD CRASH FATALITIES INVOLVING ALCOHOL
		GENERAL POPULATION	YOUNG DRIVERS	PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS		
✓	✓	≤0.08	≤0.08	0.00	✓	Approx. 1.0%

POST CRASH CARE [Ref: 1,8,9]

PILLAR 6

Good post-crash care reduces deaths and reduces disability and suffering for road crash survivors. The emergency medical care system elements and processes need to be effective to attain this objective.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CARE ACCESS NUMBER	TRAUMA REGISTRY SYSTEM	COUNTRY HEALTH COVERAGE INDEX - SDG Target 3.8; Target - 100	EXPENDITURE ON HEALTHCARE AS % OF GDP
Partial Coverage	Subnational	39	4%

Tanzania has several emergency numbers. These are 999 (General); 112 (Police); 114 (Ambulance).

REFERENCES

1. Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018. World Health Organization; 2. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). GBD Results Tool. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2015; 3. Serious injuries have been calculated assuming a ratio of 15:1 (15 serious injuries for every death). This estimation broadly falls in the range of 30:1 in high income countries to 10:1 in low- and middle-income countries as crashes tend to be more fatal in the later context. 4. Vaccines for Roads, International Road Assessment Programme (iRAP). Available from https://www.vaccinesforroads.org/; 5. World Bank Databank for Development Indicators; 6. M.H. Cameron, R. Elvik. 2010. Nilsson's Power Model connecting speed and road trauma; 7. Austroads. Balance between harm reduction and mobility in setting speed limits; 8. UNEP-ITC Background Paper on Used Vehicles Globally and Various Media Sources (Wikipedia and vehicle import websites); 9. 2018 World Health Statistics, WHO.