

発展途上国の道路交通事故のトレンドと安全対策の再検証

Dynamics of Road Traffic Accident and Policy issues in Developing countries

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1. 背景 & 目的

About 1.3 million lose their life and 20 to 50 million people sustain injuries due to traffic incidents every year in the world. 90% of these casualties occur in the developing countries, costing these poor states \$100bln.

If no effective measures are taken the road accident fatality is forecasted to double by 2030. This is mainly due to the increase in motorization and mobility as subsequence of the economic growth. The above estimation and assumption is based, and many policies including the UN sponsored “Decade of Action” plan to decrease the world fatality by half by 2020 is based on the historical trend of the traffic accident.

However, there are emerging issues like increase in motorcycle ownership, higher rate of motorization and poorer infrastructural development which may affect the transport system and at the same time the nature of the road safety in the developing countries. Malaysia & South Africa, for example, has a fatality as high as 5 and 6 times of that of Japan respectively. The fatality rate is already higher than the maximum that Japan ever recorded, at this early economic stage. To set long term traffic accident polices the dynamics of the road accident, the trend and variation with their sources should be understood to effectively address it.

The declining road accident fatalities in the developed world have drawn the attention of developing countries for lesson. However, despite the overall fascinating decreasing trend of the traffic accident fatalities, there is significant variation. In US, for example, per capital fatality rate is three times of that of Japan and there is also notable difference in the rate of the road safety improvement.

Therefore, the objective of this research is to analyses the dynamics of road accident in the

developing countries, compare the trend with that of the developed countries and grasp the difference with their sources. The research is finally to recommend strategic short and long term polices to decrease the road accident casualties in developing countries, taking into account emerging issues and lessons from the developed countries.

2. 道路交通事故の傾向と比較

Based on long term data this section analyzes the trend in both developing Asia and Africa. It also compares the fatality rate trend of both developed and developing countries at the same economy level (GDP). The differences in trends and the sources of variation are further explored.

The result and findings of analysis will be explained in detail.

3. 交通事故の特徴

This section is to sort out the characteristics of road accidents in the developing countries, with the main factors and causes contributing to the accident.

4. 発展途上国の交通安全政策の取り組みと課題

Developing countries are taking various measures to address the worsening road safety issues. Various countries have adopted various safety plans. This section will evaluate the safety policy approaches of the developing countries, in the context of the finding in Section 3 and 2, and the lessons from the developed countries. This section would show the importance of reconsidering the safety strategy in developing countries, and give an outline of the recommendable approaches.

5. まとめと今後の課題

This concludes the presentation by summarizing the content of the presentation and the findings. It also includes the tasks ahead.