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Country:	Albania
Consultant:	JV NTU International A/S / EPTISA Servicios De Ingenieria S.L.
	Vestre Havnepromenade 5, 4. Floor
Address:	DK-9000 Aalborg
	Denmark
Telephone:	+45 99 30 00 00
Fax:	+45 99 30 00 01
Contact Person:	Dritan Dibra – Project Manager, Eptisa
E-mail:	ddibra@eptisa.com
Date of Report:	April 2021
Authors of report:	Edoardo Mazzia, K-5 Safety Engineering Specialist With inputs from: Stelios Efstathiadis, K-1 Road Safety Management Specialist - Team Leader
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Joint Venture NTU/ EPTISA Project Operational Office Rruga Ibrahim Rugova 28, 5th floor, no.19, 1001 Tirana, Albania

Tel: +355)69 3992079 E-mail: ddibra@eptisa.com

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			Dragan Kostadinov
N°01	30.04.2021	Edoardo Mazzia	Project Director

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document constitutes one of the outcomes of the Activity 2.5 of Component 2 of the Road Safety Technical Assistance (TA) under the Results-Based Road Maintenance and Safety Project (RRSMP) aimed to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of improved rural and urban road infrastructure safety programs in high-risk corridors and areas.

In particular, this document describes a national infrastructure safety improvement program. It mainly builds on the analyses and documents produced in Tasks 1 and 3 and intends to systematise the various recommendations into a programme whose aim is to improve the safety of road infrastructure in Albania.

The programme is translated into action plans which, for different time horizons, provide the necessary information to make it operational.

The national infrastructure safety improvement program is founded on two pillars:

1. Road infrastructure safety management

2. Safer roads

The first encompasses a series of actions that should be undertaken in order to implement an effective system for defining issues and priorities, in line with the provisions of Directive 2008/96/EC.

The second lists a series of infrastructural measures that should be implemented (i) to respond to the recurrent road safety issues encountered and (ii) to make safe the locations identified as high risk.

Each program is broken down into action plans defining the subject matter, timeframe and indicative cost.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ADF	Albanian Development Fund
ANPR	Automated Number Plate Recognition
ARA	Albanian Road Authority
ARC	Albanian Road Code
ARDCS	Albania Road Design and Construction Standards
ARDM	Albanian Road Design Manual
ASP	Albanian State Police
ATC	Automatic Traffic Counts
ATP	Albanian Traffic Police
BSM	Blackspot management
CBMIE	Controlling Body in Ministry of Infrastructures and Energy
CSG	Central Steering Group
DRST	Directorate of Road Safety and Traffic
DRST	Directorate of Road Safety and Traffic
EC	European Commission
EG	Expert Group at the local level
ERA	Emergency Response Albania
EU	European Union
GDRTS	General Directorate of Road Transport Services
GoA	Government of Albania
GRD	General Roads Directorate
IMRSC	Inter-ministerial Road Safety Committee
INSTAT	Institute of Statistics
IoT	Institute of Transports
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
iRAP	International Road Assessment Program
ITS	Intelligent Traffic System
JV	Joint Venture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MI	Ministry of Interior
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSM	Network Safety Management
PAMECA	Police Assistance Mission of the European Community to Albania
PIARC	World Road Association
QKUM	National Emergency Medical Center
RRMSP	Results-based Road Maintenance and Safety Project
RSA	Road Safety Audit
RSAIU	Road Safety Audit and Inspection Unit
RSI	Road Safety Inspection
RSIA	Road Safety Impact Assessment
RSM	Road Safety Management
RSS	Road Safety Sector
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Results-Based Road Maintenance and Safety Project (RRMSP) Consultant Services for Road Safety Technical Assistance

- SEETO South-East Europe Transport Observatory
- TA Technical Assistance
- TERN Trans European Road network
- ToR Terms or Reference
- TS Technical Secretariat
- WB World Bank
- WHO World Health Organization

1. Introduction

This document constitutes one of the outcomes of the Activity 2.5 of Component 2 of the Road Safety Technical Assistance (TA) under the Results-Based Road Maintenance and Safety Project (RRSMP) aimed to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of improved rural and urban road infrastructure safety programs in high-risk corridors and areas.

In particular, this document describes a national infrastructure safety improvement program. It mainly builds on the analyses and documents produced in Tasks 1 and 3 and intends to systematise the various recommendations into a programme whose aim is to improve the safety of road infrastructure in Albania.

The programme is translated into action plans which, for different time horizons, provide the necessary information to make it operational.

2. Program basics

The national infrastructure safety improvement program is founded on two pillars:

- 3. Road infrastructure safety management
- 4. Safer roads

The first encompasses a series of actions that should be undertaken in order to implement an effective system for defining issues and priorities, in line with the provisions of Directive 2008/96/EC.

The second lists a series of infrastructural measures that should be implemented (i) to respond to the recurrent road safety issues encountered and (ii) to make safe the locations identified as high risk.

Each program is broken down into action plans defining the subject matter, timeframe and indicative cost. Details are given in the following chapter.

3. Action Plans

3.1 Road infrastructure safety management

The program consists of the following action plans:

- 1. Road Safety Audits
- 2. Road Safety Inspections
- 3. iRAP assessment
- 4. Network safety management

1.1 ROAD SAFETY AUDITS

Competent organisation: MIE / ARA

Issue:

The practice of Road Safety Audits (RSAs) is not yet implemented on a regular basis in Albania and the provisions of Instruction no. 9 of 3/7/2012 are not yet fully operational.

Implementation:

RSAs gradually become common practice in Albania and are carried out by auditors qualified according to Instruction No. 9.

The MIE, as Controlling Body, supervises the process and ensures that RSAs are carried out by qualified personnel.

ARA (and any other road operators) has a dedicated Unit to organise RSAs.

Results:

- Road projects are subject to RSAs at all stages
- New roads are safer and have a lower life cycle cost

Key performance indicators:

- No. of RSAs carried out
- Km of roads audited

Estimated cost:

• 0.2-0.3 Mln EUR / year

	2025		
RSAs are carried out on a regular basis on all projects falling within the TEN-T network	RSAs are carried out on a regular basis on all projects that fall within the national network	2030 RSAs are carried out regularly on all road projects in Albania (at	7
	operated by ARA	least for those whose value of work exceeds 250k EUR)	

1.2 ROAD SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Competent organisation: MIE / ARA

Issue:

The practice of Road Safety Inspections (RSIs) is not yet implemented on a regular basis in Albania and the provisions of Instruction no. 9 of 3/7/2012 are not yet fully operational.

Implementation:

RSIs gradually become common practice in Albania and are carried out by inspectors qualified according to Instruction No. 9.

The MIE, as Controlling Body, supervises the process and ensures that RSIs are carried out by qualified personnel.

ARA (and any other road operators) has a dedicated Unit to organise RSIs.

Results:

- Road network is subject to periodic RSIs
- Existing roads are safer and have a lower life cycle cost

Key performance indicators:

- Km of roads inspected
- No. of crashes (and casualties) on the inspected roads (before and after the implementation of mitigation measures)

Estimated cost:

• 0.1-0.7 Mln EUR / year

Roadmap:

	2025		
RSIs are carried out on a		2020	
regular basis on all road sections falling within the TEN-T network (to be repeated every 3 years)	RSIs are carried out on a regular basis on all motorways and primary roads (to be repeated every 3 years)	RSIs are carried out on a regular basis on all road sections that fall within the national network operated by ARA (to be repeated every 3 years)	

κ.

1.3 IRAP ASSESSMENT

Competent organisation: ARA

Issue:

There is no uniform coverage of iRAP surveys. Consequently, there is insufficient information on the in-built safety of road infrastructure.

Implementation:

iRAP assessments are carried out regularly and uniformly across the road network by accredited personnel.

Results:

- Road network is subject to periodic iRAP assessments
- Changes in in-built safety, whether positive or negative, are objectively highlighted through the iRAP Star Rating
- Safer Roads Investment Plans (SRIPs) are regularly prepared

Key performance indicators:

- Km of roads assessed
- Star Rating
- Fatal and Severe Injury (FSI) estimation

Estimated cost:

• 0.1-0.2 Mln EUR / year

	2025		
RAP assessments are arried out on a regular assis on all road sections.	iRAP assessments are	2030	
falling within the TEN-T network (to be repeated every 3-5 years)	carried out on a regular basis on all motorways and primary roads (to be repeated every 3-5 years)	iRAP assessments are carried out on a regular basis on all road sections that fall within the national network operated by ARA (to be repeated every 3-5 years)	

1.4 NETWORK SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Competent organisation: MIE / Institute of Transports

Issue:

Network safety management currently relies on poor data and would need to be further developed.

Implementation:

Network safety management is implemented regularly and is fed by complete, up-to-date and quality data. Crash data comes from a completely restructured database complete with all the fields needed to locate crashes unambiguously and to cluster them according to predefined criteria¹.

Management is carried out with modern software that automates procedures.

Results:

- The risk map of the network is regularly (annually) updated
- Locations with a high concentration of crashes are regularly (annually) identified

Key performance indicators:

• No. of locations with a high concentration of crashes (i.e. "blackspots")

Estimated cost:

• 0.1 Mln EUR / year

Roadmap:

022	
letwork safety management is	2024
arried out on the basis of the urrently available crash database, aking crash density (crashes/km) as ne key indicator	Network safety management is done on the basis of the new crash database and also considers traffic data (the crash rate, i.e. crashes/vkm, is also considered)

3.2 Safer roads

The program consists of the following action plans:

- 1. Mass action treatment of rural curves
- 2. Mass action treatment of rural settlements
- 3. Mass action treatment of urban pedestrian crossings
- 4. Making high-risk sites safe

¹ The development of a new crash database is not part of this action plan and is defined under Component 3 activities Joint Venture NTU / EPTISA Page 13

2.1 MASS ACTION TREATMENT OF RURAL CURVES

Competent organisation: ARA

Issue:

Many run-offs are observed, mainly on bends.

Implementation:

Low-cost delineation treatments are implemented to the dangerous curves.

[Details are available on D-2.5 Appendix 5 – Mass Action Programme Guidelines]

Results:

• Rural curves are better delineated and safer

Key performance indicators:

- No. of implemented schemes
- No. of run-off crashes at bends

Estimated cost:

• 5,000-10,000 EUR/site

2022				
Site	2023	2025		
classification is carried out	Delineation measures are implemented at high-risk curves	Delineation measures are implemented also at medium- risk curves	2030 Delineation measures are implemented also at low-risk curves	

2.2 MASS ACTION TREATMENT OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Competent organisation: ARA / Municipalities

Issue:

Many crashes involving vulnerable users are observed on rural roads, especially at small villages.

Implementation:

Speed management treatments are implemented to crossings of settlement on rural roads.

[Details are available on D-2.5 Appendix 5 – Mass Action Programme Guidelines]

Results:

- Entrance to small settlements is highlighted
- Speed is reduced at settlement crossings

Key performance indicators:

- No. of implemented schemes
- No. of crashes involving pedestrians on rural roads

Estimated cost:

• 10,000-30,000 EUR/site

2022			
Site	2023		
classification is carried out	Speed management measures are implemented at high-risk sites	Speed management measures are implemented also at medium- risk sites	2030 Speed management measures are implemented also at high-risk sites

2.3 MASS ACTION TREATMENT OF URBAN PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Competent organisation: Municipalities

Issue:

Many crashes involving pedestrians are observed on urban areas, especially when they cross a street.

Implementation:

New pedestrian crossing treatments are implemented.

[Details are available on D-2.5 Appendix 5 – Mass Action Programme Guidelines]

Results:

• Pedestrians are more visible and protected at crossings

Key performance indicators:

- No. of implemented schemes
- No. of crashes involving pedestrians on urban areas

Estimated cost:

• 2,000-10,000 EUR/site

2022				
Site classification is	2023 Pedestrian	2025		
carried out (at least on main Albanian cities)	crossing treatments are implemented at high-risk sites	Pedestrian crossing treatments are implemented also at medium- risk sites	2030 Pedestrian crossing treatments are implemented also at high-risk sites	

2.4 MAKING HIGH-RISK SITES SAFE

Competent organisation: ARA

Issue:

Along certain road sections there is an anomalous concentration of crashes.

Implementation:

Countermeasures are implemented to cope with abnormal concentrations of crashes.

[Details are available on D-2.4 Appendix 1 – List of typical high-risk locations and recommended countermeasures]

Results:

• Roads are safer and high-risk locations are eliminated

Key performance indicators:

- No. of implemented schemes
- No. of crashes (and casualties) on the selected roads (before and after the implementation of countermeasures)

Estimated cost:

• 20-100 M EUR²

2025 2030 Medium-term measures are implemented Medium-term measures are implemented Long-term measures are implemented

² The highest value corresponds to a scenario in which all countermeasures are implemented, including those requiring major infrastructural interventions