

Into the 2nd Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030: Alliance member survey

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Executive Summary

Why

The new 2nd Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030 (2nd DoA) presents opportunities for NGOs to contribute to the ambitious target of halving the raw number of road traffic deaths and injuries by 2030. As we near the start of a new decade, the Alliance sought an independent review of its member support activities with 3 main purposes:

- ✓ To assess the capacity growth of the member NGOs in relation to the Alliance support activities;
- ✓ To assess opportunities and NGO preparedness for the 2nd DoA;
- ✓ To identify NGO capacity building needs to support NGO contributions to the 2nd DoA.

When & How

All Alliance member NGOs were invited to participate in an online member survey which was designed and conducted via SurveyMonkey in English, Spanish and French. The survey was open between 14th January and 3rd February 2021. A total of 100 NGOs from 53 countries responded to the survey. The survey data were analysed to present the results in aggregate.

Results

NGO capacity growth in relation to Alliance member support activities

- Where the capacity building need area was applicable to the NGO, most members (64-98%) rated that the Alliance greatly/moderately/highly contributed to growth in those areas. The areas the Alliance contributed to their capacity growth starting with the greatest contributions were:
 1. Information and awareness building
 2. Networking
 3. Advocacy (e.g. raise issues, concerns, needs, evidence-based measures)
 4. Training/education
 5. Partnerships / coalition building
 6. Provision of expertise and advice
 7. Involve and represent citizens and act as channels to make their voices heard
 8. Development of solutions and approaches
 9. Research, monitoring, and evaluation
 10. Data collection and use
 11. Mentoring
 12. Program/project implementation
 13. Communication skills (e.g. presentation; proposal writing)
 14. Participation in policy decision making and/or law changes

15. Service provision (e.g. accreditation; fitting child seats)
16. Victim support
17. Fundraising

Opportunities & NGO preparedness for the 2nd DoA

- The following opportunities were commonly identified by the member NGOs for the new decade:
 - New funding
 - Greater collaborations & partnerships
 - Greater NGO credibility/recognition
 - NGO working with government
 - Greater inclusion of NGO in actions
 - Greater commitments/actions from all sectors including government
 - Global movement to push greater actions
- The following results suggest that there is good NGO preparedness for the 2nd DoA:
 - Member NGOs has shown capacity growth in most of the areas which NGOs expressed they need support in the new decade.
 - 85% of the member NGOs were able to describe the roles and responsibilities of NGOs in the field of road safety.
 - 70% of member NGOs see and were able to describe opportunities presented by the 2nd Decade of Action.

NGO capacity building needs to support NGO contributions to the 2nd DoA

- The learning areas with the greatest to the least need as identified by the member NGOs were:
 1. Fundraising
 2. Partnerships/coalition building
 3. Participation in policy decision making and/or law changes (i.e. meaningful participation)
 4. Training/education
 5. Advocacy
 6. Provision of expertise and advice
 7. Networking
 8. Information and awareness building
 9. Research, monitoring and evaluation
 10. Victim support
 11. Program/project implementation
 12. Data collection and use
 13. Communication skills (e.g. presentation; proposal writing)
 14. Development of solutions and approaches
 15. Mentoring
 16. Involve and represent citizens and act as channels to make their voices heard
 17. Service provision (e.g. accreditation; fitting child seats)

- Of the top 10 capacity building need areas, three areas (fundraising, meaningful participation, victim support) were at the lower ends of capacity growth and remain key capacity building need areas.
- Lack of data and evidence (availability, accessibility, how to use them, research, monitoring & evaluation) was identified as a key hampering factor for NGOs contributing to the 1st DoA and SDGs and all efforts related to improving data and evidence remain a vital capacity building need area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Existing Alliance member support activities

- Keep all the existing Alliance support activities under the three existing strategic objectives in the suggested order of priority (based on member ratings of their likely contributions to the 2nd DoA and SDGs):

Strategic objectives	Networking & sharing	Advocacy & communication	Capacity building
Alliance member support activities	1. Global Meetings of NGOs 2. Global Alliance newsletter 3. Alliance Live sessions 4. Alliance publications 5. News & events (Alliance website) 6. COVID-19 Response	1. #CommitToAct 2. Alliance representations in UN forums (e.g. UNRSC, ECOSOC) 3. Pillar Working Groups 4. Commitment Tracker 5. Africa Chapter	1. Alliance Advocates Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 2. Webinars (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 3. Alliance Seed Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 4. Alliance Mentorship (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 5. Alliance Incubator 6. Safer Cycling Advocacy 7. LEARN

- Maintain knowledge development activities to assist member NGOs to continually evolve their knowledge with new information and evidence over time and contribute further to the road safety targets in the new decade.

Refined/new Alliance member support activities

- Increase capacity development efforts in three key areas 1) meaningful participation, 2) fundraising and 3) use of data and evidence.
 - The Alliance Empowerment Program may be expanded to incorporate ‘meaningful participation’. The Guide under development may be used as a foundation for a training program.
 - Strengthen and possibly expand the Alliance Seed Program and/or the Alliance Incubator to provide further member capacity development support in ‘fundraising’.
 - Strengthen and possibly expand LEARN to provide further member support in use of data and evidence.
- A program on ‘target setting & performance measurement’ may also be introduced under the existing Alliance Empowerment Program to assist member NGOs to develop ‘monitoring & evaluation mechanisms’, ‘articulated strategies to specifically improve

road safety in the new decade’, ‘articulated goals for the new decade’, and ‘financial management mechanisms’.

- Alliance support activities under a new strategic objective, ‘victim support’, may be developed for the NGOs who provide this service.

Tracking & record keeping of member NGO capacity needs and growth:

- Develop a brief orientation program (e.g. short video of the purpose, roles, member support activities and staff of the Alliance) for new members.
- As part of the orientation program, systematically seek information about the new members and what capacity building needs they have via a short member orientation survey.
- A member survey may also be run regularly (e.g. at the end of each year) to not only systematically seek member feedback on the Alliance activities but also for member NGOs to self-evaluate their progress and what improvements they need to focus on in the new year. This will also assist the Alliance to be more responsive to individual NGO needs as well as assist both the Alliance and member NGOs to identify priority areas in collaboration (e.g. by region, content area, etc).

Background

With the UN General Assembly adoption of the resolution A/74/L.86 “Improving global road safety” and road safety included in the SDG targets, the new 2nd Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030 (2nd DoA) presents opportunities for NGOs to contribute to the ambitious target of halving the raw number of road traffic deaths and injuries by 2030.

In 2016, the Alliance members were asked to assess their capacity building needs in 14 capacity areas with a five-point rating scale from ‘No need’, ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’ to ‘Very high need’. The resultant report identified fundraising, monitoring and evaluation, planning, management and reporting as the top five capacity building needs areas (63.3-83.1% rated as moderate, high or very high need). However, details on what is meant by planning and management was not made clear. Development of road safety knowledge in areas such as international standards and laws, safe roads, post-crash care, research, child safety, behavior change communication, community mobilization, road safety as a system, and media was also identified as a distinct capacity building need. In order to meet these diverse capacity building needs, the Alliance has offered a growing number of support activities for its members over the past decade. A total of 18 activities were developed and implemented under three strategic objectives of ‘networking & sharing’, ‘advocacy & communication’ and ‘capacity building’:

Strategic objectives	Networking & sharing	Advocacy & communication	Capacity building
Alliance member support activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Alliance newsletter • News & events (Alliance website) • Alliance publications • Alliance Live sessions • COVID-19 Response • Global Meetings of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #CommitToAct • Commitment Tracker • Africa Chapter • Pillar Working Groups • Alliance representations in UN forums (e.g. UNRSC, ECOSOC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliance Incubator • LEARN • Safer Cycling Advocacy • Alliance Advocates Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) • Webinars (Alliance Empowerment Program component) • Alliance Seed Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) • Alliance Mentorship (Alliance Empowerment)

As we near the start of the 2nd DoA, the Alliance sought an independent review of its activities as part of their processes for continuous improvement. An online member survey was designed and conducted in January 2021 with the following purposes:

- ✓ To assess the capacity growth of the member NGOs in relation to the Alliance support activities;
- ✓ To assess opportunities and NGO preparedness for the 2nd DoA;
- ✓ To identify NGO capacity building needs to support NGO contributions to the 2nd DoA.

A total of 100 NGOs from 53 different countries responded to the survey. The results were collectively evaluated and at the end of the report recommendations are provided to further assist NGOs’ capacity growth and greater contributions to road safety outcomes in the next decade.

Summary of results

The member responses to each of the survey questions are presented in Appendix. The survey questions about the NGOs uncover that the Alliance members are extremely diverse in terms of country coverage, staff size, the level of funding, the number of years working in road safety, the number of years being an Alliance member, the NGO focus areas, and the nature of NGO activities. Meeting the needs of such a diverse group presents a challenge but the member ratings of the Alliance meeting their needs were overall positive.

NGO participation & capacity growth in relation to Alliance member support activities

- Other than the African Chapter (58% participation), the levels of participation in/use of the member support activities delivered by the Alliance were in general high (67-99%). Of all the possible reasons for non-participation, lack of funding (37%) was most commonly identified followed by lack of time (16%), nothing (15%), lack of awareness of the offerings (9%) and ‘visa issues’ (7%).
- The member ratings in terms of contributions of the 18 activities to NGO capacity growth were overall high (84-99% rated them as greatly/moderately/slightly contributing to NGO growth).
- The rankings of member ratings of each activity under each strategic objective are shown in the Table below with the overall ranking indicated in bracket.

Strategic objectives	Networking & sharing	Advocacy & communication	Capacity building
Alliance member	1. Alliance Live sessions (2)	1. #CommitToAct (1) 2. Commitment Tracker (8)	1. Webinars, Alliance Empowerment

support activities	2. Global Alliance newsletter (3) 3. News & events on Alliance website (4) 4. Global Meetings of NGOs (5) 5. Alliance publications (7) 6. COVID-19 Response (11)	3. Alliance representations in UN forums e.g. UNRSC, ECOSOC (10) 4. Africa Chapter (17) 5. Pillar Working Groups (18)	Program component (6) 2. Alliance Advocates Program, Alliance Empowerment Program component (9) 3. LEARN (12) 4. Alliance Incubator (13) 5. Safer Cycling Advocacy (14) 6. Alliance Mentorship, Alliance Empowerment Program component (15) 7. Alliance Seed Program, Alliance Empowerment Program component (16)
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- Most members (63%) reported that the member support activities were just right in meeting the NGO needs.
- Where the capacity building need area was applicable to the NGO, most members (64-98%) rated that the Alliance greatly/moderately/highly contributed to growth in those areas. The areas the Alliance contributed to their capacity growth in descending order were:
 1. Information and awareness building
 2. Networking
 3. Advocacy (e.g. raise issues, concerns, needs, evidence-based measures)
 4. Training/education
 5. Partnerships / coalition building
 6. Provision of expertise and advice
 7. Involve and represent citizens and act as channels to make their voices heard
 8. Development of solutions and approaches
 9. Research, monitoring, and evaluation
 10. Data collection and use
 11. Mentoring
 12. Program/project implementation
 13. Communication skills (e.g. presentation; proposal writing)
 14. Participation in policy decision making and/or law changes
 15. Service provision (e.g. accreditation; fitting child seats)
 16. Victim support

17. Fundraising

- Other than 'Program/project implementation', the most common member activities (Information and awareness building; Training/education; Advocacy; Partnerships / coalition building; Provision of expertise and advice) were also amongst the greatest capacity growth areas (see areas highlighted in blue). The areas with the smallest capacity growth (fundraising, victim support, service provision) were also found to be the least common member activities (victim support, fundraising and service provision). Though the causal relationship is not clear, these results suggest the member support activities may have been well targeted for the member activity areas.
- In 2016, development of road safety knowledge was identified as a distinct capacity building need and there seemed to be capacity growth in 'information and awareness building' and 'provision of expertise and advice'.
- In 2016, fundraising, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation were also identified amongst the top capacity building needs areas and they seem to remain key capacity building needs.
- Though details on what is meant by planning and management was not made clear in the 2016 assessment, the fact that most member NGOs had a mission statement / strategic objectives / articulated goals (76.8%) and some length of strategic/action plan ranging from annual (61%), 3-year (1.2%), 5-year (30.5%) and even 10-years (8.5%) suggests reasonable capacity in planning and management amongst member NGOs. Furthermore, while there is room for improvement for more member NGOs to develop them, 35-43% of member NGOs had 'monitoring & evaluation mechanisms', 'articulated strategies to specifically improve road safety in the new decade', 'articulated goals for the new decade', and/or 'financial management mechanisms'.
- The majority were able to identify their best single achievement/success in terms of positive outcomes for road safety (89%) as well as the key to that success (80%). In addition, the majority (81%) reported to have faced challenges in their attempts to improve road safety and 78% of them reported to have addressed them. These results suggest strong NGO capacity.
- Other areas not specifically identified in the survey questions but which the members identified as the Alliance making contributions were NGO credibility, sense of unity, sharing and learning of best practice internationally, and NGO funding opportunities.
- The free text responses from the 37% of respondents who described what the Alliance could do differently suggest refining and developing Alliance offerings so that they are more tailored to individual NGOs and/or their specific regions may generate greater capacity growth.

Opportunities & NGO preparedness for the 2nd DoA & SDGs

- The following opportunities were commonly identified by the member NGOs:
 - New funding
 - Greater collaborations & partnerships
 - Greater NGO credibility/recognition
 - NGO working with government
 - Greater inclusion of NGO in actions

- Greater commitments/actions from all sectors including government
- Global movement to push greater actions
- The following results suggest that there is good NGO preparedness for the 2nd Decade of Action:
 - Appropriate knowledge and skills within the NGOs were identified as the number one enabler for NGOs in contributing to the Decade of Action and SDGs in the past decade and 'provision of expertise and advice' was identified as one of the strongest areas of capacity growth in the past decade.
 - Member NGOs has shown capacity growth in most of the areas which NGOs expressed they need support in the next decade.
 - 85% of the member NGOs were able to describe the roles and responsibilities of NGOs in the field of road safety. 80% of those identified what was key to that success.
 - 78% of those who reported to have faced challenges in their attempts to improve road safety said they addressed those challenges.
 - 85% articulated NGO roles & responsibilities.
 - 76.8% have a mission statement/strategic objectives/articulated goals and 61% have an annual strategic/action plan.
 - 70% of member NGOs see and were able to describe opportunities presented by the 2nd Decade of Action.

Improving NGO performance & contributions to the 2nd DoA & SDGs

- Appropriate knowledge and skills within the NGOs were identified as the number one enabler for NGOs in contributing to the Decade of Action and SDGs in the past decade followed by meaningful participation and strategic/action plan within the NGO. Professional expertise and meaningful participation were also identified as top success factors for NGO achievements.
- Many of the Alliance member support activities under the strategic objectives of 'networking and sharing' as well as 'capacity building' are contributors to knowledge and skills within member NGOs and it is important to continue those activities to continually improve and maintain appropriate knowledge and skills with the NGOs.
- Lack of funding of NGOs followed by lack of a road safety accountable focal point in government and lack of reliable data were identified as the top three factors hampering NGO contributions to the Decade of Action and SDGs in the past decade. When considering what may hamper NGO contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action and SDGs, the results are largely similar. This overall similarity suggests it is an opportunity to learn from the deficiencies experienced in the past decade to improve NGO contributions in the coming decade.
- Given the lack of support by the Alliance was rated more highly as a possible hampering factor into the new decade, it is important to continue Alliance support activities for its members.
- With respect to which member support activities would enable NGO contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action and SDGs, the rankings under each strategic objective are

shown in the table below. New suggestions in the free texts included ‘Alliance endorsement/accreditation of member NGO activities’ and ‘creation of local Chapters’.

Strategic objectives	Networking & sharing	Advocacy & communication	Capacity building
Alliance member support activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Meetings of NGOs 2. Global Alliance newsletter 3. Alliance Live sessions 4. Alliance publications 5. News & events (Alliance website) 6. COVID-19 Response 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. #CommitToAct 2. Alliance representations in UN forums (e.g. UNRSC, ECOSOC) 3. Pillar Working Groups 4. Commitment Tracker 5. Africa Chapter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alliance Advocates Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 2. Webinars (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 3. Alliance Seed Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 4. Alliance Mentorship (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 5. Alliance Incubator 6. Safer Cycling Advocacy 7. LEARN

➤ The learning areas with the greatest to the least need as identified by the member NGOs were:

1. Fundraising
2. Partnerships/coalition building
3. Participation in policy decision making and/or law changes (i.e. meaningful participation)
4. Training/education
5. Advocacy
6. Provision of expertise and advice
7. Networking
8. Information and awareness building
9. Research, monitoring and evaluation
10. Victim support
11. Program/project implementation
12. Data collection and use
13. Communication skills (e.g. presentation; proposal writing)

14. Development of solutions and approaches

15. Mentoring

16. Involve and represent citizens and act as channels to make their voices heard

17. Service provision (e.g. accreditation; fitting child seats)

- The top 3 capacity building needs align with the opportunities the member NGOs identified for the new decade.
- Of the top 10 capacity building need areas, three areas (fundraising, meaningful participation, victim support) were at the lower ends of capacity growth and remain key capacity building need areas.
- Lack of data and evidence (availability, accessibility, how to use them, research, monitoring & evaluation) was identified as a key hampering factor for NGOs contributing to the 1st DoA and SDGs and all efforts related to improving data and evidence remain a vital capacity building need area.
- Overall, 'meaningful participation' emerged as a possible new priority capacity building need area: NGOs identified meaningful participation as a key to contributing to the Decade of Action and SDGs and as a key opportunity for NGOs in the coming decade; NGO meaningful participation was amongst the most common member activities but not amongst the greatest areas of capacity growth in the past decade.

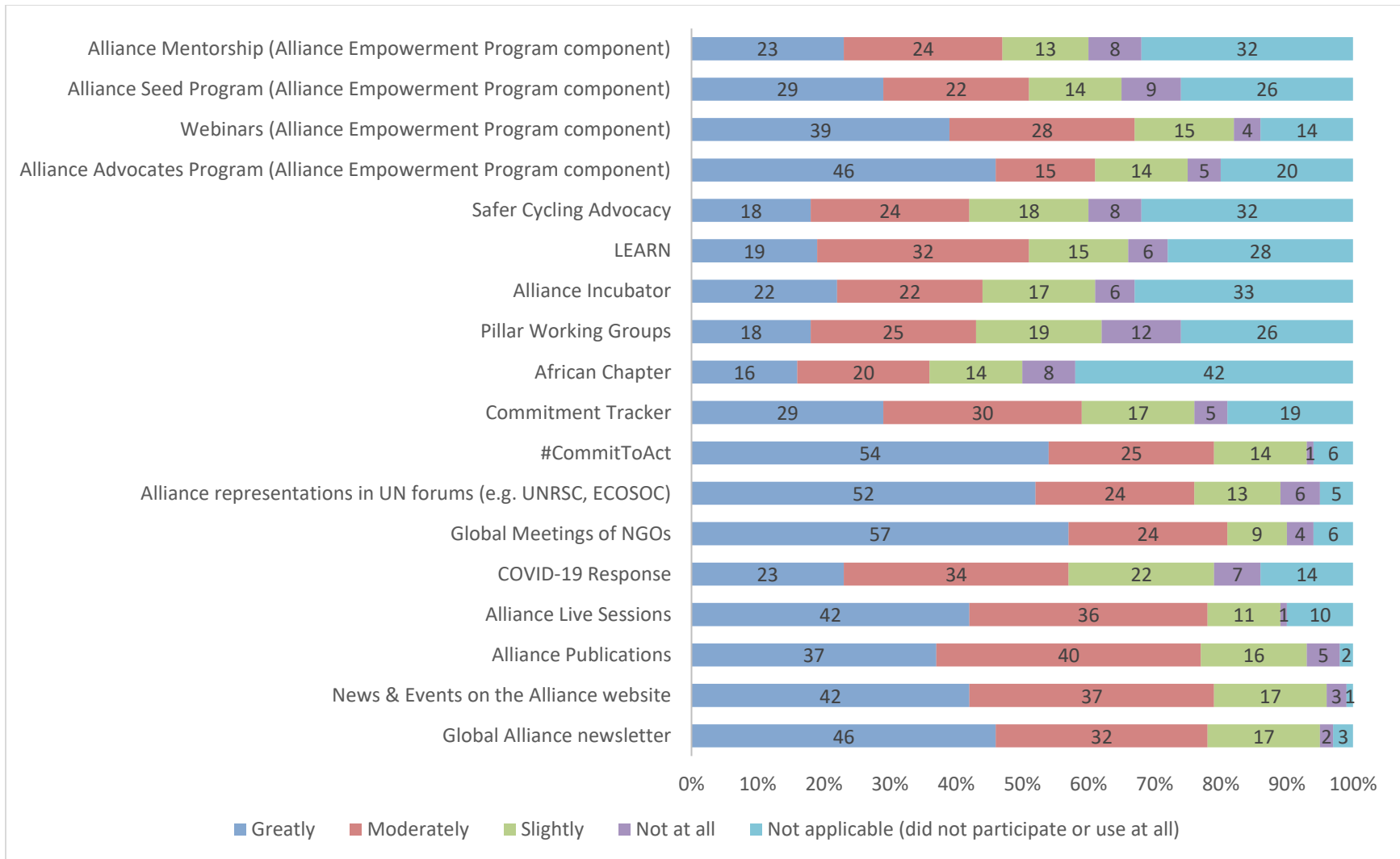
Appendix: Survey Questions & Results

The member responses to each of the survey questions¹ are summarised in turn.

Q1. Please rate each of these offerings from the Alliance in terms of their levels of contribution to your NGO's capacity improvements/growth.

The following chart provides a summary of member participation in and ratings of these offerings. Other than the African Chapter (42% did not participate at all, i.e. 58% participation), the levels of participation in/use of these Alliance member support activities are in general high (67-99%).

¹ The results of questions related to the meaningful participation (Q16, Q18) are included in the [Guide for Meaningful Participation](#). Q19 & Q20 were employed for key informant interviews as part of developing the Guide. Q2 was used for #CommitToAct planning.



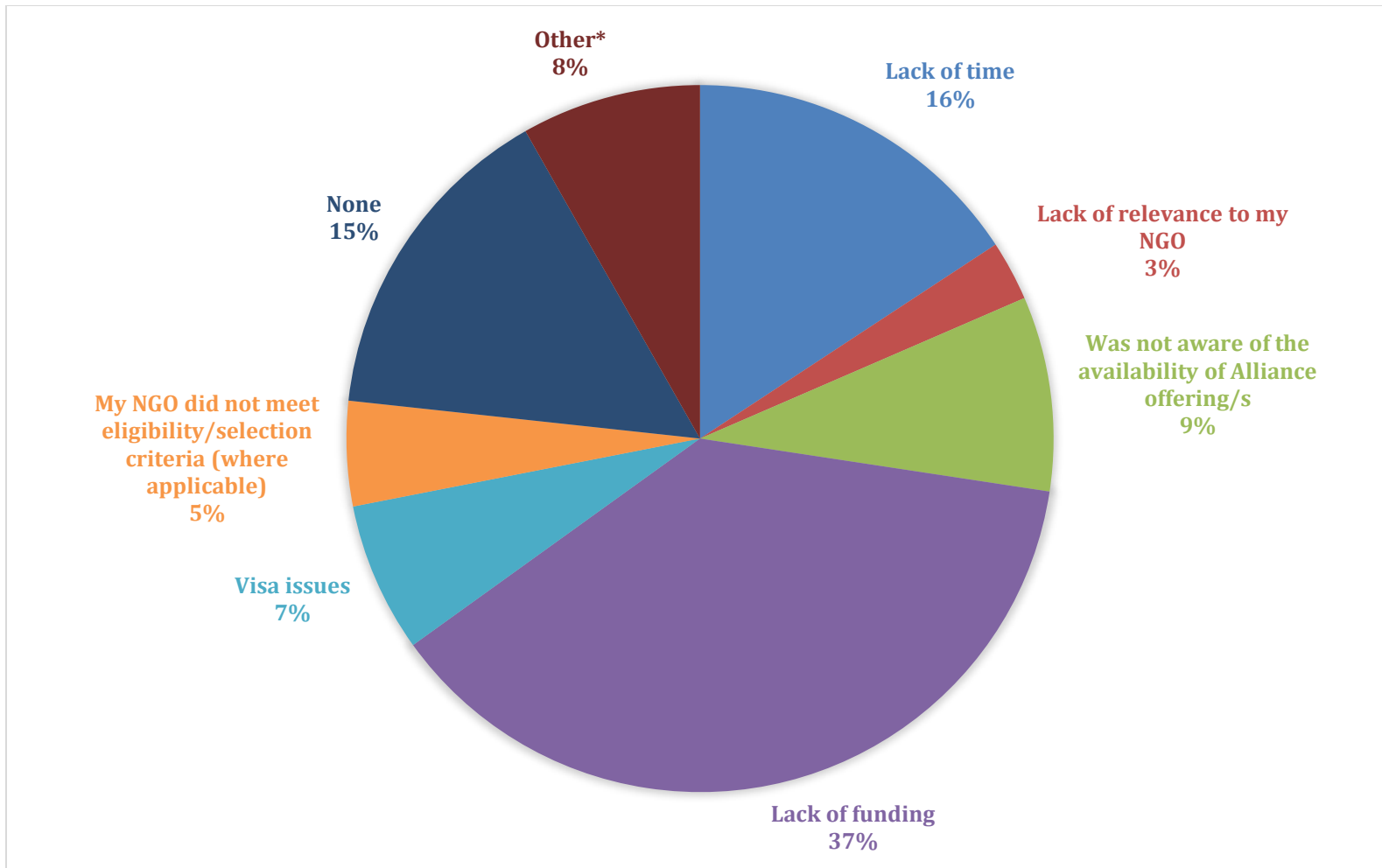
Of those who participated in the offerings, most Alliance members (84-99%) rated that they greatly/moderately/highly contributed to the NGO capacity improvements/growth. These percentages are listed for each offering in the order from highest to lowest in the Table below. The activities are also colour coded by the three strategic objectives, which suggest that

the Alliance’s strongest contributions to NGO growth related to ‘networking and sharing’. Under ‘advocacy & communication’, the #CommitToAct, Commitment Tracker and Alliance representations in UN forums made the strongest contributions. Under ‘capacity development’, the webinars and the Advocates program as part of the Alliance Empowerment Program, LEARN and the Alliance Incubator made the strongest contributions. Overall, however, these results suggest that all the existing Alliance member activities have contributed to NGO capacity growth.

Alliance member support activities	Of those who participated, % who rated them as greatly/moderately/slightly contributing to NGO growth
#CommitToAct	99
Alliance Live Sessions	99
Global Alliance newsletter	98
News & Events on the Alliance website	97
Global Meetings of NGOs	96
Webinars (Alliance Empowerment Program component)	95
Alliance Publications	95
Commitment Tracker	94
Alliance Advocates Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component)	94
Alliance representations in UN forums (e.g. UNRSC, ECOSOC)	94
COVID-19 Response	92
LEARN	92
Alliance Incubator	91
Safer Cycling Advocacy	88
Alliance Mentorship (Alliance Empowerment Program component)	88
Alliance Seed Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component)	88
African Chapter	86
Pillar Working Groups	84

Q3. Did anything in particular hinder your NGO from using/participating in the opportunities offered by the Alliance? Please select all that apply.

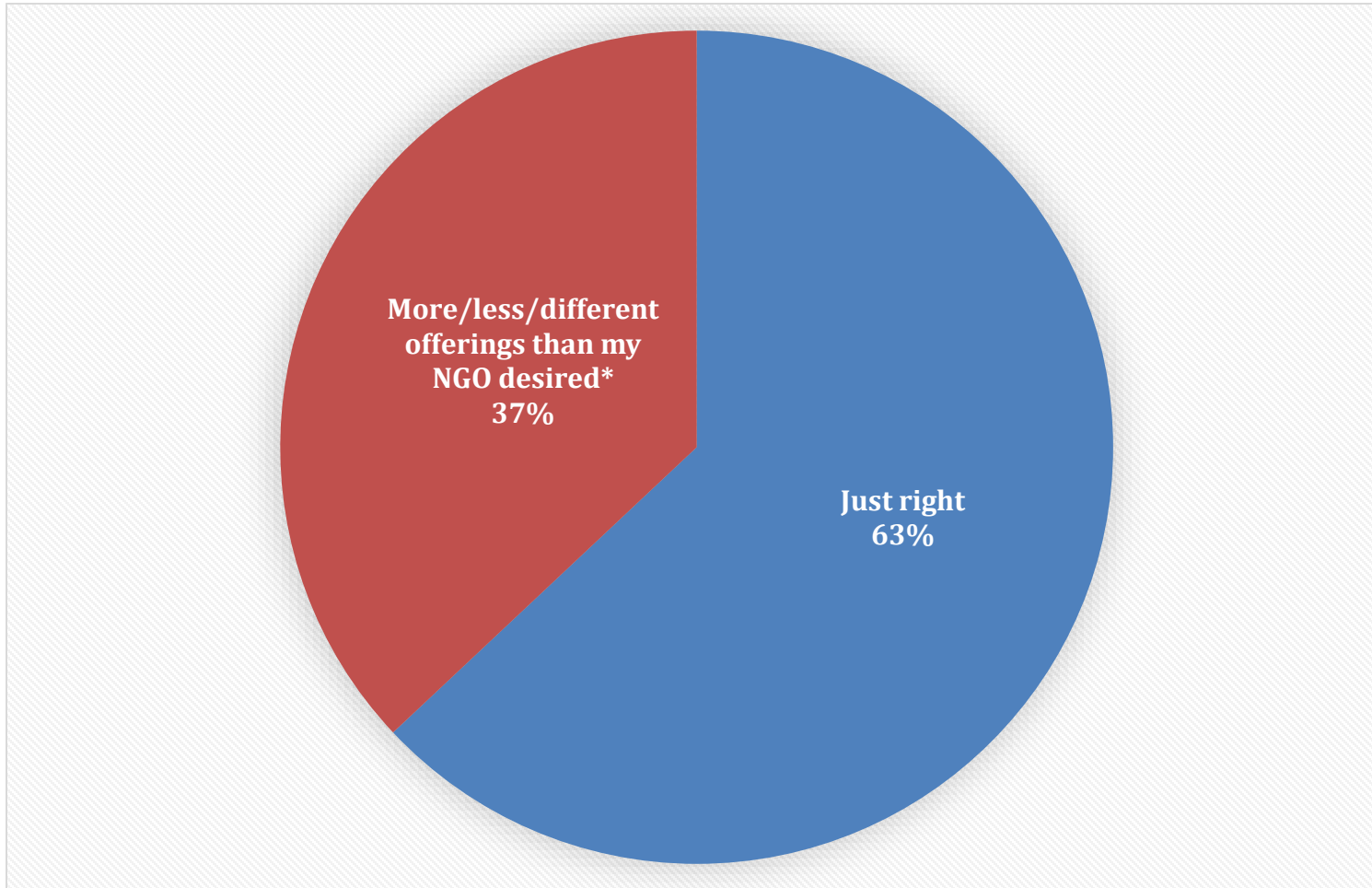
The following chart summarises what may have hindered member NGOs to use/participate in the above Alliance member support activities. Without member participation in these offerings, it is impossible for the Alliance to contribute to NGO growth. The most commonly identified barrier to participation was lack of funding (37%) followed by lack of time (16%) and nothing (15%). Participation rates may be increased by addressing a lack of awareness of the availability of the Alliance offerings (9%) such as through an orientation program for new members. Given the diversity of NGO members from all parts of the world, it is natural that barriers such as 'lack of relevance to my NGO' (3%), 'not meeting selection/eligibility criteria' (5%) and 'visa issues' (7%) would also emerge.



Q4. Thinking of all the offerings from the Alliance, how well did they meet your NGO's needs?

The following chart summarises how well the Alliance member support activities met the member NGO needs as assessed by the NGOs. Most (63%) reported that the Alliance offerings were just right.

The free text responses from the 37% of respondents who described what the Alliance could do differently suggest refining and developing Alliance offerings so that they are more tailored to individual NGOs and/or their specific regions may generate greater capacity growth.



Q5. To what extent has the Alliance contributed to your NGO's capacity improvements/growth in the following areas?
Please provide your rating for each area.

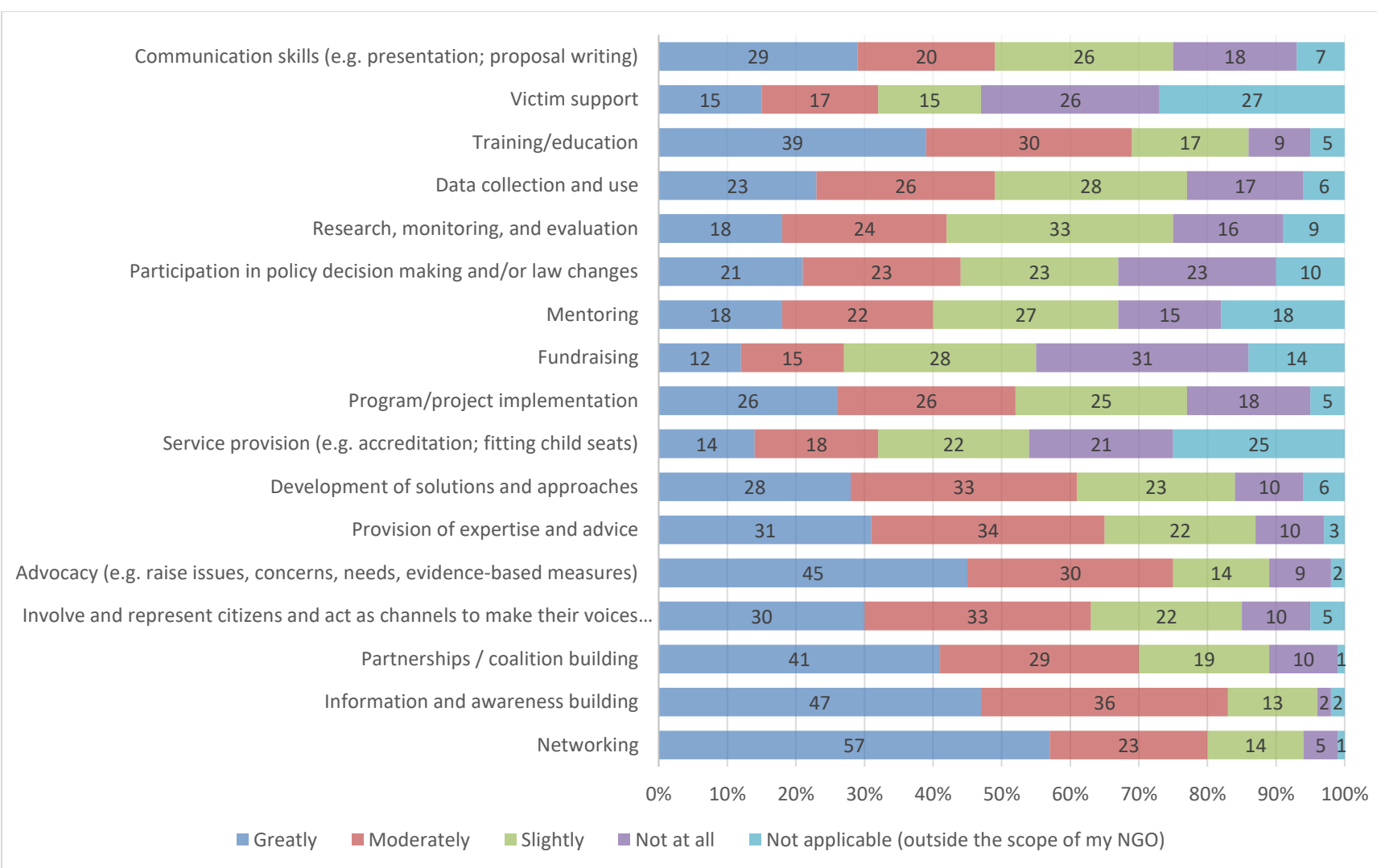
The following chart summarises how well the Alliance contributed to its member NGO capacity improvements/growth. Where the capacity area was applicable to the NGO, most Alliance members (64-98%) rated that the Alliance greatly/moderately/highly contributed to improvements/growth in those areas. These percentages are listed for each capacity areas in the order from highest to lowest in the Table immediately below the chart.

The member capacity improvements/growth were particularly strong in the areas of:

- Information and awareness building;
- Networking;
- Advocacy (e.g. raise issues, concerns, needs, evidence-based measures);
- Training/education;
- Partnerships / coalition building;
- Provision of expertise and advice.

Overall, the following areas may be considered as the greatest opportunities for further growth:

- Fundraising;
- victim support;
- service provision (e.g. accreditation; fitting child seats);
- participation in policy decision making and/or law changes.



NGO capacity area	Where applicable to the NGO, % who rated as the Alliance greatly/moderately/slightly contributing to growth
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Information and awareness building	98
Networking	95
Advocacy (e.g. raise issues, concerns, needs, evidence-based measures)	91
Training/education	91
Partnerships / coalition building	90
Provision of expertise and advice	90
Involve and represent citizens and act as channels to make their voices heard	89
Development of solutions and approaches	89
Research, monitoring, and evaluation	82
Data collection and use	82
Mentoring	82
Program/project implementation	81
Communication skills (e.g. presentation; proposal writing)	81
Participation in policy decision making and/or law changes	74
Service provision (e.g. accreditation; fitting child seats)	72
Victim support	64
Fundraising	64

Q6. What else (not already covered above) has the Alliance contributed to your NGO's capacity improvements/growth, if any?

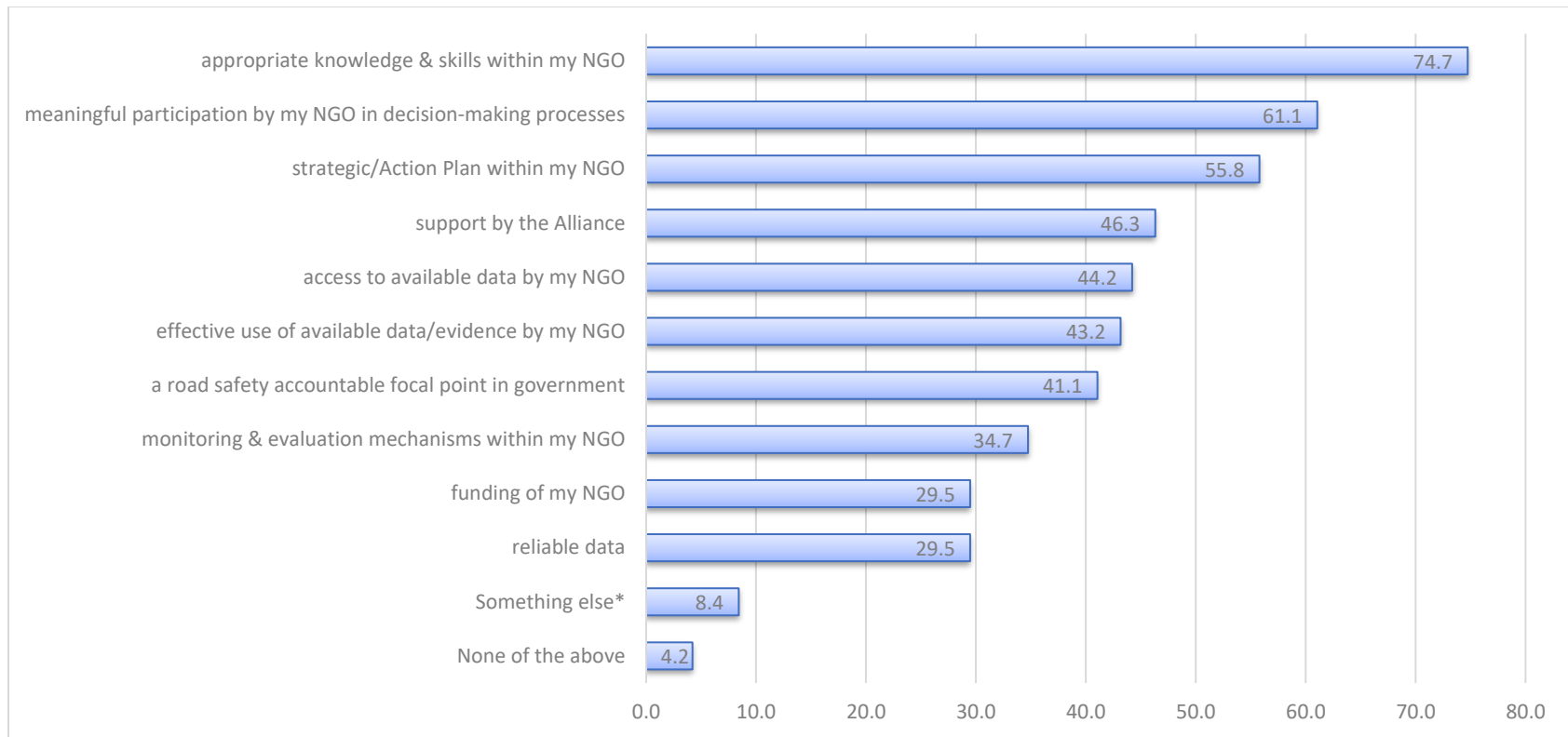
The Alliance members also identified other capacity areas to which the Alliance contributed (see Table below). The contributions of the Alliance to networking, NGO credibility, sense of unity, sharing and learning of best practice internationally, and NGO funding opportunities were common themes.

Q7. Which of the following do you believe enabled your NGO's contributions to the 1st Decade of Action & SDGs? Please select all that apply.

In order to improve actions towards the 2nd Decade of Action and 2030 SDG targets, it is important to assess what enabled and what hampered NGO contributions to the 1st Decade of Action and SDG targets in the past decade. The following chart shows the enablers as identified by member NGOs in the order from highest to lowest.

These results suggest that appropriate knowledge and skills within the NGOs play a vital role in contributing to the Decade of Action and SDGs. Many of the Alliance member support activities under the strategic objectives of ‘networking and sharing’ as well as ‘capacity building’ are contributors to knowledge and skills within member NGOs and the importance of knowledge and skills in contributing to the Decade of Action and SDGs emphasise the importance of those Alliance member support activities.

Meaningful participation was identified as the second highest enabler of contributing to the Decade of Action and SDGs in the last decade and a few of the free text responses also relate to meaningful participation: “We institutionalized a multi-sectoral stakeholders program partnership, collaborating with focal key representatives / decision makers”; “excellent contacts across the road safety community, funders and governments”; “The voice of the victims asking their governments for adequate attention and respect for their rights”.

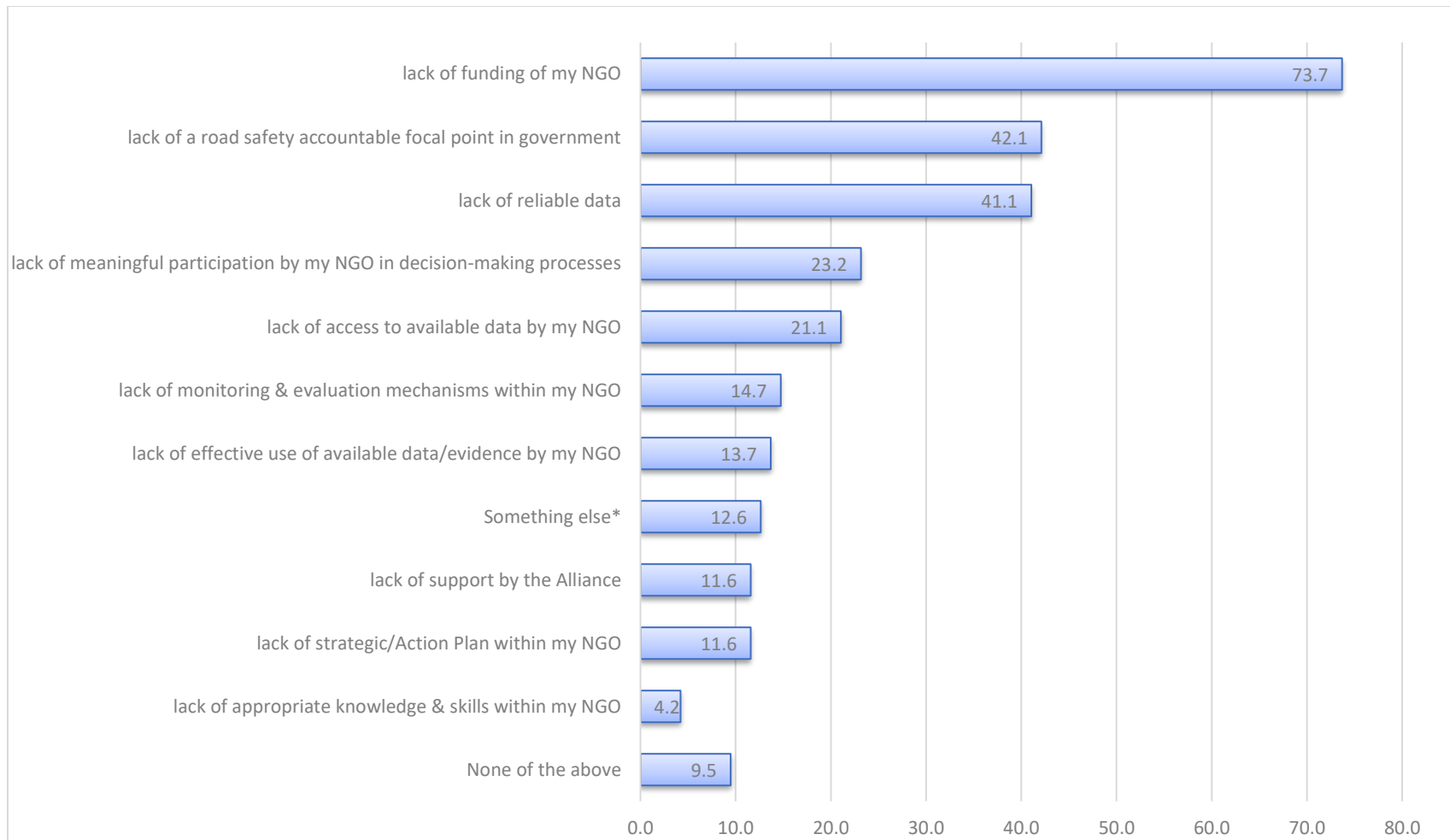


Q8. Which of the following do you believe hampered your NGO’s contributions to the 1st Decade of Action & SDGs? Please select all that apply.

The following chart shows what hampered NGO contributions to the 1st Decade of Action and SDGs as identified by member NGOs in the order from highest to lowest. Lack of funding of NGOs is highlighted as the biggest factor hampering NGO contributions to the Decade of Action and SDGs. Lack of a road safety accountable focal point in government, lack of prioritisation of road safety by government and lack of political/government will also emerge as a common factor hampering NGO contributions to the Decade of Action and SDGs. NGO meaningful participation may help improve these aspects of the government. The results also highlight the lack of meaningful participation and problems related to data/evidence (e.g. lack of reliable data, lack of access to available data, lack of monitoring & evaluation mechanisms, lack of effective use of available

data/evidence) as hampering factors. The free text responses also emphasise the lack of funding, gaps in government, and lack of meaningful participation as the hampering factors.

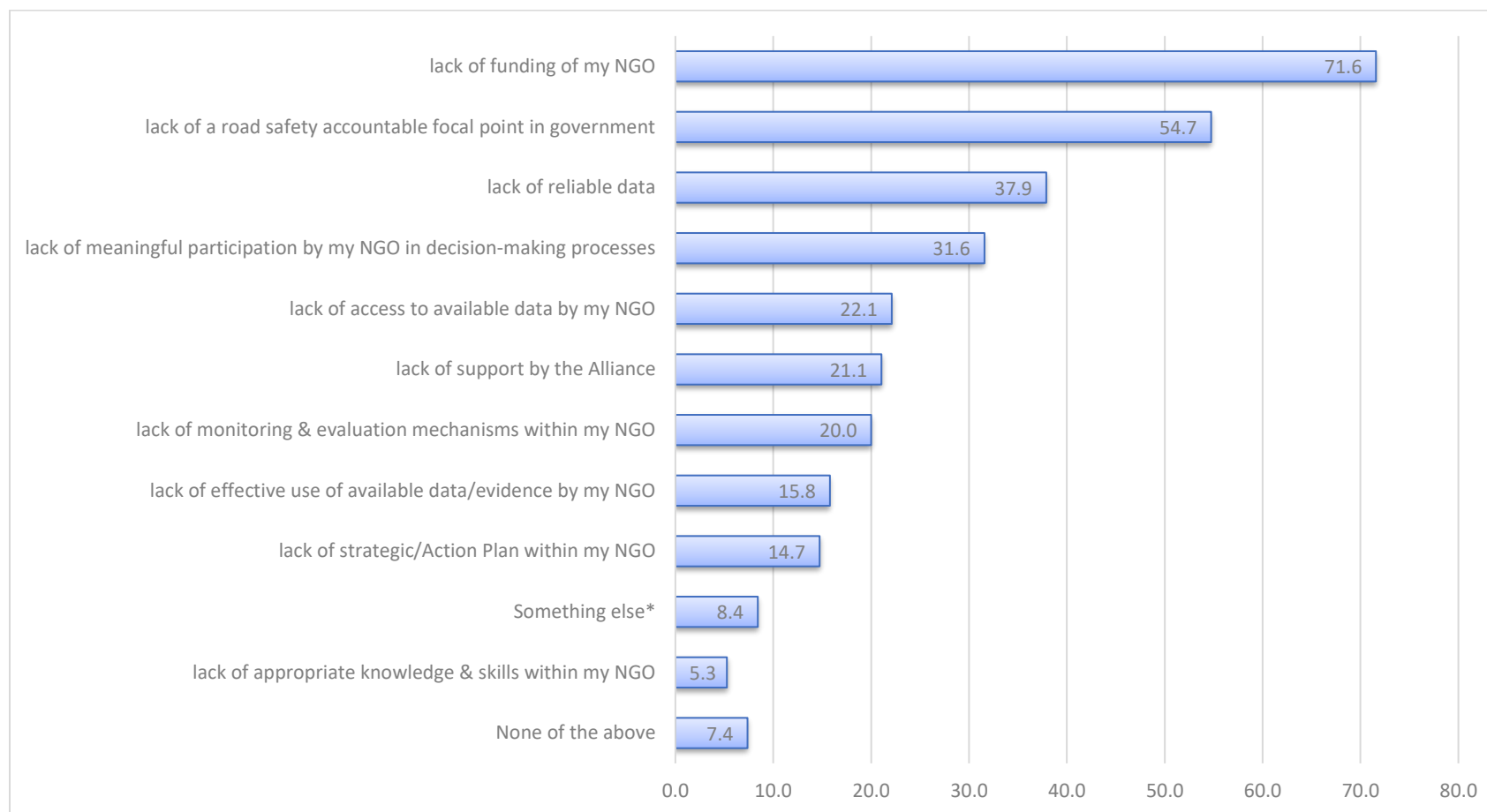
These results suggest NGOs' influence on government to create a road safety accountable focal point in government, make road safety a government priority and generating political/government will are likely to be vital to increase the success of meeting the 2nd DoA and SDG targets. NGO meaningful participation and all efforts related to improving data and evidence (availability, accessibility, how to use them, monitoring & evaluation mechanisms) are also likely to be vital.



Q9. Which of the following do you believe may hamper your NGO’s contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action & SDGs?
Please select all that apply.

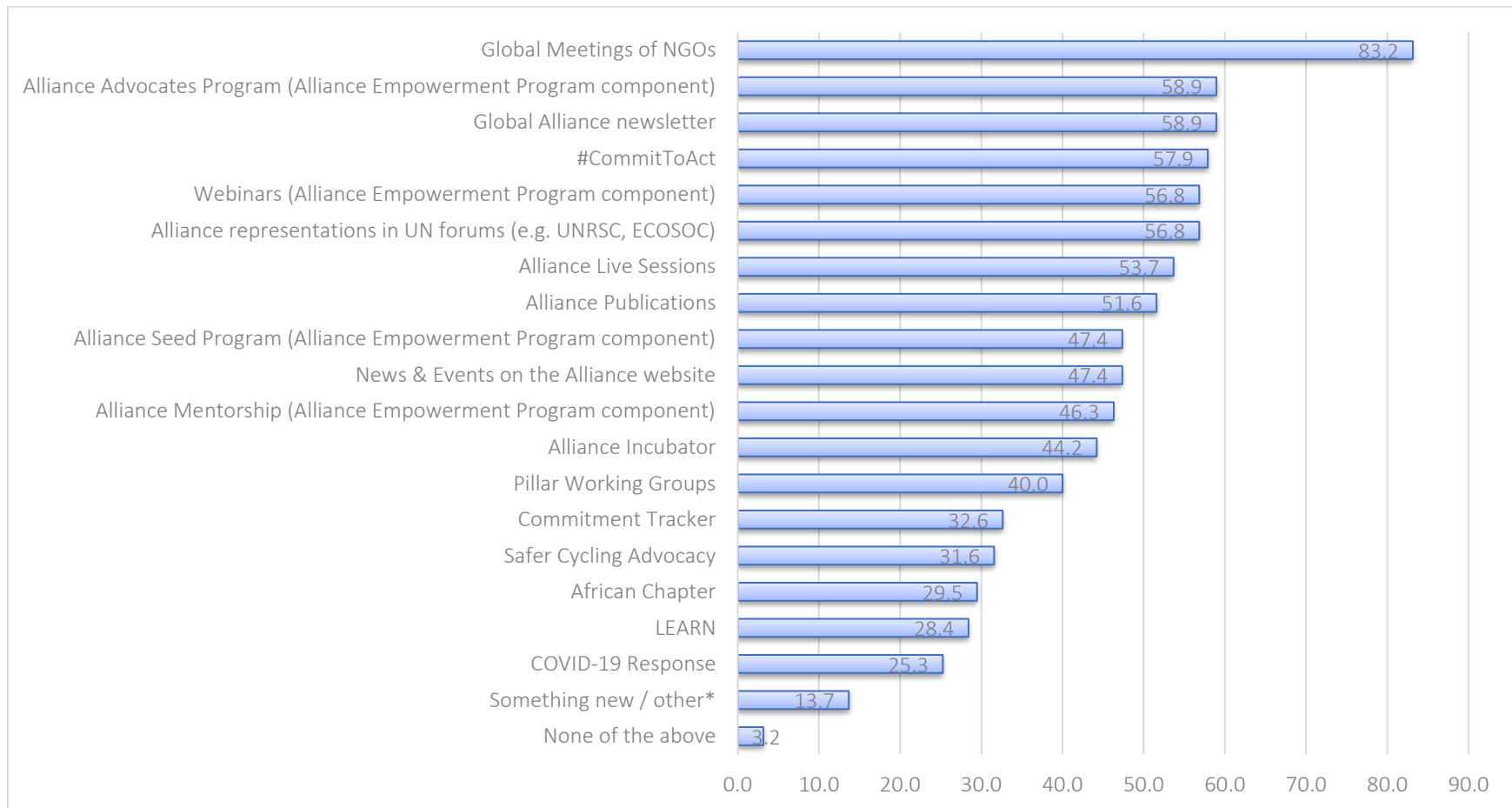
The following chart shows what may hamper NGO contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action and SDGs as identified by member NGOs in the order from highest to lowest. The results are largely similar to what hampered the contributions to the Decade of Action and SDGs in the last decade, except the lack of support by the Alliance is rated more highly as something which may

hamper the NGO contributions to the Decade of Action and SDGs into the new decade. The free text responses again emphasise the gaps in government as the hampering factor. The similarity of results between Q8 and Q9 suggest it is an opportunity to learn from the deficiencies experienced and identified in the past decade to improve NGO contributions in the coming decade.



Q10. Noting many things may enable your NGO's contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action & SDGs, which of the following offerings from the Alliance do you believe will help your NGO? Please select all that apply.

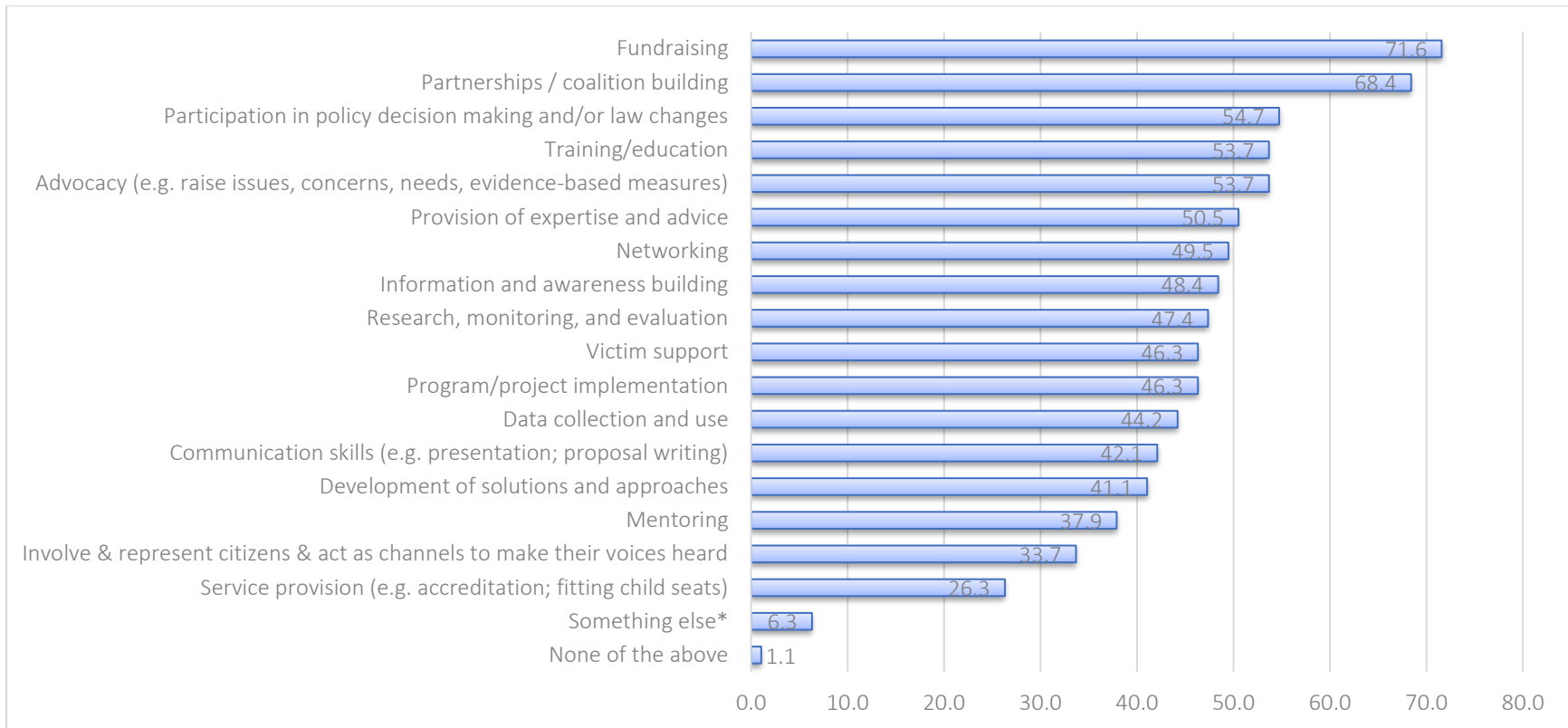
The following chart shows what Alliance activities may enable NGO contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action and SDGs as identified by member NGOs in the order from highest to lowest. The rankings of these Alliance member support activities under each strategic objective are shown in the table below the chart. Common suggestions in the free texts included ‘Alliance endorsement/accreditation of member NGO activities’ and ‘creation of local Chapters’.



Strategic objectives	Networking & sharing	Advocacy & communication	Capacity building
Alliance member support activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Meetings of NGOs 2. Global Alliance newsletter 3. Alliance Live sessions 4. Alliance publications 5. News & events (Alliance website) 6. COVID-19 Response 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. #CommitToAct 2. Alliance representations in UN forums (e.g. UNRSC, ECOSOC) 3. Pillar Working Groups 4. Commitment Tracker 5. Africa Chapter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alliance Advocates Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 2. Webinars (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 3. Alliance Seed Program (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 4. Alliance Mentorship (Alliance Empowerment Program component) 5. Alliance Incubator 6. Safer Cycling Advocacy 7. LEARN

Q11. There are many roles NGOs can play in improving road safety. In which of the following areas does your NGO need capacity building support into the next decade to help improve your NGO's performance & contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action & SDGs, if any? Please select all that apply.

The following chart shows the areas in which NGOs need capacity development support to help improve NGO contributions to the 2nd Decade of Action and SDGs in the order from highest to lowest. The top three capacity development needs were fundraising (71.6%), partnerships/coalition building (68.4%), and participation in policy making and/or law changes (54.7%) i.e. meaningful participation.



Amongst the top 10 capacity development needs, all but ‘Research, monitoring, and evaluation’ are those identified in Q5 as the strongest and the weakest areas of capacity growth in the past decade – see Table below.

Top capacity development needs

Strongest areas of capacity growth in the past decade	Capacity areas with the greatest opportunities for further growth
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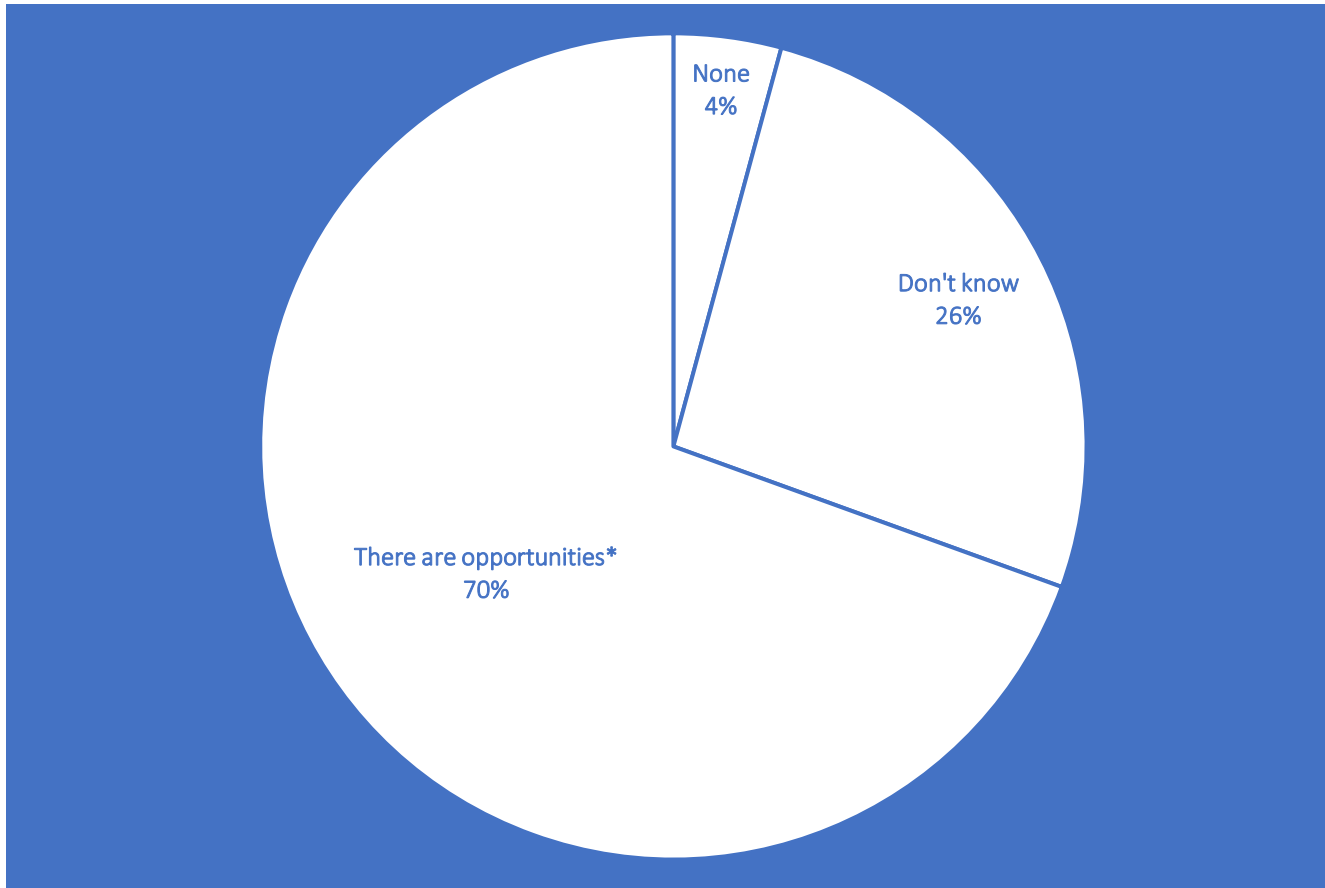
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships / coalition building; • Training/education; • Advocacy (e.g. raise issues, concerns, needs, evidence-based measures); • Provision of expertise and advice; • Networking; • Information and awareness building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundraising; • participation in policy decision making and/or law changes; • victim support.
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Q12. What opportunities does the 2nd Decade of Action for Road Safety present to your NGO, if any?

The following chart shows that most of the member NGOs (70%) see and can describe opportunities presented by the 2nd Decade of Action. Some of the most common opportunities identified in the free text responses were:

- New funding
- Greater collaborations & partnerships
- Greater NGO credibility/recognition
- NGO working with government
- Greater inclusion of NGO in actions
- Greater commitments/actions from all sectors including government
- Global movement to push greater actions

These perceived opportunities align with the top three capacity development needs as identified by the member NGOs: fundraising, partnerships/coalition building, and meaningful participation. Many of these opportunities reflect increased NGO meaningful participation.

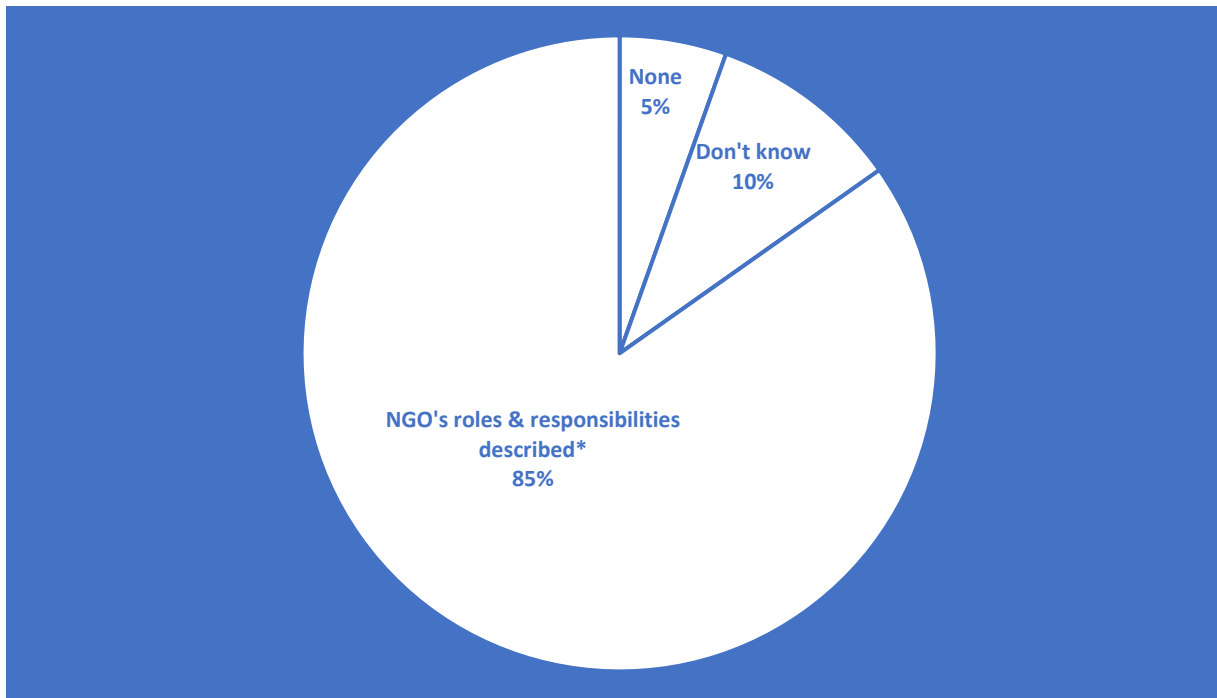


Q13. What do you believe are the core roles & responsibilities of NGOs in the field of road safety and victim support?

In order to improve actions towards the 2nd Decade of Action and 2030 SDG targets, it is important for the NGOs to know their own roles and responsibilities. The following chart shows that most of the member NGOs (85%) provided a description of the core roles and responsibilities of NGOs in the field of road safety and some (10%) indicated they did not know. The descriptions provided are varied and this may be because NGOs indeed play multiple roles – e.g. agenda-setters, lobbyists, expert advisors, implementation partners, enforcers of implementation – and the roles may also evolve over time as each NGO

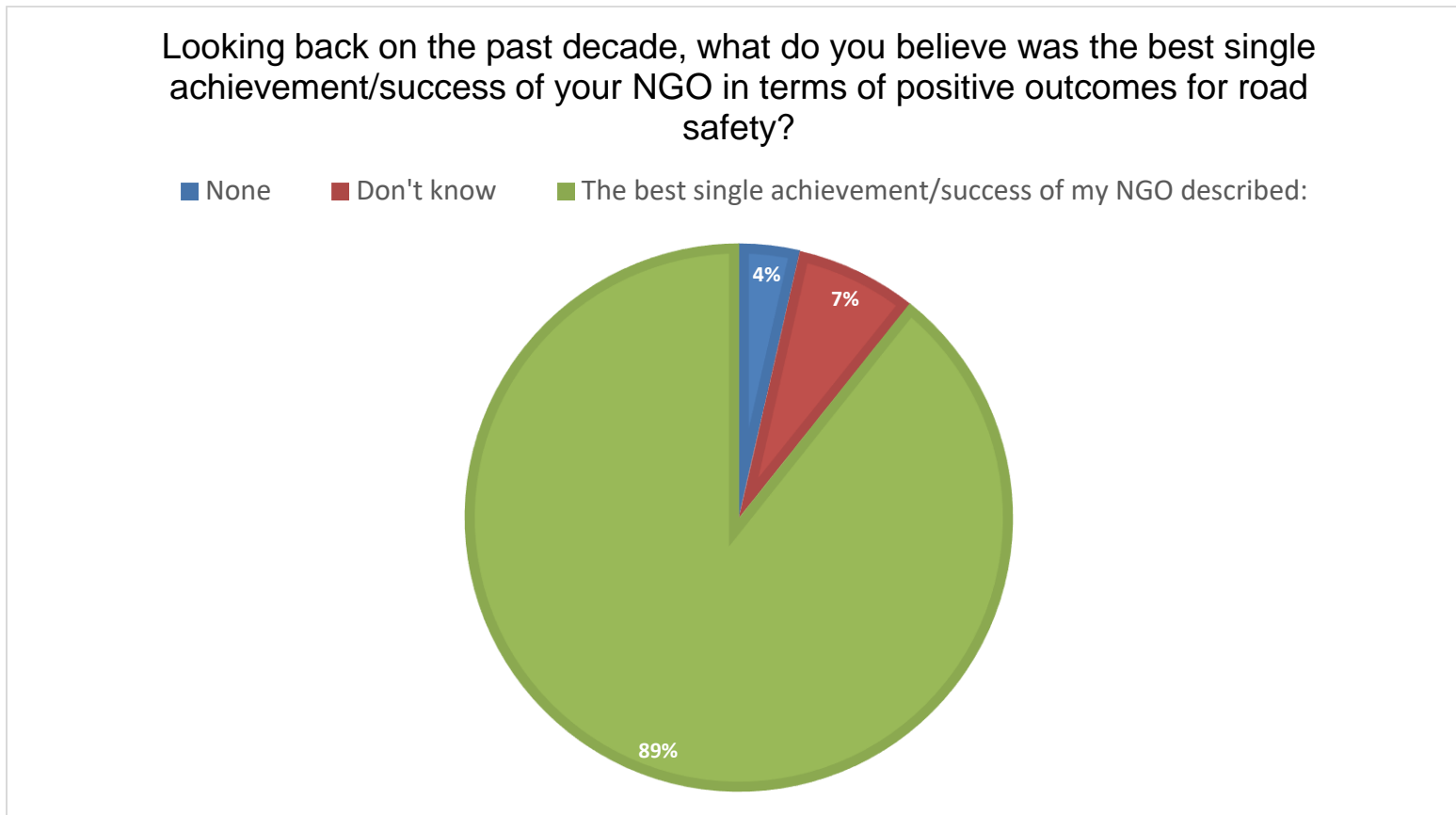
grows and expands their stakeholder relationships and fields of road safety. Some of the most common roles and responsibilities identified were:

- Advocacy and bring change
- Work with government and participate in decision-making
- Hold governments accountable
- Influence government
- Conduit between community and government
- Support, empower and include victims and community in road safety actions
- Collaborations & partnerships with other stakeholders
- Ensure evidence base
- Data collection, research, monitoring & evaluation



Q14. Looking back on the past decade, what do you believe was the best single achievement/success of your NGO in terms of positive outcomes for road safety?

When looking back on the past decade, the majority 89% of member NGOs shared what their best single achievement/success in terms of positive outcomes for road safety was².

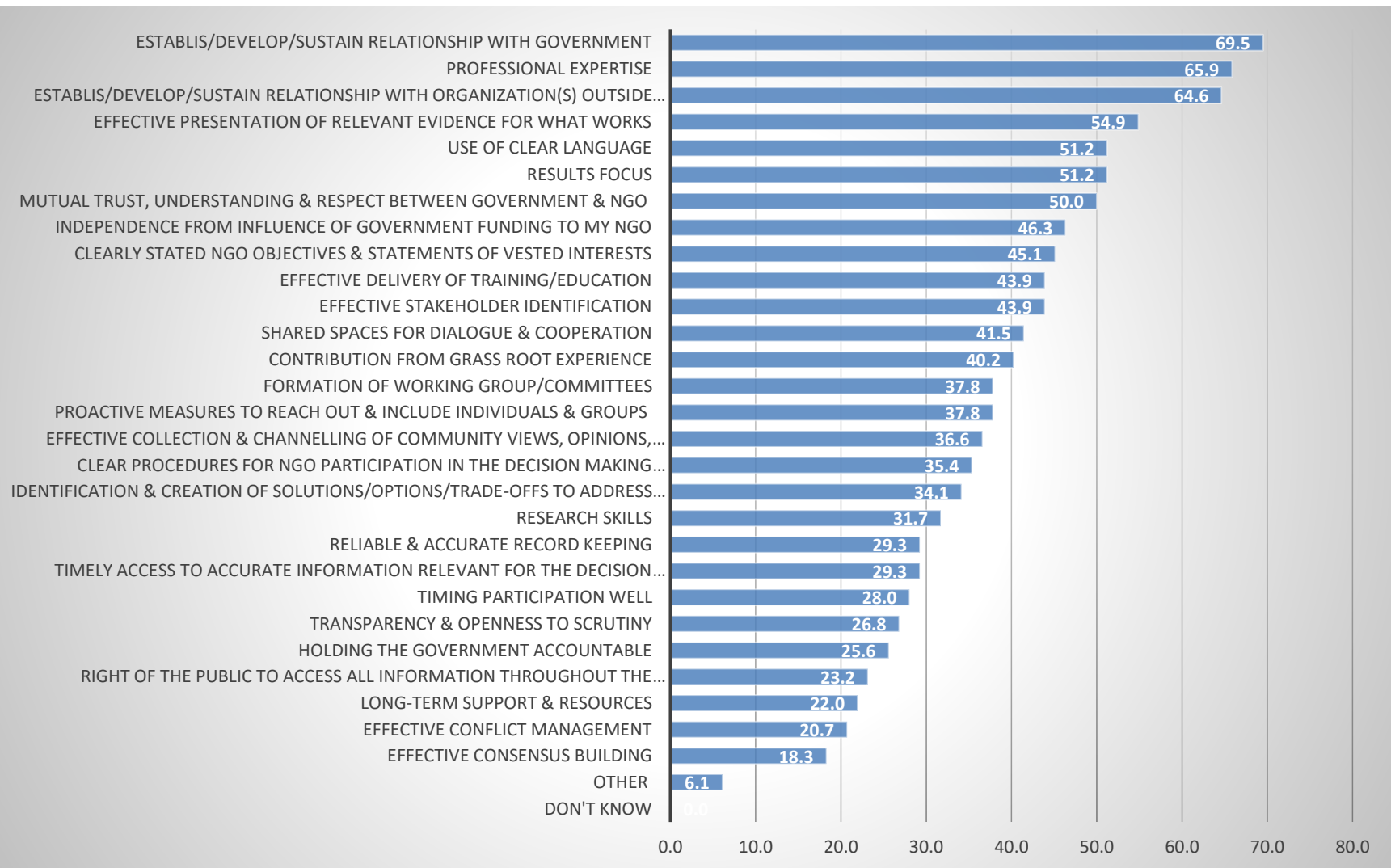


² These results are reported in more detail in the Guide on Meaningful Participation

Q15. Thinking about the success/achievement you described above, what do you believe was the key to your NGO's success? Please select all that apply.

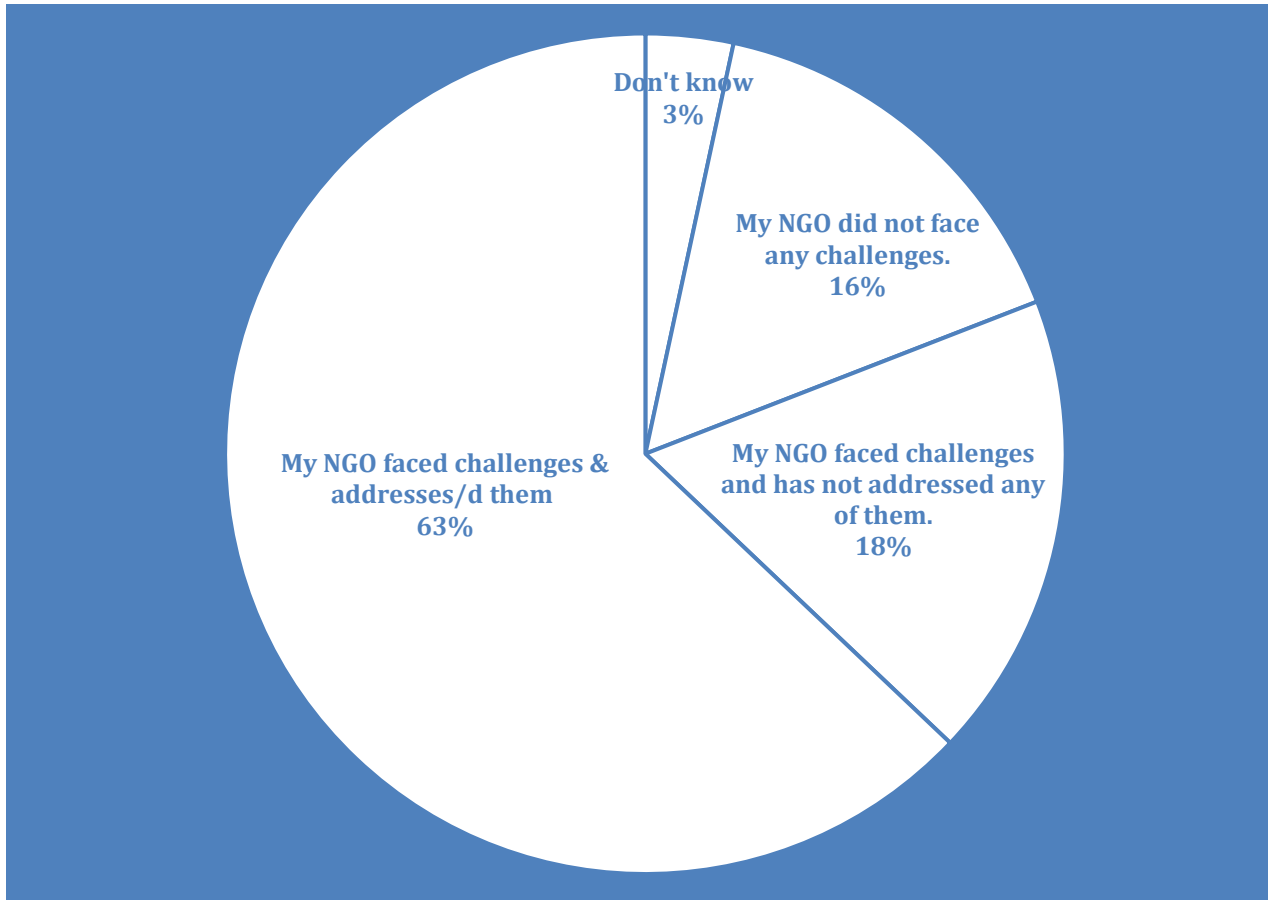
When asked about the key to the success identified above, the following were identified as success factors in the order of most to least common. Many of the features relate to meaningful participation³.

³ These results are reported in more detail in the Guide on Meaningful Participation



Q17. In the past decade, your NGO may have faced various challenges in your attempts to improve road safety. Thinking about your main challenges, if any, what are the key ways your NGO addresses/d them?

The majority of the member NGO respondents (81%) reported to have faced challenges and 78% of them reported to have addressed them⁴.



⁴ These results are reported in more detail in the Guide on Meaningful Participation

Q21. Please provide the name of your NGO and country where the headquarter is based

The countries in which the NGO headquarters are located are shown in the table below – the survey responses came from 53 different countries. These data are based on the 82 NGOs who provided responses to this question.

Headquarter country	Count
Algeria	3
Argentina	4
Australia	1
Azerbaijan	1
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	2
Bénin	1
Botswana	1
Brazil	1
BURKINA FASO	1
Cambodia	1
Cameroon	1
Canada	2
Chile	1
china	1
Côte d'Ivoire	1
Ecuador	1
EGYPT	1
Ethiopia	1
France	1
Greece	3
INDIA	5
INDONESIA	1
Iran	1
Ireland	1

Italy	1
Kenya	3
Kyrgyzstan	1
Lebanon	2
Malaysia	1
Mali	3
México	3
Moldova	1
Morocco	2
Namibia	1
PHILIPPINES	2
Poland	1
Dominican Republic	1
Romania	1
Rwanda	1
Senegal	1
South Africa	1
Spain	3
Tanzania	2
Thailand	1
The Netherlands	1
Togo	1
Trinidad & Tobago	1
Tunisia	1
Uganda	3
UK	2
Uruguay	2
USA	1

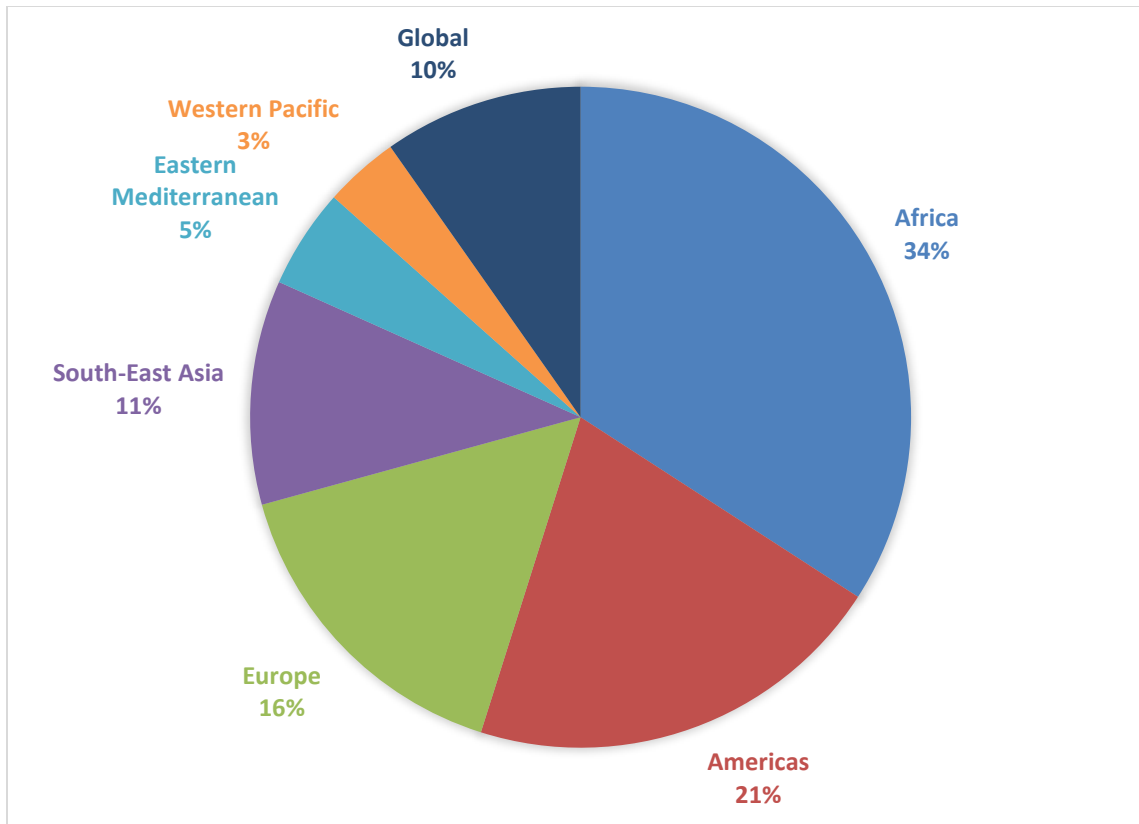
Q22. Number of countries your NGO work covers - please provide a number 0 or above

The number of countries the NGO work covers ranged from 0 to 102 – see frequency table below. Most (62%) of the NGOs covered one country. Overall, 90% of the NGOs covered less than 10 countries and eight NGOs (10%) covered over 10 countries. These data are based on the 79 NGOs who provided responses to this question.

Number of countries	Count
0	5
1	49
2	6
3	2
4	2
5	3
6	2
7	2
12	1
13	2
15	1
20	1
27	1
50	1
102	1

Q23. Region your NGO work covers

The regional coverage based on the 82 NGO responses are shown in the chart below.

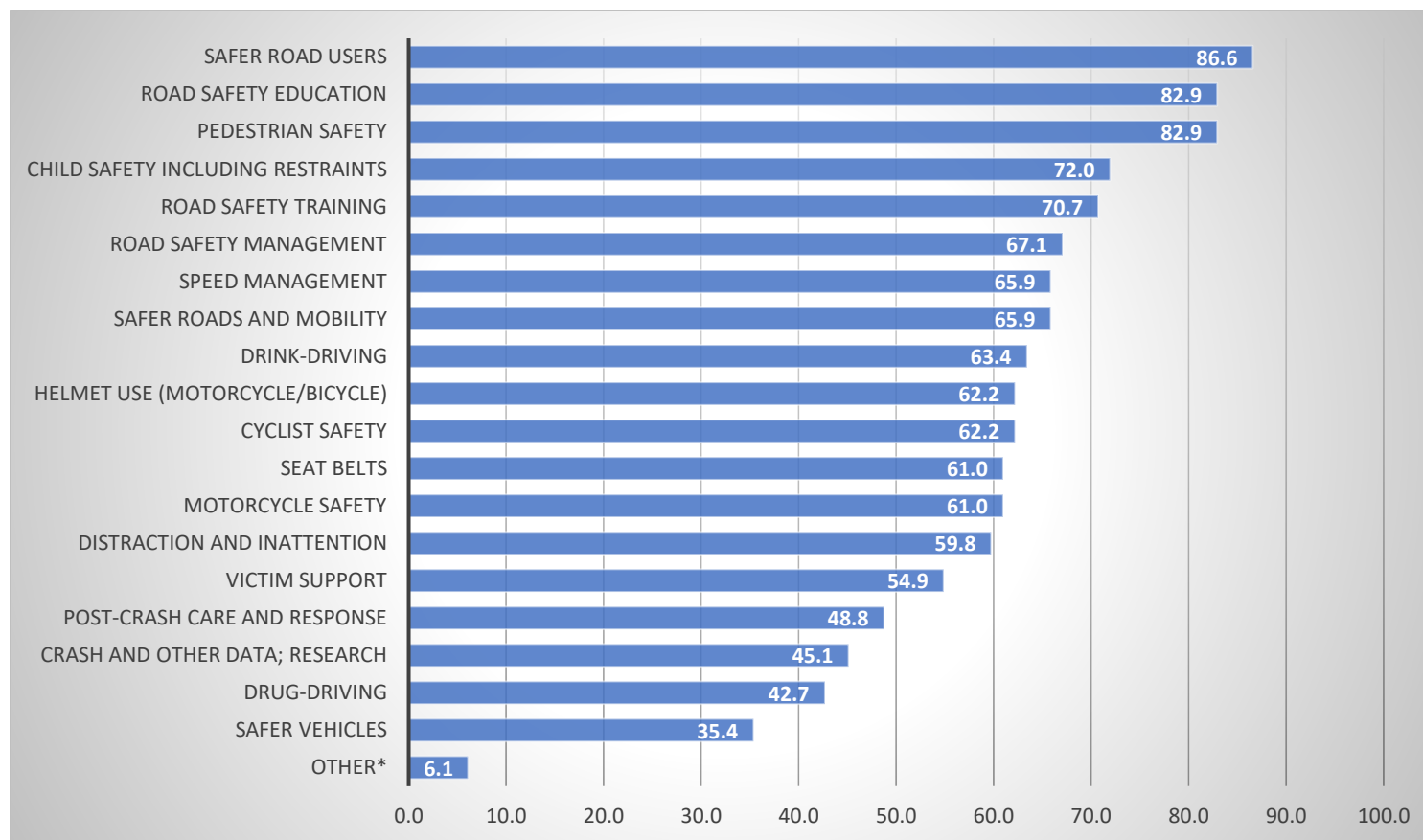


Q24. Year your NGO started working on road safety in 4 digits (YYYY) & Q25. Year your NGO became a member of the Alliance in 4 digits (YYYY). If you are unsure, please provide your best estimate.

The year NGO started working on road safety ranged from 1949 to 2017. The year NGO became a member of the Alliance ranged from 2000 to 2021. The number of years before the NGO joined the Alliance since working in road safety ranged between 0-72 years (average: 6.6 years), the number of years the NGO has worked in road safety ranged between 4-72 years (average: 14.6 years), and the number of years the NGO has been a member of the Alliance ranged between 0-21 years (average: 6.6 years).

Q26. What is/are your NGO's focus area/s in road safety – please select all that apply.

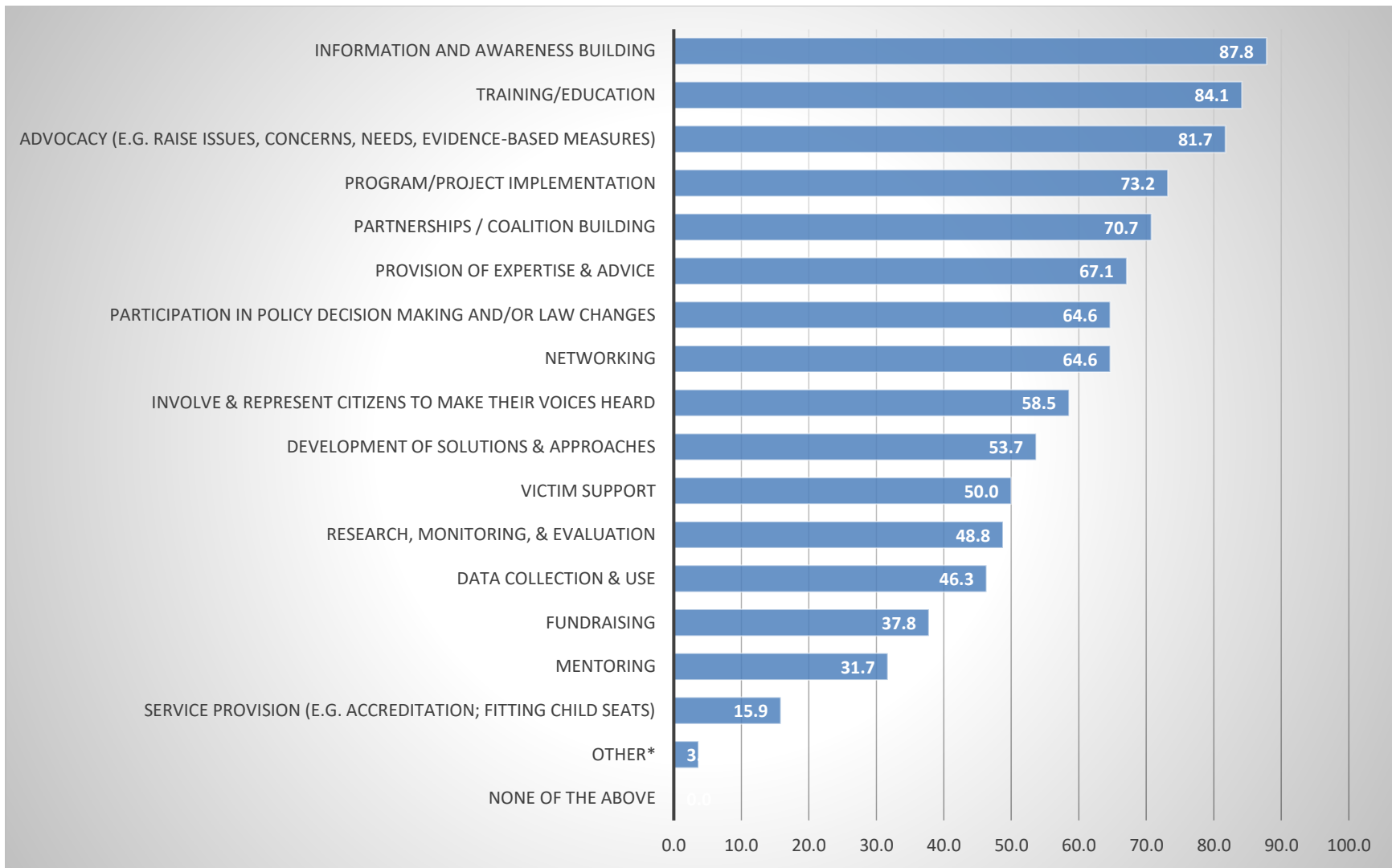
The following chart shows the member NGO focus areas in the field of road safety in the order of most to least common. A few other areas are also evident in the free texts. These results together show that the NGO focus areas are diverse amongst the Alliance members.



Q27. What is the nature of your NGO activities? Please select all that apply.

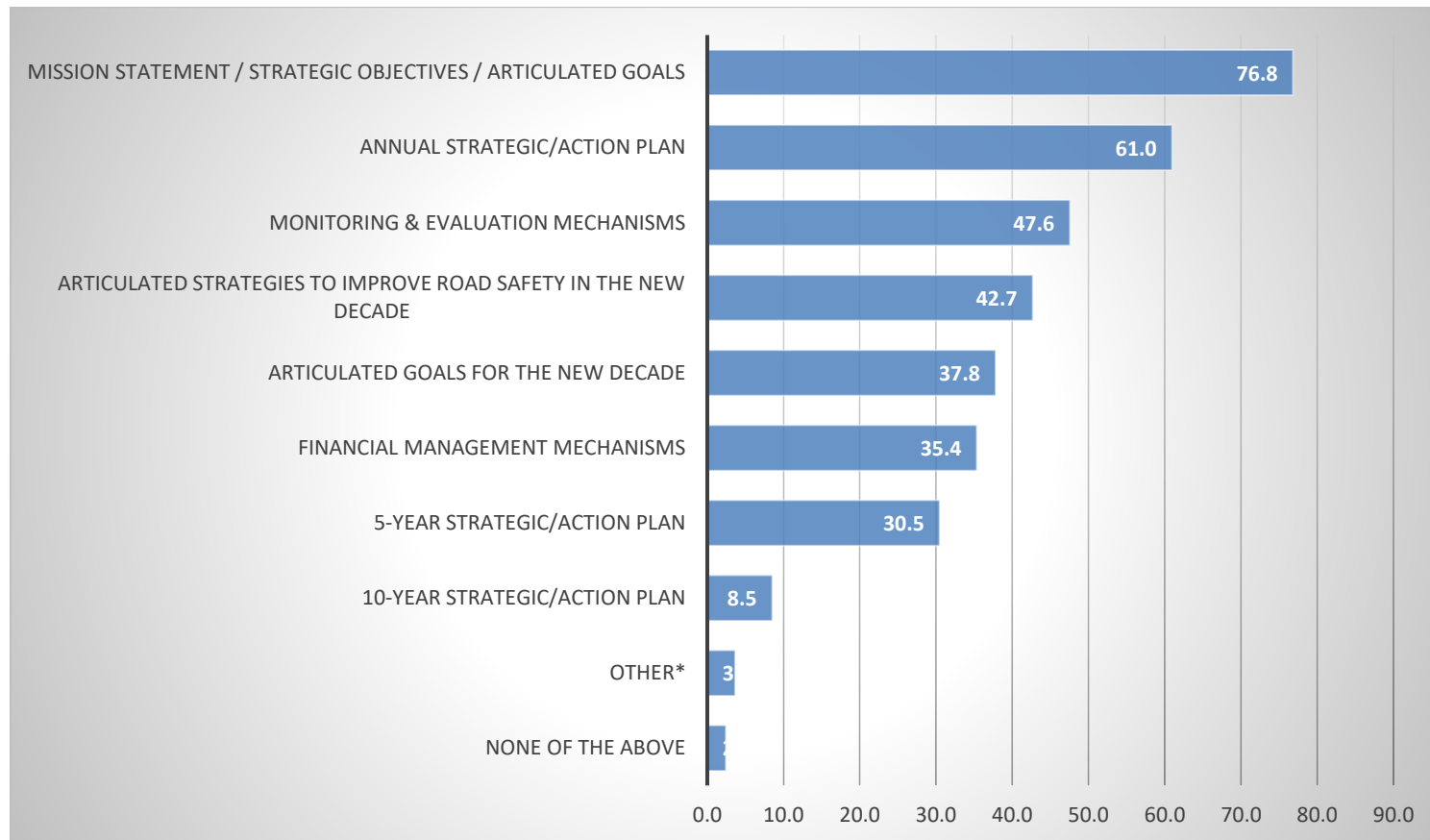
The following chart shows the member NGO activities in the order of most to least common. Other than 'Program/project implementation', the most common member activities (Information and awareness building; Training/education; Advocacy; Partnerships / coalition building; Provision of expertise and advice) were also amongst the highest capacity growth areas achieved through the Alliance offerings (see Q5 results: Information and awareness building 98%; Advocacy 91%; Training/education 91%; Partnerships / coalition building 90%; Provision of expertise and advice 90%). Though the causal relationship is not clear, these results suggest the member support activities may have been well targeted for the member activity areas.

Q5 also found fundraising (64%), victim support (64%), service provision (72%) to be among the smallest capacity growth areas. While the causal relationship is not clear, these results seem to align with victim support (50%), fundraising (37.8%) and service provision (15.9%) being amongst the least common NGO activities. Given program/project implementation (73.2%) as well as participation in policy decision-making and/or law changes, i.e. NGO meaningful participation, (64.6%) are amongst the common member activities but were not the highest areas of capacity growth (see Q5 results 81% & 74% respectively), the Alliance may focus further on providing capacity development support in those areas in particular.



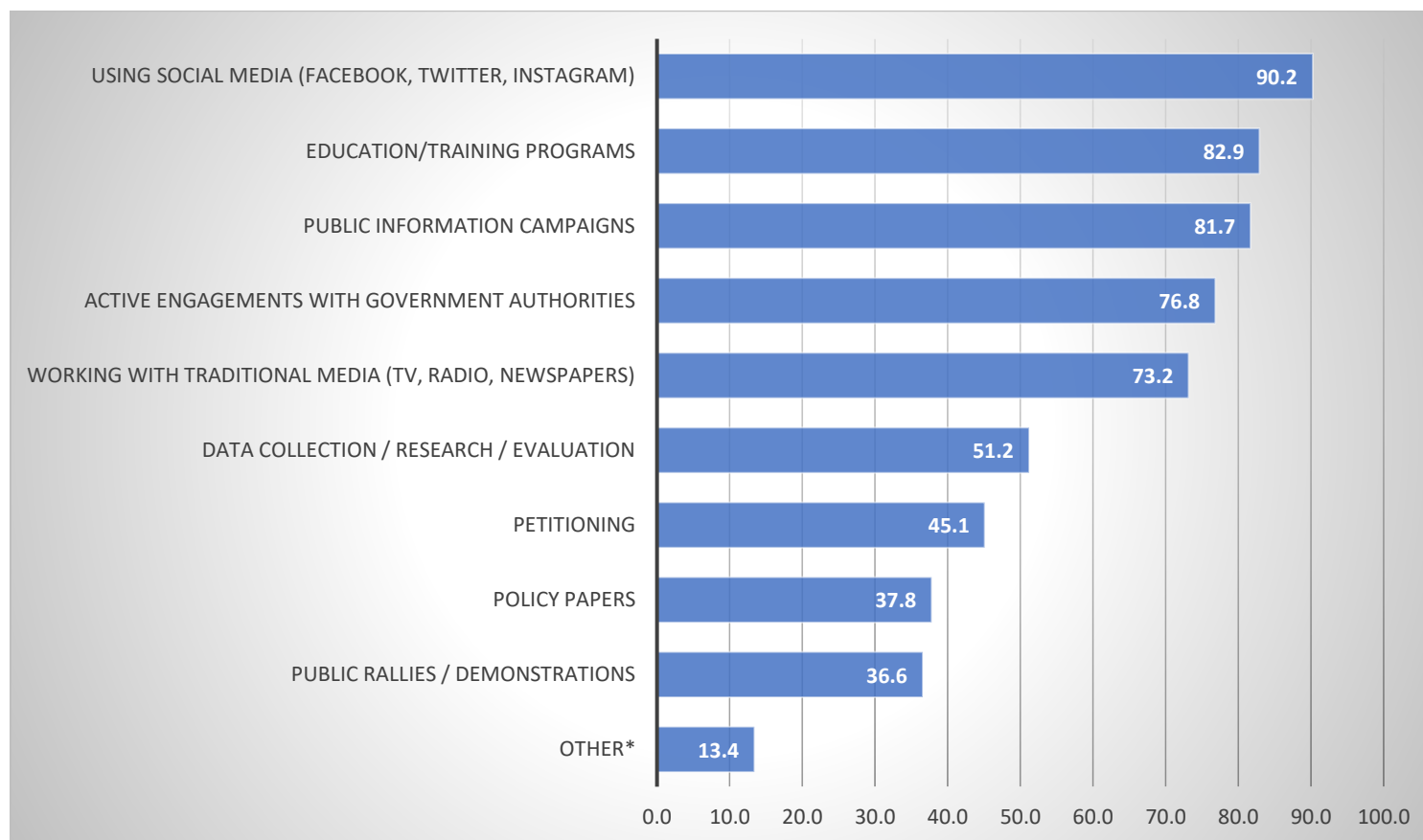
Q28. What does your NGO have in place to support your operations? Please select all that apply.

The following chart shows what the member NGOs have in place to support their operations in the order of most to least common. Only 2.4% of the respondents reported that they did not have anything to support their operations. Most member NGOs seem to have a mission statement / strategic objectives / articulated goals (76.8%) and some length of strategic/action plan ranging from annual (61%), 3-year (1.2%), 5-year (30.5%) and even 10-years (8.5%). It may be helpful for the Alliance to provide encouragement and support for more member NGOs to develop 'monitoring & evaluation mechanisms' (currently 47.6%), 'articulated strategies to specifically improve road safety in the new decade' (currently 42.7%), 'articulated goals for the new decade' (currently 37.8%), and 'financial management mechanisms' (currently 35.4%).



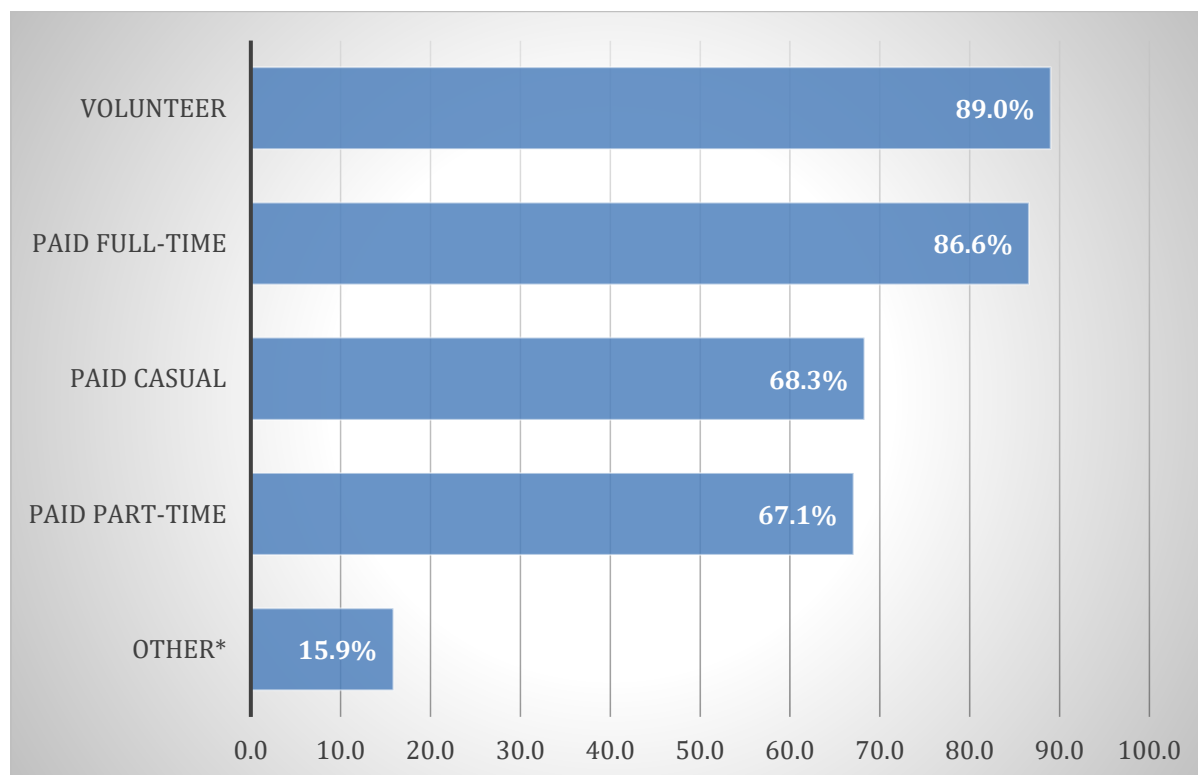
Q29. What are the main forms/modes of your NGO activities? Please select all that apply.

The following chart shows the main forms/modes of the member NGO activities in the order of most to least common. It is promising that 76.8% of member NGOs are already actively engaging with government authorities, which are vital for NGO meaningful participation.



Q30 NGO staff composition

The following chart shows the types of staff member NGOs have in the order of most to least common. The majority of NGOs have volunteers (89.0%) as well as paid full-time staff (86.6%). Aside from paid casual or part-time staff, some NGOs seem to use university students and interns.

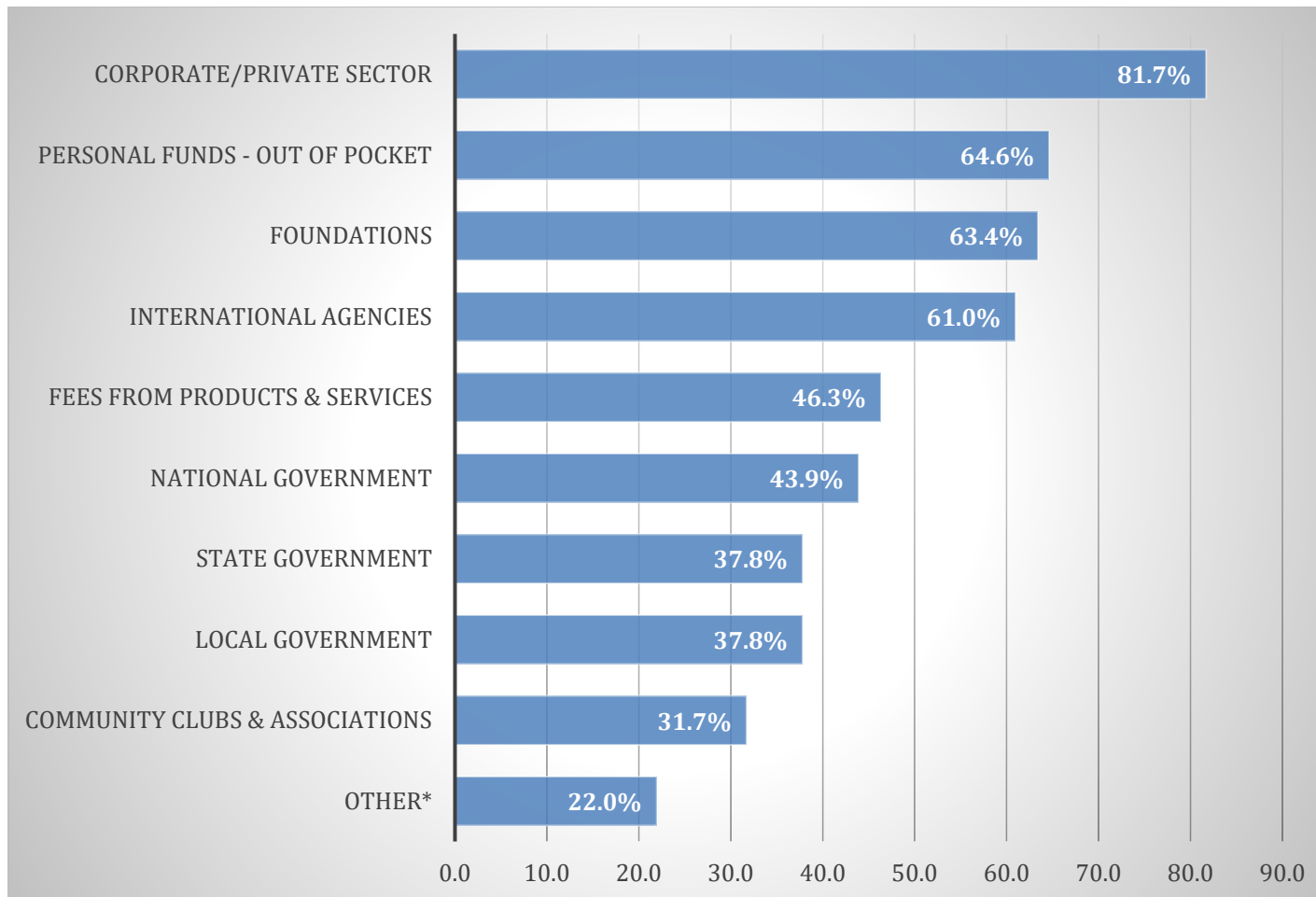


Q31. What were your total funding for the years 2019 (pre-COVID) and 2020 in USD?

The levels of funding varied widely between NGOs from \$0 to well over a million dollar. All 100 respondents provided a response for the year 2019, but 32 respondents did not provide a response for the year 2020. Of the 68 NGOs who provided responses for both 2019 and 2020, 76% showed reductions in funding, 18% increases, and 6% unchanged from 2019 to 2020.

Q32. NGO funding source

Based on the 82 NGOs who provided a response to this question, the chart below shows the sources of funding from the most to least common. The majority (81.7%) of NGOs obtain their funding from the private sector and many NGOs (64.6%) also use their personal funds. Around 40% of NGOs seem to obtain their funding from government (national, state, or local). The other sources commonly included donations and membership/subscription fees (fees from products & services).



Q33. Before you submit your responses, if there are additional information/comments which relate to the Alliance, please provide here.

The Alliance member comments included the following. Many comments were good wishes for, praises of, and expressions of gratitude to the Alliance as well as comments regarding NGO funding.