



Introduction Module: Overview of Key Issues in Rural Transport and Training Modules

Session: Introduction

Presentation: Introduction

1. Introduction

Learning Objectives

By the end of this session participants will be able to:

- Explain the key issues and constraints in rural transport
- Identify the importance of disaggregating gender issues and poverty issues for rural mobility
- Analyse the approaches that may be use to prioritise rural transport strategies
- Analyse relationships between key stakeholders and institutions in rural transport
- Explain the role of governments in rural transport
- Describe the outline of the RTTM Modules

Session Overview

This session introduces key aspects of rural transport and sets the scene for the course. We will explore these questions:

- ③ What are the constraints facing rural transport?
- ③ What are the key issues?
- ③ What methods can be used to priorities issues?
- ③ Who are the stakeholders and institutions in rural transport?
- ③ What role do gender issues play and why are they so important?
- ③ What is the role of government in rural transport?

Rural Transport Knowledge Base

- ③ A set of reference material of current thinking and practice in rural transport
- ③ The material draws on experience, publications and case studies to facilitate the dissemination of best practice to policy makers, planners and practitioners.
- ③ The materials are structured into **five modules**

These materials have been used to design the
Training Modules

What are the constraints faced in rural transport?

2. Rural Transport constraints

Examples:

- Human **effort** in daily collection of water & firewood
- **Burden on women** meeting household transport needs
- Difficulty meeting transport **needs** especially at peak times e.g. harvest
- Inadequate **access** (for women particularly) to IMTs
- Community **isolation** from road network
- Poor access to economic facilities e.g. **markets**, grinding mills
- Poor access to **social facilities** e.g. clinics, schools, telephones, government offices
- Roads/tracks that **hinder** vehicle movement e.g. rutting, soft soils, poor water crossings
- **Inadequate** basic road, track, path infrastructure – absence of culverts, bridges or poor road surfaces

More examples of constraints

- ③ Poor provision and inadequate funding of road **maintenance**
- ③ Poor **planning** and provision of road infrastructure -
 - limited road networks of excessively high standards, while large sections of the population have no basic access
- ③ **Infrequent/non-existent**, unsafe, high prices local transport services, often monopolistic unions and cartels
- ③ High vehicle **maintenance costs**, poor operating practices of motorised vehicles
- ③ Lack of complementary **investment** and facilities to assist with the storage and marketing of agricultural produce
- ③ Lack of investment in water transport – provision of boats and jetties, river and canal widening and maintenance

3. Overview of Key Issues



It's not just about improving access to transport....

Rural Mobility

Gender perspectives

Wider range transport modes & infrastructure

Poverty, livelihoods and transport

Financing & managing rural transport

Alternative non-transport solutions

Politics and institutions

4. Assessing Priorities

Key considerations:

- ③ What methods/approaches should we use?
 - participatory appraisal techniques
 - consultation with opinion leaders
 - examine existing district and regional plans
 - financial analysis
 - livelihoods analysis
- ③ Transport and communications interact with many dimensions of peoples livelihoods
 - we need to analyse and understand these interactions
- ③ Substantial benefits could accrue if
 - rural transport improved and costs reduced for taking produce to large urban centres (access to markets, income)
 - labour could be reduced for key household tasks like water and firewood collection (especially for women)

Ways in which strategies may be prioritised

How do we decide where to invest resources in rural transport?

- ❑ Quantitative analysis of costs & benefits
- ❑ Analysis of levels of productivity, person power utilisation
- ❑ Analysis of costs and tariffs
- ❑ Comparative analysis of costs and conditions in different countries
- ❑ Participatory approaches ...

Stakeholders and institutions in rural transport



Venn Diagram exercise in groups

Carry out an analysis of the key stakeholders and institutions involved in rural transport

5. Stakeholders in Rural Transport

- ⊙ Rural Households
- ⊙ Women, men, poor, wealthy, landless
- ⊙ Village Communities
- ⊙ Indigenous institutions
- ⊙ District, Regional and National Government
- ⊙ Road and Highway Authorities
- ⊙ Road construction and maintenance contractors
 - large and small-scale
- ⊙ Commercial transport operators and unions

5. Stakeholders in Rural Transport

- ⦿ Commercial garages and mechanics
- ⦿ Small market wholesalers and retailers
- ⦿ Agricultural extension services
- ⦿ Health and education services
- ⦿ Large scale farms, agricultural marketing and processing organisations
- ⦿ The police (traffic)
- ⦿ Non governmental organisations (NGOs)

All these stakeholders have their own vested interests and roles in rural transport

Rural Transport: Institutional, poverty and gender issues



Group Discussion

- A. What are the institutional factors that affect the relationship between the key actors?*
- B. How are the poor disproportionately affected?*
- C. How are women disproportionately affected?*

Transport and gender analysis



Group Activity: Matrix

Prepare a Transport Matrix for a given household

6. Role of Government

- ◎ The ability of government to influence & control actors is variable
- ◎ Governments can influence actors through policy
- ◎ Governments have traditionally determined investment and maintenance

Governments must be involved where there are: -

- few feedback mechanisms between costs and benefits
- externalities e.g. road safety and health
- economies of scale
- new technologies e.g. new forms of IMT
- monopoly practices that reduce the effectiveness of markets

7. Summary of key issues

⊙ Policies and institutional frameworks

⊙ Gender

- disproportionate burden of poor transport falls on women
- appropriateness of interventions to meet women's needs

⊙ Role of transport issues in poverty and livelihoods

- access to markets and services

⊙ Rural Mobility

- it's not just about building new roads!
- ... but understanding rural peoples needs for *mobility*, and how best to provide these

7. Summary of key issues

© Issues of *access to services*

- may be addressed through non-transport interventions e.g. build schools & health centres locally

© Frameworks for developing transport services

- appropriate infrastructure (e.g. type of roads, paths)
- modes of transport (e.g. IMTs)
- planning and financing approaches (e.g. labour based methods, creating an enabling environment for small contractors)

7. Summary of key issues

- ◎ Stakeholders have different interests with regard to rural transport, and there may be tension between these
- ◎ It is essential to disaggregate survey and assessment data of all types, in terms of **poverty** and **gender**
 - to ensure the specific transport issues faced by the poor and women are addressed
- ◎ Government has a specific role to play in addressing rural mobility issues

8. The Training Modules

- © The issues discussed above will be explored in more detail in each of the Training Modules
- © The specific topics explored in each Module is as follows ...

The Training Modules

Module 1. Policies and Strategies

Module 2. Planning, Design, Appraisal and Implementation

Module 3. Management and Financing

Module 4. Rural Mobility

Module 5. Social and Environmental Issues

Module 1: Policies and Strategies

- ◎ Sets the scene for addressing rural transport and mobility issues
- ◎ Outlines new directions and a new framework for rural transport
- ◎ Transport requirements of rural communities, including differentiation based on gender analysis
- ◎ The role of transport in reducing poverty
- ◎ The process of policy making to facilitate: -
 - provision of rural transport infrastructure
 - means of transport

Module 1. Policies and Strategies

Introduction Session: Overview of Modules & Rural Transport Issues

Session 1.1 New Directions in Rural Transport

Session 1.2 A New Framework for Rural Transport

Session 1.3 Village Level Transport

Session 1.4 Socio-economic Impact of Rural Transport Interventions

Session 1.5 Rural Transport Policy Development Process

Session 1.6 Rural Transport Safety Strategy

Module 2. Planning, Design, Appraisal and Implementation

This Module explores:

- ③ Provision of rural transport infrastructure
- ③ Prioritisation of investment to improve rural accessibility
- ③ Appropriate design standards to meet transport requirements to meet rural livelihood activities
- ③ Methods to evaluate cost effectiveness of investment in rural road infrastructure
- ③ Quantitative and qualitative survey methodologies, and participative techniques
 - for obtaining local level information critical to the formulation of transport policy
 - empowering local communities to spearhead their own development

Module 2. Planning, Design, Appraisal and Implementation

Session 2.1 Participatory rural planning process

Session 2.2 Design of rural transport infrastructure

Session 2.3 Rural road economic appraisal methodology

Session 2.4 Labour-based works methodology

Session 2.5 Small scale contractor development

Session 2.6 Community Participation in Rural Transport Infrastructure

Session 2.7 Participatory Survey Techniques for Rural Transport

Module 3: Management and Financing

This Module explores:

- ⦿ General issues of local level management
- ⦿ Problems and solutions to managing rural transport
- ⦿ Finance issues
- ⦿ Mechanisms to support rural transport interventions –
e.g. road funds
- ⦿ Frameworks for reform

Module 3: Management and Financing

Session 3.1 Issues of local level management

Session 3.2 General road management issues:
Managing roads like a business – not like
a bureaucracy

Session 3.3 Financing Rural Transport Infrastructure

Module 4: Rural Mobility

This Module explores:

- ③ Rural mobility issues
- ③ Transport options available to the rural poor including: -
 - Intermediate Means of Transport (IMTs)
 - Rural transport services
 - Gender issues and mobility
- ③ Constraints to accessing various transport mechanisms, especially for the poor, and for women
- ③ Ways for improving access to rural transport by generating a critical mass of IMT

Module 4: Rural Mobility

Session 4.1 Rural Mobility: Overview of the Issues

Session 4.2 Promoting the use of intermediate means of transport – vehicle choice, potential barriers and criteria for success

Session 4.3 Agricultural marketing and access to transport services

Session 4.4 Matching demand with supply in rural transport

Module 5: Social and Environmental Issues

This Module explores:

- © Social benefits of rural transport
- © Gender issues and transport
- © Environmental impact assessments
- © “Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches” in the transport sector
- © Exploration of a more holistic solution to poverty

Module 5: Social and Environmental Issues

Session 5.1 Social benefits of rural transport

Session 5.2 Women and rural transport in Africa & Asia

Session 5.3 Transport and sustainable rural livelihoods

Session 5.4 Environmental impact assessment and management

Session 5.5 Concepts of rural transport surveys

Session 5.6 Role play on rural transport