



Module 1: Policies and Strategies

New Directions in Rural Transport

Session: 1.1

Part 1

Presentation: Introduction

The Training Modules

This Module

Module1. 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

Introduction Session: Overview of Modules & Rural Transport Issues

This session

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

1. Introduction

Learning Objectives

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

- ③ Explain the reasons why there needs to be a new framework for rural transport
- ③ Describe the context in which a new framework was developed
- ③ Analyse the various linkages between rural transport and other sectors
- ③ Critique the main concepts behind the new framework

Session Overview

- ③ Definition of Rural Transport
- ③ Evolution in thinking and practice
- ③ Links between rural transport and other sectors
- ③ Lessons from previous rural transport approaches
- ③ Convergence of approaches in rural transport, rural development and agriculture

2. Key Definitions

Rural Transport

- **Infrastructure**

- rural roads, motorable tracks and footpaths. In certain areas it may also include waterways, ropeways or railways

- **Means of transport**

- motor vehicles, motorcycles, animal transport, bicycles and walking. The means of transport might be personally owned or hired.

🌀 Rural Access

- connection in time and distance between rural settlements, services, and markets

🌀 Mobility

- ability of people to transport themselves and their goods

🌀 Rural Accessibility

- degree of ease or difficulty rural people or communities encounter in accessing locations for satisfying their basic social and economic needs

🌀 Other key definitions to set the context:

- Gender, Household, Poverty, Economic Development

3. Evolution in thinking & practice

© Studies in late 1970s and 1980s

© Revealed

- Significance of transport burden on poor rural households
- Consequent constraint on household time budget
- Limited impact of top-down initiatives
- Instigated new thinking on methods to address rural transport problems

This will be discussed in more depth in a later session

Application of New Thinking on Rural Transport

- ◎ New thinking was embraced by many developing countries and most development agencies
- ◎ Influenced the preparation of Poverty Reduction Strategies
- ◎ Failed to significantly change sector policies and strategies
- ◎ Consequently, **limited influence on major investments in transport**

Reasons for failure to influence major transport investments

- © Why has there been a failure to influence major transport investments?
- © What are the experiences from specific countries?

Reasons for failure to influence major transport investments

- ③ Issues of the multi-sectoral nature of rural transport
 - No natural home in one Ministry
 - Often a unit/department with low profile and influence
 - Links to other key Ministries such as Agriculture and Health were weak
- ③ Those affected by poor rural access lacked voice and political influence
- ③ Rural transport investments did not attract significant political support for investments.

4. Links between rural transport and other sectors

- © UN Millennium Summit 2000
 - set MDGs as broad goals
- © Transport not mentioned explicitly
 - but many causal links to rural transport
- © MDG focus on social dimensions of poverty
- © Subsequent focus on **Growth** and Poverty Reduction

Rural Transport Linkages



Group Activity

Working groups, discuss: -

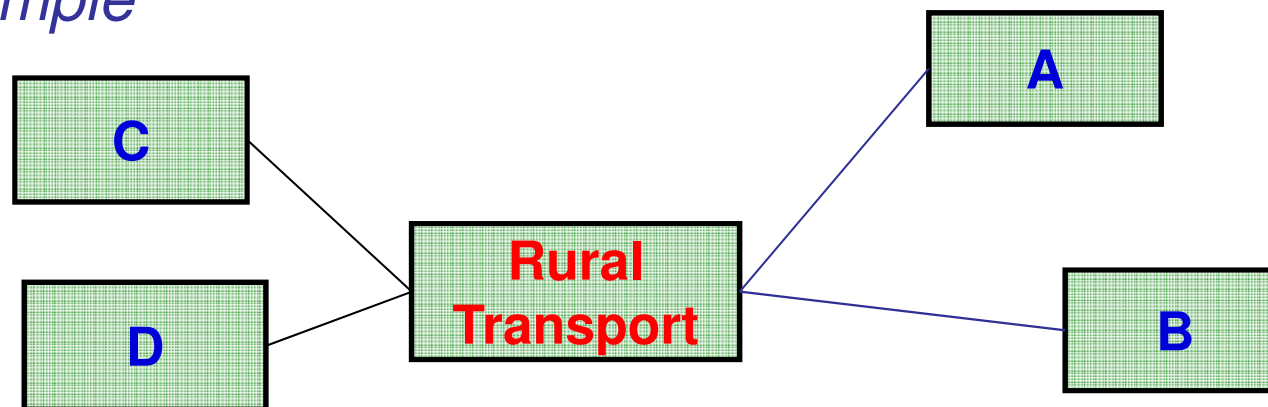
How does rural transport link to other sectors and activities?

- A. Draw a diagram with a box “rural transport” in the middle. Connect this to other boxes labelled with all the sectors/activities connected to rural transport*
- B. Below the diagram, briefly list the reasons for the connection of each box with rural transport*

Rural Transport Linkages



Example



A: reasons 1, 2, 3, etc.

B: reasons 4,5, etc.

C: reason 6 etc.

5. Lessons from previous rural transport approaches

- ⦿ Reviewed in SSATP Working Paper 93:

“Rural Transport – Improving its contribution to Growth and Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa” 2012

- ⦿ Approaches for rural transport are known
- ⦿ Potential high impact on agriculture
- ⦿ Lowest end of the transport network particularly important
- ⦿ Appropriate standards
- ⦿ Maintenance
- ⦿ Stakeholder participation

Fundamentals of Proposed Framework

- © Different standpoint
- © Agricultural research
- © Importance of transport services
- © Appropriateness of standards
- © Participation of stakeholders – particularly the rural population
- © Closer integration with national and other sectors policies

6. Basis for a new framework

Areas of convergence with other sectors

Agriculture & rural development	Rural transport
Increased focus on small-scale famers	Focus on rural household
Emphasising importance of market linkages and flow of ideas	Focus on increased movement of goods and people between villages and market centres
Importance of improved health & literacy	Improving access to schools and health facilities

Foundations for a new Framework

- © Rural transport cannot be addressed as a subsector on its own
- © Closer integration with strategies in agriculture, rural development and poverty reduction

More details of this new framework in the next module

Rural Transport Linkages



Group Activity

Working in groups: -

1. Read the technical paper 1.2.
2. Discuss:
 - A. *How does rural transport link to other sectors and activities?*
3. Create a diagram
4. Discuss:
 - B. *Why did the New Thinking on Rural Transport fail to significantly change sector policies and strategies?*
 - C. *Why is it that most African countries did not mainstream Rural Transport Policies in their National Transport Policies?*