



Activity Sheet 7

Rural Roads Projects in Peru – Case Study # 1a

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to deepen participants' knowledge of the features of an effective rural transport project. This activity provides participants with an opportunity to compare and contrast the lessons from the Rural Roads Projects in Peru with their own country situations and experiences.

A summary of the ten key lessons are summarised on the sheet attached.

Group Activity

1. Read the case study sheet provided (pages 2 - 5).
2. Drawing on the lessons from the case study discuss:
 - A. *How do the lessons from the Peru case study compare with the experiences of rural roads projects in your country - in terms of similarities and differences?*
 - B. *What are the reasons for the similarities and differences?*
3. Note your similarities and differences, and reasons, on a flipchart.
4. Elect a person to present your findings to the plenary.



Lessons from the Rural roads projects in Peru

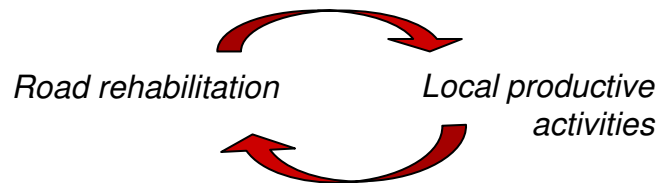
1. **Improved transport conditions contribute to** better access to health & education.
2. **Participatory planning and inclusion** enable better targeting of resources, and better response to community needs.
3. **Maintenance strategy** for transport stimulates private sector and entrepreneurship, along with micro-enterprise. This approach: -
 - Addresses failure of municipal financing
 - Addresses limitations of centrally-managed maintenance of the myriad of remote roads and tracks
 - Is cost-effective
 - Enables spill over for local development and employment
 - Is a contact point for extension services
 - Mobilizes untapped resources for community ventures
4. **Gravel roads are an effective solution**

If the road traffic is up to 50 vehicles/day then gravel roads are a better solution because they are:

 - ✓ more cost-effective than paved roads (for < 200 vehicles/day), and
 - ✓ sustainable provided there is appropriate maintenance.
5. **Municipalities can efficiently manage road assets**
 - provide they have sufficient technical expertise and financial resources.



6. **Coordination** of key activities of: -



- ✓ Improves effectiveness & efficiency of road project
- ✓ Stimulates development

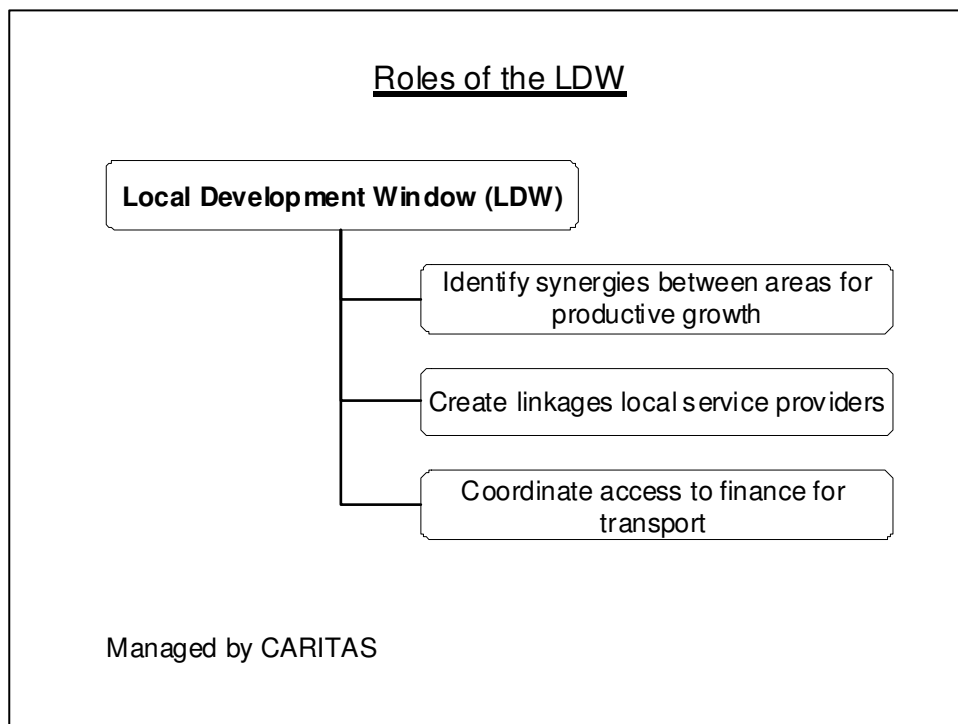
But! ... rehabilitation alone is not enough to improve access.

Also needed is: -

- Available and reliable transport services
- Reduced travel time & costs

7. **A long term perspective** needed.

This can be provided by an organisation focussed on linking improvements in rural transport, to rural development and growth and poverty alleviation, such as the “Local Development Window” (LDW).





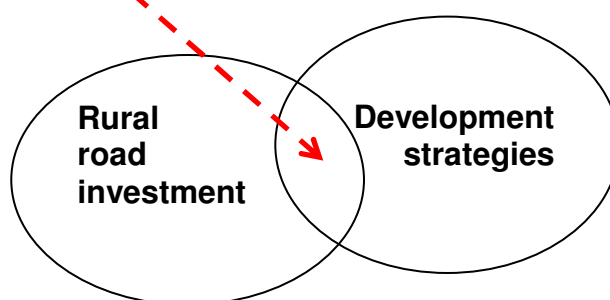
The results of the LDW were as follows:

- Improved transport
 - Access to markets easier & more reliable
- Opportunities for employment + income generated locally and regionally
- Identified best productive initiatives ~ reduced transaction costs for potential sponsors
 - 850 prefeasibility stage ... 167 feasibility stage
 - 72 sponsored
- Organised 8 regional and 1 national 'project fairs' ~ leveraged SDR 7.2 million
- Project examples
 - Yacon production project - Junín Department
 - Fish farms - Sauce, San Martín Department

8. **Decentralization** of rural transport program

Decentralisation of the rural transport program results in:

- a) Improved roads and access for remote rural populations,
- b) Strengthened national decentralization agenda & reforms,
- c) .Better alignment between: -



9. **Gender**

The role of women in the projects was promoted. Within the project: -

- 24% micro-enterprise members were women,
- 20% road committee members were women.



Outcomes for women included: -

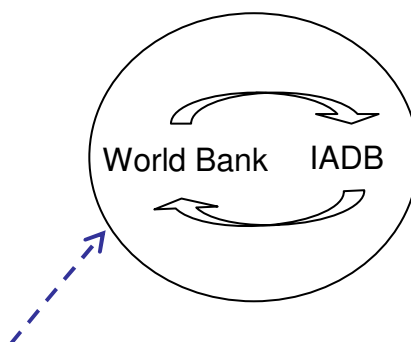
- Women readily express how lack of transport services affect women
- Economic opportunities in road maintenance for women (micro-enterprise)
- Project also improved non-motorized tracks to meet women's needs
- More openness from communities to women using health centres, going to markets.

Social and personal impact for women and their families included:

- For women: -
 - ✓ New skills, knowledge, confidence
 - ✓ Improved self-image
 - ✓ Increased income
- Domestic & community work more gender balanced
- New image of gender relations in social & cultural life
 - ✓ Community decision making by women
 - ✓ Women in leadership positions

[Note: gender issues include men].

10. **Cooperation** between development organisations was important, for example: -



Working within one framework enabled: -

- ✓ comparative value of both organizations'
- ✓ open approach
- ✓ resolution of conflict
- ✓ common interest for harmonization policies