



Module 1: Policies and Strategies

Ethiopian Rural Travel & Transport Program (ERTTP)

Session: 1.2

Part 2 – Case Study #4

Presentation: 1.2b (#4)

1. Introduction

Learning Objectives

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

- ③ Describe the approach of the Ethiopian Rural Travel & Transport Program (ERTTP)
- ③ Critique the key findings of the program
- ③ Analyse the lessons from the ERTTP
- ③ Explain the relevance of the lessons from ERTTP, for participants' country-contexts
- ③ Identify the links between rural transport, economic development and poverty alleviation

Session Overview

- © Approach of ERTTP
- © Findings of implementation
- © Lessons
- © Critique of the case study

2. Approach of ERTTP

Ethiopian Rural Travel & Transport Program

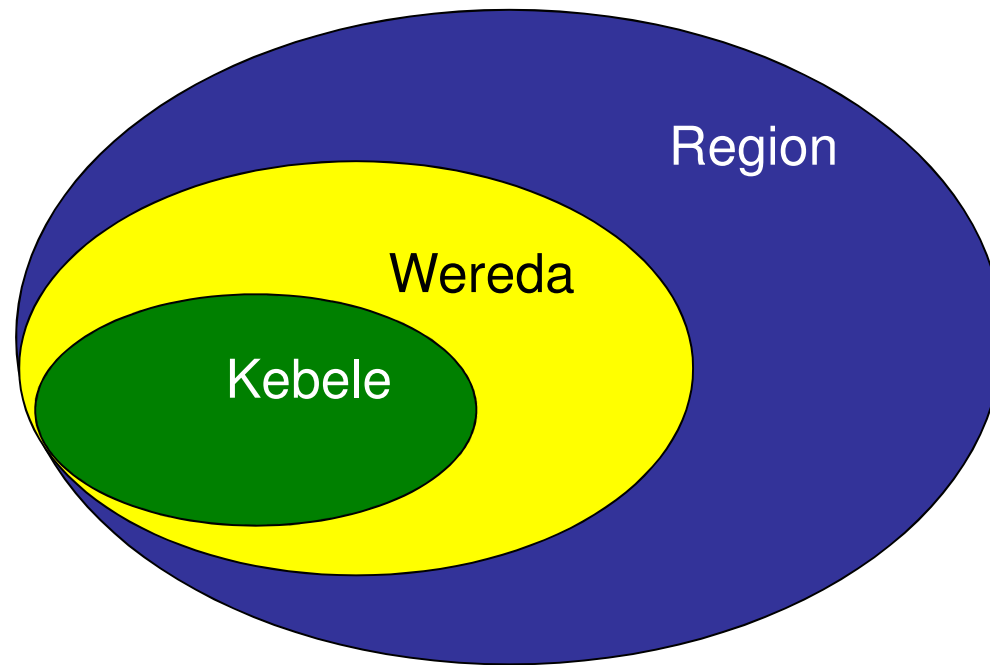
Multisector development approach

1998: prepared Rural Travel & Transport Strategy under ERTTP

2002: Implemented pilot projects in *weredas* in 8 regions

- ⦿ Refinement of implementation manuals
- ⦿ 130 other *weredas* assisted to prepare *wereda* development plans
- ⦿ Finance sought to roll out plans

Administrative divisions in Ethiopia

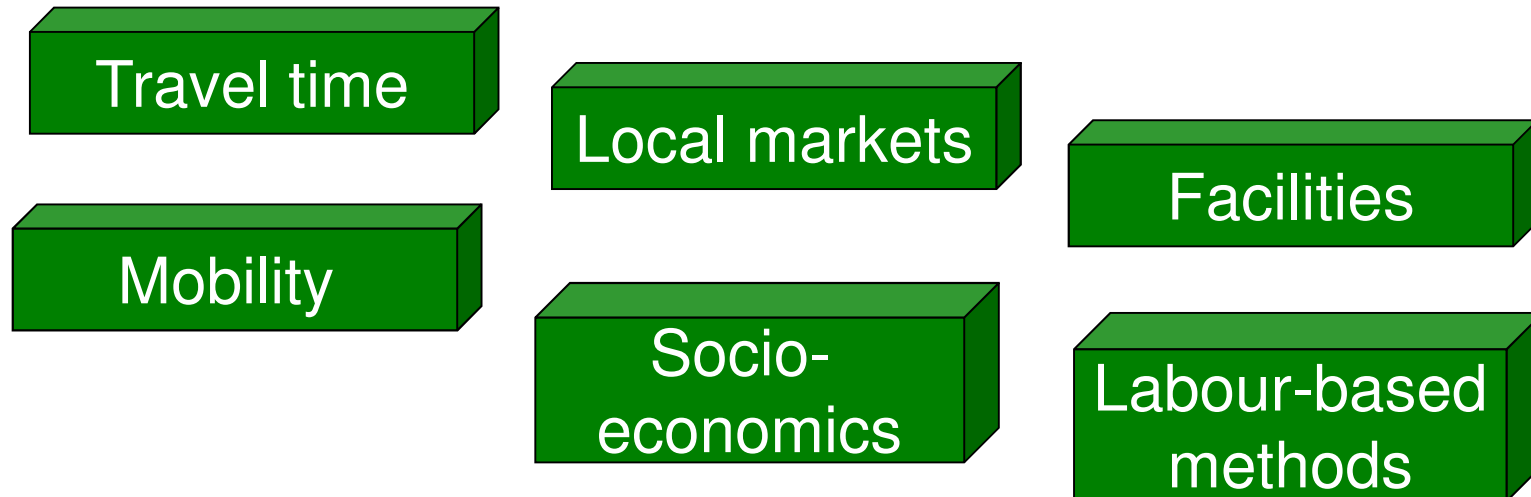


3. Findings of implementation

2008: Assessment of implementation and effectiveness of pilot, in terms of:

- outcomes, impacts, lessons learned

Findings: -



Travel time

- Travel time **reduced** where roads improved or constructed at *wereda* & *kebele* levels
- Due to:
 - opening of routes for motorized transport
 - switch from back loading or animals to motorized means of transport

Local markets

- Opened up** local markets for:
 - traders + farmers
 - deliver & purchase agricultural products + inputs
- Eliminated **time + costs** from previously having to travel to *wereda* centres
- Increased farm-gate + local market **prices**

Facilities

- Construction of new facilities e.g. health centres, schools **closer** to the users
 - reduced travel time + increased usage

Mobility

- Increased** mobility due to new buses and other transport services
- More intermediate means of transport (**IMTs**) ~ mainly animal carts, due to credit schemes

Socio-economics

- ⦿ Increased **farm production** + marketed output
- ⦿ **Diversification** into new products
- ⦿ Reduced **prices** of manufactured goods in local shops
- ⦿ More **microcredit**

Labour-based methods

- ⦿ Labor-based methods ~ **successful**
 - most road construction
 - satisfactory standard
 - sustainable
 - popular with local people

5. Lessons

1. Test methods & procedures for road maintenance
 - Build on recommendations of planned maintenance strategy study
2. Test contracting arrangements
 - Ensure *weredas* play supporting and facilitating role in community-managed access improvements

3. Sharpen the promotion of the IMT
 - establish sustainable model based on pilot project + a proposed IMT study
4. Streamline reporting system
5. Explore how the ERTTP approach should be adapted for different environments

6. Emphasise documenting & disseminating lessons from the pilot project, and highlight:
 - dramatic improvements from improved rural access
 - importance of well organized planning & maintenance
 - dissemination to include national-level workshop on future strategy for improving & maintaining community roads
- Update the ERTTP manuals & guidelines

Ethiopia case study



Group Activity 1

Working in groups discuss: -

- A. *How do the lessons from the Ethiopia experience compare with rural roads projects in your country - in terms of similarities and differences?*
- B. *What are the reasons for the similarities and differences?*

Ethiopia case study



Group Activity 2

Working in groups discuss and create a flow diagram that shows:

the links between rural transport, economic development, and poverty alleviation.