



Module 2: Planning, Design, Appraisal and Implementation

Core Sector Indicators and Definitions for Roads

Session: 2.3

Part 2 – Case Study #1

Presentation: 2.3 (#1)

1. Introduction

Learning Objectives

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

- ③ Describe core sector indicators that may be used to used to monitor results in the road sector
- ③ Explain the key definitions used within the indicators
- ③ Analyse lessons learnt from the case study and consider how these may apply to their own project work

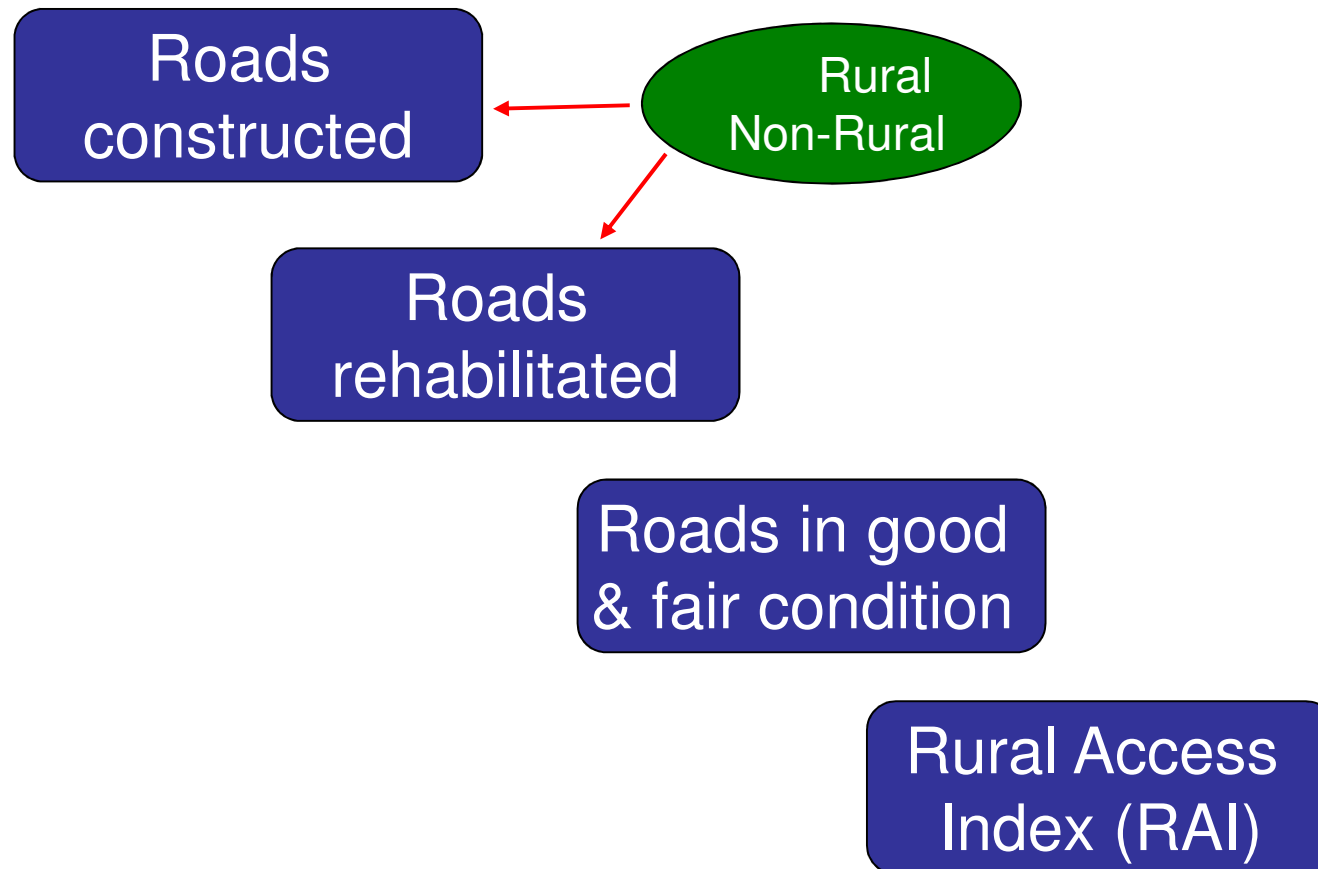
Session Overview

- ③ Introduction to core sector indicators
- ③ Core indicators
- ③ Key definitions of indicators
- ③ Key Lessons

2. Introduction to Core Sector Indicators

- © World Bank has identified a number of core sector indicators to:
- monitor results in the sector
 - ensure rural road investments are planned in the context of the overall road network

3. Four core Indicators



Defining and measuring indicators



Working in groups discuss the following questions allocated to your group: -

Group 1: *What does the indicator “roads constructed” measure? How are “rural” and “non-rural” roads defined?*

Group 2: *What does the indicator “roads rehabilitated” measure? How are “rural” and “non-rural” roads defined?*

Group 3: *What does the indicator “roads in good and fair condition” measure? How is “condition of the road” defined?*

Group 4: *What does the indicator “RAI” measure? Define “access to all season roads”.*

4. Definitions and Measures

Rural
Non-Rural

⊙ Rural Roads

- functionally classified **below** trunk or primary, secondary or link roads

⊙ Non-rural roads

- functionally classified **as** trunk or primary, secondary or link roads.
- typically connect urban centres to each other or higher order roads
- not the same as urban

Roads
constructed

🌀 Measures

- number of kms of rural roads constructed under a given project
- baseline likely to be zero

Roads
rehabilitated

🌀 Measures

- number of kms of rural roads rehabilitated under a given project
- baseline likely to be zero

Roads in good
& fair condition

© Measures

- % of total classified road network in project areas that is in good and fair condition
- classified roads are those roads that have been included in the roads legislation as public roads

© Definition of condition

Surface type:
concrete, asphalt,
surface treatment,
gravel, earth

Roughness:
International
Roughness Index
(IRI)

Number of People with Access



- ⊙ Populations without reliable access to social + economic services are poorer than those with reliable access
- ⊙ Problems of access are particularly severe in rural areas distant from roads that carry motorised transport services on a regular basis.

Rural Access Index (RAI)

Measures

- Proportion of rural people who live within 2kms of an all-season road

Definitions

Rural:
Should follow official definition used in the country

All-season road:
A road that is Motorable all year by Prevailing means of transport

RAI provides a consistent basis for estimating the proportion of the rural population that has adequate access to the transport system.

5. Discussion - key lessons

- ③ How does the categorization of rural and non-rural work as a means of definition?
- ③ What are the parameters used in different country contexts for good, fair and poor road condition?
- ③ What challenges might be faced in identifying the share of the population with/without access to an all-season road?