

Poverty and Transport: Problems

- Poverty reduction strategies identify transport as a priority - but do not treat it adequately (strong on rural infrastructure, weak on services and urban transport).
- Transport strategies do not directly address poverty reduction.
- Absence of cross-sector dialogue and little involvement of transport users in transport policy formulation.
- Rapid urbanization and extreme poverty in cities – the mobility needs of millions of poor people are not addressed.
- Current national institutional frameworks for transport data management do not allow for fact-based, pro-poor policy making.



Poverty and Transport: Solutions

- Establish mechanisms for cross-sector dialogue and policy formulation involving transport and social and economic sectors (especially rural production).
- Ensure policy formulation involves civil society, women's groups and the private sector and takes into account important issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, environment and employment.
- Formulate integrated multi-modal transport strategies coherent with poverty reduction strategies and MDGs. These must address infrastructure and services.
- Prioritize needs of pedestrians (by far the largest transport mode) and non motorized transport users.
- Put in place an adequate system for monitoring and evaluating the impact of transport on poverty reduction.



Poverty and Transport: Recommendations

- Adopt the recommendations of SSATP Poverty Reduction-Transport Strategy Reviews and incorporate them in national poverty reduction and transport policies.
- Take the necessary actions in order to ensure that national institutional frameworks for monitoring and evaluation of the transport sector are efficient and sustainable.

