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Research for Community Access Partnership



Rural Transport and its role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

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UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



EST Forum 2018, Ulaanbaatar

Research for Community Access Partnership (ReCAP)

- UKAid funded research programme
- 2014-2020
- Sub-Saharan Africa (AfCAP) and South Asia (AsCAP)
- Objectives:
 - Strengthen evidence base on cost-effective & reliable low volume roads and transport services
 - Influencing policy and practice

Access Provision



Access Preservation



Access Services



Capacity building

Research units, mentoring, skills,
leadership

Knowledge management

Dissemination, databases, knowledge
retention

Gender mainstreaming

User groups, contractors, consultants

Inclusion

Vulnerable groups, social impacts

Relevance of good rural access

- 34% of global population by 2050 in **rural** communities
- Currently an estimated **1 billion people** globally live further than 2 km from all-season road
- To be included in Agenda 2030 – “leave no one behind”

Rural Transport & Mobility

- Link to main network
- Rural transport two distinct elements:
 - Infrastructure
 - Mobility
- Accessibility – access to services
- First / Last Mile



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG 9.1 - Indicators

- Rural Access Index: % rural population < 2km from all-season road (9.1.1)
- Passenger & freight volumes (9.1.2)



Key messages on Rural Transport:

1. Rural transport drives rural development & growth
2. Rural transport key for food security
3. Poor rural transport perpetuates poverty
4. Commitments for rural road networks & services
5. Local solutions for local challenges

Improved Rural Transport Drives Sustainable Rural Development and National Growth

- Good rural road infrastructure and services promote connectivity, drives commercial activities and access to facilities necessary to counteract poverty, isolation and social exclusion.



Better Rural Transport is Key for Food Security and Zero Hunger

- Improving rural access can lead to lower costs for farm inputs and lower transport costs for marketed outputs, thus increasing agricultural production to enhance food security.



Poor Rural Transport Condemns the Poor to Stay Disconnected and Poor

- Access to markets and employment opportunities through better rural transport infrastructure and services is an essential precondition to generating rural income and thus reduce poverty.



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Funds AND commitment is needed to build and maintain rural road networks and develop sustainable rural transport services

- Existing funding sources need to be expanded and new funding sources need to be developed, piloted and implemented not only for building but also for managing and maintaining the asset.



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Better Rural Transport Calls for Local Solutions for Local Challenges

- Rural access challenges require local resource-based solutions that are compatible with the local road sectors and conditions.



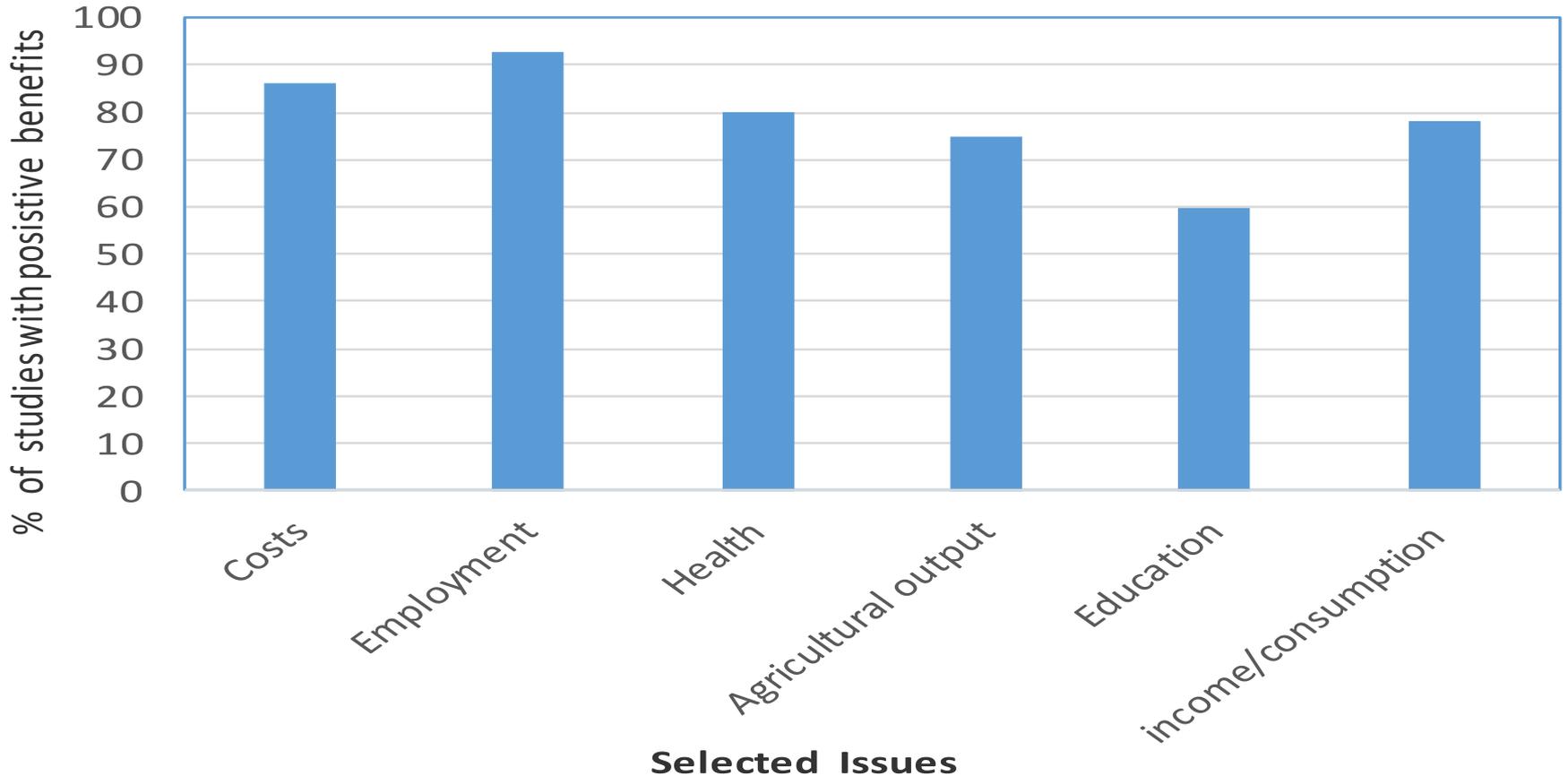
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The research evidence is there:

- Improved rural access unlocks development:
 - Derived Demand
 - 7% reduction of poverty incidence by (Warr, 2010)
 - Increase economic growth, income and employment (Cuong, N.V., 2011)
- Benefits of improving rural road surfacing type:
 - High IRR for Vietnam (SEACAP)
 - IRR = 21% in Africa (AfCAP, Carruthers and Nogales, 2013)



Beneficial Effect of Rural Road Networks



Hine J, Abedin M, Stevens RJ, Airey T, Anderson T (2016) Does the extension of the rural road network have a positive impact on poverty reduction and resilience for the rural areas served? If so how, and if not why not? A systematic review. London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, UCL Institute of Education, University College London.

Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All)

- Initiated by World Bank in 2016
- Diverse and influential group of transport stakeholders
- Commitment to speak with one global voice to support the SDG's and transform the transport sector

Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All)

Promoting mobility of goods and people that is:

- Equitable
- Efficient
- Safe
- Green



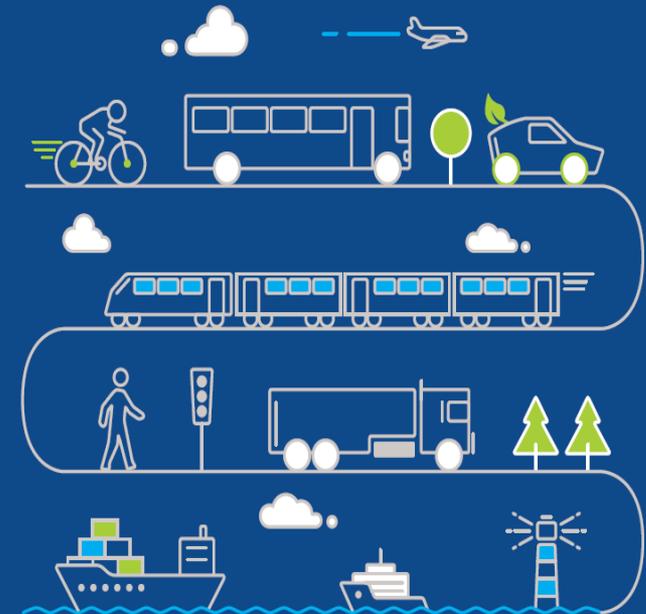
2017 Output

Global Mobility Report:

- Four global objectives that define “sustainable mobility”:
 - Universal Access, Efficiency, Safety; Green Mobility
- Quantitative and qualitative targets for those objectives
- Indicators to track country-level progress towards those objectives

GLOBAL MOBILITY REPORT 2017

Tracking Sector Performance



2018 Output (being developed)

- Global Roadmap for Action (GRA):
 - Priority actions for planners, public decision-makers and private sector
 - Seeking inputs on draft GRA from October 2018 – multipronged approach

Rural Access in SuM4All

- Rural Access with Urban Mobility is at the the core of the **Universal Access** objective
- **Rural Access Working Group (RAWG)**, jointly led by ReCAP and DFID
- Universal rural access embodied in SDG target 9.1:
 - “Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.”

Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All)

- More information on:

<http://sum4all.org/>



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