

RURAL TRANSPORT TRAINING MATERIALS

TRAINER'S NOTES

MODULE 5 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Part 1

Social benefits of rural transport

Part 2

Social benefits of rural transport: a mixed response from a road improvement project in the Thuchi-Nkubu area of Kenya



SESSION 5.1



theIDLgroup

<p>Session Objectives</p>	<p>This session enables participants to:</p> <p>Technical Paper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the role of Social Impact Analysis (SIA) ● Design a check list of questions for SIA ● Describe the social impact of transport and how different socio-economic groups are affected ● Analyse various methods that may be used to evaluate social benefits of rural transport developments <p>Case study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyse changes in transport modes, journeys purposes, and frequency of travel as a result of the new road ● Reflect on lessons learnt from the impact of the new road in Kenya on travel patterns, including gender differences
<p>Rural Transport Knowledge Base materials used with this session</p>	<p>Social benefits of rural transport By: Phil Fouracre, TRL Limited</p> <p>Social benefits of rural transport: a mixed response from a road improvement project in the Thuchi-Nkubu area of Kenya By: A Airey and M A Cundill (1998)</p>
<p>Training Materials</p>	<p><u>Presentations</u></p> <p>5.1a Social benefits of rural transport</p> <p>5.1b Social benefits of rural transport: a mixed response from a road improvement project in the Thuchi-Nkubu area of Kenya</p> <p><u>Activity Sheets</u></p> <p>57 Social impact of rural transport</p> <p>58 Effect of a new road on travel. Kenya case study</p>

Key Topics	Training Methods
Part 1	
1. Introduction	Presentation
2. Social dimensions of rural transport development	Presentation Q & A Presentation with discussion
3. Social Impact Analysis (SIA)	Presentation Q & A Presentation with discussion
4. The social impact of rural transport	Group discussion Presentation with discussion
5. Distribution of social benefits	Presentation with discussion
6. Evaluating social benefits	Q & A Presentation with discussion
Part 2	
7. Case Study 7.1 Introduction 7.2 Background to the case study 7.3 Results of the surveys	Presentation Presentation Case study activity Presentation with discussion
Summary of session 5.1	

Trainers' Summary

This session is divided into two parts:


Part 1 is based on the Technical Paper: Social benefits of rural transport

Part 2 is based on the Case Study: Social benefits of rural transport: a mixed response from a road improvement project in the Thuchi-Nkubu area of Kenya


Session 5.1 Trainers' Notes



Part 1

1. Introduction



<i>Training Methods</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Materials</i>
<p>Presentation</p> 	<p>Introduce the first part of session by explaining the learning objectives and session structure.</p> <p>The first part of this session is based on the technical paper: Social benefits of rural transport.</p> <p>This part of the session examines the social dimensions of rural transport developments, including negative and positive impacts. The role of Social Impact Analysis (SIA) is explored and a check list of key questions drawn up. The impact of transport interventions, especially on the poor and the very poor, as well as women and other social groups, is discussed. Methods for evaluating social benefits of transport interventions are explored.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <p>Session Overview Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🌀 Social dimensions of rural transport development 🌀 Social Impact Analysis (SIA) 🌀 The social impact of rural transport 🌀 Distribution of social benefits 🌀 Evaluating social benefits 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 1 - 5</p>


2. Social dimensions of rural transport development

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation</p> 	<p>Describe the social dimensions of rural transport within a broader context of poverty alleviation. Explain the concept of social development.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ With a social development approach the behaviour of individuals is determined by economic rationalism; society, culture, the times in which we live; structures and networks of social relationships and obligation; knowledge and values ☉ Most development goals have strong social development elements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ poverty reduction ✓ human development ✓ status of women in society ✓ good governance ✓ economic reform ✓ environmental issues ☉ Transport may have positive and negative impact on social issues 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 6 - 10</p>


Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Q & A</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ Explore the role of social analysis. Begin the discussion by asking: <p><i>What are the reasons for carrying out social analysis for transport interventions?</i></p> ☉ Note points on flip chart. 	<p>Flip chart, pens</p>
<p>Presentation with Discussion</p> 	<p>Building on the points made above, discuss the role of social analysis in transport programmes.</p> <p>Ask questions like: which stakeholders/socio-economic groups should be included in the analysis?</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ To identify all potential social impacts on all stakeholders, especially the effects on the 'socially excluded': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the very poor ✓ those with 'less voice' e.g. women, children ☉ Where negative impacts on social factors (social dis-benefits) are identified, make an assessment of how these effects can be minimised, in agreement with communities concerned. 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slide 11</p>


3. Social Impact Analysis (SIA)

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation</p> 	<p>Explain the role of social impact analysis (SIA).</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ SIA should be seen as an integral part of the general project development cycle ☉ During project identification SIA screens out projects which have indirect, limited or neutral social effects 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slide 12</p>
<p>Q & A</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ Draw up a list of questions that may be used to develop a SIA check list. Ask participants to make suggestions on: <p><i>What questions/issues should be included in a SIA check list?</i></p> ☉ Note points on flip chart 	<p>Flip chart, pens</p>

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation with Discussion</p> 	<p>Building on the points raised above, present and discuss the ten questions developed by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Do participants agree with these questions? Do other questions need to be added to the check list? Ask participants to give their reasons for suggestions.</p> <p>Round off the discussion by exploring what the SIA check list is used for. Ask questions like: how may the SIA check list be used in project appraisals? How may this check list be used to evaluate progress of a project?</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <p>The 10 DFID SIA check list questions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ Which populations are intended to benefit from the project? ☉ Does the target population need the project? ☉ Are other more needy, members of the population excluded? How could they be included? ☉ Will any group be negatively affected? What mitigating design changes could be effected? ☉ Will women benefit as well as men? ☉ What level of participation by the target population in planning and implementation is possible and appropriate? ☉ Is the project technically and culturally appropriate? ☉ Does the project require that the beneficiaries must change their behaviour? Is this feasible? ☉ Is the project affordable to the beneficiaries? ☉ Are social issues adequately reflected in judgements on project viability? 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 13 - 18</p>


4. The social impact of rural transport

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Group Discussion</p> 	<p>This activity provides an introduction to the following section and aims to draw on the experiences of participants.</p> <p>The purpose of this activity is to explore the social impact of transport interventions on various socio-economic groups in the community. Explore related transport issues that may occur at micro (village), meso (district) and macro (national) levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ Divide participants into small groups and give them Activity Sheet 57. ⦿ Ask participants to discuss the following question: <p style="text-align: center;"><i>What is the social impact of rural transport?</i></p> ⦿ Ask participants to write their findings on flip chart, elect a presenter and prepare to feedback to the plenary. ⦿ Ask each group to present their findings to the plenary. ⦿ Facilitate a discussion on the Key Points raised. ⦿ These points will be explored in more detail in the following section. 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slide 19</p> <p>Activity Sheet 57</p> <p>Flip chart, pens</p>


Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation with Discussion</p> 	<p>Building on the points from the activity above, facilitate a discussion on the various social impacts of rural transport. The slides also illustrate experiences from Kenya, Zambia and Laos.</p> <p>To stimulate discussion ask questions related to each of the main impacts, such as: how is education affected by transport services? How might access to basic services be improved? Is transport the only answer? What is the impact of transport programmes on community and women’s empowerment? How does transport affect agricultural productivity?</p> <p>Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ability to get to school, for children (especially for girls) and teachers ☉ Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Major concern of people at all income levels ✓ There is strong correlation between income and journey frequency - except in the case of health ☉ Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved paths and tracks can greatly increase access ✓ A problem is low usage of Intermediate Means of Transport (IMTs), especially for women ☉ Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Decentralisation of planning and implementation, and use of labour based construction methods has the potential to increase community participation ✓ A community orientated approach to transport development can increase community control over resources and a sense of ownership of resources <p>Continued...</p>	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 20 - 32</p>






Training Methods	Content	Materials
	<p>...Continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to markets and towns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agriculture is not the only activity carried out by rural communities – many supplement this income by piece work, fishing, basket making and so on ✓ These activities benefit from better access to urban areas ✓ Motorised transport and improved roads have important roles to play Increased agricultural production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Laos study showed that poor roads can lead to spoilage and losses of post-harvest crops ✓ People wanted roads to increase their access to services ✓ Roads could increase cash crop production, as farmers would have better access to outside markets 	


5. Distribution of social benefits

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation with Discussion</p> 	<p>Facilitate a discussion on how the social benefits from the development of transport infrastructure and services are distributed amongst various socio-economic groups.</p> <p>During the discussion ask questions like: Who is most likely to benefit and why? Who is most likely to receive minimal benefits and why? Why might women take less advantage of transport improvements than men?</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Improvements in transport improved the condition of poor people, but not very poor people ③ The very poor often do not have a sufficient standard of living to take advantage of transport improvements ③ Women are less likely to take advantage of rural transport improvements, because they are not likely to possess independent sources of income which they can spend on transport e.g. bus fares, buy a bicycle or cart ③ Transport planners need to take into account the specific transport patterns and needs of women [explored in detail in Session 5.2] ③ The young may benefit from better access to schools ③ The old may benefit from better access to markets - because of the economic power they hold in the first place, such as control over trading livestock 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 33 - 38</p>

6. Evaluating Social Benefits




Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Q & A</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ Draw up a list of methods that may be used to evaluate the social benefits of improvements to transport infrastructure and services. Write the following question on flip chart and ask participants for contributions: <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>What methods may be used to evaluate the social benefits of transport?</i></p> ⦿ Note points on flip chart 	<p>Flip chart, pens</p>


Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation with Discussion</p> 	<p>Building on the points made above, facilitate a discussion on four methods that may be used to evaluate the social benefits of transport developments.</p> <p>For each the four methods ask questions like: what are the problems with using cost benefit analysis? What social indicators can we use? How might econometric methods be used? What are the advantages of using case studies?</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Cost benefit analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ social benefits often difficult to measure in monetary terms  Use of social indicators, for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ number of families in acute poverty ✓ number of hours spent on transporting water and firewood from source to home ✓ number of livestock owned ✓ number of children regularly attending school ✓ infant mortality and disease rates  Econometric calculations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ these indicate the financial benefits at a community level  Case studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ use to assess similar benefits from other roads improvements in similar areas/regions in the same country ✓ should be considered with the usual transport cost savings that are estimated separately 	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 39 - 44</p>


Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation</p> 	<p>Concluding remarks</p> <p>Summarise the first part of this session by highlighting the main issues explored and the integral role of transport in providing social benefits to communities.</p>	<p>Presentation 5.1a Slides 45 - 46</p>


Part 2

7. Case Study: Kenya

<i>Training Methods</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Materials</i>
<p>Presentation</p> 	<p>7.1 Introduction</p> <p>Introduce the second part of this session by explaining the objectives with a brief overview of the topics to be covered.</p> <p>This part of the session is based on the case study: Social benefits of rural transport: a mixed response from a road improvement project in the Thuchi - Nkubu area of Kenya.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <p>Session Overview Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Background to the case study  Results of the surveys 	<p>Presentation 5.1 b Slides 1 - 3</p>

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation</p> 	<p>7.2 Background to the case study</p> <p>Describe the outline of the project, when the road was opened and the objectives of the subsequent studies carried out assess the impact of the road on transport issues in the area.</p> <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ The new road was 54 km long, funded through British aid and opened in May 1985. ③ The objective of the study was to examine how rural travel behaviour was affected by the new road. ③ The data were drawn from a series of household surveys, traffic surveys and surveys of transport services. 	<p>Presentation 5.1b Slides 4 - 5</p>

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Case study activity in groups</p> 	<p>The purpose of this activity is to analyse the impact of the new road on various travel parameters, using data collated from the case study. An analysis is also made of gender differences in the impact of the road. The activity aims to draw key lessons from the Kenya experience that may be applied to other countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Divide the participants into groups of 4 or 5, and give each group Activity Sheet 58. ③ Ask participants to examine the data extracted from the case study and to discuss the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <i>What has been the impact of the new road on transport mode?</i> B. <i>How has the “journey purpose” changed?</i> C. <i>How does the “journey purpose” differ between men and women? What might be possible reasons for these differences?</i> ③ Ask the groups to prepare their findings on flip chart and to elect a person to present the findings. ③ Each group should then present their findings to the plenary. ③ Facilitate a discussion on the findings and draw out the key learning points. ③ These points will be explored in more detail in the following section. 	<p>Presentation 5.2b Slide</p> <p>Flip chart, pens</p> <p>Activity sheet 58</p>

Training Methods	Content	Materials
<p>Presentation with Discussion</p> 	<p>7.3 Results of the surveys</p> <p>Building on the discussions above, describe the impact of the project on poverty related issues.</p> <p>Ask questions like: how have the number of trips using different travel modes changed? What might the reasons be for these changes? How has the road affected women and men? What are the reasons for these differences?</p> <p>Reflect on the lessons learnt from the Kenya case study and how these may be applied elsewhere. Ask questions like: What lessons do we learn about the impact of a new road from a gender perspective? How may the destinations to which people travel change? What impact on social and income issues could these changes have?</p> <p>Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🌀 Travel rates 🌀 Transport modes 🌀 Journey purpose 🌀 Gender differences in journey purpose 🌀 Main origin and destination of journeys 🌀 Household income and journey frequency 	<p>Presentation 5.1b Slides 7 - 21</p>
	<p>Summary of Session 5.1</p> <p>Conclude this session by reviewing the issues explored and the key lessons learnt, highlighting areas that may need further investigation or discussion.</p>	