

Rural access and poverty alleviation

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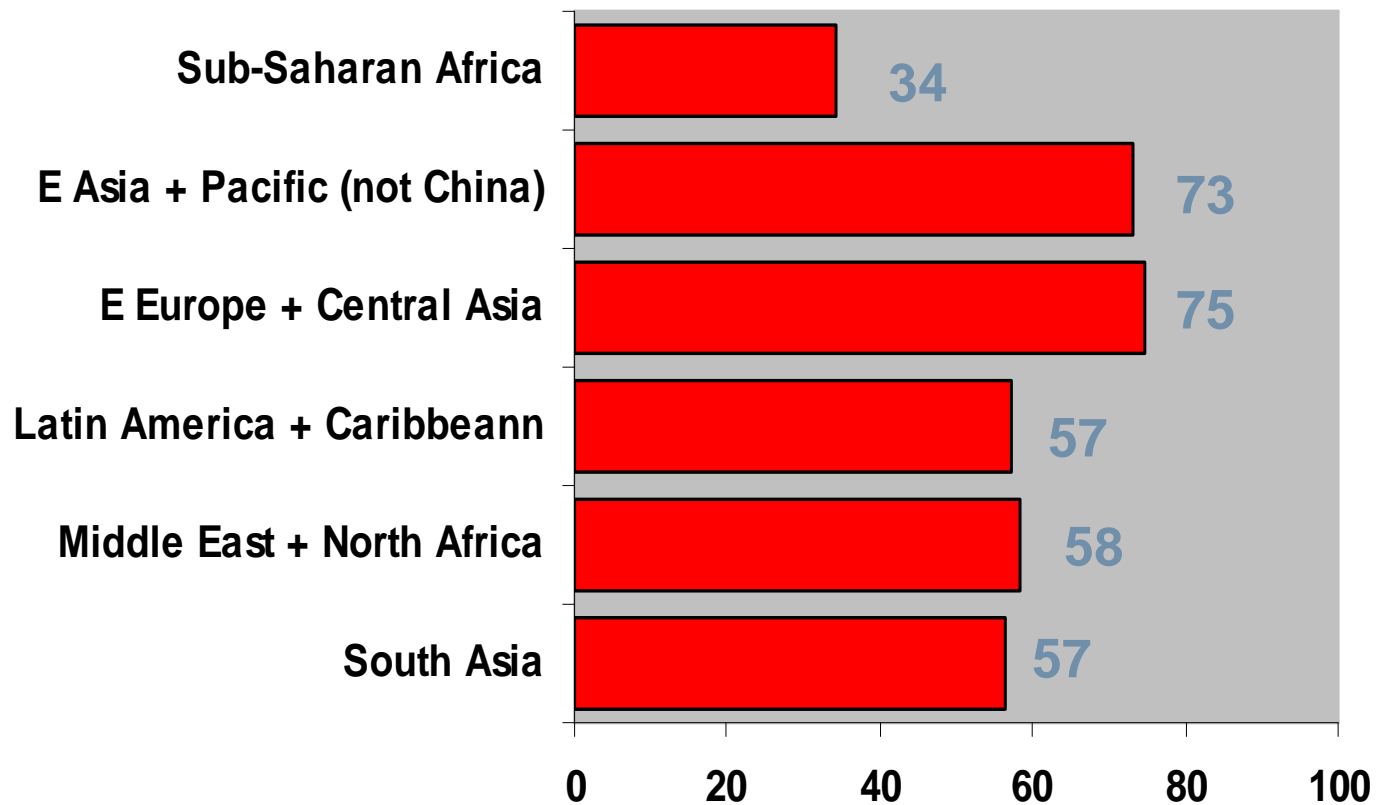
Access is an issue for the rural poor



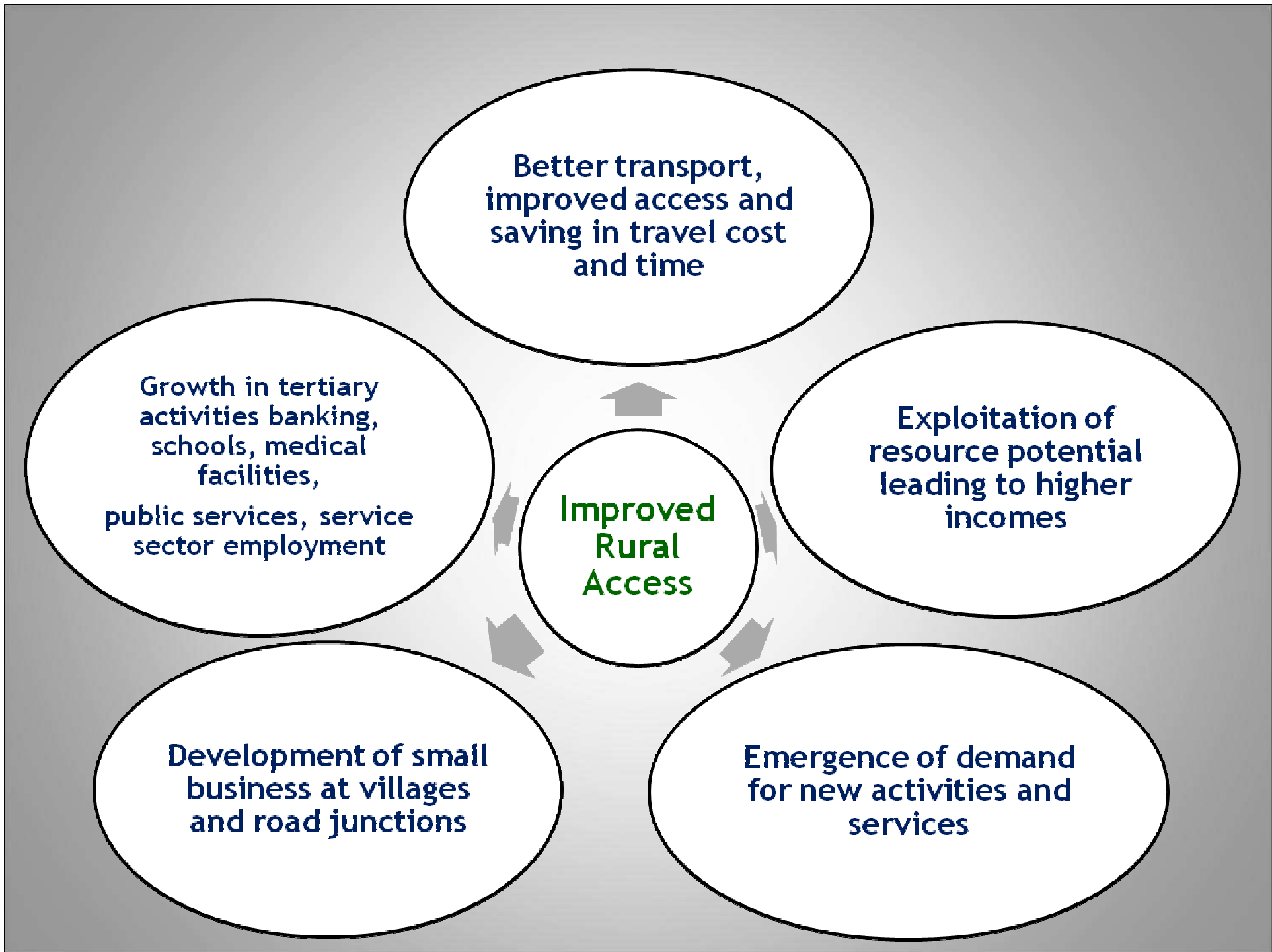
One billion people (or 31% of the rural population) don't have access to an all-weather road.

Rural Access Measurement to inform development policy

Rural Access Index - Regional



Jan. 2007



Evidence from National Studies

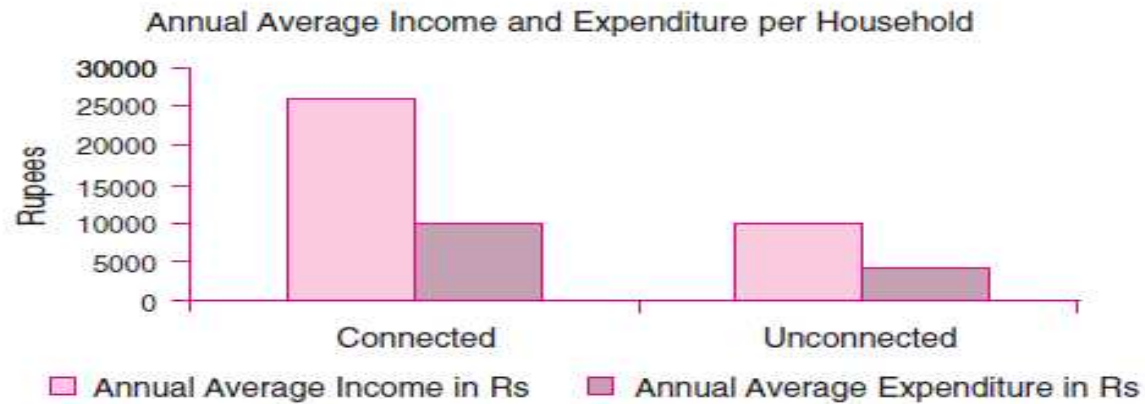


Fig. 5.1 Comparative Average Income and Expenditure of Connected and Unconnected Villages

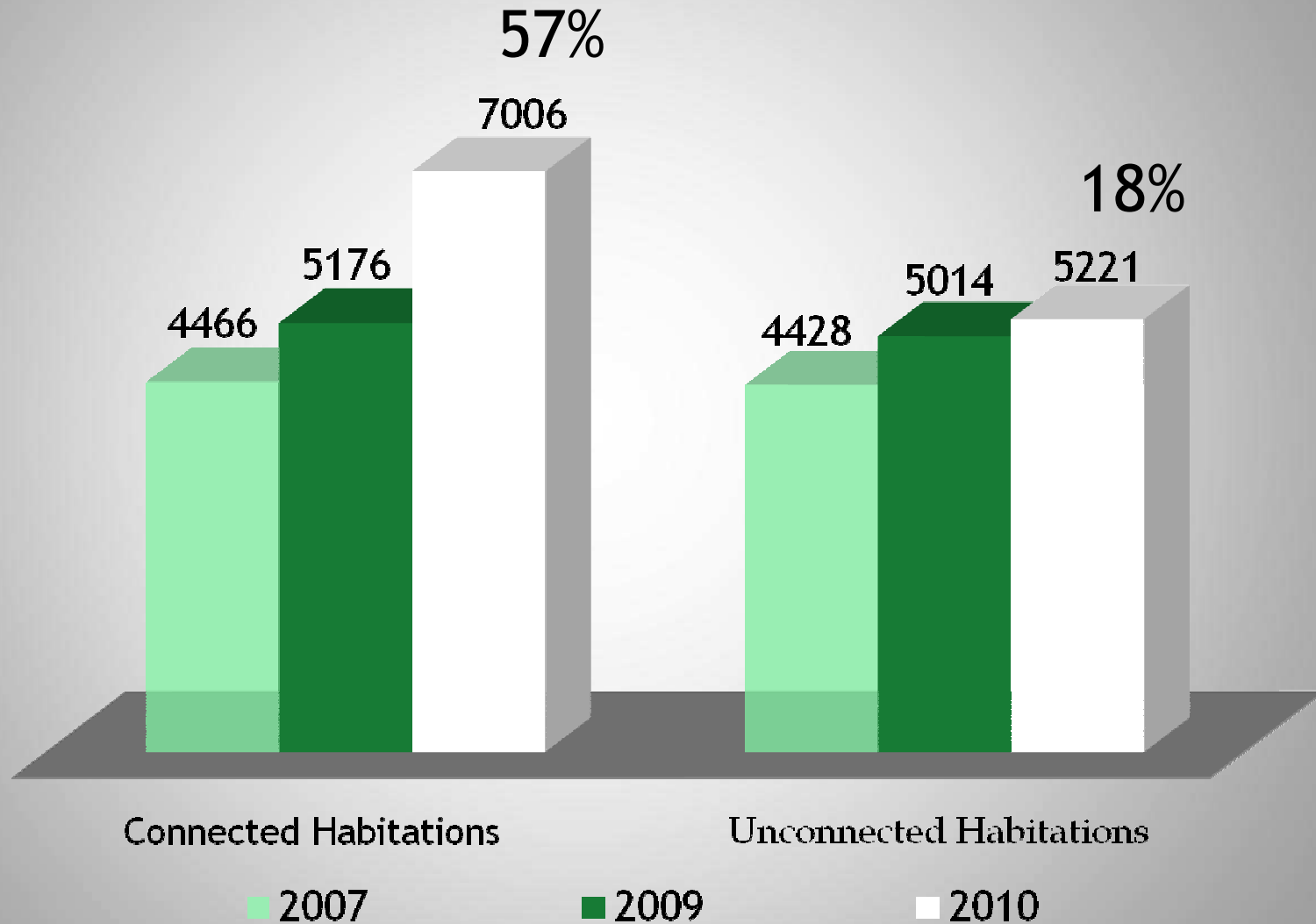
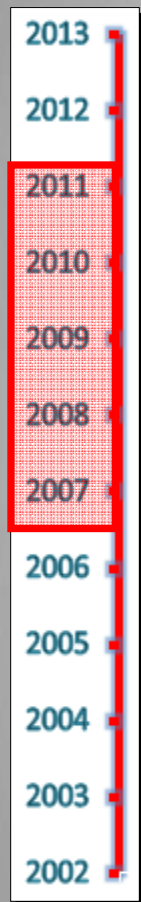


Fig.5.2 Goods Transportation Cost on Different Types of Roads

India Infrastructure Reports

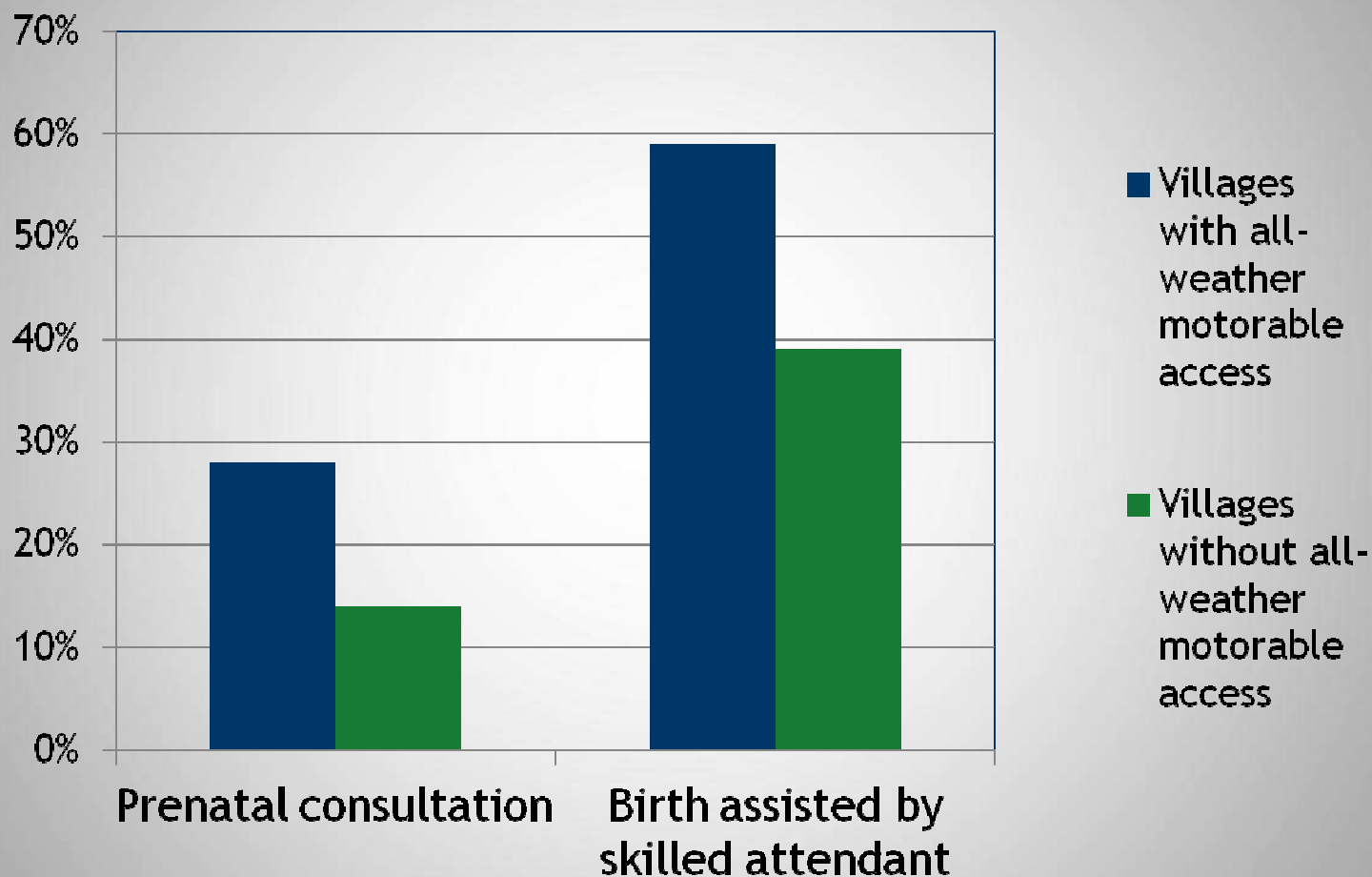
(APERP (1997). *Rural Transport Survey (Household Survey) 1997–Andhra Pradesh*, quoted in *3i Network*, 2007)

Status of Household Income (in Rs.)



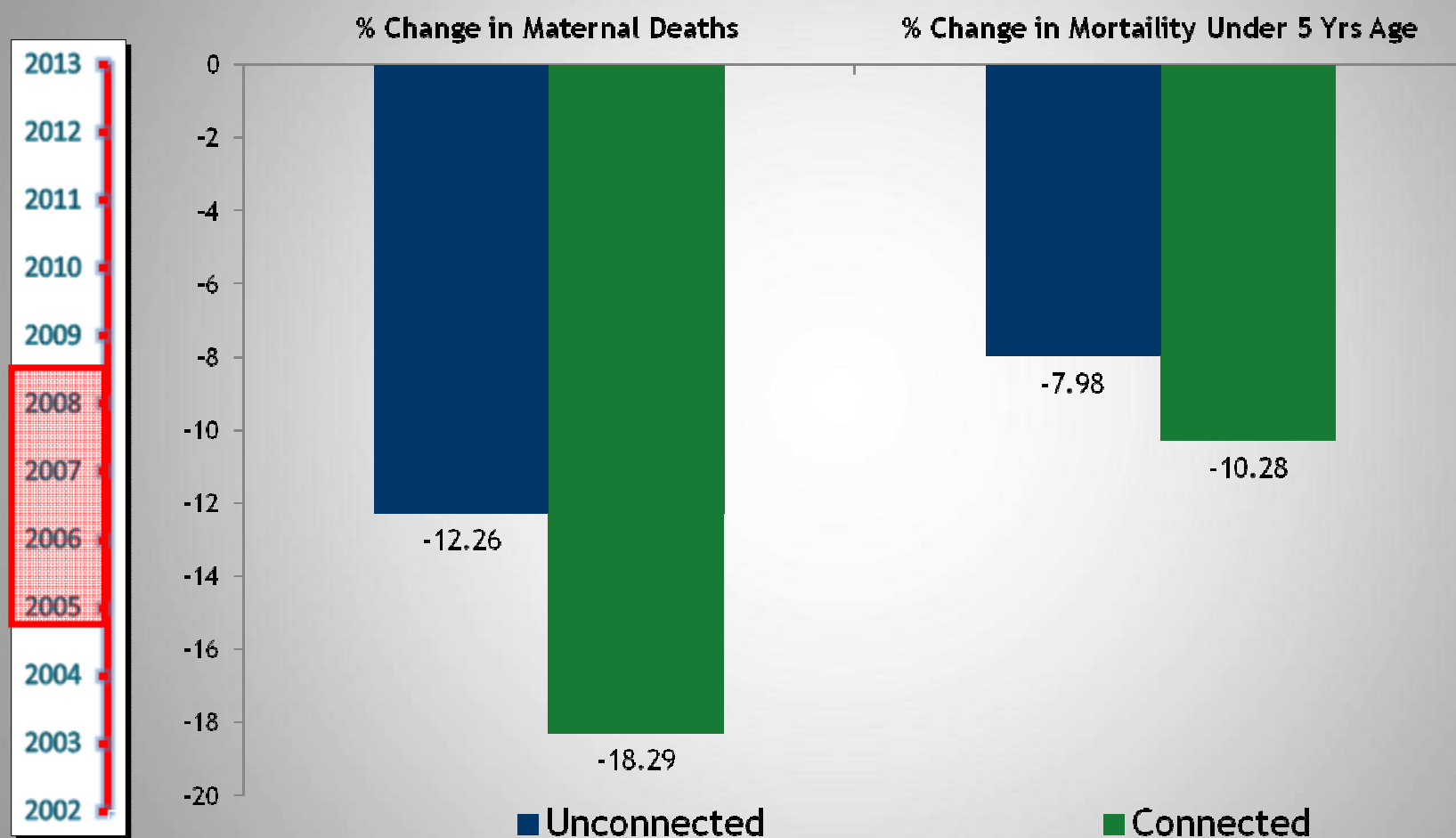
Study 2007- 2011 , 10 States, 33 Districts, 750 Habitation , 11,490 Households Publication 2012, LEA Associates SA, New Delhi , Ministry of Rural Development

Transport improves access to maternal and pediatric health care



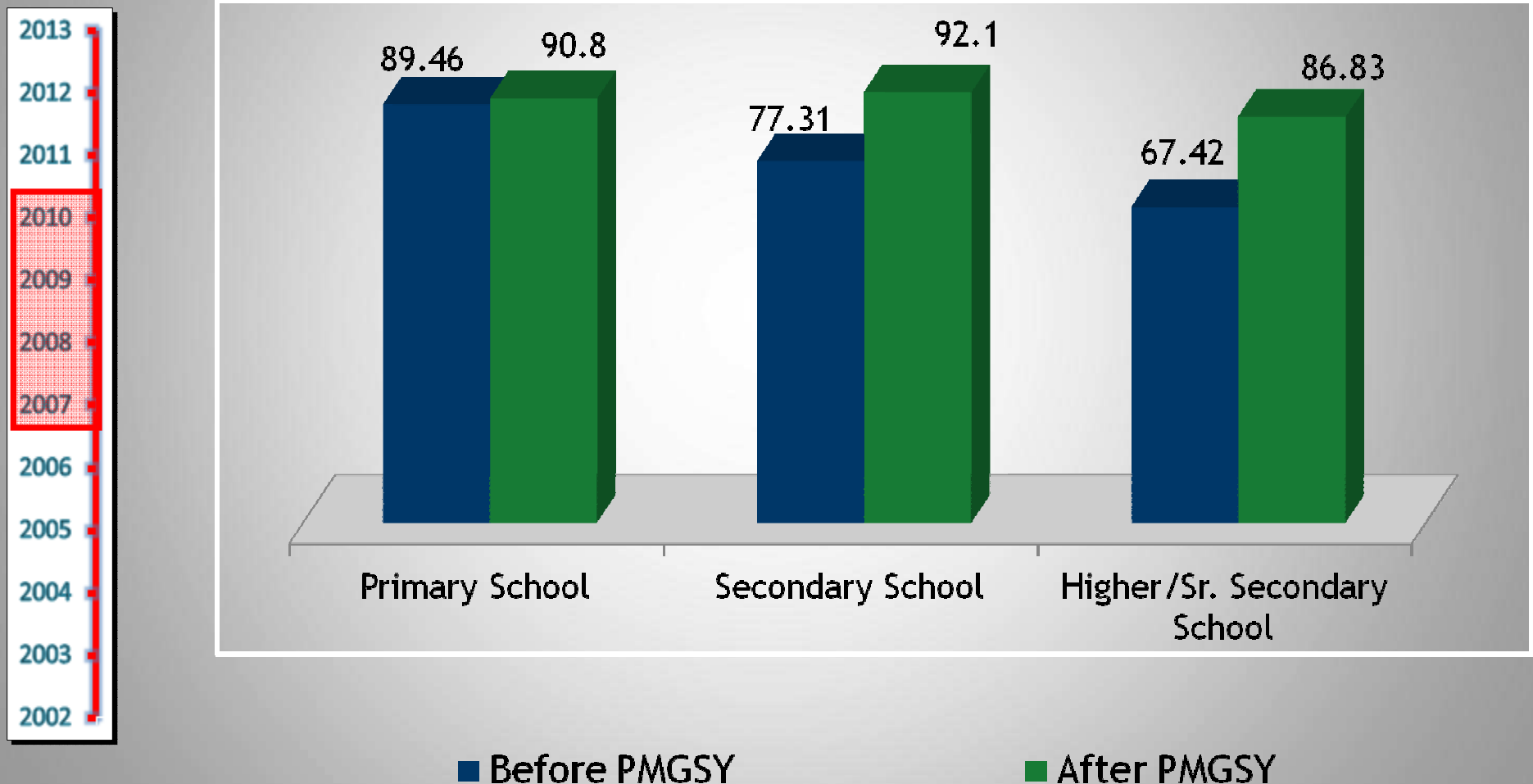
Source: Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PHIS) 2001-2002

Maternal Deaths and Infant Mortality



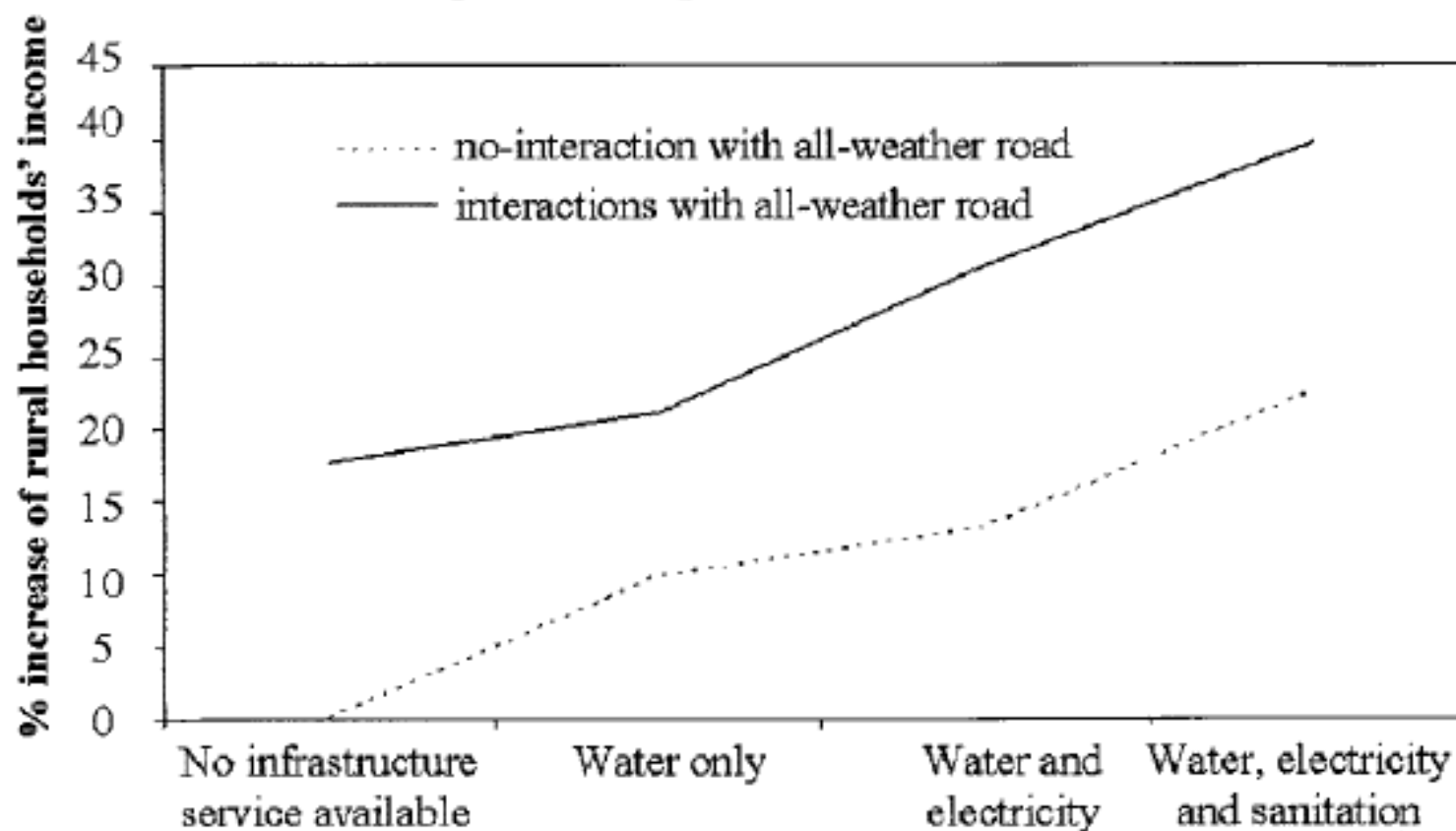
ADB Study- 2005-06 to 2007-08, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, Connected road- length of 550 km and serves 82 habitations.

% Females Enrolled in Schools



Study 2007- 2010 , 17 States, 50 Districts, 748 Habitation (3 years prior & after): Publication 2011, CMI Social Research Centre , New Delhi , Ministry of Rural Development

Transport supports delivery of other essential rural utility services



Source: Escobal and Torero 2004

Rural accessibility and post-conflict reconstruction and nation building

“Most of the insecurity happens because there are no roads and law enforcement officers cannot access the affected areas. For there to be investment there must be security and for there to be security there must be roads”

James Ladu, a development worker in Juba, South Sudan, the world's newest country

Rural and Urban Growth are interlinked

- The worst rural poverty occurs in countries that have weak, remote urban economies. In this case there is insufficient incentive to invest in agriculture, processing, and rural transport and marketing.
- One of the best ways to promote rural development is to ensure that there is good accessibility to large, dynamic, competitive urban markets.
- An adequate public transportation system makes cities more inclusive and contributes to developing both urban areas and the wider rural economy
- Only 15% of people are more than 1 hr away from a city in developed countries; it is 65% in developing countries