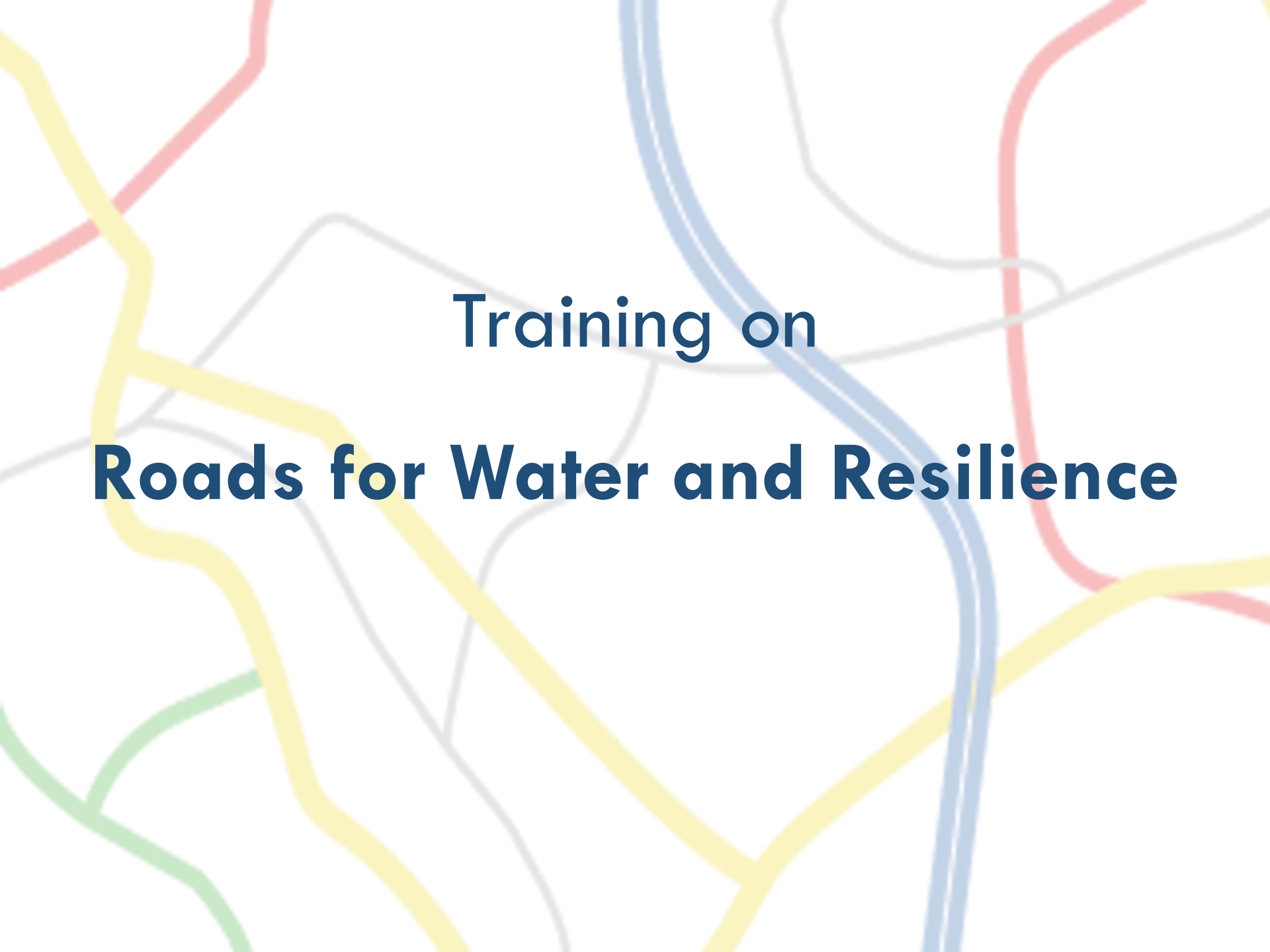




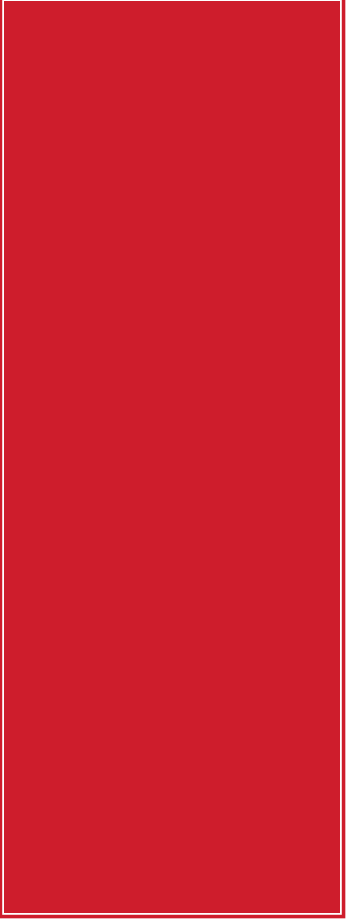
Training on **Roads for Water and Resilience**



ROADS FOR INCLUSIVENESS

Outline

3

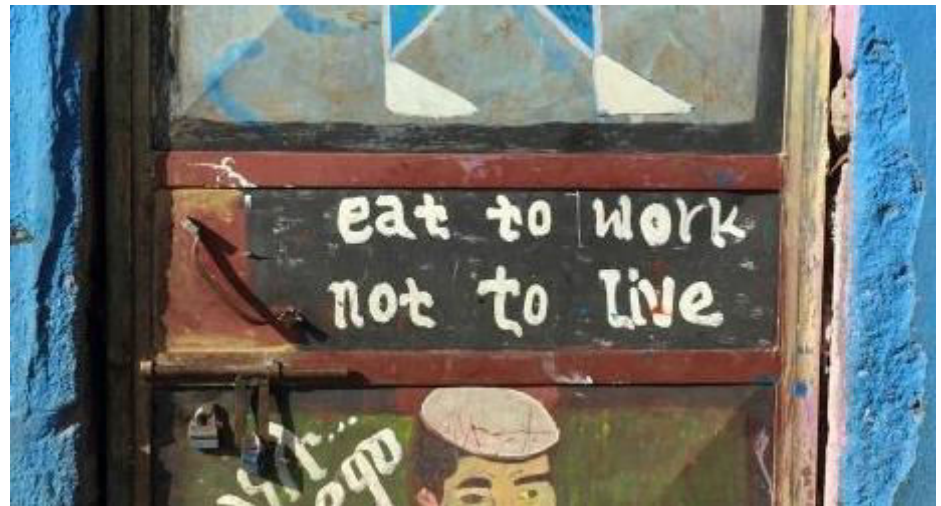
- 
- ❑ Feeder roads research project
 - ❑ Local perceptions
 - ❑ Wealth ranking
 - ❑ Household activities, roads and productivity
 - ❑ Roads for water and for inclusiveness

Feeder roads research project

4

“Feeder roads development for inclusive productive employment.” Focus themes:

1. Employment generation in road development
2. **Employment generation and changes in local economies**
3. Impact of roads on their natural environment



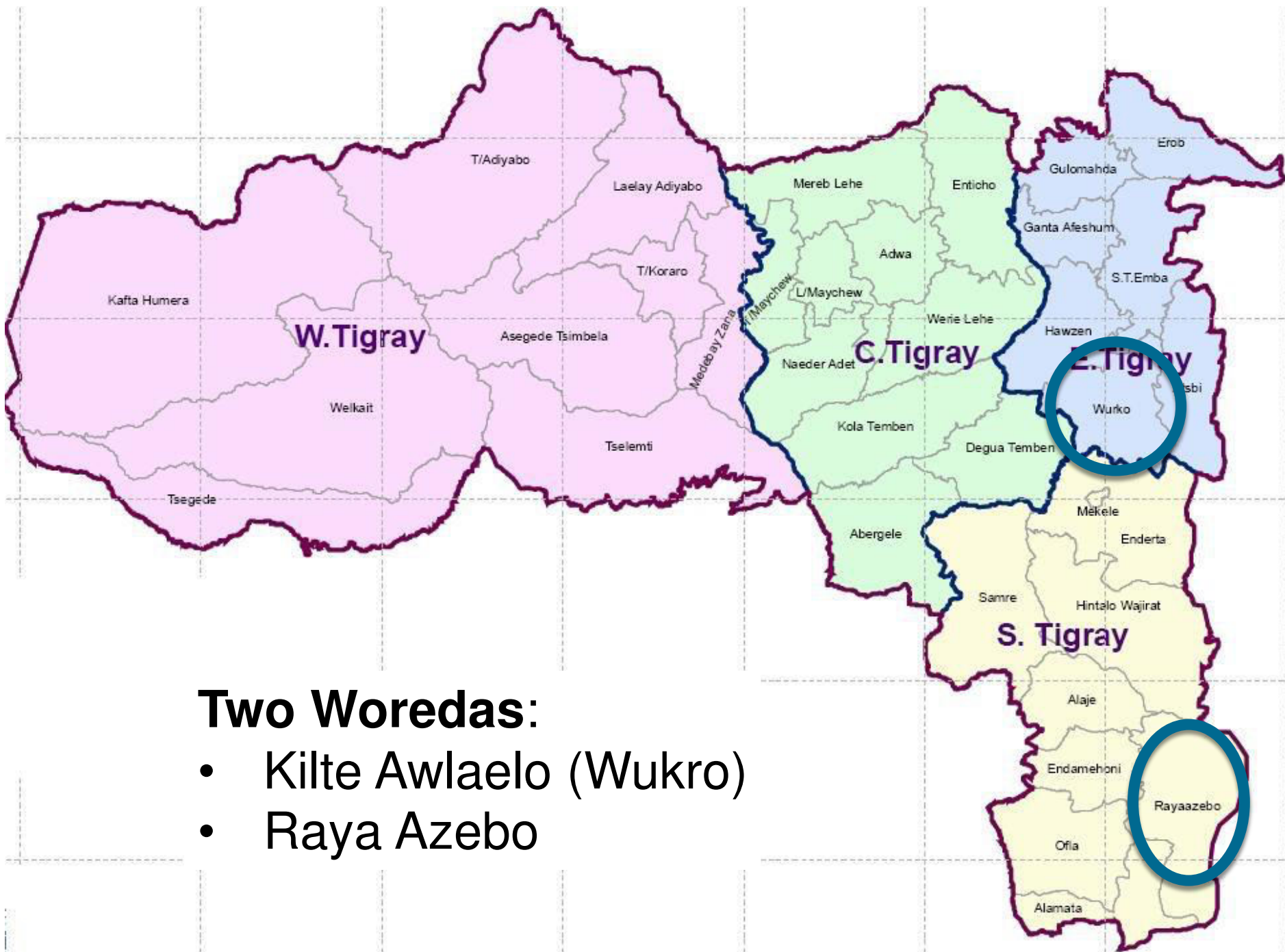
Feeder roads research project

5



It is normally assumed that (feeder) roads reduce poverty associated with spatial isolation.

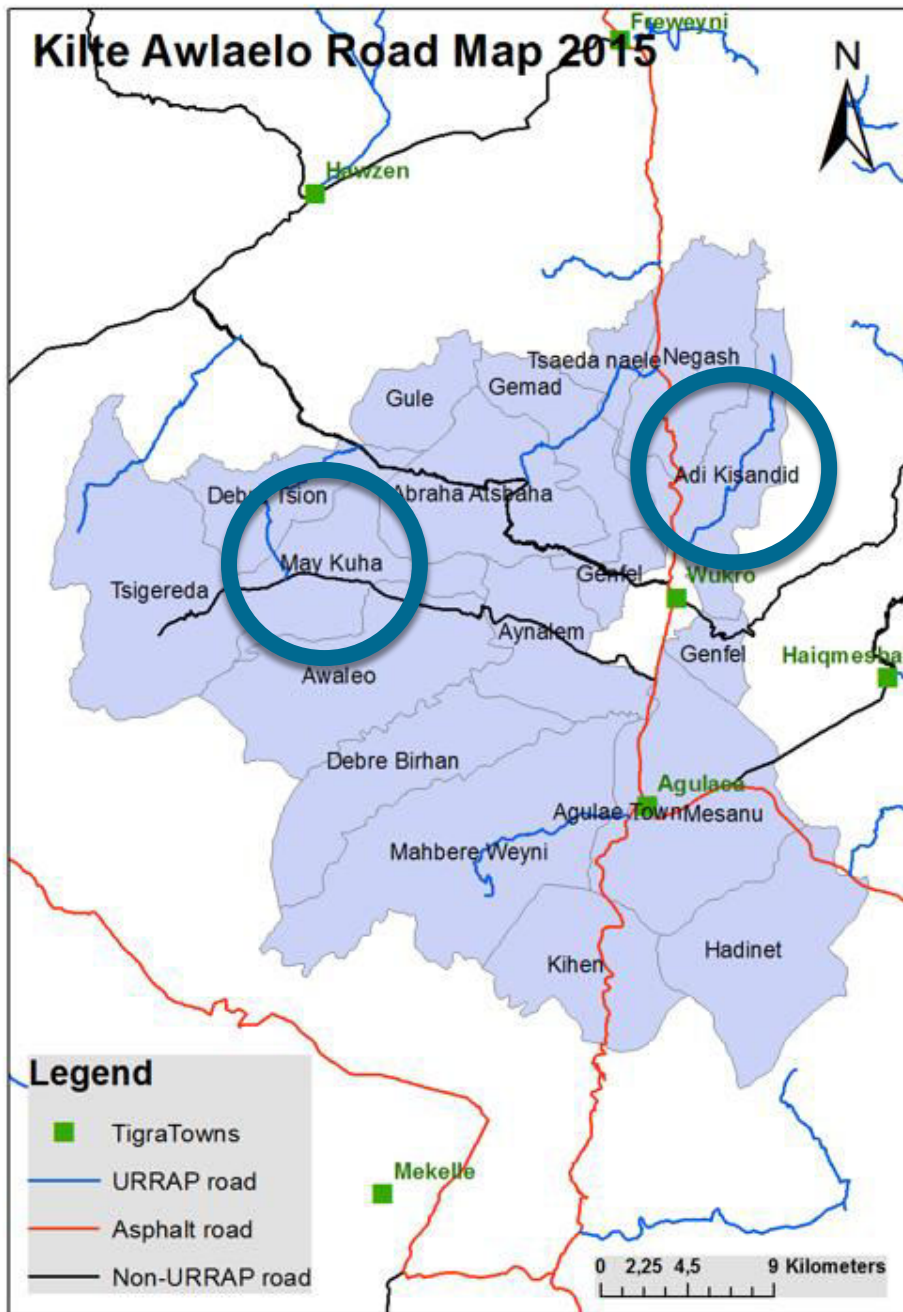
The effects - particularly short-term and long-term distributive impacts on low-income groups - are generally unqualified and unquantified.



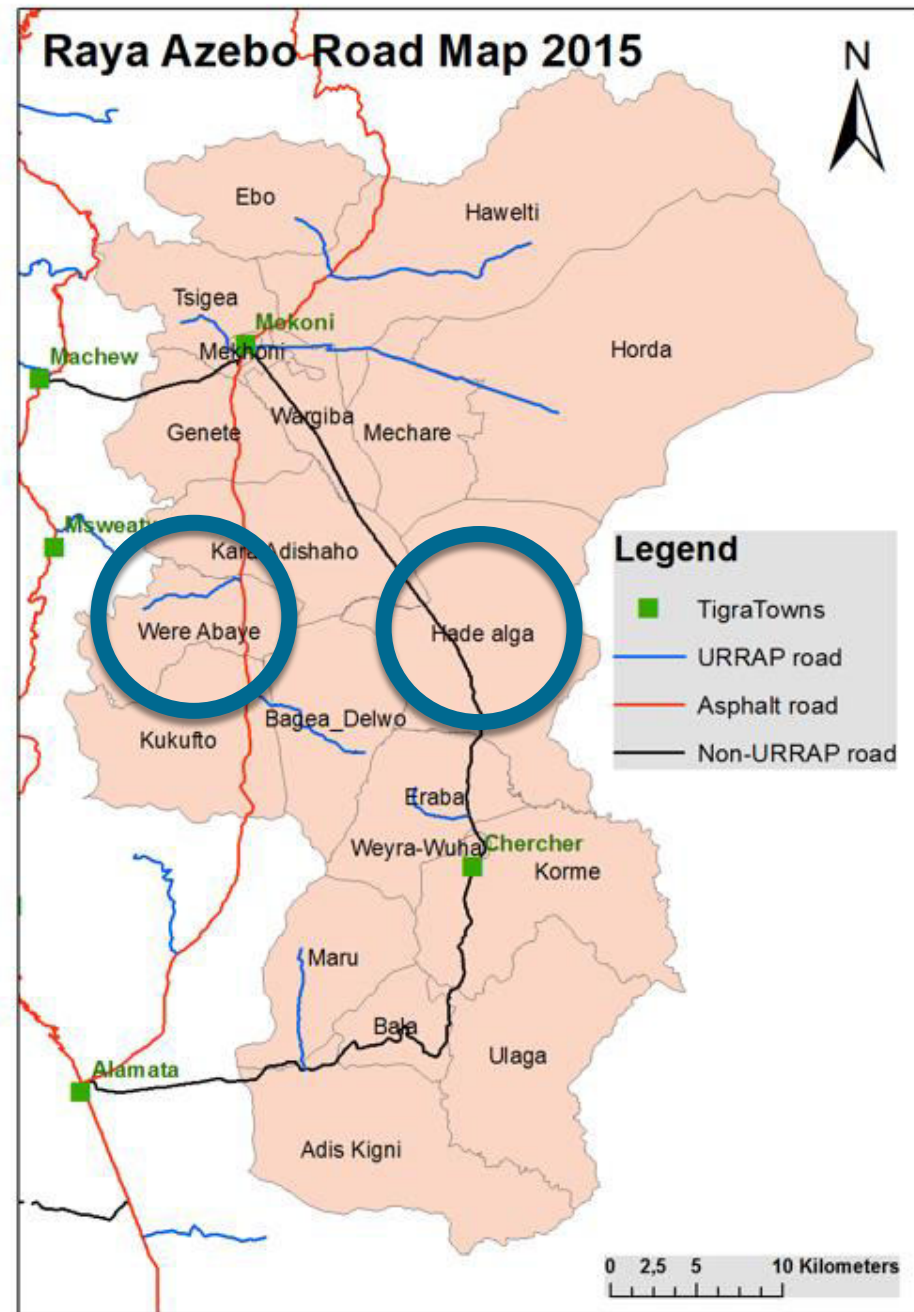
Two Woredas:

- Kilde Awlaelo (Wukro)
- Raya Azebo

Kilte Awlaelo Road Map 2015



Raya Azebo Road Map 2015



Local Perceptions

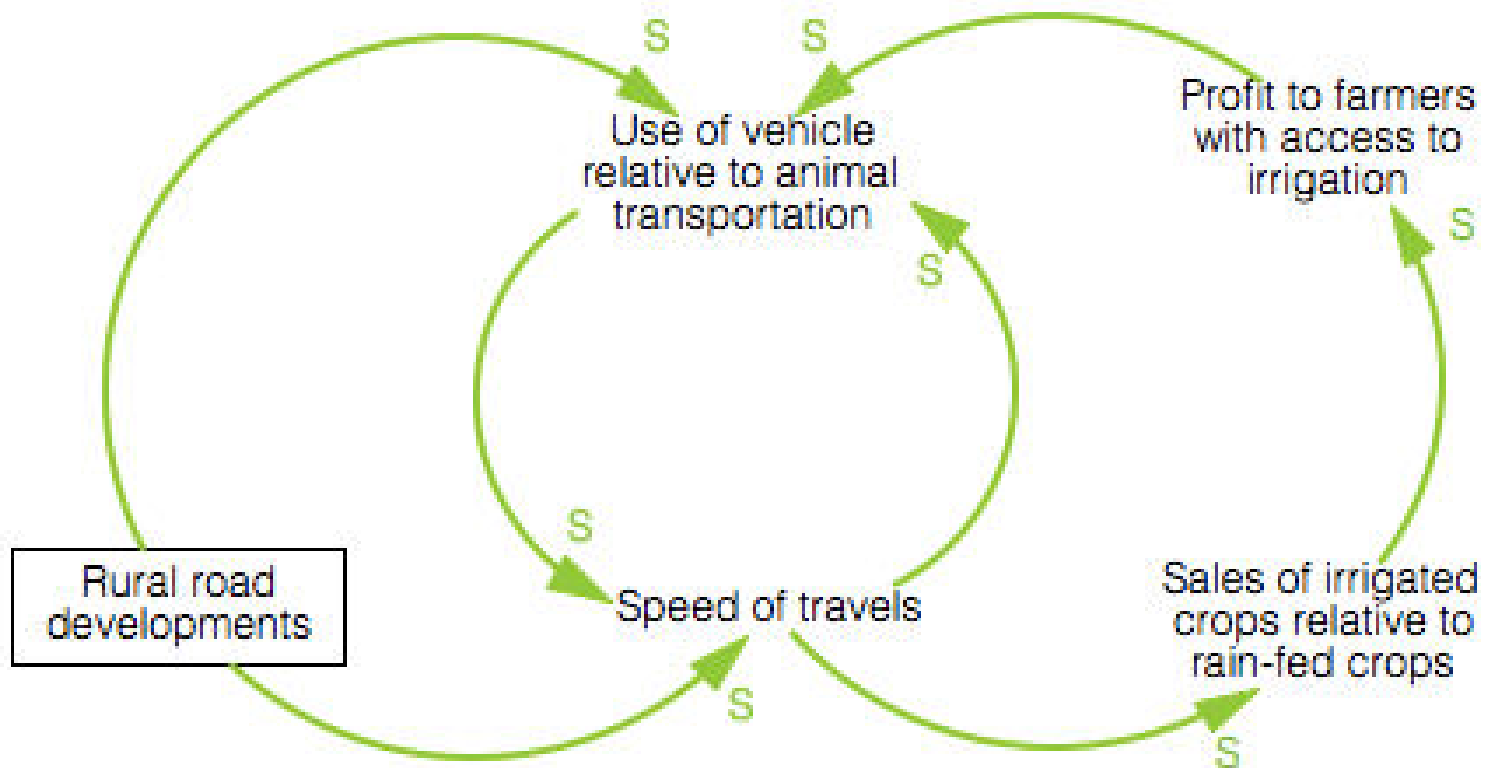
8



- 8 days, 2 teams, 80 testimonies
- A positive bias? “the road is our bloodline” “roads lead to heaven”...
- What other slower (+/-) changes are occurring, what is the role of roads?

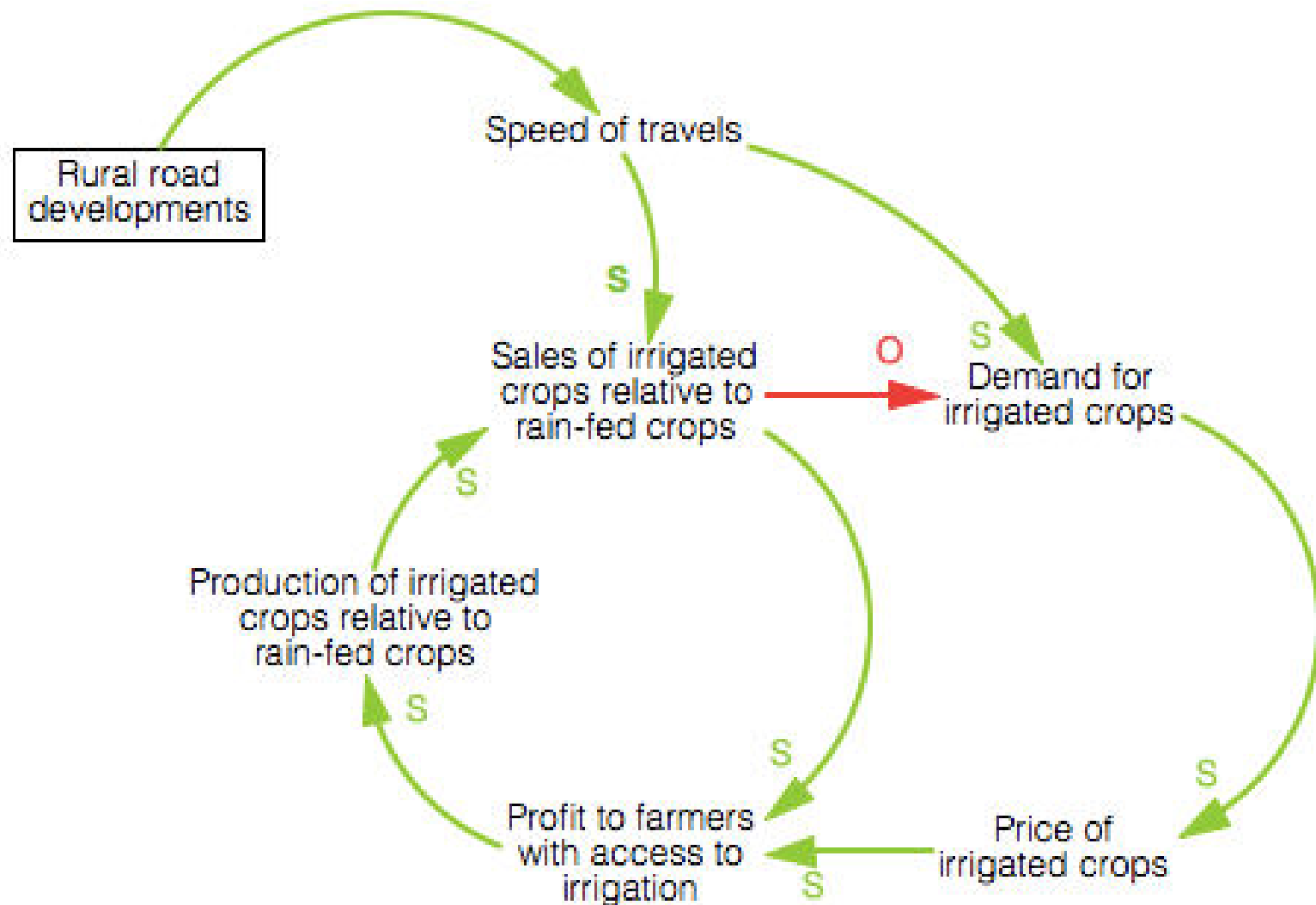
Local Perceptions

9



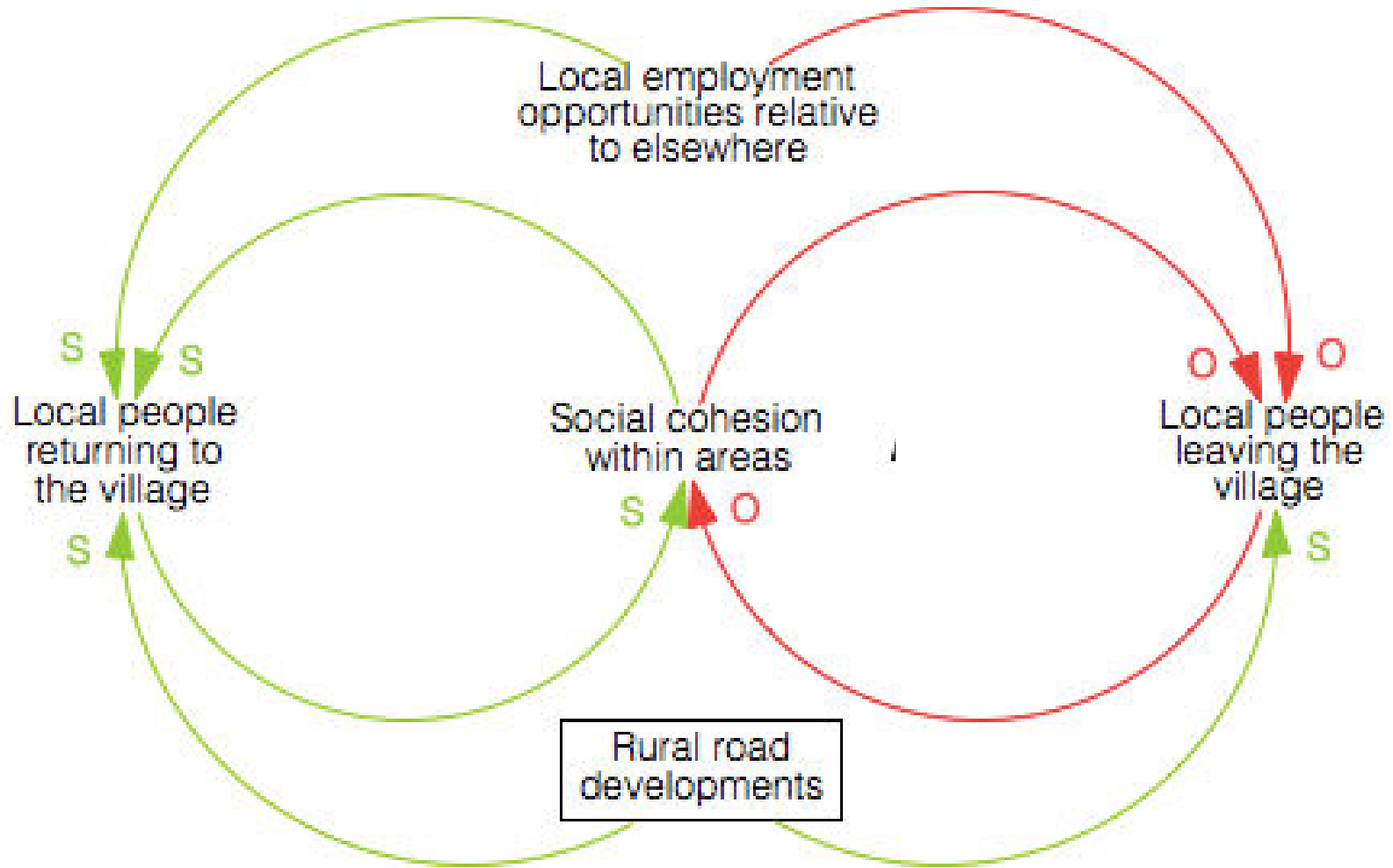
Local Perceptions

10



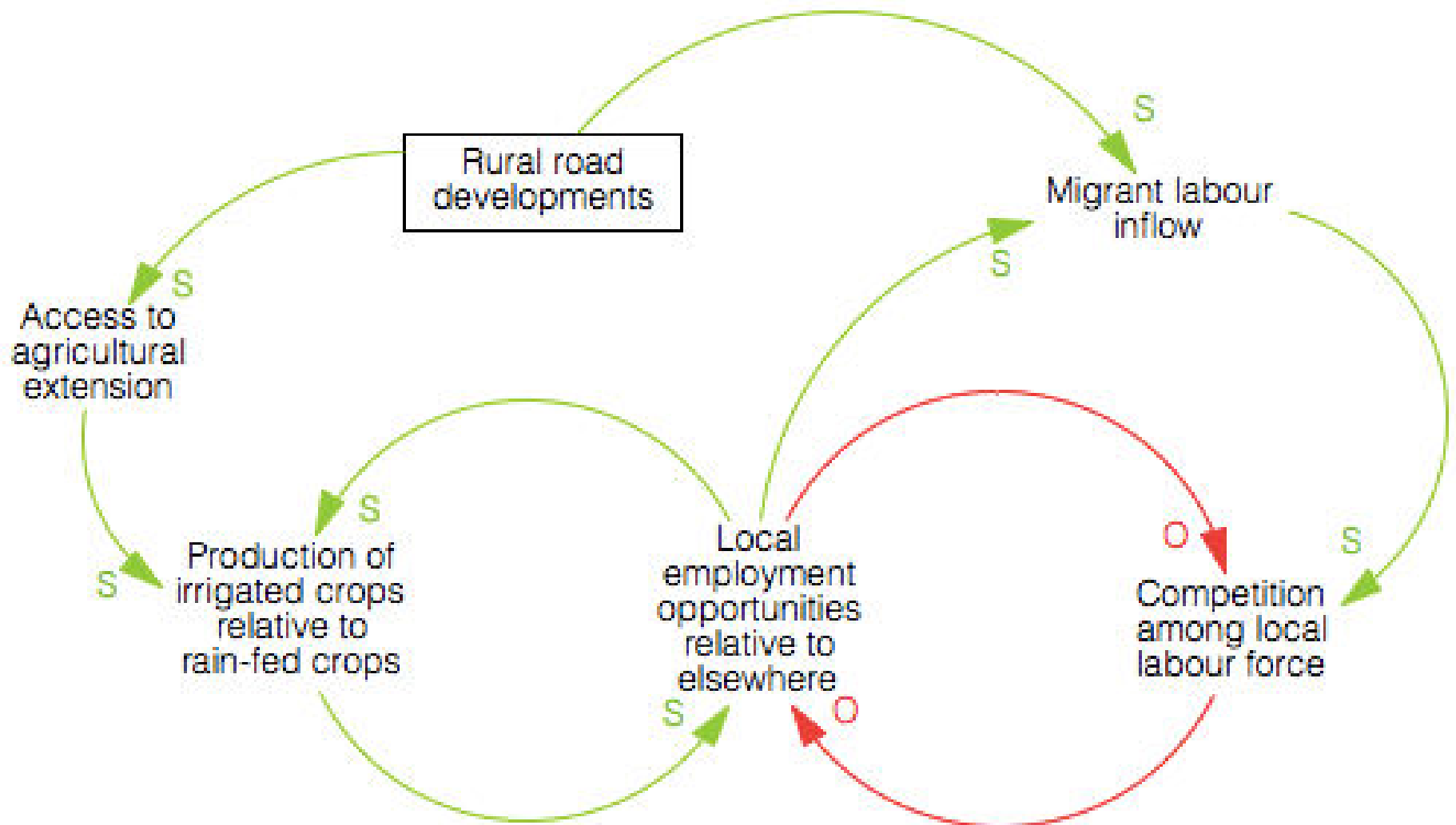
Local Perceptions

11



Local Perceptions

12



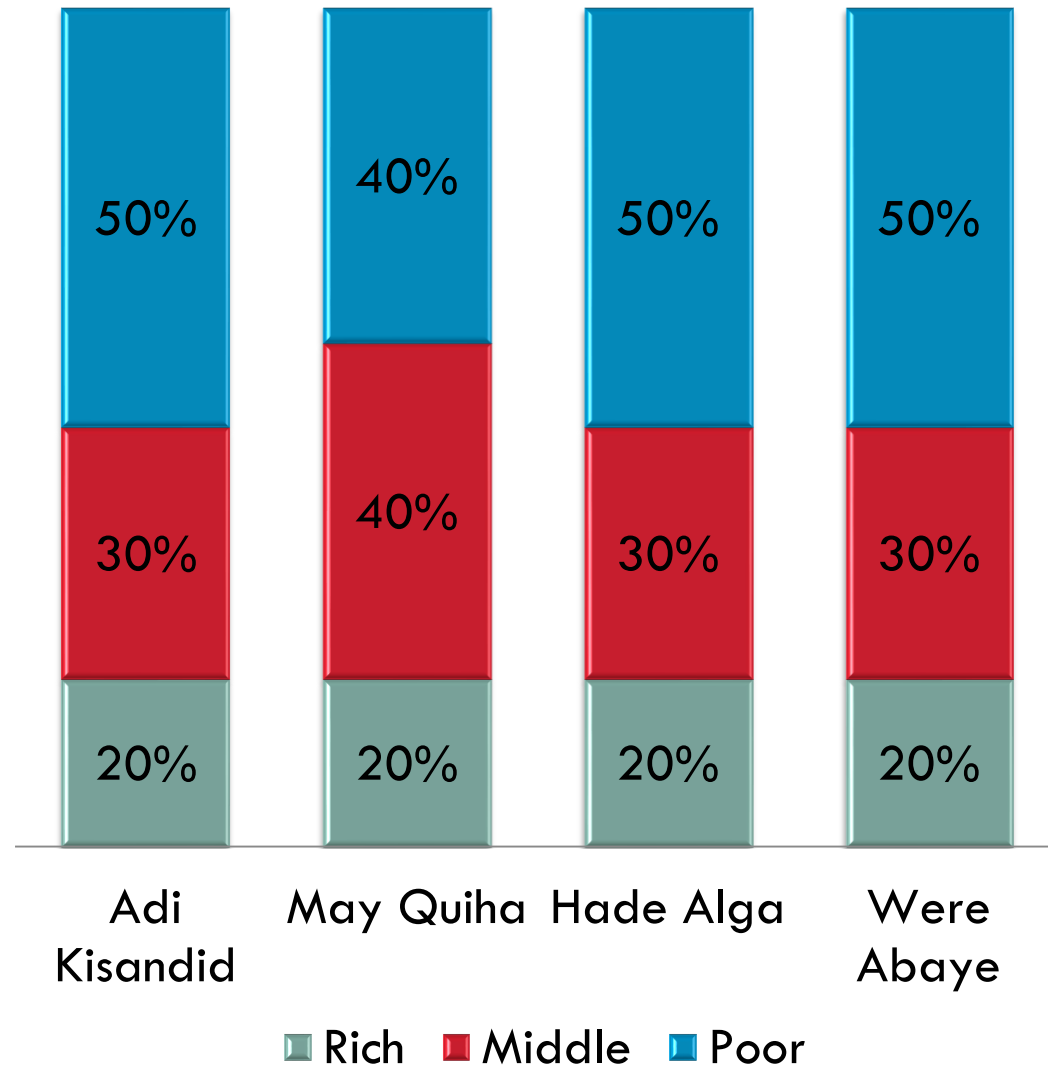
Wealth Ranking

13



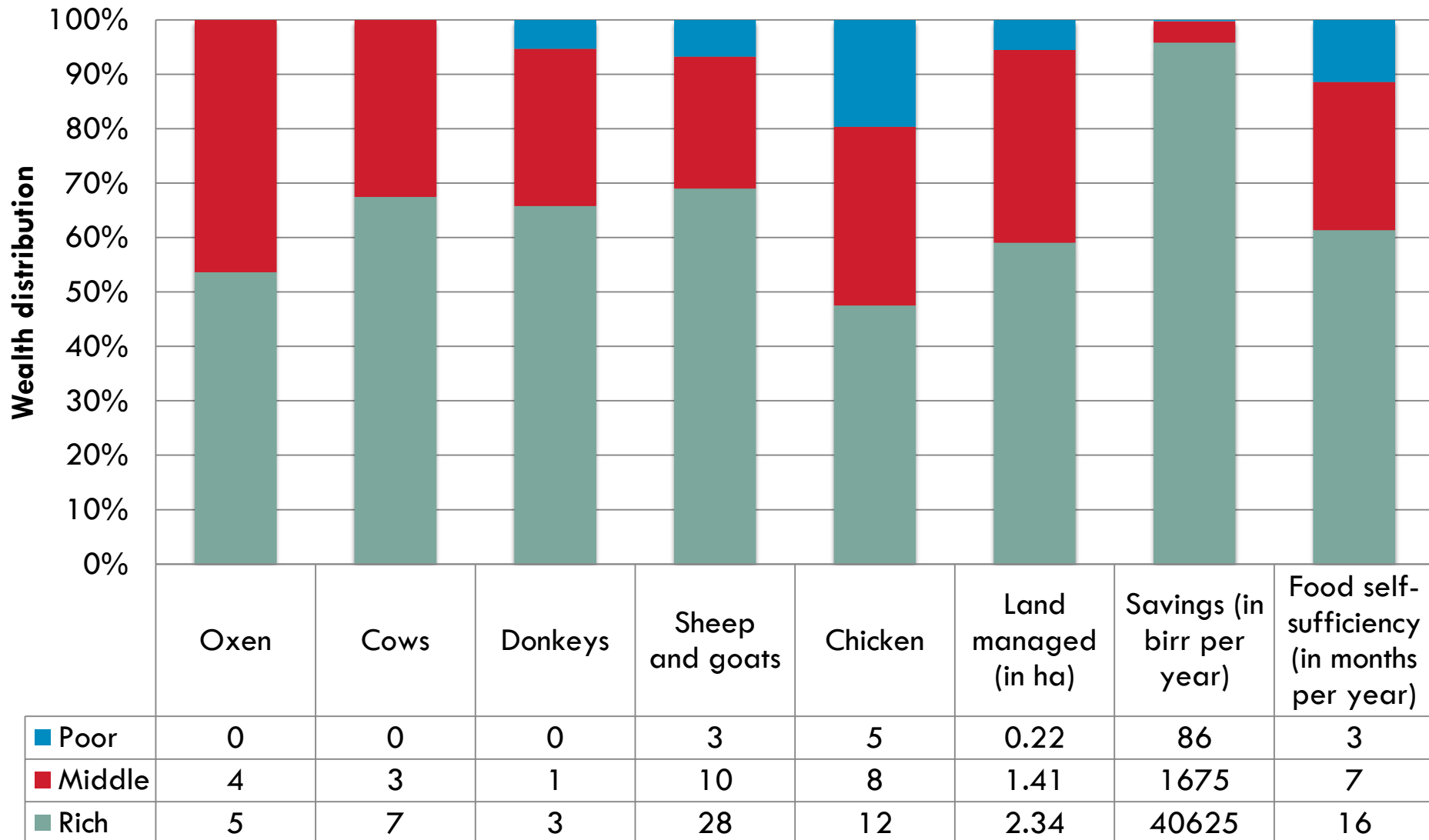
Wealth groups

14



Common indicators

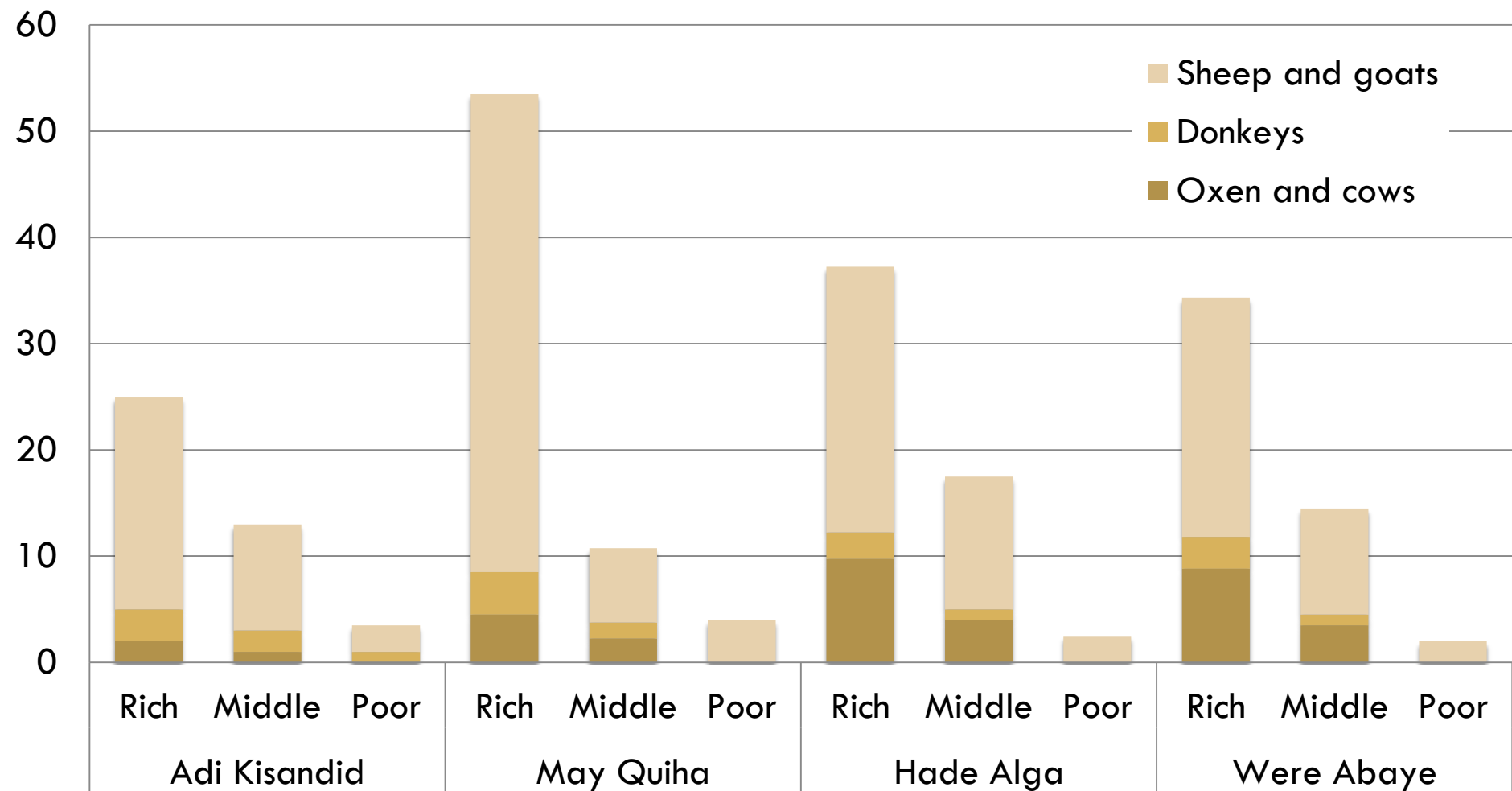
15



Livestock ownership

16

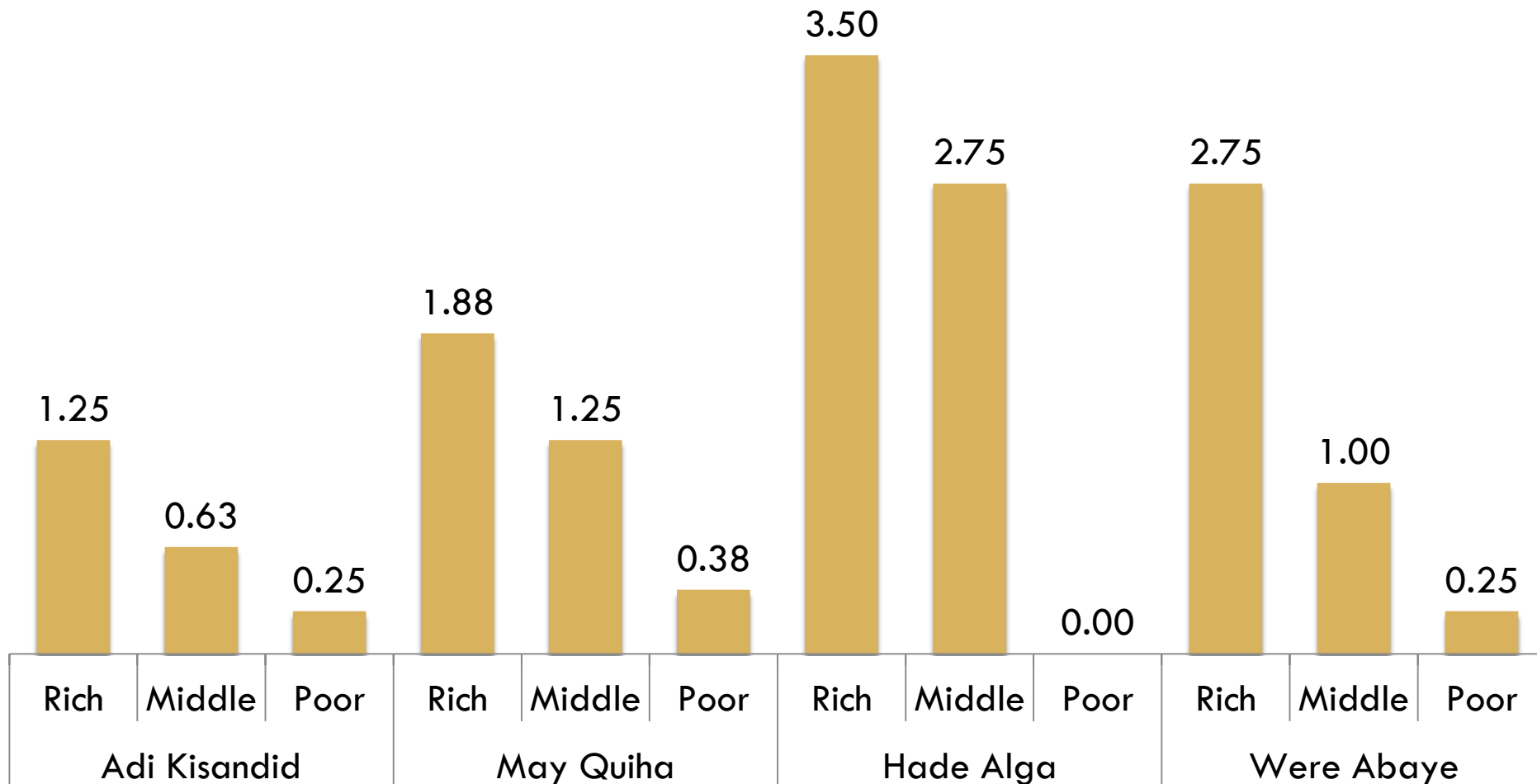
Gap in amount of livestock owned



Land managed

17

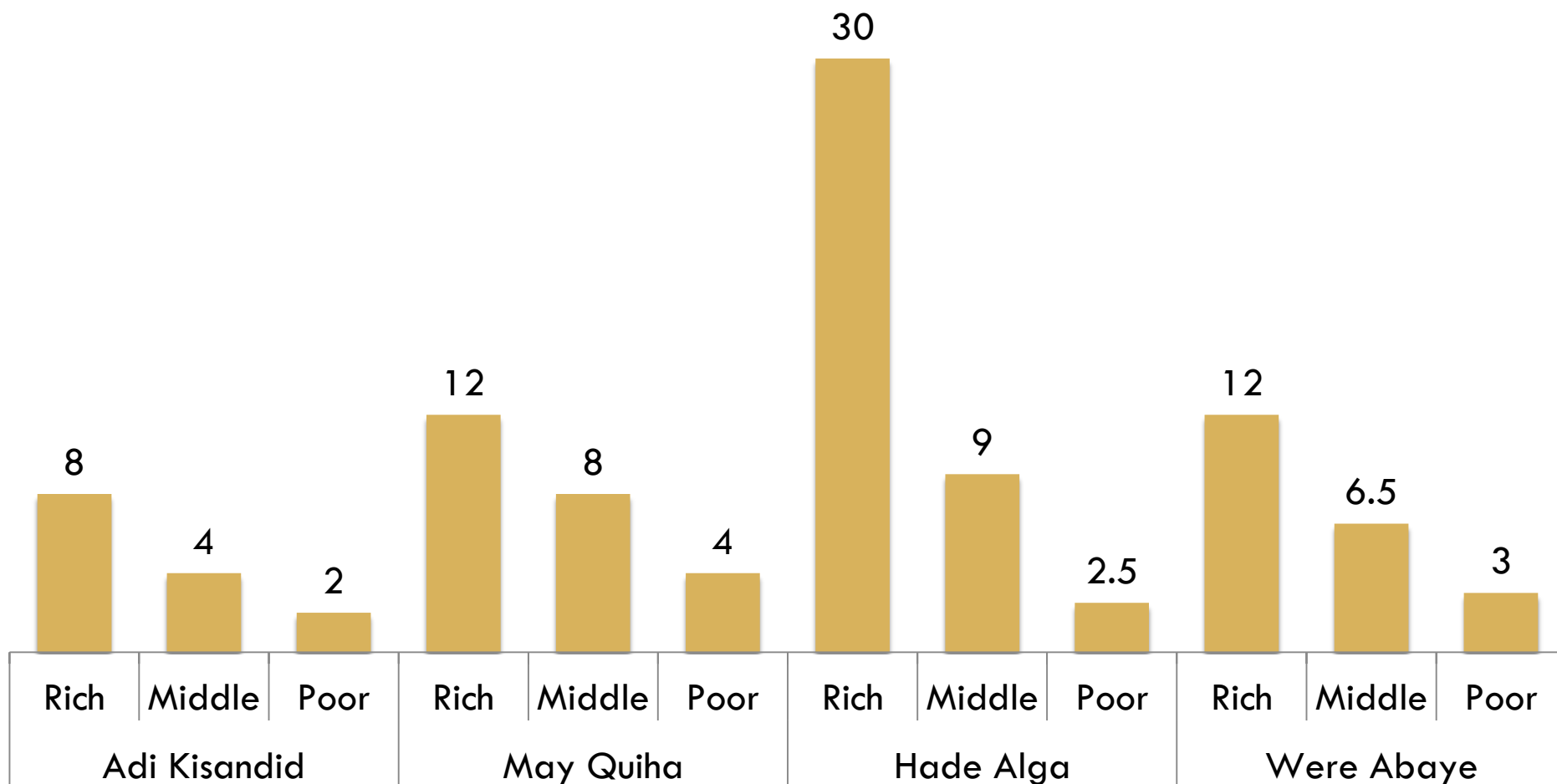
Gap in amount of land managed (ha)



Food self-sufficiency

18

Gap in food self-sufficiency (months/year)



Two cases: household assets

19

Better-off household

- HH# 7, incl. parents
- Land managed: 4 ha, incl. own 1 ha
- 5 oxen, 5 cows, 10 goats, 2 donkeys, 10 chicken/bred

Household in poverty

- HH# 4, single mother
- Land managed: 0 ha, so excl. own 1/3 ha
- 2 chicken/local

(8 days, 1 team, 20 semi-structured interviews)

Self- and waged-employment

20

Better-off household

- Selling oxen, calves, goats, cow butter, chicken eggs
- Selling sorghum, white teff, wheat and chickpea (20% of output)

Household in poverty

- Selling chicken eggs
- Hairdressing (10 local customers/month)
- PSNP work
- Occasional weeding as a day-labourer

Self-sufficiency activities

21

Better-off household

- Sorghum, white teff, wheat and chickpea production (80%)
- Milk, meat and egg production
- Ploughing with own oxen, transporting with own donkeys, hiring day-labourers

Household in poverty

- Wheat and teff cultivated by sharecropper (1/3 of the output to the HH)

Time saved

22

Better-off household

- ❑ Transporting outputs from farm to markets
- ❑ Getting day-labourers from town to farm
- ❑ Attending meetings
- ❑ Transporting inputs from market to farm
- ❑ Purchasing household goods from market

138 hours/year saved

Household in poverty

- ❑ Purchasing household goods from market
- ❑ Collecting PSNP wages
- ❑ Attending meetings

55 hours/year saved

Time saved

23

- ❑ Traders come to purchase products at farm level, or vehicle transportation can be hired
- ❑ Speed, distance and volume of transportation (viability of perishable crops)

So, roads imply mobility and access → time-savings

- ❑ How is this extra time then utilized?
- ❑ Are HHs (incl. children) over- or underworked?
- ❑ Do HHs have the capacity to utilise the extra time productively? What are changes in activities?

Beyond time saved

- ❑ Cost savings when children attend school elsewhere (living costs in towns is a major cause for school drop-out)
- ❑ Access to ambulance services and health care
- ❑ Strengthened social connections with other areas and access to information
- ❑ Walking has become more comfortable (although this varies per respondent)
- ❑ Etc...

Inclusive Roads for Water?

25

- **Community mobilisation:** How are people mobilized? Who contributes? How (financial, land, labour)? Who is employed in construction and in O&M?
- **Community beneficiaries:** Who benefits? (those close/far from road, those who manage the land, those with the capacity to irrigate) How do they benefit? (soil and water conservation, livestock watering, irrigation, employment)
- **Participatory planning:** Who plans? (leaders, stronger voices, CBOs (water committees, youth and women in tree planting) What are their interests? (link with 'who benefits')

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