

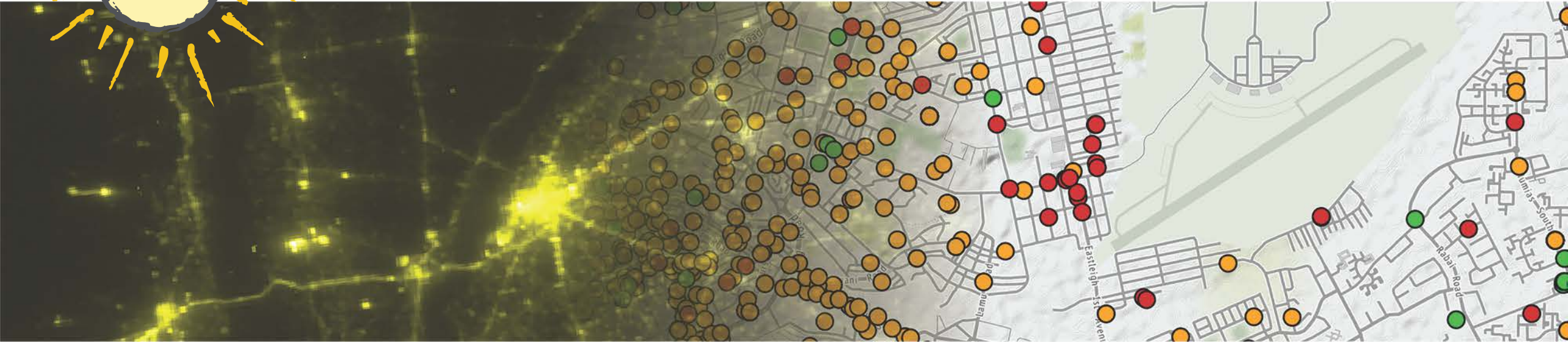


IE CONNECT FOR IMPACT

Transforming the Growth Potential
of Transport Investments

Who benefits from rural roads and why?

Gender-disaggregated impacts of rural roads
rehabilitation

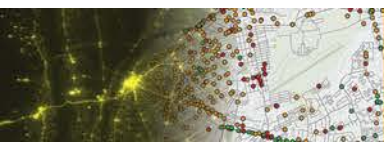


What can be done to ensure that better rural roads expand economic opportunities for all?

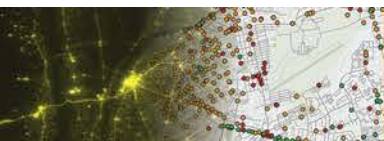
Are there gender differences in impacts of rural roads rehabilitation?

If so, what drives these differences?

What can be done to enable both genders to equally benefit from rural roads interventions?



Third Rural Transport Project in Vietnam



What did we do?

Focus on completed project:

- **Third Rural Transport Project in Vietnam**
- **31,000 km of roads rehabilitate; maintenance activities on 19,000 km**
- **Between 2008 and 2015**

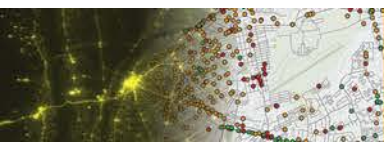
Use existing data:

- **Vietnam Access to Resources Household Survey (VARHS)**
- **Administrative data**

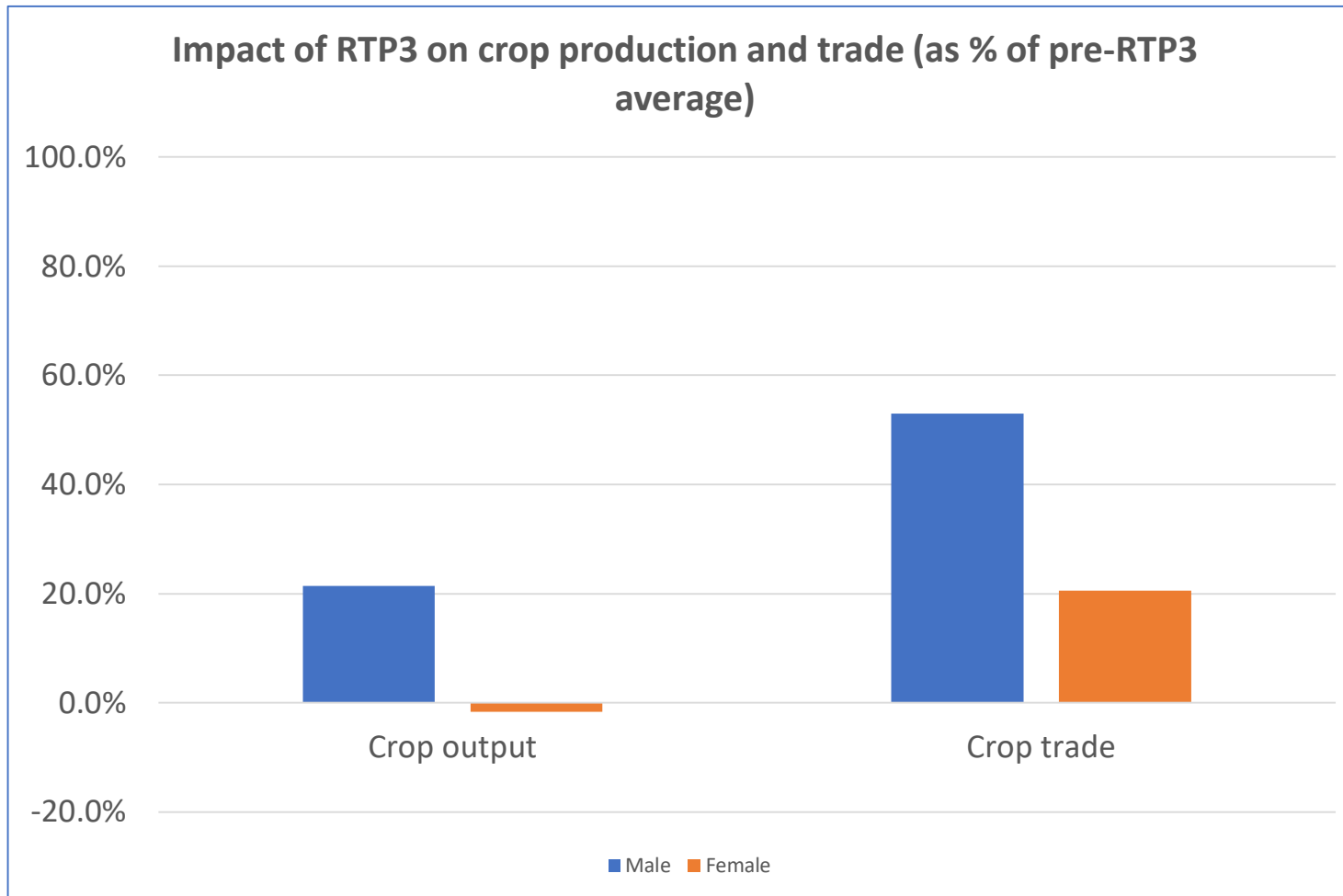
Complemented it with qualitative data collection

Carry out non-experimental impact evaluation:

- **Difference-in-difference and individual/household fixed effects**
- **Take advantage of variation in length of exposure to treatments**
- **Different types of road improvements, with the same final result - all year passable road**

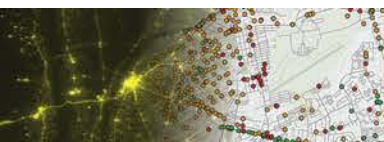


Are there gender differences in impacts of rural roads rehabilitation?



Crop trade increases in all households

but production only increases in male-headed households

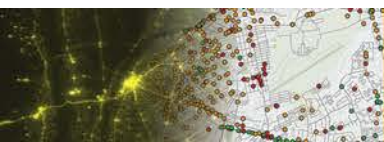
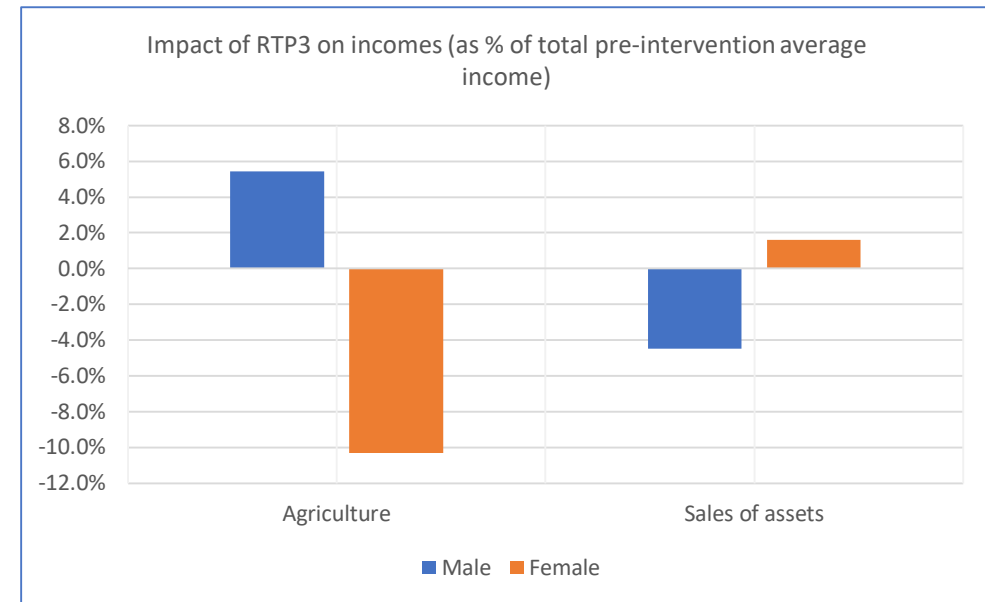
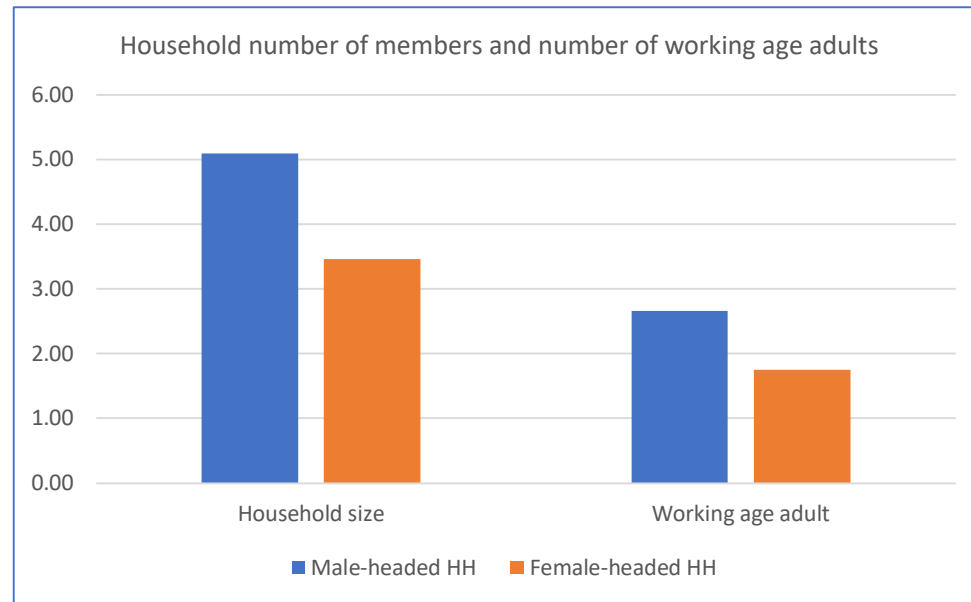


What drives gender differences in impacts?

Female-headed households are constrained in labor and capital

“I started planting Acacia in 2012. First, I planted on 2 HA, and planted rubber on the remaining 1HA. In 2016, I planted Acacia on all 3HA since rubber was not profitable” (Male, 63, Quang Nam)

“Rich people have capital, so they can wait. We [are a household with] an average living standard...We cannot invest in long-term and large-scale investments like the rich.” (female, 36, Lao Cai).



What can be done to enable both genders to equally benefit from rural roads interventions?

1. Complimentary interventions to address gender-specific constraints:

- Access to credit?
- Financial literacy?
- Mobile money?
- Different organization of women's maintenance groups?

2. Stronger coordination between different governmental entities on delivery of potentially complimentary programs

3. Next steps? Test effectiveness of alternative complementary interventions in the context of a new project.



Thank you!

