

**Rural Access Power Points:
10-minute briefing**

Low Cost Structures



The Context

Many rural roads are normally passable for maybe 95% of their length but may then turn into an impassable quagmire for the remaining 5% where they are crossed by watercourses or at low points in the alignment during wet weather.

Drainage and water crossing structures form a major part of the construction cost of a road which, depending on the topography, may account for up to 40% of the total cost. Once a road has been constructed the passability and maintenance cost are closely linked to the quality of the cross drainage provision for the road.



The Challenge

Conventional rural road provision usually costs
> US\$100,000/km in construction costs

Basic Access and Spot Improvement strategies using
Local-resource-based approaches could provide all-
weather access to many rural communities for about
US\$10,000/km

Using a combination of:

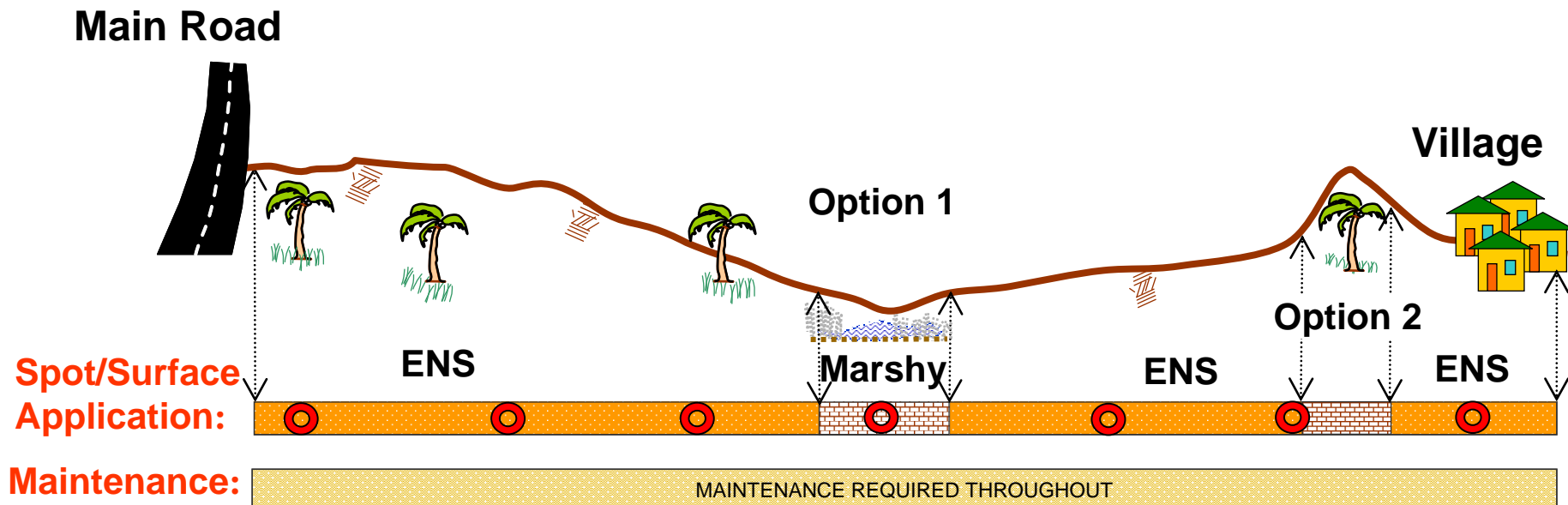
- In situ soils to form an Engineered Natural Surface
- Improved surfaces for limited problem sections
- **Provision of simple structures;** such as culverts, drifts and small bridges for water course crossings

As illustrated in the following slide



Spot improvement strategy

Example application over a typical rural route



Low Cost Structure or culvert



Surface Options



Engineered Natural Surface (ENS)



(Earth Road)

Maintenance



Why use Local-Resource-Based methods?

- **The existing internationally accepted guidelines for small structures are based on the 'traditional' use of reinforced concrete**
- **Not enough consideration given to the use of **local-resource-based** structures works:**
 - **Local labour (skilled and unskilled)**
 - **Local materials**
 - **Local enterprises**
 - **Local communities and social structures**

Therefore a Low Cost Structures Guideline has been developed with international cooperation

It provides guidance on planning, selection, design, construction & maintenance of Low Cost Structures using stone, brick, timber, as well as concrete.



Why use Local-Resource-Based methods?

The resource base is very different in developing countries:

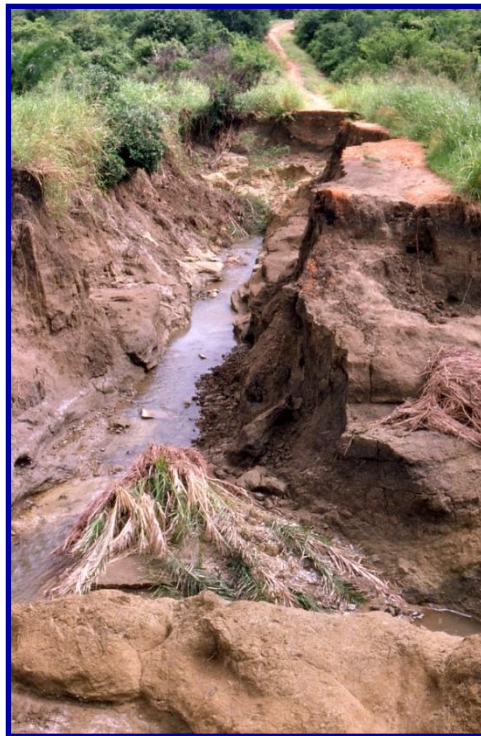
- Labour wage rates typically **<US£10/day** (instead of **>US\$100/day** in developed countries)
- Credit scarce and expensive **>20%p.a.** (instead of **<10%p.a.** and usually available in developed countries)
- Some local materials do not meet normal international guidelines, however can provide affordable solutions
- Local carpentry, masonry skills and local community and enterprise resources usually not mobilized sufficiently in rural road works

Considering the above, we **cannot** directly transfer technology from developed countries into a limited resource environment.



There is widespread evidence of inappropriate structures design

The developing world has abundant examples of **BAD PRACTICE** in structures provision for rural roads



Stone: an under-utilised resource

Masonry skills available in many communities

Can be used mortared or un-mortared



Fired Clay Brick: an under-utilised resource

**Especially in areas with
lack of hard stone
resources**

**Small scale kilns using
agricultural waste can
produce engineering
quality bricks**



Timber: an under-utilised renewable resource

Low carbon footprint if managed sustainably

Carpentry skills available in many communities



People: an under-utilised resource

Often ready to be involved in creating and maintaining their own access

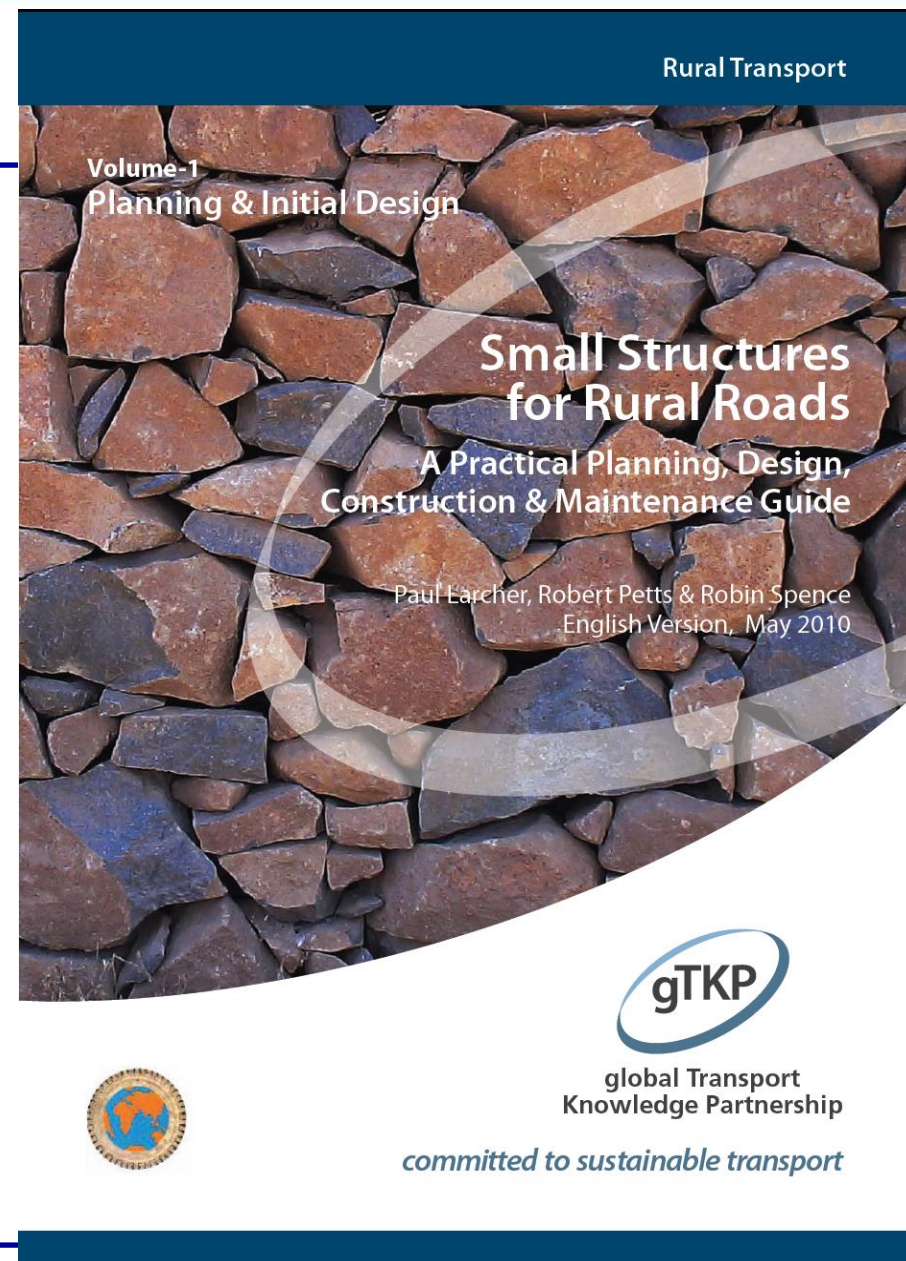
Local people, enterprises and communities can be helped with knowledge and support



Further Information

Some of these issues are addressed in the Small Structures for Rural Roads Guide

Further information may be obtained from the e-mail address below



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