



Rural Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Course

14 – 18 February 2027
Tashkent



Rural Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Course

Ref: 557_143134 **Date:** 14 – 18 February 2027 **Location:** Tashkent **Fees:** 8000 Euro

Overview

Rural Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Course is a five-day intermediate course for infrastructure planners, engineers, project managers, service teams, consultants, and contractors who leave with a Rural Infrastructure Development Plan. Participants connect rural service needs, asset mapping, access roads, water and sanitation, energy and digital connections, climate resilience, appropriate technology, stakeholder participation, delivery, and lifecycle management. The course turns fragmented proposals into prioritized, deliverable service investments. Agile Leaders Training Center presents rural infrastructure planning through evidence, participation, and lifecycle decisions.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for assessing community needs and infrastructure service gaps
- Functions planning rural roads, water, sanitation, energy, and digital connections
- Personnel appraising options, costs, climate risks, land issues, and safeguards
- Groups procuring, supervising, and accepting community infrastructure works
- Leaders assigning operations, maintenance, monitoring, and service responsibilities

The course assumes participants can interpret project briefs, maps, estimates, and stakeholder information, and it leaves out detailed structural design, specialist network calculations, and statutory approval procedures.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries responsible for rural access, essential services, and community asset delivery.

- Infrastructure planning, engineering, public works, and project management
- Water, sanitation, drainage, energy, and telecommunications services
- Transport, agriculture, logistics, markets, and local economic development
- Construction, contracting, consulting, supervision, and quality management
- Community development, social services, environmental safeguards, and asset maintenance

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Analyze rural service needs, accessibility, and existing infrastructure assets
- Compare road, water, sanitation, energy, digital, and social infrastructure options
- Apply climate, hazard, land, inclusion, and safeguard screening tools
- Prioritize investments using lifecycle cost and multi-criteria evidence
- Build procurement, delivery, supervision, operation, and monitoring arrangements
- Develop a Rural Infrastructure Development Plan

Course Agenda

Day 1: Needs and Baseline Evidence

- Community Service Needs Assessment
- Settlement and Population Profile
- Existing Infrastructure Asset Map
- Service Gap and Accessibility Matrix
- Baseline Data and Assumption Register

Day 2: Service Options and Resilience

- Access Road and Mobility Option Appraisal
- Water, Sanitation, and Drainage Service Options
- Energy and Digital Connectivity Options
- Climate and Hazard Screening Matrix
- Appropriate Technology Selection Framework

Day 3: Participation and Investment Decisions

- Stakeholder Participation and Inclusion Plan
- Land Access and Rights Screening
- Environmental and Social Safeguard Checklist
- Institutional Roles and Service Ownership Map
- Multi-Criteria Investment Prioritization Matrix

Day 4: Delivery and Lifecycle Management

- Lifecycle Cost and Funding Plan
- Procurement and Delivery Strategy
- Construction Supervision and Quality Plan
- Operations and Maintenance Responsibility Schedule
- Service Performance and Monitoring Framework



Day 5: Rural Infrastructure Planning Practice

- Exercise: Map Rural Needs and Existing Assets
- Exercise: Compare Infrastructure Service Options
- Exercise: Screen Climate, Land, and Safeguard Risks
- Exercise: Plan Delivery, Maintenance, and Monitoring
- Capstone Exercise: Rural Infrastructure Development Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect rural evidence, investment choices, delivery controls, and sustainable service management.

- Suggested activity: map settlements, service needs, access constraints, existing assets, gaps, and baseline assumptions for a rural area.
- Suggested activity: compare road, water, sanitation, energy, digital, and social infrastructure options using climate, technology, cost, and service criteria.
- Suggested activity: screen stakeholders, inclusion, land access, environmental and social safeguards, ownership, and institutional responsibilities.
- Suggested activity: integrate priorities, lifecycle cost, procurement, supervision, operations, maintenance, and monitoring in a Rural Infrastructure Development Plan.

FAQs

Who suits the rural infrastructure planning course and what does it assume?

It suits teams planning, appraising, delivering, supervising, or maintaining rural infrastructure and assumes they can interpret project briefs, maps, estimates, and stakeholder information.

How does rural infrastructure planning differ from detailed engineering design?

Rural infrastructure planning defines needs, service options, priorities, delivery arrangements, and lifecycle responsibilities, while detailed engineering design calculates and specifies the technical solution for an individual asset.

How are rural infrastructure investments prioritized?

Rural infrastructure investments are prioritized by comparing service gaps, accessibility, beneficiaries, climate exposure, safeguards, technical feasibility, lifecycle cost, institutional capacity, and expected service performance.



What makes rural infrastructure climate resilient?

Climate-resilient rural infrastructure uses hazard evidence, appropriate siting and technology, drainage and protection measures, maintainable designs, response arrangements, and monitoring to reduce disruption and recover service.

What belongs in a Rural Infrastructure Development Plan?

A Rural Infrastructure Development Plan records needs, assets, options, priorities, stakeholders, safeguards, costs, funding, procurement, supervision, operations, maintenance, responsibilities, indicators, and review arrangements.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Rural Infrastructure Development Plan linking community evidence, service options, investment priorities, delivery controls, and lifecycle responsibilities. It changes disconnected proposals into a sequenced basis for infrastructure decisions and accountable service delivery. The plan supports coordination without replacing detailed engineering design, specialist studies, or applicable approval processes.