

# ESTIMATING THE IMPACT OF RURAL ROAD INVESTMENTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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### **OUTLINE**

INTRODUCTION

 ROAD INVESTMENT, RURAL TRANSPORT, POVERTY ALLEVIATION & ECONOMIC GROWTH

 ESTIMATION OF IMPACT OF RURAL ROAD INVESTMENT

CONCLUSION



### INTRODUCTION

- Inadequate transport infrastructure in rural Africa limits economic growth and socio-economic development
- Transport infrastructure pre-requisite development, MDGs
- African rural roads infrastructure neglected
- Increased interest in impact of rural roads investment



### INTRODUCTION

- Estimation of rural road investment benefits complex to quantify
- Impact important indicator for justification of costs involved in investment
- This paper reviews methodologies for estimating impact of rural road investment



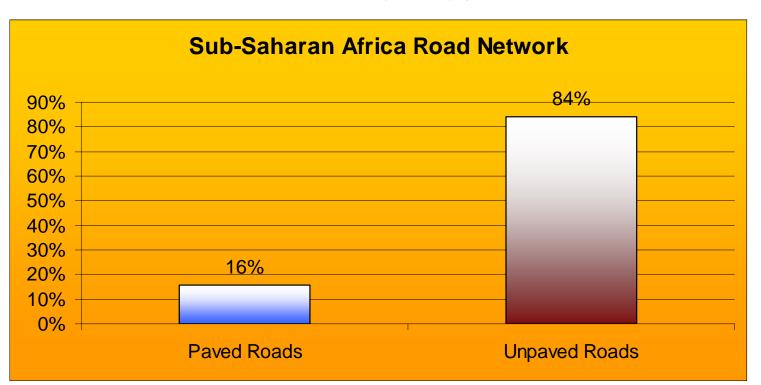


- Many studies indicate link between inaccessibility & poverty
- Transport infrastructure essential component of sustained poverty alleviation
- Inadequate roads infrastructure limits:
  - Accessibility & mobility
  - Educational access
  - Health access
  - Social activity
  - Trade opportunities local and regional



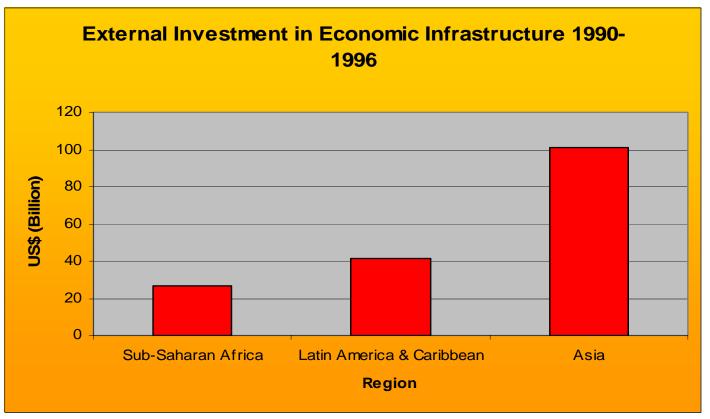
- Roads primary mode of transport in Africa
- SADC: 80 % of goods & services by road
- Africa's rural road infrastructure inadequate & underdeveloped
- Lowest density of paved roads when compared to rest of world
- Limits economic growth & development

Estimated 1.8 mill km of roads in Sub-Saharan Africa – only 284000 km (16 %) paved





- Lack of sufficient funds for:
  - development / expansion of road network
  - routine / periodic maintenance of existing roads



Source: United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2002

- Financing needs for road network development in Africa substantial
- Challenges:
  - Determination of road financing needs
  - Accurate assessment of nature & extent of Africa countries road network
  - Identification of financing sources
  - Attract sound & sustainable road investment



- Road investment focuses on strategic components primary roads & roads in urban centers
- Increasing awareness of rural roads – poverty alleviation link
- Rural transport infrastructure consists mainly of:
  - Rural roads
  - Tracks
  - Trails
  - Footpaths





Africon

Why quantify impacts?

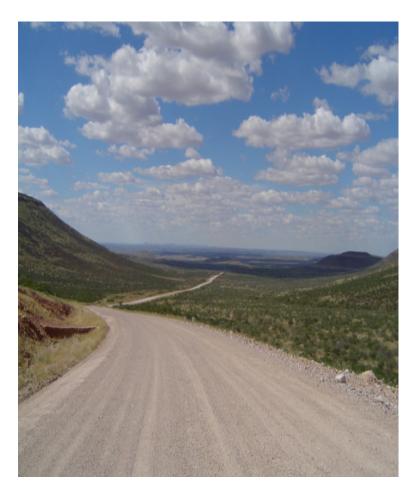
- Limited, competing resources
- Choose between
  - Various options on same road
  - Different projects
  - Programme prioritisation





Review of methodologies to estimate impact of rural roads investment:

- Benefits of road investments
- Appraisal techniques
- Alternative impact assessment techniques
- Impact of rural roads investment on socio-economic development





- Benefits of road investments
  - Direct benefits
    - Savings in Vehicle Operating Costs (VOCs)
    - Travel time savings
    - Reduced accident costs
    - Possible savings in road maintenance costs
  - Indirect benefits
  - Induced benefits





- Appraisal techniques:
  - Most frequent-used mechanisms
     historical CB appraisal: impact of proposed investment: comparison of costs x benefits
  - Software tool: World Bank Highway Development & Management Model (HDM-4)
  - HDM-4:
    - Support decision-making on road management & expansion of traffic capacity
    - Designed to appraise projects
    - Develop road programmes
    - Evaluate long-term road system investment alternatives









- Traditional CBA methods not always suitable for low volume roads appraisal
- Rural roads most often have low traffic volumes
- Tool developed for low volume roads: Roads Economic Decision (RED) Model – developed by World Bank 2003
- RED:
  - Aimed at improving decision-making process for development & maintenance of low-volume roads
  - Perform economic evaluation of road investment options
  - Benefits calculated for respective traffic components
  - Benefits expressed ito VOCs, travel time & accident costs

# Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program SEATT Working Patter No. 78. Roads Economic Decision Model Software User Guide & Case Studies Budge Antonio GCGs Addres Teaglish July 2004 This Which South



COMPARISON: HDM-4 vs RED

HDM-4	RED
High volume roads (VPD > 200)	Low volume roads (VPD < 200)
Detailed economic evaluation	Simplified economic evaluation
More complex input data required	Low input data requirements
Complex to apply to economic evaluation of low-volume roads	Easier to apply to economic evaluation of low-volume roads
Limited allowance for incorporation of induced / development traffic	Allow incorporation of induced / development traffic
Exclude NMT benefits	Include NMT benefits
Feasibility indicators: B/C Ratio, NPV & IRR	Feasibility indicators: B/C Ratio, NPV, IRR & MIRR



- Other techniques to support HDM & RED:
  - Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA)
    - Ranking of Rural Transport Infrastructure (RTI) investments
  - Cost-Effective Analysis (CEA)
    - Compares cost of interventions with their intended impacts
    - Appraisal of investments in social sector
    - Rarely been applied in transport sector –
      however: now receive more attention with
      increased focus of African countries on poverty
      alleviation

#### Alternative Impact Assessment Techniques

- Focus on estimation of indirect- and induced benefits
- Supported by additional data collection methods
- Frequently used method : socio-economic household surveys
- Main benefit : questionnaires structured to obtain perceived benefits



#### SE HH surveys typically collect following data:

- Perceived impact on community activity
- Existing transport constraints experienced due to insufficient road investment
- How investment will solve transport constraints
- Impact of investment on daily activities / living conditions
- Link between proper rural roads infrastructure & poverty, accessibility & mobility
- Whether accessibility to facilities vary by income & location
- Gender impact of rural road investment

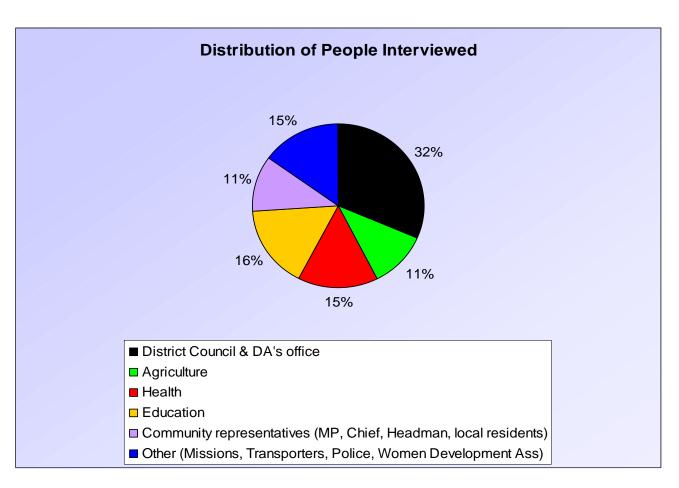


# ESTIMATION OF IMPACT OF RURAL ROAD INVESTMENT Zambia case study





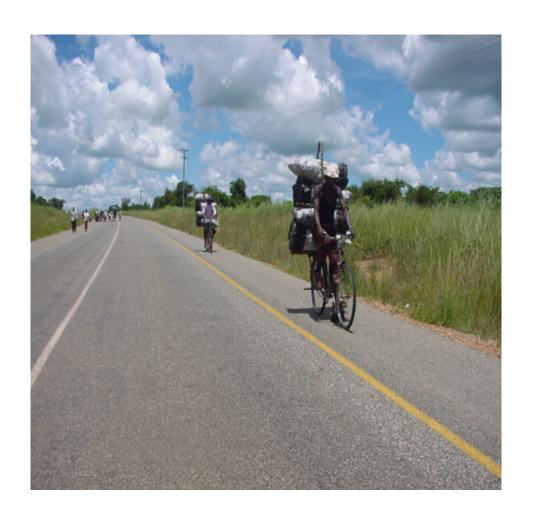
## ESTIMATION OF IMPACT OF RURAL ROAD INVESTMENT Zambia case study





#### Study results indicated:

- Self-employment among men & women
- Range of economic activities: trading, logging, carpentry etc
- Individual farmers organize own transport to market place
- Subsistence farmers transport produce on bicycles

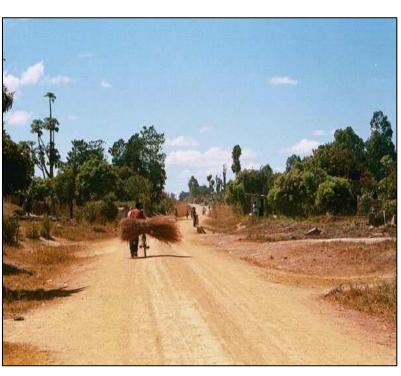




#### Zambia case study



#### **Zambia case study**

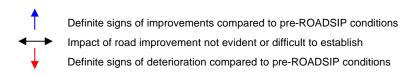






#### Zambia case study

Province	Sectors / aspects affected by feeder road improvement works									
	Agriculture sector	Health sector	Education sector	Security aspects	Gender equality	Traffic / Transport	Consultation with District Councils *	Overall rating **	Level of satisfaction	
Northern	<b>†</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>↔</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>↑</b>	Fair to good	
Luapula	<b>↑</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>	Fair to good	
Western	<b>↔</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>↔</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>↔</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>+</b>	Poor to fair	
TOTAL	<b>↑</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>↔</b>	<b>↔</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>	<b>†</b>	Fair to good	



- \* Consultation during the process of selecting roads for the ROADSIP programme
- \*\* Based on comparison with pre-ROADSIP conditions
- \*\* Based on amount of reasonable complaints received from stakeholders



### ESTIMATION OF IMPACT OF RURAL ROAD INVESTMENT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Typical conclusions:

- Significant socio-economic / indirect benefits
- Creation of short-term employment opportunities through road construction
- Long-term employment opportunities through continuous road maintenance
- Improved accessibility / mobility
- Correlation between poverty & low accessibility
- Correlation between inadequate all-weather road network & limited accessibility to other facilities
- HH income & location impact on accessibility

#### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

 Paper reviewed mechanisms to estimate impact of rural road investment

 Rural roads infrastructure essential source of economic growth

Several appraisal techniques exist

 Qualitative methods can be used for impact determination