

Enhancing Road Network Resilience Through Road Maintenance

Opportunities for Developing Countries

ADB Brown Bag Session

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The Problems We See

Unmaintainable assets

- Culvert so small that it blocks and can't easily be unblocked.
- Sometimes a saving isn't really a saving at all.

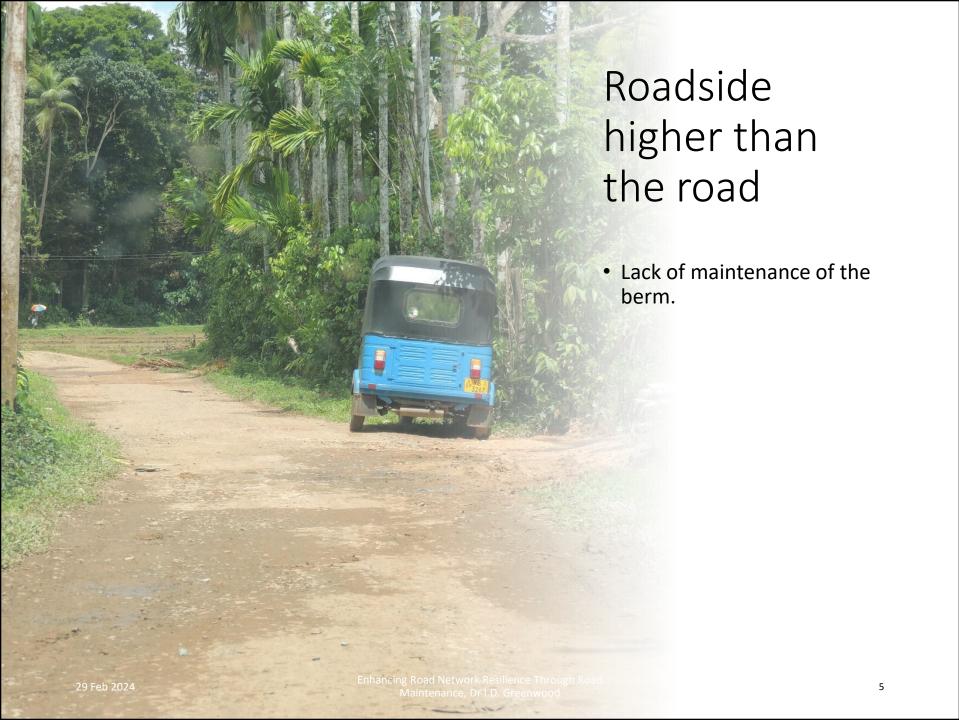






Source: Roadex.org

Maintainable but blocked culverts





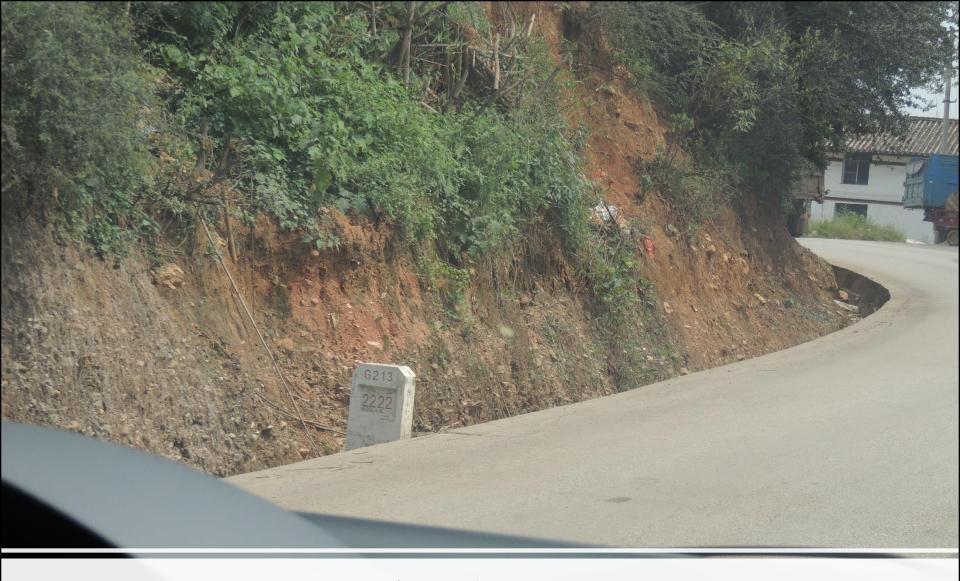


In-filling of side drains (uncontrolled road side development)





Lack of access control – blocking side drains



Assets placed in waterways

Fast eroding soils with limited erosion control

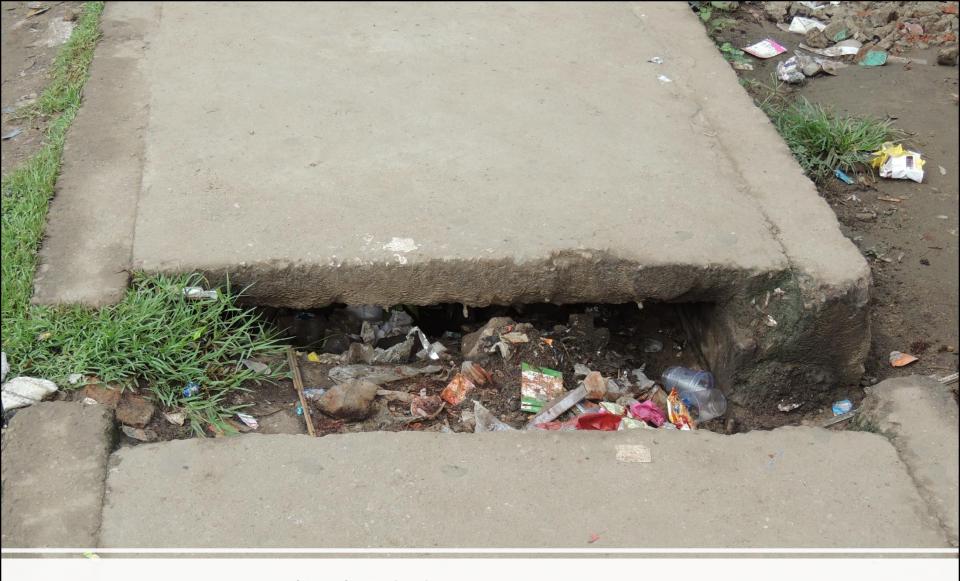




Poorly Maintained Gravel Roads



https://landshapersexcavation.com/



Blocked drainage systems



The Consequence



Where Many DMCs Are At

- Roads are not delivering the resilience they were design for.
- Even further from meeting the demands of climate change.
- High risk of asset failure with significant repair costs.
- Investment in building resiliency is lost.

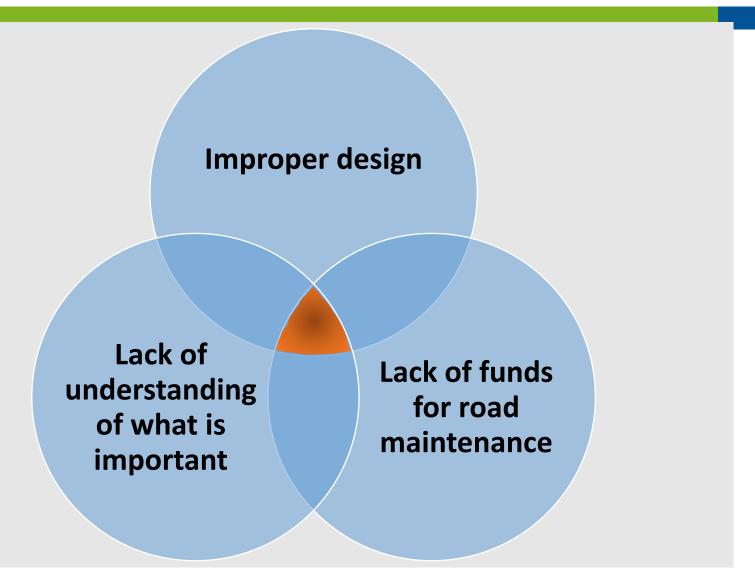


The Causes

And some possible solutions



Recipe for a Low CR Outcome



This shouldn't happen, but it does (all over the world)

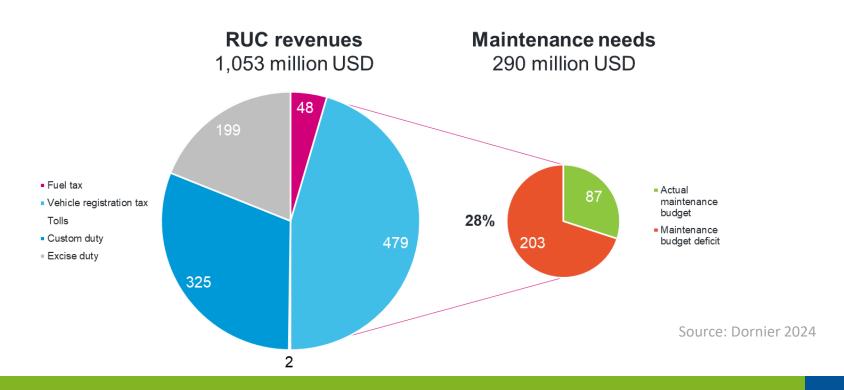
Questions to consider:

- When were design standards last updated?
- When were rainfall design charts last updated, and do they reflect the future climate?
- Ensure maintenance teams have an input to design standards.



Lack of Funds for Roads

- Seldom an overall lack of funds for roads.
- Many developing countries use road income to subsidise the consolidated fund.





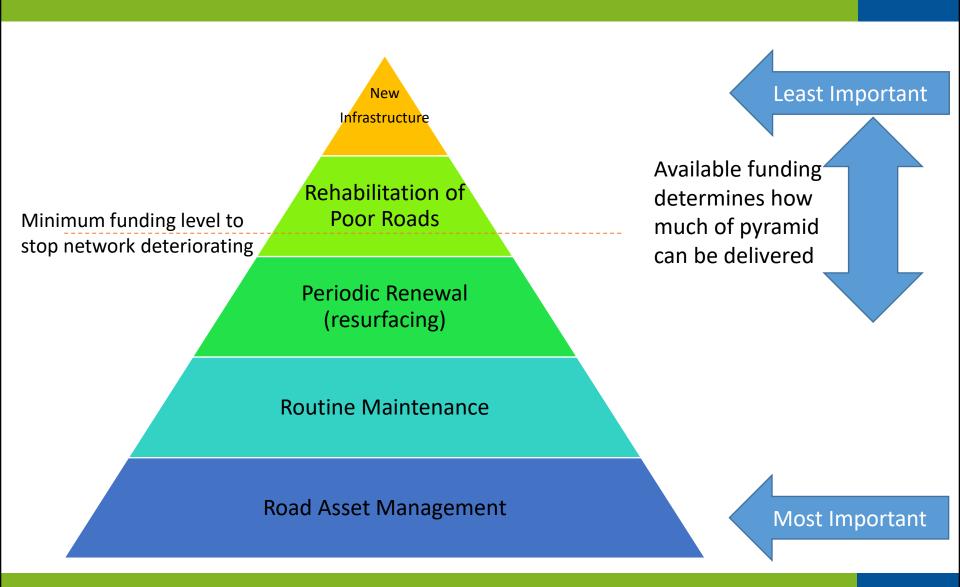
Lack of Priority to Maintenance

- Too much focus by DMCs and MDBs on building new infrastructure
 - We cannot build our way to a CR future without due consideration of maintenance.
- Road maintenance and RAM often seen as low priorities
 - Not consistently recognized as being the essential part of delivering a CR network

• Every 1km of new road built to be CR, is 50km of existing road that loses its CR if maintenance is not funded.



Road Network Needs To be Built on a Strong Base





Lack of Understanding

- Simple rule:
 - If it was worth installing at \$100, it is worth maintaining at \$2/yr!!!
- High priority activities in rain impacted areas:
 - Clean the drains
 - Ensure shoulders are correctly shaped to get water to the drains
 - Repair potholes before the rainy season
 - Ensure unpaved roads have a good cross-fall (no water running down the road)
 - Keep on top of resurfacing program
- What needs to be done before, during and after climatic events?
 - Capture that into the maintenance contracts (or in force account instructions)



Stop Claiming Fictitious Benefits of Investments

- Projects are justified on the basis of the lifetime benefits.
- But, lifetime benefits are only realized if the routine maintenance occurs.
- The claimed benefits of any investment should be reduced to reflect the level of under-funding of maintenance
 - As a minimum model in tools like HDM-4 the actual maintenance practices that occur, not some idealistic maintenance regime.
 - If funding of maintenance is only 30% of need, then reduce benefits of project to 30% for all projects in that country
 - Would see many marginal projects dropped until sustained change in funding occurs, and reward those countries that are suitably investing in the maintenance of their assets.



Outsourcing



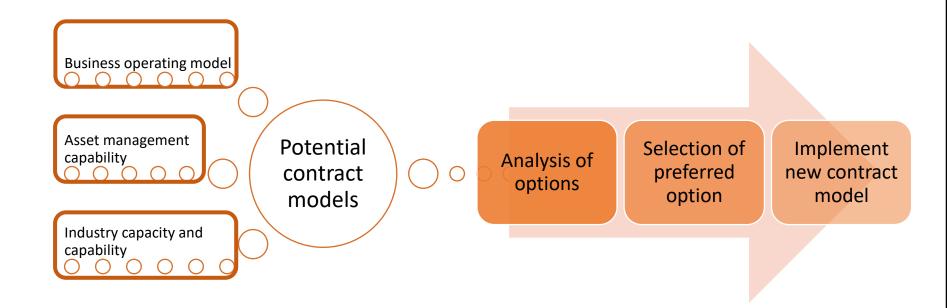
Outsourcing Maintenance

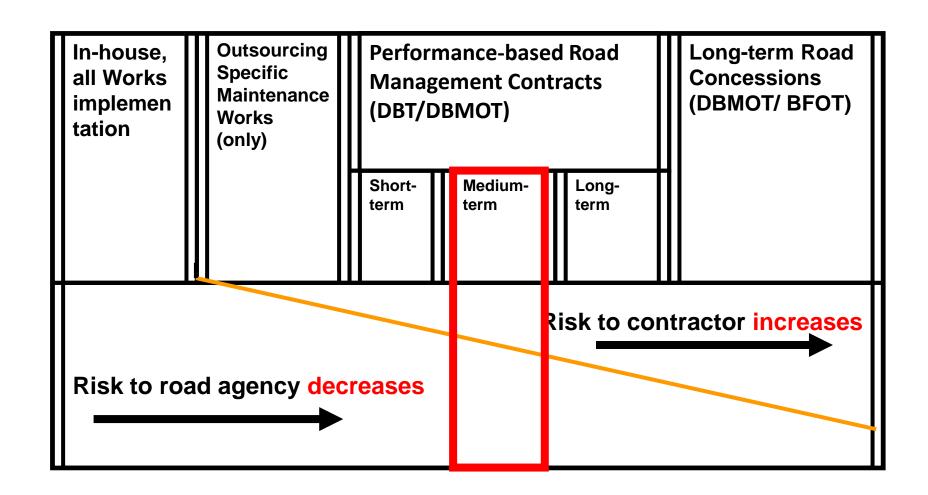
- Some asset management functions
- Emergency response (often missing in developing country contracts)
- Routine maintenance
- Periodic resurfacing
- Rehabilitation / Reconstruction
- [Improvement works] <

Typical DMC outsourced "maintenance" contract has 80+% of costs in here



Process to Pick the Model





- Routine maintenance is the #1 action to delivering a CR network.
- 2. We cannot build our way to a CR future without due consideration of maintenance.
- For most countries it is not a lack of funds that is the issue, it is a lack of prioritization of those funds to where they would do the most good.
- 4. When evaluating the merits of an investment, due consideration should be given to the likelihood of the benefits being realized.

A blocked big culvert carries the same water as a blocked small one, it just costs more to construct.

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