

**REVIEW OF THE ROAD SECTOR INVESTMENTS IN THE  
LAST DECADE: ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT AND  
SUSTAINABILITY**

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Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of  
Engineering in Highway and Traffic Engineering

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June 2023

## **DECLARATION**

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## ABSTRACT

The Sri Lankan government allocates a significant amount of its yearly capital expenditure toward road infrastructure projects. Since the end of the war terror in 2009, the Road Development Authority (RDA) has invested around 6% of the government's total construction budget for road projects. A significant proportion of financial resources voted for Provincial Councils, and nearly one-third of what RDA obtains has been committed to road infrastructure expansion.

When assessing the economic feasibility of a particular road section, a threshold Project Impact Rate of Return, EIRR (Economic Internal Rate of Return), of 9%-12% is typically used. Given the country's GDP (Gross Domestic Rate), this would be a substantial amount of money for a developing country like Sri Lanka. So, determining how effectively capital funds are provided in contrast with the benefit utilization is critical for a sustainable economy. Moreover, the per capita expenditure under transport administrative overheads is drastically high in the country, creating an unsustainable expenditure for the government of Sri Lanka with a fragmented setup in road construction. This study shows whether these road investments have effectively materialized in the last decade toward the country's sustainable economic growth.

The data collection for the study was done through primary and secondary data collections mainly focusing on RDA, PRDA, and rural road projects. In the methodological approach, the performance of road sector investments over the previous decade was analyzed with an emphasis on how money was transferred for road network construction. Identification of how total investments were aggregated across multiple state agencies in Sri Lanka was carried out along with a multi-year benefit calculation in comparison with VOT (Value of Time), VOC (Saving on Vehicle Operating Cost), and Accident Cost Saving. Funding patterns and scenarios were established while investment distribution by province, road class, and geographic locations was considered to compare the GDP growth rate of each province and subsequently to identify growth potentials in respective areas. The calculation was done considering the total expenditures where all these projects would have been feasible under a Minimum EIRR of 9-12%. The study determined whether these projects could provide the expected benefits for the country and if it is reflected in the natural GDP Growth rate. The Macro-Economic approach of the Harrod–Domar (HD) Model of Economic Growth and Development Theory was applied to this concern.

Descriptive statistics were carried out in the context of project EIRRs, financial investments, NPV, road length, and road class wise, and subsequently, several relationships were developed. The findings revealed that predicted benefits in the road sector over the previous decade have been overstated since the underlying assumption of estimated economic benefits, that would convert into economically productive activities and economic growth has not been properly materialized. The research findings are beneficial in prioritizing which road investments with adequate growth potentials are yielding the highest return. Correspondingly, for understanding how budget allocations could be done for the next 5-10 years so that there would be a better return on investment, and diversifying road sector investments to yield the maximum benefits for Sri Lanka. Additionally, the findings are advantageous to ensure whether there is a better balance between infrastructures and sectors that will contribute to the overall economic development of a particular area.

***Keywords:*** *Road Sector Investments, Benefit Utilization, Growth Potentials, Budget Materialization, Sustainable Economy*

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to everyone who supported me throughout the course of this research. First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor Dr. H.R. Pasindu and my co-supervisor Dr. Yapa Mahinda Bandara for their invaluable guidance, insightful comments, and unwavering support throughout this research project. I am grateful for their expertise, encouragement, and patience, which helped me to grow both academically and personally. I would also like to extend my sincere appreciation to all the lecturers and officials in the Transportation Sector of the Civil Engineering Department at the University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka for their support, and advice throughout.

I would also like to extend my sincere appreciation to all the officials and individuals who generously shared their time, knowledge, data, and experiences, which made this research possible. Without their contributions, this study would not have been possible. Finally, I would like to thank my family (Thaththa, Amma & Malli) and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout this research journey. Their love and support kept me motivated and focused, and I am grateful for their constant presence in my life. Thank you all for your invaluable contributions to this research.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ACP -African, Caribbean, and Pacific  
 ADB- Asia Development Bank  
 AHP- Analytical Hierarchy Process  
 BCR- Benefit Cost Ratio  
 BOO- Build-Own-Operate  
 BOT- Build-Operate-Transfer  
 CBA- Cost-Benefit Analysis  
 CF- Conversion Factor  
 CO- County Offices  
 DBFOT- Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer  
 DCF- Discounted Cash Flow  
 EIRR- Economic Internal Rate of Return  
 FHWA- Federal Highway Administration  
 FYRR- First-Year Rate of Return  
 GDP- Gross Domestic Product  
 GIS- Global Information System  
 HERS- Highway Economic Requirements System  
 IHEEM- Highway Economic Evaluation Model  
 INDOT- Indiana Department of Transportation  
 IRR - Internal Rate of Return  
 IV- Investment Value (IV)  
 LCCA- Life-Cycle Cost Analysis  
 LCCA- Life-Cycle Cost Analysis  
 MCA- Multi-Criteria Assessment  
 MIRR- Modified Internal Rate of Return  
 MO- Main Office  
 MOF- Ministry of Finance  
 MV- Market Value  
 NIF- National Investment Fund  
 NPV-Net Present Value  
 NRDB- Norwegian National Road Database  
 NTP- National Transport Plan  
 PA- Project Analysis  
 PI -Project's Investment  
 PP -Production Possibility  
 PPP- Public-Private Partnerships  
 PRA -Public Roads Administration

PRDA- Provincial Road Development Authority  
RDA- Road Development Authority  
RMSM- Revised Minimum Standard Model  
RMTF- Road Maintenance Trust Fund  
SCF- Social Cost Factor  
SLRAMS -Sri Lanka Road Asset Management System  
SR- Slovak Republic  
SWRF- Shadow Wage Rate Factor  
VAT -Value-Added Tax  
VOC- Saving on Vehicle Operating Cost  
VOT-Value of Time  
VFM- Value for Money

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