Independent Evaluation for Accountability and Learning: Case Study of Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Expansion Project

> ODA Workshop Thailand, January 2019



OUTLINE

Why evaluate?

How ADB evaluates?

Case study of a transport sector project

Challenges and suggestions in project evaluation

WHY EVALUATE?



Why Evaluate?

Accountability

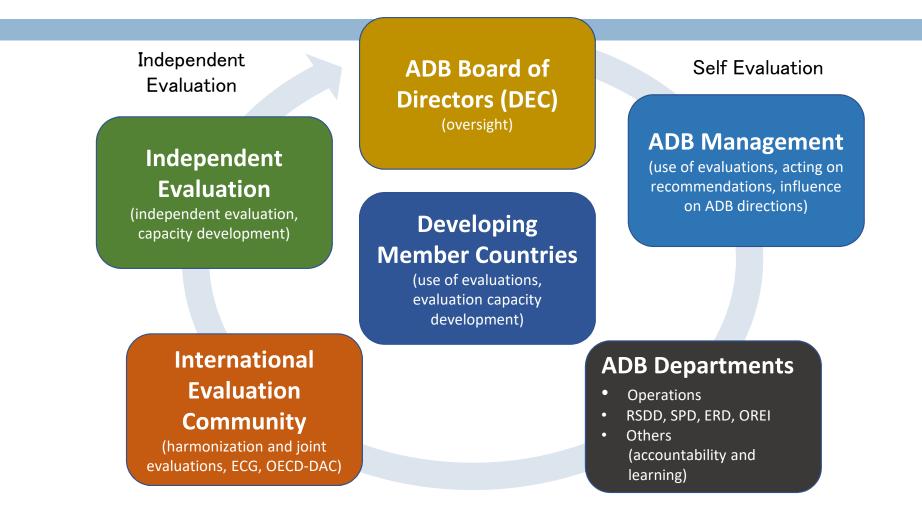
Are we doing the right things? Are we doing things right? Resources are properly allocated and used, and intended outcomes realized

Learning lessons

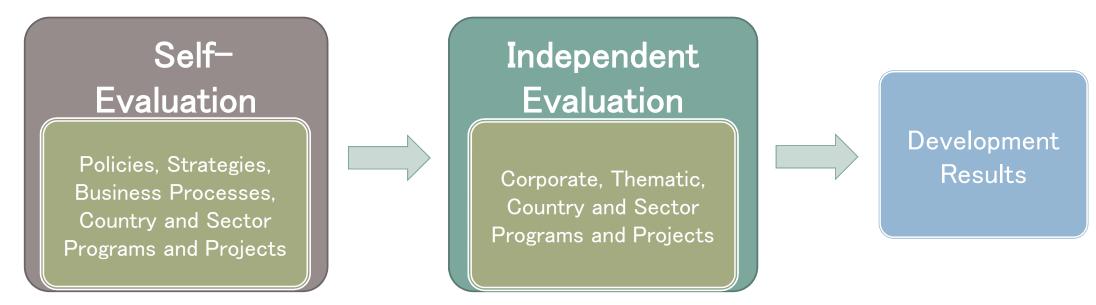
Identification of lessons for improving development impact of future policies, strategies, programs and projects

Maximize Development Effectiveness

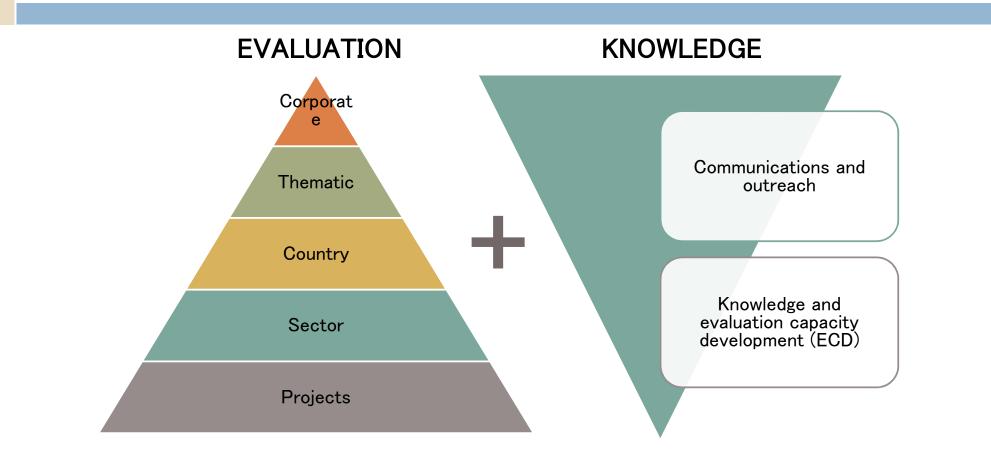
Accountability – Who is involved?



Who Evaluates at ADB?



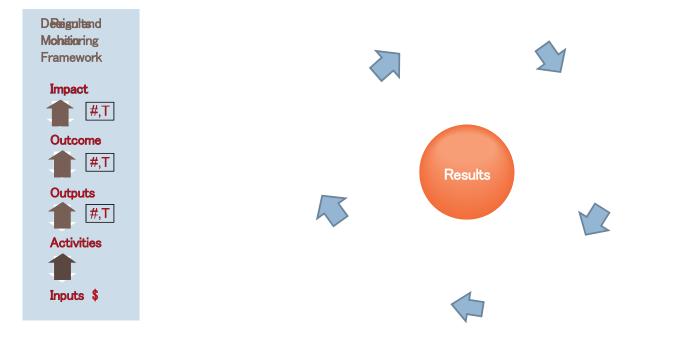
Independent Evaluation Department's Scope of Work



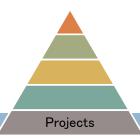
HOW ADB EVALUATES? RESULTS BASED EVALUATION AND EVALUATION CRITERIA



Project Cycle and Results Chain



Evaluation Criteria: Sovereign



Core Criteria

- · Relevance
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Sustainability

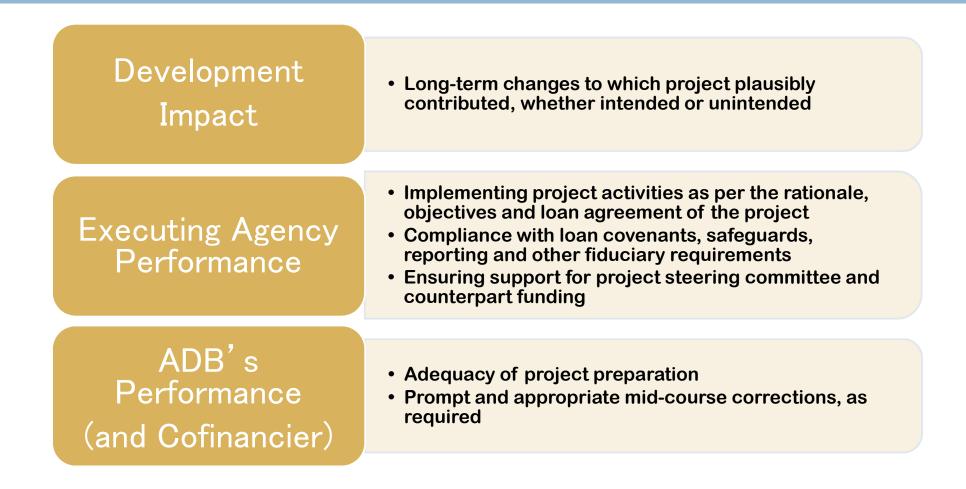
Other Criteria

- Development impacts
- Executing agency performance
- ADB's (and cofinanciers) performance

Definitions of Evaluation Core Criteria

Relevance	 Consistency of a project's impact (goal) and outcome (objectives) with the government's development strategy, ADB's lending strategy, and the adequacy of the design
Effectiveness	 The extent to which the outputs and outcomes, as specified in the project document or log frame, either as agreed at approval or as subsequently modified, were achieved
Efficiency	 How economically resources were converted to results, using indicators such as the economic internal rate of return, cost-effectiveness, and process efficiency
Sustainability	• The likelihood that institutional, financial, and other resources are sufficient to maintain the outcome over its economic life using indicators such as the financial internal rate of return

Definitions of Evaluation Other Criteria



CASE STUDY OF A TRANSPORT SECTOR PROJECT



Thailand: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Expansion Project



Project Description

- Upgrade 178 km of two-lane National Highway (NH) to four-lane highway
 - NH 12 from Phitsanulok to Lom Sak (105 km) along GMS East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC)
 - NH 359 from Phanom Sarakham to Sa Kaeo (73 km) along GMS Southern Economic Corridor (SEC)

Project Schedule (Actual): 2010 – 2017

Project Cost (Actual) \$145.13 million

- Kingdom of Thailand: \$75.72 million
- ADB: \$ 69.41 million

Thailand: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Expansion Project

Expected Project Impact

- Increased competitiveness of the local economy in the provinces along EWEC and SEC
 - GDP to increase by 20% in the provinces where the project highways are expanded
 - Value of cross-border trade by road transport with other GMS countries along EWEC and SEC to increase by 20%

Project Outcome

- More efficient and safer project highway sections along EWEC and SEC in Thailand
 - Reduction in passenger and freight operating costs by 10%
 - Reduction in travel times by 15%
 - Increase in traffic volume by 5%
 - Reduction in traffic fatalities by 40%

Project Output

- Upgrade 105 km of NH 12 and 73 km of NH 359
 - Complete the highway upgrade
 - Implement Resettlement, Environmental management plans, and HIV/AIDS and human trafficking awareness program
 - Establish resettlement coordination committees, conduct capacity building training on resettlement, gender sensitization and livelihood restoration
 - Implement Road safety audits, construct road safety features, develop and implement road safety public awareness program
- Develop of a project performance management system
- Prepare implementation plan for the Strategic Intercity Motorway Network

Thailand: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Expansion Project – Evaluation Results

Relevance of Design and Formulation – Relevant

- Consistent with the Thailand government's development strategy, the National Economic and Social development plan, and the Transport Infrastructure Development Plan for 2015– 2022
- The project outcome consistent with ADB's Current and Country Partnership Strategy, its regional cooperation strategy and program update.

Effectiveness in Achieving Project Outcomes and Outputs – Less than Effective

- Two out of four project outcomes performance indicator targets achieved
 - Reduction in passenger and freight operating costs of 10% not achieved, Reduction in traffic fatalities of 40% not achieved
- Seven out of eight project outputs performance indicator targets achieved
 - Establishing resettlement coordination committees and conducting capacity building training on resettlement, gender sensitization, and livelihood restoration by the end of 2009 partly achieved

Thailand: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Expansion Project – Evaluation Results

Efficiency of Resource Use – Efficient

- Economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of the overall project estimated at 16.3%
- Process delay occurred with 20 month delay during preconstruction stage but the civil works completed on time
- Preliminary Assessment of Sustainability Likely Sustainable
 - Department of Highway's (DOH) institutional and financial resources sufficient to sustain the project highways over their economic life
 - Permanent district offices responsible for administration of NH 12 and NH 359, and the resident engineers continue O&M tasks
 - DOH's annual budget for Operate and Maintain (O&M) of national highways secured throughout the country

Overall Project Assessment – Successful

Thailand: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Expansion Project – Lessons

- □ Three factors for the civil works to be completed on time:
 - Contract package size, no requirement for land acquisition, and deployment of DOH resident engineers at the contractor's camp sites
- Importance of the executing agency's institutional capacity to implement the civil works and manage the contracts
- Engage national contractors who have experience in safeguard issues
- Avoid delays during the pre-construction stage
 - **D** Prepare bidding and contract documents in advance and avoid revision during contract negotiation
- Investigate the causes and characteristics of the traffic accidents and propose measures to avoid similar accidents

CHALLENGES AND SUGGESTIONS IN PROJECT EVALUATION



Challenges in Transport Project Evaluation

- Short evaluation period versus Long project life cycle
- Quantifying the direct project benefits
- Sector versus Thematic based evaluation
- Increased need for a cross-sectoral and thematic collaboration
- Complexity of the projects
- Quality of the data and continuous monitoring needs
- Stakeholder coordination and commitment
- Applying lessons learned







in gender equality

scaled-up support for gender

equality; women's economic

empowerment; gender equality in human development,

decision-making, and leadership; reducing time poverty for

women; strengthening women's resilience to shocks

Making cities more livable

integrated solutions, funding

climate resilience and disaster

for cities, inclusive and participatory urban planning,

management

Strengthening

governance and

institutional capacity

public management reform:

service delivery, capacity and standards

and financial sustainability

Items to Consider in Transport Project Evaluation

Relevance Criterion:

- Possible scope changes, cancellations, and cost overrun
- Adequate mitigation of known risks
- Appropriateness of the project design in achieving the intended outcomes
- Availability of baselines and SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) indicators

Effectiveness Criterion:

- Accurate demand projections to achieve the expected outcomes
- Achievement of both the outputs and the outcomes
- Availability of baseline and completion data

Items to Consider in Transport Project Evaluation

Efficiency Criterion:

- Process efficiency related to start up issues, recruitment and procurement delays
- Reliability of economic internal rate of return:
 - Reasonable assumptions, e.g. overestimate of demand/benefits
 - Implementation delays not reflected in cost-benefit streams

Sustainability Criterion:

- Evidence of adequate O&M budget
- **Evidence of sufficient tariff for revenue generating projects**
- Required institutional capacity of agencies involved
 - Staff strength, Technical capacity, Financial performance

Other Considerations in Making Evaluations Influential

- Evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations only add value when they are used
- Dissemination and outreach should enhance visibility, learning, and usage of evaluations
- User-friendly and Timely

Key Takeaways

- Evaluation contributes to accountability and learning
- Recognize international standards for evaluation criteria
- Evaluation helps track trends in performance and results
- Knowledge from evaluation can be influential when it is timely, valued, accessible and used
- Overall evaluation helps maximize development effectiveness

Thank You

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