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Final Evaluation Brief | March 2025

Supporting Data-Driven Road Maintenance Planning in Liberia

Politics drive road maintenance decisions at the cost of economic efficiency



Program Overview

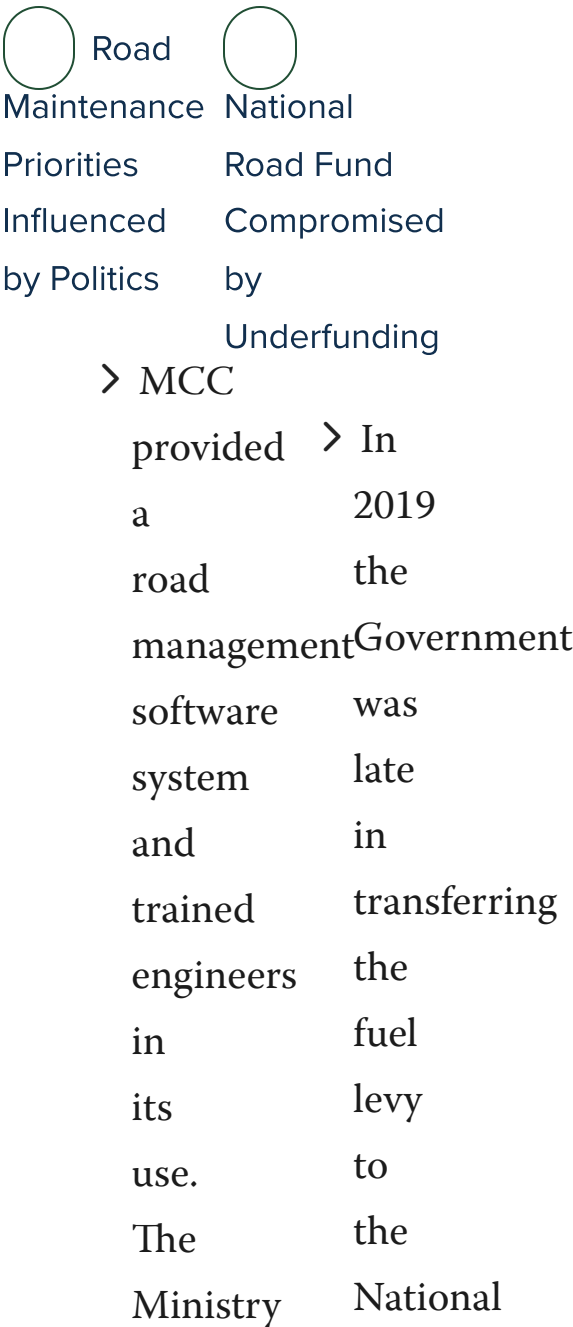
MCC’s \$238 million [Liberia Compact](#) (2016-2021) funded the \$21 million Roads Project, which aimed to improve the planning and execution of routine, periodic and emergency road maintenance. When critical reforms stalled, the Roads Project was reduced to \$4.9 million and focused on training government staff and private contractors to collect data for road network analysis. This project emphasized the importance of road maintenance planning based on the [theory](#) that improved management of the roads sector would

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lead to improved quality and
prolonged life of the road
network in Liberia.

Key Findings



of Road
Public Fund
Works (NRF),
used leading
it MCC
once to
for suspend
maintenancethe
planning Road
in Maintenance
2019, Sub-
but Activity.
not This
since. diminished

> GovernmentMCC's
decision- influence
makers with
prioritized the
rehabilitationGovernment.
and > Audits
constructions show
over the
road Ministry
maintenanceof
Without Finance
proper withheld

maintenance nearly
 the USD
 value \$25
 of million
 road in
 investments earmarked
 are revenue
 quickly to
 lost. the
 > Stakeholders Fund
 said between
 the 2018
 MCC- and
 recommended 2020.
 road > Late
 maintenance payments
 prioritization to
 method road
 is contractors
 unrealistic delayed
 given maintenance.
 political > Nine
 realities. firms
 had
 fuel
 tax

arrears
of
USD
\$22.2
million
as
of
2022.

➤ The
most
recent
budget
(2022)
is
less
than
half
the
minimum
for
road
needs,
and
25%
lower
than

prior
years.



Weaker
Organizational
Capacity
after Roads
Project

> On
average,
Ministry
of
Public
Works
staff
scored
their
agency's
road
maintenance
capacity
lower
than
prior

to
MCC-
funded
training.

Evaluation Questions

This final performance evaluation was designed to investigate the road maintenance regime in Liberia by answering the following questions:

1

What is the economic return of the road maintenance investments?
What factors

2

How were routine, periodic, and emergency maintenance works planned and

drove	executed
changes	by the
to the	Government
ERRs?	before
How	and after
could the	the
project	compact?
have been	Were
designed	there
to result	improvements?
in a	
higher	
ERR?	

3

What are
the
relevant
road
authority's
maintenance
practices?
How have
these
changed

4

What
organizational,
political,
and
economic
factors are
shaping
road
maintenance
decisions

since the and
beginning practices
of the in
compact? Liberia?

Detailed Findings

These findings build upon the [interim evaluation report](#) results published in 2021.

 Road Maintenance
Priorities Influenced by
Politics

The gains observed at the interim evaluation have mostly eroded in the face of political challenges. While capacity still nominally remains in the Government of Liberia to employ the HDM-4 management system to capture data on road conditions, data were collected only once in 2019. To date, no annual maintenance plan has been created using road data and

HDM-4. Key institutions and legislation backed by MCC—the Road Agency and the Road Agency Act—never materialized, leaving road maintenance within a weak regulatory framework.



Breakdowns in MCC-established Liberia roads maintenance procedure at endline (2023).

Key conditions to MCC’s continued funding were not met by the Government of Liberia, leading to reduced impact. The Government of Liberia did not deposit the fuel levy into the National Road Fund as agreed, leading MCC to suspend matching funds in 2019. The elimination of the matching funds reduced incentives for the Government of Liberia to

follow the MCC-supported,
data-driven maintenance
regime.

In practice, the decision-
making process around roads
has been highly political.
According to several
knowledgeable respondents,
no road data collection was
done and the new software
was not used in maintenance
planning from 2020-2023;
these decisions have been
made at political levels since
the end of the MCC
Compact.

While there was broad
agreement that the data were
valuable as a decision-
making tool, respondents
disagreed with the premise
that decisions should be
based solely on data. Having
no mechanism to incorporate
political and social
considerations into road
maintenance planning was
viewed as unrealistic, and

misaligned with the country's needs. Given the very poor condition of the country's roads since the end of the civil war in 2003, respondents felt the limit placed on rehabilitation funds (40% of the overall NRF budget) was low compared to the needs.

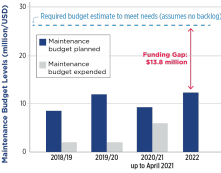


National Road Fund
Compromised by
Underfunding

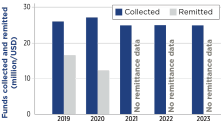
With support from the Roads Project, Liberia established the National Road Fund – with mixed results. The revenue sources and funds dedicated to maintenance in the Road Fund Act were insufficient, but an improvement over previous funding levels. Since the end of the compact, a significant portion of these funds were diverted to other uses,

particularly road
construction and
rehabilitation.

The
intention of
the National
Road Fund
Act was to
create an
autonomous
Road Fund,
but the final
text of the
law reduced
that
autonomy.
Revenue
earmarked
for



**Road
maintenance
budget:
planned,
expended,
required
(2108-
2022)**



**Fuel levies
collected
and
remitted to
NRF**

maintenance is not promptly
or completely transferred to
the National Road Fund.
Government of Liberia audits
uncovered that substantial

sums (\$25 million USD) were collected but never sent to the National Road Fund from 2018-2020. Ongoing arrears and accounts payable reveal a weak enforcement system.

The maintenance budget is well below optimal. The evaluation team estimated a required annual maintenance budget of about USD \$26 million, but the latest budget (2022) was less than half this amount. Maintenance funding improved with the advent of the Road Fund and the 2020/21 budget allotted USD \$16.8 million for maintenance. But the 2022 budget showed a 25% decline, to USD \$12.5 million. Similarly, funding for periodic maintenance dropped over 50%, from USD \$10 million to USD \$4.9 million. Actual maintenance expenditures have been consistently less than what was proposed in the budgets

from 2018/2019 to April 2021, at only 28.1%, compared to the 63.4% spent on rehabilitation.



Weaker

Organizational Capacity
after Roads Project

The skillsets fostered in MCC's programming have waned, according to respondents' self-reports, despite improvements at the interim stage. On average, respondents scored key road maintenance planning-related categories such as regulatory capacity, staffing and recruiting, and IT systems lower than at baseline. Many trained staff remain at the Ministry of Public Works but have not practiced the skills learned from MCC's technical assistance since 2019.

Hardware and software to assist maintenance planning remain unused since 2019.

Capacity created among private sector consulting firms to perform data collection for maintenance has similarly not been used since 2018 because the government has not contracted them.

Economic Rate of Return

An economic rate of return (ERR) was not calculated at the time of compact signing due to insufficient project design, a problem which persisted as the Roads Project was descoped. The independent evaluation's planned economic analysis was not conducted as the expected benefits of the reform scenario did not materialize. Although the 2019 maintenance plan was developed using HDM-4 and RAMS software, it was not used for budgeting or

implementation, leaving no basis to compare the reform case with the base case scenario of random prioritization. While the project built some institutional capacity through training, these efforts did not translate into measurable benefits for road users.

MCC Learning



Data-
driven

prioritization
of road
maintenance
should be
balanced
against
political
and social
priorities.



Funding
of road

maintenance
is critical;
however,
a
traditional
road fund
is not
always the
most
appropriate

funding
mechanism.



Policy and
institutional

reform

efforts

focused

on road

maintenance project if

may be

better

suited

initially to

MCC's

Threshold

programs,

or other

donors.



It may not

be

appropriate

to move

forward

with a

project if

an ERR

can't be

calculated

at key

project

milestones

due to

insufficient

design.



The

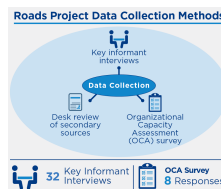
availability

and

quality of
secondary
data
sources
need to be
realistically
assessed
prior to
proposing
an
evaluation
design.

Evaluation Methods

This final



performance evaluation used
two methodologies to answer
questions surrounding
project implementation (ex-
post) and road maintenance
practices (pre-post). Primary
data was collected in August

2023-January 2024, an exposure period of about 31 months.

Key Informant Interviews.

The evaluators conducted structured interviews with 38 out of 60 possible stakeholders at baseline and 32 out of 60 at endline from the Ministry of Public Works, the National Road Fund, donor agencies, and private sector road contractors.

Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) Survey.

An online survey asked respondents how the Ministry of Public Works' capacity affected road maintenance decisions and practices. At both baseline and endline, eight out of 20 Government of Liberia staff responsible for road maintenance responded.

Secondary Data. The evaluators analyzed budget data from the National Road

Fund's Annual Road Maintenance Expenditure Plans; the most recent plan available was from 2022. A major limitation of the evaluation is that the government never made key reports on actual road maintenance expenditures available to the evaluators.

Next Steps

A final study covering additional evaluation questions, including the project's impact on beneficiaries, is underway and results will be available in 2026.

2024-002-2999

Evaluator Description

MCC commissioned International Development Group LLC to conduct an independent performance evaluation of the Roads Project.

Full report results and learning:

<https://evidence.mcc.gov/evaluations/index.php/catalog/259> .

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