

**EU Results Framework Indicator Methodology Note**

1. Indicator name
<b>Total length of road supported by the EU through a) construction, b) rehabilitation, c) maintenance (kms)</b>
2. Associated EU Results Framework statement and primary SDG
SDG 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure EU RF statement - Support the development of sustainable, low-emission, interconnected and secure mobility and transport networks
3. Technical Definition
<p>The total length of road supported by the EU through a) construction, b) rehabilitation and c) maintenance (kms).</p> <p>For inclusion, roads should be part of the classified network of a country. Regardless of the type of civil works executed on the roads. Classified network includes the sum of the primary, secondary, and tertiary networks. The different components of the network are often allocated to different administrative jurisdictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary network: Primary, main, trunk, or national roads are roads outside urban areas that belong to the top level road network, connecting the main population and economic centres of the country. These roads are characterized by a comparatively higher quality standard.</li> <li>• Secondary network: Secondary or regional roads are the main feeder routes into, and provide the main links between, primary, main, truck, or national roads.</li> <li>• Tertiary network: Tertiary, local, or rural roads are typically unpaved and carry a comparatively low level of traffic.</li> </ul> <p>The result of the intervention (construction/rehabilitation or maintenance) should be a road in very good condition (which is, by definition, paved, gravel, and earth roads that require no capital road works). Only whole lengths of roads which have been fully completely may be counted towards this indicator.</p>
4. Rationale (including policy priorities and links to this indicator)
<p>The New Consensus for Development supports the construction and operation of quality and energy-efficient infrastructures and buildings, the development of sustainable, low-emission, interconnected and secure mobility and transport networks and other resilient and climate-friendly infrastructure.</p> <p>EU strategic or policy documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational Handbook: Transport Infrastructure</li> </ul>
5. Level of disaggregation and other reporting requirements
The indicator must be disaggregated by a) construction, b) rehabilitation, c) maintenance (kms).
6. Data Sources (including issues on different definitions by source and level of availability of the data)
EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations (e.g. governments, international organisations, non-state actors, etc), ROM reviews and

evaluations. Other sources of intervention information may also include: design studies, tender documents and specifications (for expected results), supervisor reports and reports from site visits.
<b>7. Data calculation (including any assumptions made)</b>
The indicator is calculated as: aggregation of all kilometres of roads by a) constructed, b) rehabilitated, c) maintained with EU support (financing). EU supported construction of length of road which are subsequently maintained at later date may be counted toward a) construction and c) maintained.
<b>8. Worked examples</b>
<p>Example 1:</p> <p>In country A, the EU has financed construction works of a 183 kms road being part of the primary road network (classified network) but has also financed the construction of 265kms of rural road (not classified network). We should report that 183 kms of road has been constructed with EU support</p> <p>Example2:</p> <p>In a country B, the EU has financed the rehabilitation of a 150 kms road of the primary network (classified network), via a bonification of interest (leverage effect of 1 to 6) with EIB under the EC-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund. We should report that 150 kms of road has been rehabilitated with EU support.</p>
<b>9. Is it used by another organisation or in the framework of international initiatives, conventions, etc? If so, which?</b>
<p>African Development Bank: Roads constructed, rehabilitated or maintained (km); cross-border roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)</p> <p>Asian Development Bank: Roads built or upgraded (kilometres)</p> <p>World Bank – Roads constructed and rehabilitated (kilometres, thousands)</p>
<b>10. Other issues</b>
N/A