

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



**STATUS REPORT ON THE PREPARATION OF PROJECT
COMPLETION REPORTS (PCR) FOR JUNE 2006**

**CLEARING THE BACKLOG OF PCRs APPROVED
BETWEEN 1987-1995**

**OPERATIONS EVALUATION DEPARTMENT
(OPEV)**

12 July 2006

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
CODE	Committee of Operations and Development Effectiveness
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DWS	Drinking Water Supply
OCVP	Vice Presidency, Operations- Central and West Regions
ONVP	Vice Presidency, Operations-North, East and South Regions
OPEV	Operations Evaluation Department
OPSD	Private Sector Operations Department
PCR	Project Completion Report
PPER	Project Performance Evaluation Report

PREFACE

1. This note is the result of fruitful cooperation between OPEV and the offices of the Vice-Presidents, Operations. It was prepared by a Working Group, under the oversight of OPEV, which, in April 2006, reviewed the backlog of PCRs especially for the 1987-1995 period with a view to proposing recommendations to clear the backlog using sampling methods and by establishing a priority list of projects approved during the 1987-1995 period for which PCRs should be prepared.
2. The purpose of this note is to report on the backlog of PCRs, present the findings of the working groups and review the situation regarding PCRs approved after 1995. Recommendations are also made with a view to reducing or completely clearing the backlog of PCRs and achieving the target of 100% coverage of completed projects.
3. A priority list of 29 projects for which PCRs are required, has been prepared on the basis of a preliminary list of projects proposed to the Operations Departments and after the elimination of projects located in high risk countries, or those where information on the ground does not exist following the dismantling of the implementation units. This list will result in an almost 80% reduction in the backlog of PCRs on projects approved between 1987 and 1995. This will also make it possible to extend the deadline for the consideration of projects completed to 1996.
4. It should be noted that in the analysis of the backlog of PCRs, the names of the organs of the former structure have been maintained. The breakdown of the PCRs to be prepared by Vice-Presidency has been revised to take into consideration the new structure effective as of 01/07/2006.
5. The analysis of the situation as at June 2006 indicates that the number of PCRs required for projects approved over the 1996-2001 period (over 5-years old) is 150 projects with only 55 PCRs having been prepared, i.e. a backlog of 95 projects including 24 private sector projects. This figure does not take into consideration PCRs being prepared in 2006.
6. It is, therefore, recommended to extend the deadline for the preparation of PCRs to all projects approved after 1995 (instead of 1986 as previously required), thus limiting the backlog to projects approved after that date and to implement, as a matter of **urgency**, the different recommendations of OPEV, and the Committee of Operations and Development Effectiveness.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of this note is to: (1) review the backlog of project completion reports (PCR); (2) present the findings of the Working Group set up under the oversight of OPEV, including representatives of the two Vice Presidencies, Operations; and (3) propose solutions with a view to reducing or eliminating the backlog of PCRs and thus achieving the target of 100% coverage of completed projects by completion reports.

1.2 In its introductory section, this note presents a brief analysis of the status of PCRs of projects approved as from 1987, with the specific clearing of the backlog of PCRs for projects approved during 1987-1995 in the second section. The third section reviews the status of PCRs for projects approved after 1995. The conclusions and recommendations on the reduction or clearance of the backlog of PCRs for projects approved over the 1987-2005 period are presented in Sections 4 and 5 respectively.

1.3 The review of delays in the production of Project Completion Reports (PCRs) shows that this could become a chronic problem at the Bank. Over the last ten years, this problem has been submitted three times for the consideration of the Board of Directors. Indeed, the report of the Task Force on the Quality of African Development Bank Projects (April 1994) had already mentioned that the backlog of project completion reports (PCRs) concerned 430 projects and programmes as at 31/12/1993 (out of 630 completed), i.e. a coverage rate of **32 %**. A decision was then taken to extend the deadline for the preparation of a completion report by the services of the Bank on the basis of completion reports prepared by the Borrower.

1.4 In 1997, the Operations Evaluation Department (OPEV) submitted a report on the backlog in the preparation of project completion reports as at 30/09/1997 (ref. *ADB/BD/WP/98/25 - ADF/BD/WP/98/20*). The report shows that as a result of the considerable efforts made by the Operations Departments, the Bank was able to reduce this backlog to 164 projects (corresponding to 170 operations) for operations approved between 1982-1995. The coverage rate is estimated at **46%** on the basis of 1995 statistics.¹ In 1998, in view of the size of the backlog, the Committee of Operations and Development Effectiveness (CODE) endorsed the recommendation of OPEV² to extend the date from which completion reports are required. 1986 was retained as the year beyond which all completed projects were to have a completion report prepared by the Bank's services.

1.5 The analysis of the backlog of PCRs as at July 2004³ showed that for all project and policy-based loan operations approved from 1987 to 2004 (1161 projects and programmes⁴), 275 operations were the subject of a PCR out of 577 operations for which a PCR is required, i.e. an implementation rate (or PCR coverage ratio for completed projects) of **48%**, which remains below the 100% PCR coverage rate required under the Board Guidelines. The coverage rate was around 37.8% for the agricultural sector and 39% for the transport sector. The highest rate of 63% was for multi-sector programmes.

1 See 'Comparative Study on the Methods of Preparing Project Completion Reports and MDB performance audit reports – ADB/BD/IF/97/210-ADF/BD/IF/97/163'.

2 1987/98 CODE Annual Report – Page 6 – ADB/BD/IF/98/195 – ADF/BD/IF/98/148

3 Backlog in the Preparation of Project Completion Reports (PCR) – July 2004 – ADB/BD/WP2004/97 – ADF/BD/WP/2004/113

4 Excluding Technical Assistance Funds (TAF) and ADF Grants

1.6 The backlog includes 117 operations for which the PCR was being prepared or already scheduled and 185 operations for which no PCR preparation had been scheduled. Most of the backlog in the preparation of PCRs concerns projects approved between 1987 and 1995 (over ten years old), with 234 operations, i.e. a backlog of 77.4%. The other 68 operations without PCRs were approved after 1996. Moreover, further investigations⁵ have revealed that the situation does not take into account completion reports nearing completion or field missions carried out to prepare this report in particular for the North, East, and South Regions Complex where the backlog only concerns 71 project loans net of PCRs nearing completion (19), missions carried out (17 projects), cancelled loans (5) and multi-loan operations and loans for studies not subject to PCRs (17 projects).

1.7 Following consideration of the report of the Working Group set up by the Committee of Operations and Development Effectiveness (CODE), it was recommended among others to prepare an in-depth analysis of the institutional problems and solutions to ensure optimal PCR coverage and the clearing of the backlog and to define the principles and determine the feasibility of an Annual Report on PCR production. In response to this request, Management has earmarked under its Strategic Agreement an allocation of UA 500,000 to clear the backlog of PCRs.

1.8 Furthermore, the different analyses carried out within the Bank Group show a difference between the reality and the Boards' decision: the PCR coverage ratio for completed projects has never been attained despite the efforts made by the Operations Departments. OPEV had therefore, proposed to apply the sampling method with a view to clearing the backlog of PCRs for projects approved during the 1987-1993 period and to comply with the standards of good practice set by multilateral development banks for the period beyond 1993, particularly in the key sectors related to the poverty reduction strategies of ADF countries.

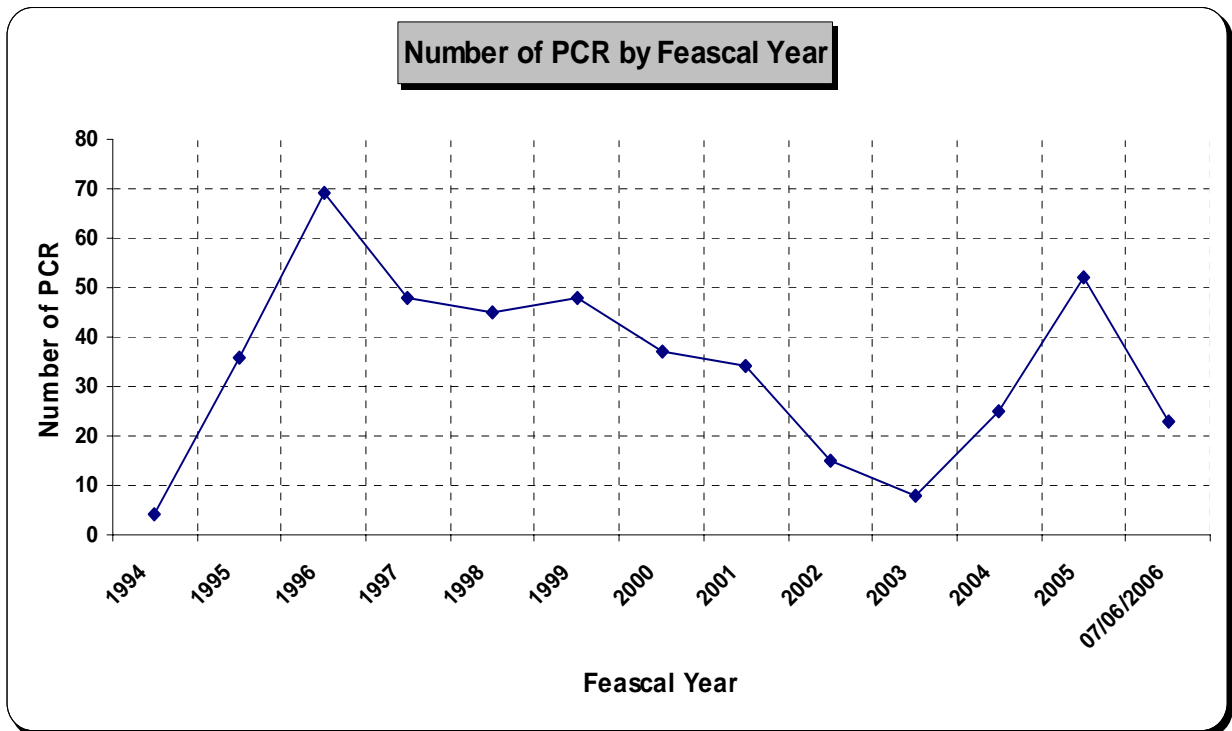
1.9 From July 2004 until May 2006, 87 new PCRs were submitted to the Board of Directors for information by the Operations Departments, bringing the total number of PCRs from 1 January 1994 to June 1996 to 444 PCRs. Considerable efforts were made over this period despite some slackening off over the 2002-2004 period (see Table 1 and Graph 1 below) due in particular to the relocation of the Bank's services. In fact, from an annual average of 44 PCRs during the 1996-1999 period, the average number of PCRs declined over the years to 15 PCRs in 2002, 8 in 2003, with a significant recovery in 2004 (25 PCRs) and in 2005 (52 PCRs).

Table 1
Trend of the Number of PCRs Transmitted to the Board of Directors
From 1996 to 2004 by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006-(as at June)
Number of PCRs	4	36	69	48	37	48	37	34	15	8	25	52	23

⁵ Backlog in the Preparation of Project Completion Reports (PCRs)- July 2004 CORRIGENDUM – ADB/BD/WP/2004/Corr.1-ADF/BD/WP/2004/113/Corr.1

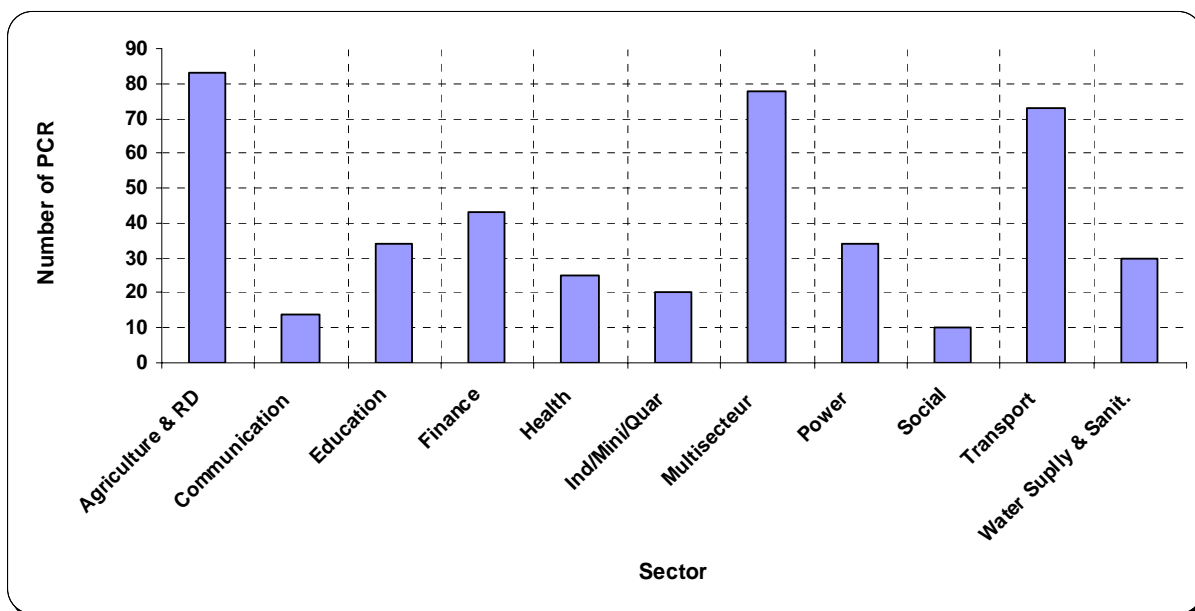
Graph 1
Trend of the Number of PCRs Transmitted to the Board of Directors by Fiscal Year



1.10 The sectoral breakdown of PCRs prepared over the 1994-June 2006 period shows that the agriculture, transport, finance, social and multisector projects contain the largest share of the PCRs prepared during the period, followed by the water and sanitation and electricity sectors. The backlog for these sectors averages only 45% unlike the other sectors such as industry and communications which have which have few PCRs.

Table 2
Trend of the Number of PCRs Transmitted to the Board of Directors
By Sector 1994-2006 (June)

Sector	Agri- culture	Communi- cations	Educa- tion	Finance	Health	Ind./ Mines	Multi Sector	Elec- tricity	Social (Others)	Transport	DWS & Sanitation
Number of PCRs	83	14	34	43	25	20	78	34	10	73	30

Graph 2**Trend of Number of PCRs Transmitted to the Board of Directors by Sector over the 1994-2006 period**

1.11 In April 2006, a Working Group set up under the oversight of OPEV, reviewed the backlog of PCRs with a view to proposing recommendations for clearing it using the sampling method and preparing a priority list of projects approved during the 1987-1995 period for which PCRs should be prepared. The lists proposed by Vice-Presidency were reviewed by the Departments concerned and a final list was approved in May 2006.

2. REDUCTION OF THE BACKLOG OF PCRs FOR PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE 1987-1995 PERIOD.

2.1 The Working Group focused on the 1987-1995 approval period with a view to identifying the number of PCRs required. In view of the age of these projects, the lack of information on the ground and the unlikely survival of the technical and administrative structures of these projects with sometimes quite simply the complete disappearance of the project implementation units, it was decided to apply the sampling method⁶ for the identification of a priority list of projects for which PCRs should be prepared. This has been drawn from a fairly representative sample from the project portfolio during this period.

2.2 Out of all the projects approved during this period (643 projects for 742⁷ financings), 268 PCRs were prepared leaving a gap of 375 projects i.e. a backlog of around 58%. The backlog of PCRs is significant in the agriculture (57%), industry (76%), and finance (62%) sectors, whereas in the transport, energy and multisector sectors, it averages around 48% despite the efforts made in the preparation of PCRs. The use of this method shows an eligible number of 349 projects in the different sectors reflecting the composition of the portfolio on that date both in terms of sector distribution, by source of finance, lending instrument, Department, GDP/country and CPIA⁸. The difference between this number and the number of PCRs available is only 81 projects (refer to Table 3 below).

⁶ Refer to Annex 2

⁷ A project may be financed by one or more financing instruments from ADB/ADF/NTF resources

⁸ CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment

2.3 A review of projects for which PCRs are being prepared (29 PCRs) and those for which PCRs have been prepared but whose existence in DARMS has not been confirmed for various reasons⁹ (12 PCRs) reveals 40 remaining projects for which PCRs should be prepared. A preliminary list of projects proposed to the Operations Departments has resulted in a priority list of 29 projects eligible for PCR following the exclusion of those in high risk countries, or for which information on the ground is non-existent (dismantling of project implementation units, etc). The following table shows the sector breakdown of the priority list:

Table 3
Constitution of the Sample of Projects Requiring the Preparation of PCRs for the 1987-1995 Period.

Sector	Agri-Culture	Communi-cations	Finance	Industry	Multi-sector	Energy	Social	Transport	Water and Sanitation	Total
Number of Projects Approved	150	13	68	55	91	34	101	96	35	643
Sample Size	81	7	37	30	49	18	55	52	19	349
Number of PCRs available	56	6	26	13	47	15	41	49	15	268
Backlog (%)	63	54	62	76	48	56	59	49	57	58
Difference 1	25	1	11	17	2	3	14	3	4	81
PCRs prepared or being prepared	23	0	1	1	1	1	5	8	1	41
Difference 2	2	1	10	16	1	2	9	-5	3	40
Number of PCRs to be prepared (Proposed List)	6	0	1	1	1	0	16	4	0	29

2.4 By Vice-Presidency, the priority list is as follows:

Table 4
Constitution of the Sample of Projects requiring the preparation of PCRs for the 1987-1995 Approval Period for each Vice-Presidency:

Sector	Agri-culture	Communi-cations	Finance	Industry	Multi-sector	Energy	Social	Transport	DWS	Total
ONVP ¹⁰	4			1			2	1		8
OCVP	2		1		1		14	3		21
Number of PCRs to be prepared (Proposed List)	6	0	1	1	1	0	16	4	0	29

The difference noted in relation to the characteristics of the ideal sample lies in the industry, social and transport sector projects where a surplus or shortfall has been noted. However, this only concerns 10% of the sample and does not alter the subsequent analyses. The list of priority projects is given in Annex 2. The preparation of these PCRs will be financed by the special allocation approved for that purpose under the 2006 Budget.

⁹ The PCRs of these projects have not been scanned but their existence has been confirmed by the Operations Departments

¹⁰ The breakdown of these PCRs will take into consideration the new organs created under the new structure in place as of 1 July 2006

3. STATUS OF PCRs FOR PROJECTS APPROVED AFTER 1995

3.1 As at June 2006 only 55 PCRs had been prepared for projects approved after 1995. The number of PCRs required over this period is 150 including 24 for the private sector. This figure is calculated on the basis of one of the following two selection criteria: (i) have the 'completed' status in SAP six months after the last disbursement date; (ii) have a disbursement rate of over 98 % by June 2006 six months after the last disbursement date.

3.2 The number of projects and programmes (excluding studies and institutional support) for which PCRs had not been prepared as at June 2006 is therefore 95 (including 24 private sector projects), i.e. a coverage rate of 36.7%. This rate is 43% excluding delayed private sector PCRs. This total does not take into consideration PCRs being prepared or planned during the year. Once again, the coverage rate is low and deserves the full attention of the operations departments to make up the chronic delay in PCR preparation. (for further details, refer to Annex 3)

3.3 At Vice-Presidency level, the PCR coverage rate for projects is relatively higher in OCPV (36 % backlog; a backlog of 24 PCRs out of 66 eligible projects) compared to ONVP (78% backlog with a backlog of 47 PCRs out of 60 eligible projects). The highest number of PCRs to be prepared is concentrated in OPSD (supervision report extended to the date of operational maturity) i.e. 24 PCRs. By Vice-Presidency, the number of PCRs required and project coverage rate (completed or nearing completion) is as follows:

Table 5
Status of PCRs (required and prepared) of Projects approved after 1995

Sector	Agricult. & Rural Dev.	Communication	Environment	Finance	Ind/ Mines /	Multi-Sector	Energy	Social	Transport	DWS / Sanitation.	Total
PCRs required	12	1	1	16	2	55	6	12	14	7	126
PCRs prepared	2	1	-	5	-	28	2	4	10	3	55
Coverage Rate (%)	17	100	-	31	-	51	33	33	71	43	44
No. of PCRs to be prepared	10	-	1	11	2	27	4	8	4	4	71
OPSD PCRs required	1	-	-	12	9	-	2	-	-	-	24
Overall Total (PCRs to be prepared)	11	-	1	23	11	27	6	8	4	4	95

- [*] Excluding OPSD
Source : OPEV Data

3.4 At Sector level, Table 5 shows that agriculture, industrial and final sector projects and multisector projects make up the bulk of the PCRs to be prepared (67%) followed by social, transport and energy sector projects (33%). Projects in the communications, transport, water and sanitation sectors as well as multisector projects have the highest PCR coverage rates (in relation to the number of eligible projects), followed by social sector projects. Projects in the agriculture and finance sectors have the lowest PCR coverage rates (Refer to Annex 3).

3.5 Table 6 below shows that most of the PCRs to be prepared concern projects approved between 1996 and 2001 (including for the private sector). These projects are over five years old, with 66 of the 124 projects, i.e. 61% of PCRs to be prepared. The remaining projects without PCRs have been approved since 2002. There are 24 private sector projects for which expanded supervision reports must be prepared in conformity with the guidelines for the evaluation of private sector project performances.

Table 6
Number of PCRs to be prepared by period of approval¹¹ for projects approved after 1995

Approval Date	Agricult. & Rural Development	Communication	Environment	Finance	Ind/Mines	Multi-Sector	Energy	Social	Transport	DWS / Sanitation.	Total
1996-1998	7	-	-	-	4	7	5	7	2	4	36
1999-2001	3	-	1	13	2	9	-	1	1	-	30
2002-2004	1	-	-	10	5	6	1	-	1	-	24
2004-2006	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Total	11	-	1	23	11	27	6	8	4	4	95

3.6 In light of the foregoing it is clear that efforts will have to be made to make up the delay in PCR preparation for projects approved over the 1996-2001 period, in particular for the private sector, the country operations departments, Agriculture and Finance, including the private sector. The preparation of these PCRs requires the allocation of additional resources to the Departments concerned with a view to limiting the PCR backlog. Considering the present average rate of 40 PCRs, the backlog will only be absorbed in around two years, excluding new projects which would be eligible in early 2006 and 2007.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Important efforts have been made by the Operations Complexes to absorb the PCR backlog. Indeed, in addition to the number of PCRs prepared during 2004 and 2005, additional resources have been allocated to the operations departments to absorb the cumulative backlog of PCRs to be prepared especially for projects approved during the 1987-1995 period. A pragmatic approach based on the sampling method to absorb the PCR backlog is presented in this note. It will make it possible to absorb almost 80% of the PCR backlog as at July 2004 (**302** operations **218** of which were approved during the 1987-1993 period)¹².

4.2 A priority list of 29 projects was prepared following discussions with the operations complexes. First of all it will include projects over 10 years old approved during the 1987-1995 period. This will make it possible to push forward the requested date for completed projects to 1996.

¹¹ The Breakdown of PCRs by Vice-Presidency will have to be reviewed to take into consideration the Departments of the new structure of [01/07/2006].

¹² This figure does not take into consideration completion reports being finalized or field missions carried out to prepare these reports especially for the North, East and South Complex where the backlog is only 71 project loans after deducting the PCRs being finalized.

4.3 The analysis of the situation as at June 2006 shows that the number of PCRs required for projects approved during the 1996-2001 period (over 5-years old) is 150 projects for which only 55 PCRS have been prepared i.e. a backlog of 95 projects including 24 in the private sector. This figure does not take into consideration PCRs being prepared in 2006. This trend suggests that, unless concrete and realistic actions are carried out on the basis of an exhaustive analysis of institutional problems and solutions, the Bank will remain far below the coverage rate required by good practice. The repeated setting of new deadlines to make up the delays has not resolved the problem.

4.4 At sector level, the PCR backlog is in the agriculture, industrial and financial sector and multisectoral projects which make up the bulk of the PCRs to be prepared (67 %), followed by projects in the social, transport and energy sectors (33%). Therefore, further efforts will have to be made to limit PCRs pending to a minimum and achieve the 100% rate pursuant to the Board's decision and in conformity with MDB good practices.

5. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 In light of the foregoing, it is recommended to:

- Push forward the PCR requirement date to all projects approved after 1995 (instead of 1986 as previously applied) in order to limit the PCR backlog to projects approved after that date. This will make it possible to achieve a 100% PCR coverage rate.
- Implement as a matter of urgency, the different recommendations of the Committee of Operations and Development Effectiveness, including¹³ :
 - a. The preparation of an exhaustive analysis of institutional problems and solutions to ensure optimal PCR coverage and the clearing of the backlog;
 - b. The submission to CODE of guidelines for the preparation of complete PCRs for the priority sectors and abridged ones for the traditional sectors¹⁴.

5.2 The present backlog for projects approved after 1995 still suggests that exceptional budgetary resources are required (by increasing the consultancy budget for Departments) should be released to clear it as soon as possible.

5.3 Further efforts should be focused on the key sectors(agriculture and rural development, health, education and policy based lending programmes) related to poverty reduction and development effectiveness especially in ADF eligible countries whose present coverage rate remains low.

¹³ CODE committee report for the 11 October 2004 session (Ref. ADB/BD/CODE/2004/03-ADF/BD/CODE/2004/03 of 9 December 2004.

¹⁴ The priority sectors are those concerning the areas of intervention retained in the Bank Group's Strategic Plan). The 'traditional' sectors such as transport, public utilities and industry requiring abridged reports or project completion notes which could be prepared on the basis of the new guidelines..

5.4 OPEV reaffirms the recommendations whereby borrowers and their executing agencies which do not have adequate capacity to prepare the PCR, should be more closely involved in the preparation of PCRs by the Bank's services. Their contribution would be to evaluate the different performances regarding implementation and technical, financial, social and environmental outputs and to assess the role of the different parties involved in project implementation. The Bank's requirement of the preparation of a separate completion report by the Borrower could be met by this contribution which should be annexed to the PCR prepared by Bank staff.

5.5 Furthermore, the preparation of the PCR should also concern other Bank financial instruments in particular technical assistance or institutional support projects covering cross-cutting themes retained under the strategic plan, i.e. gender, governance, sustainable development and regional integrations.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPERATIONS MANUAL
(Chapter 900 – June 1999)

A- Objectives

Project or programme completion reports (PCR) represent the culmination of regular supervision and therefore, of project and programme implementation, while forming the basis for the preparation of the Project Performance Audit Report (PPAR) and impact evaluations. The main objectives of PCRs are to:

- i) certify that the project implementation has been completed;
- ii) provide a comprehensive account of all aspects of the project at completion, including the determination of any important outstanding remedial actions to be taken or followed up by the Borrower/executing agency or the Bank;
- iii) assess the results of the project and efficiency and effectiveness of the means employed to achieve them;
- iv) estimate the project's expected contribution to development and sustainability;
- v) provide a mechanism for self-evaluation by the Country Department;
- vi) identify operational lessons relevant for on-going or future operations of the Borrower or the Bank, including funding of maintenance, pricing and marketing; and;
- vii) lay the groundwork for impact studies.

B. Responsibility

The preparation of the PCR is the responsibility of the relevant Country Department, or Private Sector Department in the case of private sector projects. The Borrower will, however, be responsible for completing in a timely manner, all reporting requirements including the preparation of its own completion report as stipulated in the Loan Agreement.

C. Timing

The Operations Department is responsible for preparing the PCR within six (6) months of the closure of the loan relating to a Bank-financed project. For policy-based operations, the timing for the preparation of PCRs should be within six (6) months of the release of the last tranche.

Whether the PCR is prepared by the relevant service or in cooperation with the Borrowers, the Operations Departments must ensure compliance with the given time-frame as well as with the standards and requirements set out in the guidelines for PCRs.

**DETERMINATION OF THE SAMPLE SIZE FOR PROJECTS
ELIGIBLE FOR PCRs**

Determining the size of project samples takes into account, among other things, the degree of accuracy requested, the desirable degree of confidence and the number of projects. Calculating the formula differs depending on whether the number of projects exceeds 10000 units or not. The number of projects¹ approved from 1987 to 1995 is 643. As this number does not exceed 10,000, the sample size will be deducted and calculated according to the formula

$$n_f = \frac{n}{1 + \left(\frac{n}{N}\right)}$$

With

n_f = the requested sample size when the number of projects is below 10,000.

N = the estimated number of projects (*Number of projects approved between 1987 and 1995*)

n = the requested sample size when the number of projects is over 10,000.

N must first be calculated.

Calculation of n : When the number of projects is over 10,000, we have:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 PQ}{d^2}$$

with n = the requested sample size

Z = the difference between the proportions observed and the projected proportions, whose difference is generally fixed at 1.96 (*or more simply at 2.0*) which corresponds to a 95% degree of confidence

P = the proportion of the target projects with a given characteristic; (*for example the proportion of satisfactory projects*).

In this case we have, according to the ARDE, about 78 % of satisfactory projects.

$$Q = 1 - P = 1 - 0.78 = \mathbf{0.22}$$

d = the degree of accuracy which we would like at **3 %**.

According to this formula: $n = \frac{(2)^2(0.78)(0.22)}{(0.03)^2} = \mathbf{763}$

Therefore with $n=763$, $N=643$, we finally have $n_f = \mathbf{763} / [1 + (763/643)] = \mathbf{349}$

The size of the sample sought is **349** projects for a 3% degree of accuracy.

STATUS OF PCRs TO BE PREPARED FOR PROJECTS APPROVED BETWEEN 1987-1995

I. SECTOR	POPULATION N°. of projects	N°. of Operations	Operations % of total	Projects % of total	Sample	Projects With PCR	Difference	PCRs prepared but not available in Darms	PCRs being prepared	PCR proposed by IWG	Difference
Agriculture	150	169	23	23	81	56	25	5	18	5	-3
Communications	13	18	2	2	7	6	1	0	0	0	1
Finance	68	78	11	11	37	26	11	0	1	2	8
Ind/Min/	55	57	8	9	30	13	17	1	0	0	16
MultiSector	91	102	14	14	49	47	2	0	1	3	-2
Energy	34	41	6	5	18	15	3	1	0	0	2
Social	101	118	16	16	55	41	14	2	3	15	-6
Transport	96	113	15	15	52	49	3	3	5	4	-9
DWS and Sanitation.	35	46	6	5	19	15	4	0	1	0	3
Total	643	742	100	100	349	268	80	12	29	29	11
II. Lending Instrument											
Project Loans (10)	416	484	65	65	226	177	49	12	26	23	-12
Line of credit (11)	61	68	9	9	33	26	7	0	1	2	4
Inv. Sec. Rehab (12)	16	19	3	2	9	10	-1	0	1	1	-3
SAP.(20)	49	52	7	8	27	29	-2	0	1	1	-4
SECAP (21)	20	23	3	3	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring (22)	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Inst. Support and TA Rehab. (30)	5	5	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Inst. Support.& Rehab. Grants (40)	75	89	12	12	41	14	27	0	0	2	25
Total	643	742	100	100	349	268	83	12	29	29	11
III. SOURCE OF FINANCE											
ADB	194	262	35	30	105	87	18	1	4	5	8
ADF	360	455	61	56	195	142	53	8	22	22	1
NTF	10	25	3	2	5	4	1	0	0	0	1
ADB/ADF	79			12	43	35	8	3	3	2	0
Total	643	742	100	100	349	268	81	12	29	29	11

STATUS OF PCRS TO BE PREPARED FOR PROJECTS APPROVED BETWEEN 1987 AND 1995

IV. COUNTRY	POPULATION N°. of Projects	N°. of Operations	Operations % of total	Projects % of total	Sampling	Projects with PCR	Difference	PCRs prepared but not available in Darms	PCRS being prepared	PCRs proposed by IWG	Difference
Country Department											
Centre	101	113	15	16	55	30	25	1	4	2	18
East	103	123	17	16	56	47	9	4	3	2	0
North	117	126	17	18	64	68	-4	2	4	4	-14
South	103	127	17	16	56	55	1	1	2	2	-4
West	182	209	28	28	99	63	36	4	15	18	-1
Multinational	37	44	6	6	20	5	15	0	1	1	13
Total	643	742	100	100	349	268	81	12	29	29	11
GNP/per capita 1999											
\$ 500 +	270	307	41	42	147	122	25	2	11	12	0
\$ 0 – 499	336	391	53	52	182	141	41	10	17	16	-2
Multinational	37	44	6	6	20	5	15	0	1	1	13
Total	643	742	100	100	349	268	81	12	29	29	11
CPIA quintile 2001											
1st quintile	122	134	18	19	66	55	11	4	8	6	-7
2 nd quintile	154	185	25	24	84	90	-6	5	7	4	-22
3rd quintile	124	135	18	19	67	64	3	3	5	11	-16
4th and 5th quintiles	206	244	33	32	112	54	58	0	8	7	43
Multinational	37	44	6	6	20	5	15	0	1	1	13
Total	643	742	100	100	349	268	81	12	29	29	11

PRIORITY LIST OF PCRs TO BE PREPARED FOR PROJECTS APPROVED BETWEEN 1987 AND 1995

N	VP	Division	Name	Long name	CoCode	Sec	ApprDate	Commit.dte	Into Force
1	ONVP	ONAR	Algeria	SIDI BEN TAIBA IRRIGATION DAM	ADB	A	8/31/1993	9/17/1993	5/24/1994
2	ONVP	ONIN	Algeria	CONSTANTINE MOTORWAY	ADB	D	11/22/1995	5/15/1996	2/13/1997
3	OCVP	OCSD	Benin	CONST. COTONOU REG. PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE	ADF	I	5/2/1991	5/9/1991	2/15/1994
4	OCVP	OCSD	Benin	HEALTH PROJECT II	ADF	I	8/31/1993	1/20/1994	1/27/1995
5	ONVP	ONAR	Botswana	AGRICULTURAL LINE OF CREDIT TO NDB	ADF	H	1/21/1988	2/29/1988	10/4/1989
6	OCVP	OCSD	Burkina Faso	IMPROVED QUALITY OF EDUCATION	ADF	I	8/28/1991	7/17/1992	4/23/1993
7	OCVP	OCIN	Cape Verde	MINDELO SHIPYARD IMPROVEMENT	ADF	D	3/18/1991	5/14/1992	10/20/1992
8	OCVP	OCSD	CAR	SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT – DEVELOP	ADF	K	12/16/1991	12/18/1991	12/18/1991
9	OCVP	OCDC	Congo	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME II	ADB	K	10/20/1994	10/21/1994	11/16/1994
10	OCVP	OCIN	Côte D'Ivoire	THIRD ROAD PROGRAMME	ADB	D	9/1/1993	9/4/1994	1/27/1995
11	OCVP	OCSD	Côte D'Ivoire	EDUCATION IV	ADB	I	10/1/1992	10/16/1992	2/11/1993
12	ONVP	ONAR	Djibouti	DJIBOUTI INTEGRATED FISHERIES DEVELOP.	ADF	A	5/21/1991	3/11/1992	1/15/1993
13	ONVP	ONSD	Egypt	EMERGENCY SCHOOL RECONSTRUCTION	ADF	I	6/23/1993	11/26/1993	10/7/1994
14	OCVP	OCIN	Gambia	BANJUL PORT PROJECT II	ADF	D	12/14/1993	1/4/1994	10/31/1994
15	OCVP	OCSD	Gambia	REHABILIT.OF HEALTH TRAINING FACILITIES	ADF	I	1/27/1992	3/23/1992	9/7/1992
16	OCVP	OCSD	Gambia	EDUCATION PROJECT II	ADF	I	8/24/1992	10/12/1992	12/31/1994
17	OCVP	OCSD	Ghana	TERTIARY EDUCATION REHABILITATION	ADF	I	6/18/1991	9/4/1992	2/8/1993
18	OCVP	OCSD	Ghana	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	ADF	I	6/18/1991	9/4/1992	12/23/1992
19	OCVP	OCSD	Ghana	HEALTH SERVICES REHABILITATION I	ADF	I	1/16/1990	11/30/1990	8/1/1991
20	OCVP	OCSD	Ghana	HEALTH SERVICES REHABILITATION II	ADF	I	12/16/1991	9/4/1992	12/31/1993
21	OCVP	OCAR	Guinea	BEYLA-KEROUANE AGRO-PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT	ADF	A	9/2/1993	12/10/1993	5/27/1994

LISTE PRIORITAIRE DES RAP À PRÉPARER POUR LES PROJETS APPROUVÉS ENTRE 1987-1995

22	ONVP	ONAR	Malawi	MWANZA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	ADF	A	8/27/1991	5/13/1992	3/11/1993
23	OCVP	OCAR	Mali	SOUTH MALI RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	ADF	A	5/25/1992	11/3/1992	12/27/1993
24	OCVP	OCSD	Mali	BASIC EDUCATION SUPPORT	ADF	I	5/5/1993	5/12/1993	12/27/1993
25	ONVP	ONSD	Morocco	EDUCATION PROJECT V	ADB/ADF	I	11/24/1993	3/13/1995	10/22/1996
26	OCVP	OCIN	Multinational	AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE	ADF	K	12/18/1990	1/29/1991	8/6/1991
27	OCVP	OCSD	Niger	STRENGTHENING OF HEALTH SECTOR IN DEPARTMENTS OF MARADI AND DIFFA	ADF	I	12/14/1993	12/15/1993	12/16/1993
28	OCVP	OCSD	Sierra Leone	QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FOR BASIC EDUCATION	ADF	I	9/24/1991	2/21/1992	8/4/1992
29	ONVP	ONIN	Uganda	SMALL - MEDIUM SCALE ENTREPRISES DEVEL.	ADB/ADF	H	11/21/1990	7/24/1991	2/24/1992

STATUS OF PCRs TO BE PREPARED FOR PROJECTS APPROVED AFTER 1995 BY APPROVAL PERIOD AND SECTOR AS AT 07/06/2006

Years of Approval by Period		Agriculture & RD	Environment	Communication	Finance	Industry/Mines/	Multisector	Energy	Social	Transport	Water and Sanitation	Total
1996-1998	N° of Approved Projects	63	1	2	5	9	41	10	50	22	20	223
	N° of Eligible Projects	9	0	1	4	4	21	6	10	9	6	70
	N° of PCRs	2	0	1	4	0	14	1	3	7	2	34
	PCR Backlog	7	0	0	0	4	7	5	7	2	4	36
	PCR Coverage Rate	22.2	-	100	100	0	66.7	16.7	30	78	33.3	48.6
1999-2001	N° of Approved Projects	76	2	1	21	5	37	11	49	34	14	250
	N° of Eligible Projects	3	1	0	14	2	16	1	2	4	1	44
	N° of PCRs	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	3	1	14
	PCR Backlog	3	1	0	13	2	9	0	1	1	0	30
	PCR Coverage Rate	0	0	-	7.14	0	41.2	-	50	75	100	31.8
2002-2004	N° of Approved Projects	55	3	1	21	6	27	13	31	23	13	193
	N° of Eligible Projects	1	0	0	10	5	12	1	0	1	0	30
	N° of PCRs	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
	PCR Backlog	1	0	0	10	5	6	1	0	1	0	24
	PCR coverage rate	0	-	-	0	0	50	0	-	0	-	20
	N° of Approved Projects	56	4	0	9	2	36	9	29	19	18	182
	N° of Eligible Projects	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6

STATUS OF PCRs TO BE PREPARED FOR PROJECTS APPROVED AFTER 1995
BY APPROVAL PERIOD AND SECTOR AS AT 07/06/2006

2004-2006	N° of PCRs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	PCR Backlog	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
	PCR Coverage Rate	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	16.7
<u>Total</u>	N° of Approved Projects	250	10	4	56	22	141	43	159	98	65	848
	N° of Eligible Projects	13	1	1	28	11	55	8	12	14	7	150
	N° of PCRs	2	0	1	5	0	28	2	4	10	3	55
	PCR Backlog	11	1	0	23	11	27	6	8	4	4	95
	PCR coverage rate	15.4	0	100.0	17.9	0	46.6	25	33.3	71.4	42.9	36.7