

**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND**



BURKINA FASO

PORTFOLIO REVIEW REPORT

**COUNTRY OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT
WEST REGION**

APRIL 2005

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFRITAC	:	West Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centre
ALG	:	Liptako-Gourma Authority
ADB	:	African Development Bank
BCEAO	:	Central Bank of West African States
BFCI	:	Trade and Investment Bank
BIB	:	Banque internationale du Burkina
BP	:	Business Profits
BND-B	:	Banque nationale de développement du Burkina (Burkina National Development Bank)
CAI	:	Credit for Agricultural and Industrial Development
PRSSC	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Credit
CBMP	:	Comptoir burkinabé des métaux précieux (Burkinabe Precious Metals Exchange)
MTEF	:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
CENATRIN	:	Centre national de traitement informatique (National Computer Services Centre)
CFAA	:	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CGP	:	Caisse générale de péréquation (Stabilization Fund)
CICL	:	Comptabilité intégrée des collectivités locales (Integrated Accounting Software for Local Communities)
CEC	:	Computerised Expenditure Circuit
CILSS	:	Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
IRS	:	Integrated Revenue System
CNCC	:	Commission de la concurrence et de la consommation (National Commission on Competition and Consumer Affairs)
COGES	:	Management Committee
CPAR	:	Country Procurement Assessment Review
CRA	:	Regional Agricultural Centre
PRSP	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DBSL	:	Development Budget Support Loan
DGB	:	General Directorate of Budget
DGCOOP	:	General Directorate of Cooperation
DGTCP	:	General Directorate of Treasury and Public Accounting
ADF	:	African Development Fund
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
PRGF	:	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
FSCP	:	Cost-sharing Support Fund
IDA	:	International Development Association
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HIPCI	:	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
MEBF	:	Maison de l'entrepreneur du Burkina Faso (Burkina Faso Enterprise Office)
MEDIFA	:	Médicaments du Faso (drug company)
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goals
OHADA	:	Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
ONATEL	:	Office national des Télécommunications (National Telecommunications Board)
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organisation

ONPF	:	Office national des puits et forages (National Wells and Boreholes Board)
OPA	:	Farmers' Organizations
PARCE	:	Environmental Assessment Capacity Building Support Plan
PRSSP	:	Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme
PDDEB	:	Ten-year Basic Education Development Plan
PRGB	:	Budget Management Improvement Plan
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
PIP	:	Public Investment Programme
LDC	:	Least Developed Countries
PNBG	:	National Good Governance Plan
PNDS	:	National Health Development Programme
PNRJ	:	National Judicial Reform Plan
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership
HIPC	:	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
TFP	:	Technical and Financial Partners
PCR	:	Project Completion Report
PPAR	:	Project Performance Audit Report
ROSC	:	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
JBS	:	Joint Budgetary Support
RDS	:	Rural Development Strategy
SIGASPE	:	Système intégré de gestion administrative et salariale du personnel de l'Etat (Integrated System of Administrative and Payroll Management for Government Employees)
SOFITEX	:	Société des fibres textiles (Textile Company)
SONABEL	:	Société nationale burkinabé de l'électricité (National Electricity Company)
SONABHY	:	Société nationale burkinabé des hydrocarbures (National Hydrocarbons Company)
SP-PPF	:	Permanet Secretariat for the Supervision of Financial Policies and Programmes
CET	:	Common External Tariff
	:	Community Preferential Tariff
VAT	:	Value Added Tax
WAEMU	:	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UREBA	:	Union révolutionnaire des banques
NPV	:	Net Present Value
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(April 2005)

1 UA	=	1.51083 USD
1 UA	=	1.16540 Euros
1 UA	=	764.452 CFAF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric System

FISCAL YEAR

01 January – 31 December

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report has been prepared on the basis of the outcome of the Bank's portfolio review mission to Burkina Faso, from 29 October to 10 November 2004, and of the recent status or on-going operations supervision reports. Its objective is to inform the Boards of Directors about the progress made in the management of the Bank's portfolio since the last review, which dates back to April 2002. It also seeks to make recommendations with a view to improving the quality of the Bank's portfolio in Burkina Faso. The Bank has in total approved sixty-two (62) operations in Burkina Faso. Of these 62 operations, thirty-six (36) are completed and twenty-six (26) are at various implementation stages. The total amount of net commitments is UA 519.4 million: UA 27.0 million of ADB resources (5.2 %), UA 457.1 million of ADF resources (88.0%) and UA 35.3 million of grants (6.8%). The sectoral distribution of the commitments shows the predominance of agriculture and rural development with 37.2% of the net commitments; followed by the social sector (19.6%); transport (16.5%); public utilities (9.7%); institution building and reforms (16.0%) and industry and banks (1%).

2. The active portfolio comprises twenty-six (26) operations for total net commitments amounting to UA 278.9 million, comprising UA 256.72 million (i.e. 92.0%) of ADF resources and UA 22.15 million of grants (i.e. 8.0%). The sectoral distribution of this portfolio is as follows: 49.5% for agriculture and rural development; 23.0% for the social sector; 11.4% for transport; 9.7% for public utilities; and 6.4% for institution building and reforms. The rating of 2 points given to Burkina Faso reflects a satisfactory performance with some problems that require monitoring. There has been no progress since the 2002 performance review, which also awarded an average rating of 2. In effect, the 2002 review had recommended measures whose implementation was affected by the low capacity of the administrative structures to implement the action plans agreed with the Bank in order to speed up the implementation of projects. They concerned mainly reducing the delays observed in the ratification of loan agreements, speeding up the implementation of projects by processing dossiers more rapidly (disbursements and procurement of goods and services) and ensuring the Government's systematic compliance with the contractual obligations of the Bank with regard to the timely submission of quarterly status and audit reports.

3. Since the last portfolio review in April 2002, we note the persistence of the following problems: i) slowness in obtaining loan agreement ratification instruments and in the submission of legal opinions; ii) systematic non-compliance with the general loan conditions relating mainly to the regular production of quarterly status and annual audit reports; iii) delay in the fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement; iv) bureaucracy of the public procurement system; v) lack of familiarity with the Bank's rules of procedure for procurement and disbursement; and vi) weak administrative capacity of certain executing agencies. On the whole, it is estimated that the country's performance in the management of Bank portfolio has slightly deteriorated owing to the increasingly high number of projects and the country's absorptive capacity.

4. The following criteria should be monitored: i) compliance with the general conditions (1.8); ii) procurement performance(1.9); and iii) implementation of activities and works (1.7). Burkina Faso's unsatisfactory performance in the fulfilment of these criteria is attributable to: i) delays in the implementation of projects; ii) weak performance of the projects in the infrastructure and utilities sectors; and iii) existence of the following two problem projects: i) the Good Governance Support Project (PABG) and ii) the rural electrification study. In terms of classification, agriculture and rural development, as well as the social sector, are the most

performing, with overall ratings of 2.1 and 2.1 respectively. These sectors are followed by transport and public utilities (1.9 and 1.8 respectively). The multi-sector, with only one problem project, has a rating of 1.45. The most performing operations fall under the social sector with Health Project II and the agriculture and rural development sector, which comprises the Decentralised Rural Development Support Study, the Small Dams Development Project, the Comoé, Lebraka Development Project and the National Regional Development Plan Study.

5. During 2003, portfolio monitoring by the Bank in Burkina Faso was affected by the temporary relocation of the Bank headquarters in Tunisia. Since early 2004, the Bank has resumed its normal rate of operations and the average number of supervisions per project is close to the objective of 1.5 and 2.0 for problem projects. Efforts have been deployed to improve the institutional and regulatory frameworks of projects in line with the recommendations of the Bank's supervision missions and those of the reports of the results of the post evaluations of Bank operations prepared by OPEV. The present review has made it possible to discuss the generic problems hampering the normal implementation of projects, to make recommendations to remedy these problems and to draw up for each project action plans likely to improve the management, as well as increase the disbursement level of projects. Emphasis will be put on improved monitoring of projects in view of the absorptive capacity of the country. The Government should review the Bank's portfolio quarterly.

6. The Bank will pursue dialogue with the Government in order to combine efforts to constantly improve the portfolio quality and performance. Recommendations are made at the end of this review; they will be monitored at the next meetings between the Bank and the Burkinabé authorities. The opening of the country office of the Bank will help considerably improve the quality of Bank interventions in Burkina Faso.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives, Structure and Content of the Report

1.1.1 The present portfolio review is based on the information gathered during the portfolio review mission to Burkina Faso, from 29 October to 10 November 2004, and on the recent status reports, or reports of on-going operations. The last portfolio review carried out in April 2002 produced a preliminary report. However, the information contained in that report had to be updated following the temporary relocation of Bank headquarters to Tunis. This report reviews Bank operations in Burkina Faso, the status of on-going projects and the lessons to be drawn from Bank experience in the financing and monitoring of project implementation in the country. Furthermore, it gives an outline of aid co-ordination in Burkina Faso and appraises the disbursement and repayment position of loans as at 30 April 2005. Lastly, the report makes recommendations to improve portfolio performance.

1.1.2 Besides the introduction, this report comprises (I), the review of on-going projects; (II) the evaluation of the management and/or implementation capacity; (III) aid co-ordination with the donors; (IV) loan and arrears repayments; (V) actions to be undertaken to improve the portfolio quality; (VI) and conclusions and recommendations.

1.2 Scope and Composition of Portfolio

1.2.1 Overview of the entire portfolio

1.2.1.1 A review of Bank Group interventions as at 30 April 2005, shows a total of sixty-two (62) operations: thirty-four (34) projects, four (4) structural adjustment programmes, three (3) lines of credit, eight (8) institutional support projects and thirteen (13) studies. Out of the sixty-two (62) operations, thirty-six (36) are completed and twenty-six (26) under implementation, comprising twenty-two (22) projects and four (4) studies. The global net amount of loans and grants, excluding cancellations, is UA 519.4 million. Out of this amount, UA 27.0 million was granted on ADB resources (representing 5.2% of the global commitments), UA 457.1 million on ADF resources (88.0%) and UA 35.3 million on TAF resources (6.8%).

1.2.1.2 In the sectoral distribution of commitments, agriculture and rural development benefit first and foremost from Bank assistance with 37.2% of the net commitments. Moreover, the social sector represents 19.6% of the net commitments; transport 16.5%; public utilities 9.7%; institutional support and reforms 16.0% and industry and banks 1%.

1.2.1.3 With regard to disbursements, the amounts disbursed stand at UA 317.2 million representing a disbursement rate of 61.0%, slightly lower than that observed during the last review in 2002 (63.3%). This drop is owing to the large number of operations approved between 2003 and 2004 (i.e. a total of twelve operations) and to non-fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement in most cases.

Summary of all Bank operations in Burkina Faso as at 30 April 2005
In million UA

SECTORS	NO. OF PROJECTS	COMMITMENTS				SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION. (%)	DISBURSEMENT	DISBURSEMENT (%)
		ADB	ADF	TAF	TOTAL			
Rural development	24		186.8	6.15	192.95	37.3	106.0	54.8
Transport	10		83.85	2.23	86.08	16.5	66.2	76.9
Public Utilities	07	23.0	20.1	7.4	50.50	9.7	24.3	48.2
Social	11		88.9	12.80	101.7	19.6	50.5	49.6
Multi-sector	7		77.5	5.5	82.93	15.9	65.2	78.7
Industry and Bank	3	4.0	0.00	1.24	5.24	1.0	5.0	97.0
TOTAL	62	27.0	457.1	35.3	519.4	100	317.2	61.0

1.2.2 Overview of Ongoing Operations

1.2.2.1 The ongoing portfolio comprises twenty-six (26) operations: twelve (12) in the agricultural sector; five (5) in the social sector; two (2) in the transport sector; five (5) in the public utilities sector and two (2) in the multi-sector. Total net commitments for on-going operations amount to UA 278.9 million comprising UA 256.7 million (i.e. 92.1%) of ADF resources and UA 22.2 million of grants (i.e. 7.1%). The following six operations, namely the Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (approved on 21 May 2003); ii) the Feeder Roads Project (approved on 29 September 2004); iii) the Food Security Project (approved on 27 October 2004); iv) the Education Project V (approved on 16 July 2003); v) the Supplementary Poverty Reduction Strategy Support Programme (PCASRP II) approved on 22 September 2004) and vi) Study for the preparation of the National DWSS Programme (Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation –approved in February 2005) had as at 30 April 2005 not yet entered into force. This situation is mainly explained by the Government's delays in ratifying the loan and grant agreements, issuing legal opinions and fulfilling the conditions precedent to first disbursement. Of these six operations, two have been approved for over one year. They pose the problem of the effectiveness of Bank assistance and are to be closely monitored. The present review will focus on twenty (20) operations. Agriculture and rural development occupy the most predominant place in the active commitments of the Bank, followed by the social sector.

Summary of all on-going Bank operations in Burkina Faso as at 30 April 2005

In million UA

SECTORS	No. of PROJECTS	COMMITMENTS				SECTORAL DISTRIB (%)	DISBURSEMENT.	DISBURSEMENT (%)
		ADB	ADF	TAF	TOTAL			
Rural Development	12		135.87	2.40	138.27	49.5	53.6	38.7
Transport	2		32.00		32.00	11.4	12.23	38.2
Public Utilities	5		20.85	5.9	26.75	9.7	1.88	7.0
Social	5		52.5	11.50	64.00	23.0	16.41	25.6
Multi-sector	2		15.5	2.350	17.85	6.4	0.327	1.8
TOTAL	26		256.72	22.15	278.87	100	84.49	30.3

1.2.2.2 **There was a sharp fall in the portfolio disbursement rate to 33% from 35.6%** during the previous review. This situation is owing to the high level of new operations approved under ADF IX. If projects not yet implemented but approved between 2003 and 2004 are excluded, the disbursement rate stands at 42 %. Concerning the age of the active portfolio, the Bank noted 10 projects less than 4 years old, 8 projects less than 8 years old and 3 projects over 10 years old¹.

II. REVIEW OF ON-GOING PROJECTS

2.1 Review of on-going Operations by Sector and by Project

2.1.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

2.1.1.1 **Agriculture and Rural Development Sector**: The main source of growth of the Burkinabé economy remains the agricultural sector, which is highly sensitive to climatic variations and fluctuations in the world price of cotton. The agricultural sector, which employs over 80% of the working population and represents on average 40% of GDP between 2002 and 2004, accounts for about 80% of the export earnings. Besides, cotton alone accounts for about 65% of the exports and incomes of 200 000 families in the rural areas. The fall in the world price of cotton remains a short-term obstacle to the economic growth of Burkina. Moreover, agricultural productivity, notably food production, is so low that poverty reduction in Burkina Faso depends on the modernisation of production, increase in the irrigated areas, the development of credit and the creation of income-generating activities in the rural areas. Furthermore, particular attention should be paid to gender issues, as one of the obstacles to poverty reduction is low productivity related to both the poor farming implements of women and the difficulties of access to land.

2.1.1.2 Since 1970, the Bank Group has financed in Burkina Faso, twenty-four (24) operations, including four (4) studies, one (1) line of credit, one (1) institutional support and eighteen (18)

¹ The Village Water Supply Project, approved in 1993, the Bagré Project approved in 1989 and the Piela Bilanga Project approved in 1993.

projects for a global net commitment amount of UA 192.95 million, representing 37.2% of the total interventions. Among these operations, twelve (12) are completed and represent a financing of UA 54.7 million. The Bank's active portfolio comprises twelve (12) operations totalling UA 138.3 million, which represents 49.5% of the active portfolio. Out of this portfolio, nine (09) are ongoing. The three operations not yet implemented are: i) the Project for Sustainable Forest Management in the South-West, Centre-East and West Regions ; ii) the Feeder Roads Project; and iii) the Food Security Project. In this sector, Bank operations fall more particularly in the following areas: agricultural production, transfer of technology, and improvement of living conditions and protection of natural resources. The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries is responsible for the management of agricultural sector projects.

2.1.1.3 Generally in the agricultural sector, it is observed that quarterly status reports are transmitted regularly, whereas a long delay is noted in the performance of audits. Besides, the Government discharges its financial obligations as best it can (repayment of debt and counterparts to the financing of projects). Nevertheless, delays persist in the fulfilment of the conditions precedent to loan and grant effectiveness, to first disbursement, as well as delays in the procurement of works. The evaluation of on-going operations is given hereunder.

A1. STUDY OF A DECENTRALISED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT IN THE CENTRE-WEST REGION

A.1.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (Completed as at 30 April 2005)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 0.581 million <u>Amount to be proposed for cancellation:</u> UA 0.042 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 0.581 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 0.581 million Govt: UA 0.031 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.80 million (93 %) <u>Balance:</u> UA 0.08 million (7%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 28 November 2001	<u>Signing date:</u> 15 February 2002	<u>Date of entry into force:</u> 17 April 2002
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2004 – PROJECT COMPLETED	<u>Executing Agency:</u> Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> N/A <u>Reports:</u> N/A	
<p><u>The purpose of the study</u> is to determine the technical, financial and economic feasibility of a decentralised rural development project. The proposed study will be implemented in two successive phases over a total duration of twelve (12) months. Each phase will be separated by an interface for the examination and approval of the reports by the Government and the ADF, as well as their finalisation by the consultant. Phase I of a duration of 06 months will consist in getting acquainted with the study context. This stage will culminate in the submission of a report on the first stage, which will comprise a diagnostic review of rural development problems and proposals of programmes of action. Phase II, which will last 06 months, will be the actual feasibility phase focusing on the technical package, cost estimates and expected impacts on the incomes of the different categories of stakeholders and on women's activities, the organisation of the project and the definition of the contractual framework and management modalities.</p>		

A.1.2 Compliance with the conditions precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.4 The implementation of this study was approved on 28 November 2001, the grant agreement was signed on 15 February 2002 and entered into force in April 2002, i.e. five months after the approval. The conditions precedent to first disbursement were fulfilled within the stipulated deadlines. The last disbursement deadline fixed on 31 December 2004 was respected. The fulfilment of the only '*Other condition*' focusing on the application of the findings and recommendations of the study may be considered fulfilled, as the Government decided to submit the project resulting from this study to the Bank for financing. The performance is satisfactory.

A.1.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.5 The Consulting Firm in charge of conducting the said study was recruited in keeping with the Bank's rules of procedure. The study was conducted over a period of ten months and the Consulting Firm discharged its services satisfactorily within the deadline stipulated by the appraisal report. The performance is therefore satisfactory.

A.1.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.6 Funds in foreign exchange and local currency were provided in keeping with the project implementation schedule. Disbursements in favour of the project amount to about UA 580 000, i.e. about 93 % of the total grant amount. The Consulting Firm and the Co-ordination Unit were paid within the stipulated deadline. The retention money (10 % of the Study cost) remains to be settled. The project balance has been cancelled. The Government regularly paid its counterpart, which was used to pay the salaries and operating expenses of the Co-ordination Unit. The performance is satisfactory.

A.1.5 Study Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.7 The implementation schedule of the study was complied with. The study was conducted under satisfactory conditions and within the stipulated time. Phase I of six (6) months was implemented between April and September 2003 and was sanctioned by a detailed diagnostic report of the area. Two validation workshops were organised. These workshops enabled the Consultant to gather the contributions of the representatives of the local populations, heads of the administration and decentralised sectoral services. The implementation of Phase I of the study was sanctioned by a general wrap-up report, ten (10) technical reports and an annexed paper, all reviewed and approved by the Government and the Bank in November 2003.

2.1.1.8 Phase II (actual feasibility study) started in January 2004 and the draft report was submitted in June 2004. The Bank and the Administration made comments, especially on the format stipulated in the terms of reference, which were all incorporated by the Consulting Firm. In the component relating to decentralisation and poverty reduction, particular attention was given to the creation of jobs for youths and to gender issues.

2.1.1.9 The Project Management ensured that the comments of the Bank were satisfactorily incorporated. The Consulting Firm accomplished its task to the satisfaction of the Government and the Bank. The final pre-report was submitted sometime in November to the Bank and the Government for consideration. The performance is therefore satisfactory.

A.1.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.10 The study helped understand the mechanisms for addressing the concerns of regional development, transformation of the rural community, decentralisation and poverty reduction (jobs for youths and women) in the project area. The implementation of this study led to the observation that the Centre-West Region needs a project, considering that the two projects currently being implemented are nearing completion. The study enabled the formulation of a project. This project, which will be submitted to the Bank sometime in 2005, meets the wishes and requirements of the populations in the areas of development, decentralisation and environmental preservation (conservation of the biomass, agro-silvo-pastoral management, etc.). The project falls under the ADF X lending programme. The performance of the study is satisfactory.

A.1.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.11 In the overall evaluation, it should be pointed out that the study was implemented on schedule, the procurements were in line with rules of procedure accepted by the Bank, the financial performance, study activities and implementation were satisfactory. The Project Management and the Consulting Firm accomplished their respective tasks to the satisfaction of the Bank. This study, which helped understand the mechanisms for addressing the concerns of regional development and transformation of the rural community, is in line with the decentralised and participatory development policy set forth in the Decentralised Rural Development Policy Letter (DRDPL) and the Rural Development Strategy approved by the Government in December 2003. It is also in keeping with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) prepared by the Government in 2000 and revised in 2003. The performance is highly satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall evaluation
Rating	3.00	2.00	3.0	2.00	3.00	2.6

A.1.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

2.1.1.12 As the study is completed, the Bank suggests the following recommendations in order to sustain the project achievements:

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadline
Financing of the new project	Introduce a project financing request to the Bank	February

A.2 SMALL DAMS DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SDP/ADB)

A.2.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial project amount:</u> UA 10.000 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 10.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 10.00 Govt: UA 1.36 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.198 million (2.0%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 9.9 million (98.0%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 12 December 2002	<u>Signing date:</u> 21 March 2003	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 22 October 2003
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2009	<u>Executing Agency:</u> Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique (DGH) (General Directorate of Hydraulic)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> December 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> First report on the 2004 fiscal year prepared. <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description & components:</u> The specific objective is the improvement of agricultural production on a sustainable basis. The project concerns a first rehabilitation tranche of about forty small dams and associated irrigation schemes (around 2.000 ha), in the Central Plateau area. The project will also support the development and intensification of agricultural production on the schemes. It will contribute as well to the finalisation of the basic data on small dams in Burkina Faso. The main project components are: (i) capacity building, (ii) Rehabilitation works and (iii) Project management. The major project outputs include: (i) setting up of 40 user committees and reactivation of 70 rice-growing and market gardening groups, (ii) rehabilitation of 40 dams and securement of 2,150 ha of associated schemes, (iii) construction of supplementary facilities (60 km of access roads, 10 wells, 30 boreholes, 200 latrines, 500 ha of erosion control improvements), (iv) support to decentralised structures (CCTP, CVGT, etc.) and (v) optimisation of the data base on small dams		

A.2.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.13 The entry into force of the loan was declared on 22 October 2003, i.e. seven months after the signing of the loan agreement and ten months after project approval. The conditions precedent to first disbursement were fulfilled within the required time. A launching mission was organised in January 2004 and the first disbursement took place in March 2004. The '*Other Conditions*' relating to the signing of agreements with the beneficiary structures of the project remain, however, to be fulfilled. The audit of the account of the first implementation year (i.e. 2004) has been performed. The executing agency since the start of project activities transmits the quarterly status reports regularly to the Bank. The performance is satisfactory.

A.2.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.14 At the end of 2004, the Bank approved the bidding documents of eight (08) bids and the related contracts, namely: i) technical assistance in community development; ii) computer and office automation equipment; iii) transport equipment; v) installation of an accounting system; (vi) auditing of accounts; (vii) Louda Dam repair works; and viii) Mogtédo Dam repair works; (vii) computer and office automation equipment; and (viii) transport equipment (vehicles and

motorbikes). In general, the procurement of goods, services and works was in accordance with the Bank's rules of procedure. The performance is satisfactory.

A.2.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.15 Funds in foreign exchange and local currency were provided in keeping with the project implementation schedule. To date, the Bank has already disbursed a first revolving fund capital on the basis of the 2004 budget estimate. The implementation rate is around 2 %. The contribution of the Government and the beneficiaries will support the defrayal of expenditures concerning: i) salaries; ii) operating cost of the unit; iii) training; iv) local missions; and v) maintenance and monitoring of the improvements. The Government has granted the first counterpart projected for 2004. Project management enjoys well-kept account accounting. The performance is satisfactory.

A.2.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.16 The project unit is fully constituted and has got down to the job since February 2004. It is being transferred to Ziniaré (project headquarters) where office renovation works have started. Two premises are already operational, as well as the installation of telephone and electricity. Project Management launched the audit in 2004 and prepared the 2005 activity programme to the satisfaction of the Bank.

2.1.1.17 The project, still in the start-up phase, has not yet carried out any concrete field activities for the beneficiaries outside the pre-selection of the dam sites, which should constitute the 2005 work programme. To that end, 19 sites have been selected and will be the subject of a prior rehabilitation study. This study will be conducted following invitations to local consulting firms to submit offers. For the sites to be definitively selected for rehabilitation works, they have to fulfil the previously established criteria (organisation of the users and their contribution to the works, high capacity of the dam and availability of irrigable lands). Project Management has launched the audit of the accounts of the first year of the project. The performance is satisfactory.

A.2.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.18 The project impact on development should be more than satisfactory. In effect, the project intends to put in place in each site a new type of organisation bringing together different categories of users and capable of providing a consistent and sustainable management method, and anxious about the preservation of the natural resources. The securement and intensification of agricultural production as well as the projected environmental measures, will induce an improvement of plant and fishery productions that will in turn lead to an improvement of the living conditions of the populations (emergence of markets, credit, etc.) The availability of water may induce an improvement of the access of livestock to water, although this could lead to over-grazing. The performance is satisfactory.

A.2.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.19 The project has not yet carried out field activities. However, the activities of the Unit have practically focused on (i) the procurement of goods and services related to the installation of the project, (ii) the organisation of information and pre-sensitisation meetings of the beneficiaries and (iii) site trips for the pre-selection of the structures to be rehabilitated in 2005. Equally, 08 BD have been launched and are being processed. There is no major delay in the processing of the documents. The performance is satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall evaluation
Rating	2.3	2.00	2.75	2.00	3.00	2.4

A.2.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
Implementation of the small maintenance works of the dams	The Bank and the project should agree on a formula so that execution of small works could be entrusted to the local contractors.	During 2005

A.3 COMOE, LERABA AND KENEDOUGOU PROVINCES LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT (LDSP-CLK)

A.3.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 15 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 15 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 15.00 million Govt: UA 2.56 million Beneficiaries: UA 0.64 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.97 million (6.4 %) <u>Balance:</u> UA 14.04 million (92.6 %)
<u>Approval date:</u> 27 November 2002	<u>Signing date:</u> 21 March 2003	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 22 October 2003
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2009	<u>Executing Agency:</u> Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> December 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> Year 2003 reports submitted to the Bank. 2004 Audit in progress. <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<p><u>The project objective</u> is to contribute to poverty reduction. Specifically, it aims to improve food security through an approximately 40% increase in production. The project components are: (i) Improvement of the farming systems through the establishment of an integrated soil fertility management community programme; (ii) capacity building and professionalisation through the provision of management assistance and counselling to the village communities and local governments in order to assist them in their efforts to restructure, organise, plan and manage their village lands. This will be achieved through a planning and programming process that uses a participatory approach measurable by its ability to restore confidence in individuals and grassroots communities; (iii) Project management.</p>		

A.3.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.20 The project was approved on 27 November 2002 and the relevant loan agreement signed on 21 March 2003, i.e. four months later. The loan agreement entered into force on 22 October 2003, i.e. 11 months after the project approval. The conditions precedent to first disbursement were declared fulfilled on 24 November 2003 and the project benefited from its first disbursement on 18 March 2004, i.e. five months later. The '*Other conditions*' focusing on (i) the seven agreements to be concluded between the project and the technical partners, four of which have already been approved by the Bank (INERA, IFDC, DRAHRH des Cascades and DRAHRH des Hauts Bassins); (ii) the programmes of action on environmental management, control and monitoring of the impacts are being implemented. The Bank has already approved four agreements. The Executing Agency will perform the audit of the first fiscal year of the project in March 2005. The quarterly status reports are regularly transmitted to the Bank. The performance is satisfactory.

A.3.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.21 The procedures for the procurement of goods, services and works were respected. Under the CGVT, 38 contracts were signed and implemented without any major problems overall, for the eight months of the first fiscal year 2004. Six bidding documents (BD), owing to the good quality of the specifications, received the agreement of the Bank in November 2004. In spite of the relatively bureaucratic national procedures, recent procurements on this project were made within reasonable deadlines. The performance is satisfactory.

A.3.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.22 Funds in foreign exchange and local currency were provided in keeping with the project implementation schedule. The first revolving fund was put in place in March 2004. The project received two revolving funds: one for the operating expenses on the creation of the local development fund. As of now, 6.4% of the loan is disbursed. The Government regularly honoured its commitments. The project is in the installation phase and uses the software *PROGID* acquired under the former integrated rural development project. The performance is satisfactory.

A.3.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.23 The project management unit (PIU) has not yet been established. However, the mechanism envisaged should enable an efficient administrative and financial management. In effect, the unit to be set up will comprise nine (09) experienced professionals and one support staff (already in place). All the professional staff, with the exception of the co-ordinator, will be recruited on the labour market through competitive bidding. The project will also rely on specialised institutions for the implementation of the project components. Project Management will launch the audit of the accounts of the first project year.

2.1.1.24 Although the core project staff have not yet been put in place, certain activities have already been undertaken. They are: 570 ha of millet, 1,140 ha of white sorghum, 570 ha of red sorghum, 5,580 ha of maize, 200 ha of cowpea, 35 ha of yam, 35 ha of cassava, 955 ha of groundnuts, 70 ha of woandzou, 1,210 ha of citrus fruits, 1,892 ha of mango and 950 ha of cashew. Under the small village irrigation (off-season), 2,694 ha have been hastily developed for the farmers, thanks to the Local Development Fund (LDF). Women organised in co-operatives were the principal beneficiaries of the components relating to the development of food and market garden crops. The training activities have enabled the training of 12,350 beneficiaries in eight

months. The heavy proportion of women field workers has facilitated the training of a larger number of women constituted into the beneficiary groups of these services. All these actions contribute to the economic empowerment of women. The performance is satisfactory.

A.3.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.25 The project started on 01 January 2004 and has been active for eight months. The results so far obtained augur well for the achievement of the project objectives. Indeed, the basic improvement works have facilitated the development of the small village irrigation in the dry season, whose yields per hectare have been very high (5 to 8 tonnes of maize compared to 1 to 2 tonnes in the dry season). This has led to a significant increase in the farmers' incomes (500-800,000 CFA/ha compared to 100-200.000 CFA/ha in the rainy season). The project has greatly helped raise the technical level of 12,350 farmers. The acquisition of knowledge constitutes a basis for guaranteeing the success of the actions. The performance is satisfactory.

A.3.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.26 Intensified agricultural production activities have started and the results are at present encouraging. These activities will increase in future crop seasons. The enhancement of the capacities of Village Land Management Commissions (CVGT), Professional Agricultural Organisations (PAO) and farmers has also started and will be developed in coming crop seasons. The performance is satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	General Evaluation.
Rating	2.0	2.00	2.7	2.00	3.00	2.3

A.3.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadline
Delays in the processing of the bidding documents (launching of BD, agreement to be signed with companies)	Reduce the processing time	Immediate

A.4. SOU M PROVINCE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE II (SPLDP-II)

A.4.1 Basic Administrative and Financial data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 9.99 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 9.99 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 9.990 million Govt: UA 1.84 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 4.07 million (40.4%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 5.95 million (59.6%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 29 March 2000	<u>Signing date:</u> 28 August 2000	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 14 November 2001
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 30 September 2007	<u>Executing agency:</u> Autonomous project management unit (APMU) within the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Animal Resources (MAR)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2002 and 2003 reports submitted to the Bank. 2004 audit in progress <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objective and description:</u> The project seeks to improve food security and reduce poverty in Soum Province. The specific objective is increase in animal production and its by-products, and improvement of the incomes of the populations. The major components are: (i) Development of production; (ii) natural resources development and management; (iii) community development, guidance, research-development; (iv) restructuring and strengthening of PAO; (v) support to inputs marketing and supply; (vi) credit to farmers; and (vii) project management.		

A.4.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent

2.1.1.27 The project was approved on 29 March 2000 implemented on 14 November 2001, i.e. 18 months after the approval date. The implementation began 13 months after the signing of the loan agreement. This obvious delay did not affect project start-up too much, as the project started in April 2001 on the pre-financing of the national budget. The project has not yet fulfilled one of the conditions stipulated under 'Other Conditions' related to the provision of the Fund, six months after the signing of the loan agreement, with on-lending agreements signed with at least six finance institutions. The delay was owing to the fact that the Bank required a study on the implementation of the credit component, which has just been completed. The project audited the 2002 and 2003 accounts and made certain recommendations that the project is already putting into application. The Bank requested the launching of the year 2004 audit. The project regularly sends quarterly status reports to the ADF. These reports ensure close monitoring of the project. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.4.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.28 Procurements were behind schedule. The project launched 26 BDs and bids (rolling stock, sundry services, accounting/financial system, socio-economic study, reinforcement and professionalisation of the PAOs, etc.). On the whole, the complexity of the procedures for the procurement of goods and services (several documents processed over a long period) occasioned delays in the commencement of activities and consequently in the related disbursements. The Fund assisted the executing agency in the preparation of the specifications of these 26 bids. A government procurement commission has been set up to gradually process the planned

procurements. The project representatives, along with the executing agency, participate in the opening and selection of bids. The performance is satisfactory.

A.4.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.29 The first disbursement was made in March 2002. The Fund had already settled 24 payment requests for miscellaneous goods and services and the disbursement rate is 40.4%. The counterpart funds are represented by Government contributions in respect of salaries, water, electricity, and telephone and, the beneficiaries' contribution, for grazing improvement works and environmental management. During 2003, the release of the national counterpart was about nine months late. By November, the counterpart for 2004 was not yet released. Moreover, the Bank's audit mission had noted that the project accountant was also doubling as a cashier. It was recommended that a firm be recruited for the introduction of a financial and accounting management system. To date, the project account is kept through special software called TROMPO. The performance is satisfactory.

A.4.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.30 Since the project started in April 2001, its implementation has been in accordance with the programming. The average physical implementation rate is 25%. The principal outputs comprise: (i) the establishment of the CAGP, management bodies and frameworks and a multi-disciplinary team for the participatory approach, (ii) the organisation of planning, monitoring and evaluation workshop, (iii) the sensitisation of the authorities and beneficiaries on the project objectives; (iv) the procurement of equipment (equipped tractor vehicles, sundry equipment), (v) the preparation of participatory diagnoses and village development plans, (vi) the surface ploughing of heavily degraded lands, (vii) acquisition and placement of exotic breeding stocks in the herds, (viii) livestock and agricultural development; (ix) literacy education and the training of farmers, (x) preparation of three soil maps, (xi) preparation of the environmental and social management plan, and (xi) audit of accounts. Thus the project holds weekly CAGP Board meetings, as well as quarterly meetings of the technical committees and sessions of the project scientific committee. Besides, the project imported from Brazil 30 Girolando female zebus and 10 GR male zebus. At present, its animals produce 10 litres of milk on average in one milking, compared to 2.5 litres for the local breeds. The component that has not yet started is that of the credit to be provided to stockbreeders to finance income-generating activities (dairy farming, slaughtering). The project should prepare a credit management framework, an operating and credit guarantee Fund management manual. Gender issues have been addressed through the development of fodder crops (cowpea, sorghum and fodder) generally cultivated by women, specific health measures for women and children, and finally the improvement of watering points. The development of 230 ha, the improvement of access to health services and the easing of household chores have had positive impacts on the status of women.

2.1.1.31 Shortcomings have been noted in the Project Management. In effect, the Government put at the disposal of the project 06 workers instead of the 09 envisaged. This has slowed field activities and led to an accumulation of activities by certain livestock extension workers. The Administration and Finance Division is under-staffed. The entire staff has benefited from a training of the Bank's AMTA programme. The progress observed should be consolidated. Since 2002, the Project Management has been regularly auditing the project accounts.

2.1.1.32 The Consulting Firm recruited to sensitise the villagers and lead them to express their needs with a view to formalising these needs in a global project, has started its activities. It has set

up a multi-disciplinary team of experts to the satisfaction of the Government and the Bank. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.4.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.33 At present, the project impact on development can be assessed by: (i) milk production in the dairy herds where animals imported from Brazil were placed, which has increased from 2.5 l to 10 l per cow and per day; (ii) the surface ploughing (sub-soiling) of degraded lands (glacis) has induced a regeneration of the species and an increase in the herbaceous biomass, which has jumped from 1 tonne to 3.2 tonnes of dry matter/ha; (iii) the economic evaluation (cost/value ratio) of the tests on soil fertility, has revealed that the combination of manure and fertilizer at half dose represents the attractive economic option (CVR = 5.9 for cowpea and 2.1 for millet). The performance should be satisfactory.

A.4.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.34 The implementation of the project lasted about 18 months. The State budget financed the operating expenses of the CAGP pending the entry into force of the loan. The negative effects of the Ivorian crisis should not be forgotten (09 months). The project is in its third implementation year and the results so far obtained are satisfactory. The mastery of the operations by CAGP, the beneficiaries' support to the project approach and ownership of the new techniques disseminated by the project, are positive indicators for the continuation of activities. The overall project evaluation is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Rating	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.00	1.9

A.4.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
Decrease in the total loan amount in CFAF	Revision of the LGS	December 2004
Poor financial management	Recruitment of an Accounting Firm to organise the separate financial management of projects.	January 2005
Delay in the processing of documents, particularly credit documents.	The Government should provide the project with animal health officers (06); the Government should provide the project with three additional workers	Immediate
Change of Task Manager at the Bank	Reduce the processing time of documents (ADB and Govt) Reduce staff mobility	Immediate

A.5. PIELA BILANGA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PDR-PB)

A.5.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (Completed as at 30 April 2005)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> ADF: UA 9.440 million TAF: UA 0.46 million <u>Amount to be cancelled:</u> UA 0.194 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 9.29 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 9.44 million TAF: UA 0.46 million Govt: UA 1.38 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> ADF UA 9.25 million (98%) TAF UA 0.42 million (91%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 0.190 million (2%) UA 0.04 million (9%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 25 May 1992	<u>Signing date:</u> 30 December 1993	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 21 September 1994
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2004 – PROJECT COMPLETED	<u>Executing Agency:</u> Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> December 1 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 audits: done; 2000-2004 audit: in progress <u>Reports:</u> Irregular transmission to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description & components:</u> PDR-PB aims to improve the incomes of the populations in the project area, contribute to food self-sufficiency, modernise the production systems, supply the populations with water, preserve their environment, and open up the project area. The project components financed by ADF are (i) Development of agricultural production, (ii) development of forest-grazing and fisheries (iii) agricultural credit, (iv) rural infrastructure, (v) institution building, (vi) Sirba and Sidi-Kompenga irrigation schemes study (grant).		

A.5.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.35 The loan entered into force on 21 September 1994, i.e. two years and three months after its approval. The delay noted in the signing of the loan agreement is explained by the commitment capacity problems of the ADF, the sanction (payment arrears) imposed on the country in 1992 and 1993 and the slowness in the ratification of the loan agreement by the national authorities. The first revolving fund was released in November 1994. The Government encountered delays in the fulfilment of the other conditions. The quarterly status reports were not regularly transmitted to the Bank. Project accounts were audited up to 1999. Bids for the 2000-2002 audits have been launched. The Government has submitted the BD of the 2003-2005 audits to the Bank for notification. The loan presents an unspent balance of UA 192 000, which will be utilized for the auditing of the 2000-2004 and 2005 financial years. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.5.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.36 The project start-up was difficult because of the considerably late procurement of goods, services and works owing to the executing agency's lack of familiarity with the rules of procedure of the Bank. This explains in part the long duration of the project. In effect, a total of thirty-two (32) contracts were signed and implemented on the project. The attention of the project executing agency was drawn to the necessity to ensure the quality of the bid analysis reports to be submitted to the Bank. Some bids had to be re-launched. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.5.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.37 The start-up of the activities of this project was affected by the financial problems of Burkina Faso, which had just embarked on the implementation of the first structural adjustment programmes. The Government therefore had difficulties providing the national counterpart. The revision of the list of goods and services was necessitated by the change of parity of the CFAF in 1995. This situation has improved gradually. Since then, the Government has been paying its counterpart and the Bank has been able to release the foreign exchange component in accordance with the provisions of the appraisal report. The disbursement rate of this virtually completed project is 98%. The intensification of dialogue through the various supervision missions has helped the financial management of the project. All the RFs obtained have been justified, with the exception of the last one in progress. The project account kept with the software CIEL did not pose any particular problems. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.5.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.38 This project encountered considerable problems during its implementation. The list of goods and services was revised several times and the last disbursement deadline was extended three times. As at 31 December 2003 most of the project objectives had been achieved. Under the component Development of agricultural production the outputs achieved are: (i) 690 ha of Runoff Irrigation Schemes (RIS); (ii) 1,659 ha of erosion control sites (ECS); (iii) 1,412 manure pits; (iv) 32 market gardening wells; (v) 2,682 supervised farms; (vi) 5,390 tonnes of additional productions; and (vii) one ‘*Support and Pre-extension Point for Local Tests*’ (PAPEM) constructed. With regard to forest-grazing development, the outputs are summarised as follows: (i) 11 cattle-fattening demonstration herds, 1 draught oxen training centre, (ii) 02 demonstration sheep-pens, (iii) 25 demonstration hay sheds, (iv) 09 grazing wells, (v) 01 200 m² of slaughterhouse drying area, (vi) 06 stockbreeding posts, (vii) 07 accommodations for livestock agents, (viii) 01 grazing area study (ix) 01 day of demonstration on urea-treated straw; (x) 2,442 ha of afforestation, (xi) 1,000 ha of deferred grazing; (xii) 600 beehives for the improvement of the agricultural system, (xiii) recovery of 2,500 steres and 650 bags of charcoal, (xiv) 237 tonnes of fresh fish and 8 jetties. Concerning the Agricultural Credit Component, from its opening, the National Agricultural Credit Fund (CNCA), now known as the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Burkina (BACB), granted credits from the capital base (over CFAF 2 billion) and from the totality of the UA 381,250 on-lent. The repayment rate exceeds 95 %. To carry out its operations, the Bank provided CNCA with offices, equipment and a vehicle. It should be pointed out that since January 2004, the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Burkina (BACB, former CNCA) has relocated to Bogandé. The outputs of the Rural Infrastructure are: (i) 150 Km of maintained earth roads and (ii) Pouytenga-Bilanga road (59 km) constructed. The construction of the road has revealed the inadequacies of the background study; (iii) 107 positive boreholes and (iv) Bilanga town water supply. The institutional support has enabled (i) the implementation of several agreements signed with the various partner departments; (ii) the initial literacy education of 750 (male/female) farmers, (iii) the additional basic training of 750, and (iv) training in economic units management.

2.1.1.39 Sirba and Sidi Kompenga Irrigation Scheme Study: The study is completed. However, the downstream part (665 ha) will not be financed because of the high cost. On the other hand, the upstream part will be taken into account in Phase II of the project. Another study on the irrigation of 900 ha is in progress. These areas will also be taken into account in Phase II of the project.

2.1.1.40 The project management comprised a team of 5 persons, including 4 civil servants (1 project manager, 1 accounts officer, 1 agronomist and 1 sociologist) and one technical assistant. There were 25 support staff. In spite of the technical problems encountered in the implementation of this project, there was a certain rigour in the management of the project. Indeed, since 1995 the project has a procedures manual that is regularly applied. Management has entered into several contracts without any major problems. In 2004, the Bank approved the 2004 annual activities programme aimed at consolidating the achievements of phase I of the project and conducting a detailed engineering study of 900 ha of irrigation scheme. The poor performance stemmed from Management's lack of vigilance in the conduct of the project audits. To mop up the deficit, it launched the audits of the 2000-2005 period. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.5.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.41 The project produced satisfactory results and had positive impacts on development that may be summarised as follows: (i) improvement of productions (plant: 35 % and animal: 25 %); (ii) improvement of the living conditions of the populations (drinking water: 5,000 persons; earth roads; school: 200 pupils; CSPS (health and social advancement centers) etc.); (iii) facilitation of access to credit (around 4,000 beneficiaries); (iv) significant improvement of the literacy rate; and (v) improvement of the farmers' management capacities. The performance is satisfactory.

A.5.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.42 Notwithstanding its late start (02 years), the project virtually completed all the activities planned in the initial appraisal, as well as those added. However, its scheduling was not respected. The global performance of the project remains satisfactory in spite of the three extensions granted by the Bank during the project life. Since the last portfolio review in 2002, the project has prepared a completion report, which is currently being updated. Following the Government's request, the Bank has appraised Phase II of the project (2002). The performance is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Rating	1.33	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.00	1.7

A.5.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended actions	Deadlines
Sustainability of the project achievements	Complete the final evaluation study of the project; Prepare the completion report Cancel the project balance	To be conducted before March 2005 To be done before end of May 2005 To be done before March 2005

A.6 BAGRE PROJECT

A.6.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (Project completed as at 30 April 2005)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 33.18 million <u>Amount eligible for cancellation:</u> UA 5.33 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 27.85 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 33.18 million Govt: UA 9.68 million Others: UA 26.60 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 27.85 million (83.9%) <u>Balance:</u> 5.33 (6.1 %)
<u>Approval date:</u> 15 June 1989	<u>Signing date:</u> 10 August 1989	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 15 March 1990
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2003 – PROJECT COMPLETED	<u>Executing Agency:</u> Bagre Project Supervision Office/Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> May 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 1998 - 2003: 1998 - 2000 audits: being finalised 2002-2004 audits: in progress <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<p>The project <u>objective</u> is to participate in the economic development of Burkina Faso by contributing to: (i) food self-sufficiency through the rational exploitation of the improved lands, while reducing cereal deficit and generating a significant marketable surplus; (ii) the reduction of the country's energy dependency on the exterior in the import of petroleum products; (iii) increase in the farmers' incomes; and (iv) the training and accountability of the farmers through co-operative movements for self-management. The project <u>components</u> are: (i) Equipment of the power station and related structures; (ii) Posts and electric power transmission line; (iii) access road and NIAOGO bridge; (iv) Installation of migrants + rural development; (v) deforestation of the flooded basin; (vi) rural development housing + social infrastructure; (vii) Rice processing plant; (viii) Studies + works control; and (ix) Bagré Project Supervision Office+ Technical assistance.</p>		

A.6.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.43 The entry into force of the loan of FUA 36.02 million was declared on 15 March 1990, i.e. nine months after the signing of the loan agreement and more than 18 months after the project approval. This project, which is over 15 years old, has not been audited since 1998. At present, the 1998–2000 audits have been prepared and the reports are being finalised. The Auditor for the 2001-2002 fiscal years has been selected and has started his activities. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.6.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.44 The goods and services procurement procedures were on the whole respected as set forth by the Bank. However, there was slippage on contract performance. Bids had to be re-launched in order to conform to the recommendations and observations of the various supervision missions. The attention of the executing agency was drawn to the necessity to ensure the quality of the bid analysis reports to be submitted to the Bank. The performance was unsatisfactory.

A.6.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.45 The commencement of the activities of this project was affected by the financial problems of Burkina Faso in the early 1990s. The Government had difficulties providing the national counterpart. This situation has improved gradually. In recent years, the Government has been paying the counterparts stipulated in the project financing plan and the Bank has been able to release the foreign exchange costs in keeping with the amount earmarked in the appraisal report. The disbursement ratio of this virtually completed project is 83.95 %. The performance is satisfactory.

A.6.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.46 The project activities were implemented with significant delays, resulting in a slippage on the project implementation schedule. The project should normally have ended in 1993. However, given the nature of certain actions (irrigation schemes, construction of canals and dams), several requests were addressed to the Bank, which received favourable answers. Consequently, the last disbursement date was fixed on 31 December 2003. The delays during the start of project activities were attributable to the disagreement between the Government and the CFD on the design of the schemes. CFD wanted a gradual development whereas the schemes envisaged were to be implemented as a whole. All the project components were implemented excepting the one related to the rice-processing plant. At the end of 15 years of management, the main outputs are: (i) social facilities (13 reception centres, housing development of five (5) farming villages, construction of three (3) schools, digging of twenty-one (21) boreholes, construction of six (6) accommodations for extension workers, etc.); (ii) support to the implementation of consultancy services; (iii) equipment of the Bagré Project Supervision Office; (iv) environmental actions; (v) agricultural credit actions; (vi) construction of a rural development city; (vii) drawing up of an integrated development and project area management plan; (viii) opening up of the project area; and (ix) assessment of the impact of Bagré Dam on the health of the populations. Through these objectives (construction of dam, development of social facilities and credit), the implementation of the project was supposed to contribute to the improvement of the condition of women.

2.1.1.47 The performance of the Project Management in the monitoring of this project was unsatisfactory. It did not audit the different financial statements of the project. The low recovery rate (23%) on the credits granted under this project denotes a weakness of the capacity of the structure. The Project Management lacked rigour in the performance of the project audits. Measures are under way to reduce this deficit. The performance is unsatisfactory.

A.6.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.48 Bagré project finally achieved satisfactory results and had positive impacts on the development of the country (generation of electricity) and of the region (agricultural production). The opening up of the area was effective: 19 km of road (running from RN16 to the project site) were asphalted over a length of 15.50 km. A request submitted to the Bank for the 3.5 km of road still to be asphalted was not accepted. This road contributes considerably to the distribution of agricultural production of the irrigated schemes and to trade in the area. The construction of the rural development housing is effective and comprises: ten (10) F4 villas, ten (10) F3 villas, two (2) F2 villas, one (1) administrative building, and office for the BACB. All the buildings are equipped with electricity and running water. The construction of 13 reception centres; 5 farming villages parcelled out, 3 schools built, 21 boreholes dug, 6 houses for the extension workers, construction of access roads and internal road systems in the first five (5) farming villages on the right bank,

housing development of two (2) fishing villages, three (3) stores for selling inputs, etc. The performance is satisfactory.

A.6.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.49 All the activities relating to the various programme components were behind schedule. The last disbursement date fixed on 31 December 2003 should be extended to enable the completion of these operations, especially the performance of audits. The balance of UA 5.09 million will be cancelled. The performance is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Rating	1.33	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.00	1.7

A.6.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended actions	Deadlines
Project not audited since its implementation	Perform audit of the 1989 – 2003 accounts	Executing Agency
Non-submission of the completion report	Prepare the project completion report.	Executing Agency
Low recovery rate of the agricultural credits granted.	Discussions under way between the various parties to resolve the situation.	Ongoing

**A.7 DECENTRALISED AND PARTICIPATORY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN BAZEGA AND KADIOGO PROVINCES (PDRDP-B/K)**

A.7.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 15.00 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 15.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 15.00 million Govt: UA 3.340 million Beneficiaries: UA 1.9 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 4.5 million (30.0%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 10.48 million (%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 18 April 2001	<u>Signing date:</u> 30 May 2001	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 27 March 2002
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2007	<u>Executing agency:</u> Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries (MAHR)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> May 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2002 and 2003 audits: done; 2004 audit: in progress <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description & components</u> : The sector goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction. The specific objectives are the improvement of food security, the rational management of natural resources, increase in agricultural and animal productions and increase in the populations' revenues. The major project outputs are: (i) development of 29,250 ha of rainfed crops, (ii) development of 140 ha of irrigated rice production, (iii) 250 ha of market garden crops, (iv) improvement of 600 ha of low-lying grounds, (v) 700 ha of fruit-tree growing, (vi) rehabilitation of 1,000 ha of old bottomlands, (vii) development of 1,000 ha natural pastures, (viii) improvement of 200 km of cattle tracks, 90 km of feeder roads and 70 km of forest roads, (ix) creation of a credit fund (UA 1.5 million), (x) construction of 02 dams, (xi) improvement of the crocodile pond, (xii) rehabilitation of 07 dams, (xiii) development of 1,500 ha of village forests, (xiv) creation of individual forest plantations, (xv) 1,000 ha of firebreaks, (xvi) digging of 60 boreholes, (xvii) rehabilitation of 15 boreholes and 48 large-diameter wells, (xviii) creation of an environmental observatory , (xix) construction of 08 schools of 03 classes, (xx) construction of 03 health centres, (xxi) establishment of a local investment fund (UA 1.5 million), (xxii) establishment of an HIV/STD control Fund (UA 0.27 million) and (xxiii) setting up of a multi-disciplinary team for the introduction of a local grassroots development process and the local capacity building.		

A.7.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.50 The entry into force of the loan of UA 15 million was declared in March 2002, i.e. ten (10) months after the loan agreement signature. The other conditions were fulfilled within the time stipulated in the appraisal. The project sends its annual and half-yearly status reports regularly to the ADF. However, in view of the large number of field activities, it is recommended to the project to send the Bank quarterly reports to facilitate the close monitoring of these activities. The project has audited the 2002 and 2003 accounts, leading to the validation of the financial statements of the fiscal years, and has made certain recommendations that are already being implemented. The 2004 audit is in progress. The performance is satisfactory.

A.7.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.51 The procedures for the procurement of goods, services and works were on the whole complied with. In all, twenty-one (21) contracts were signed and performed without major

problems. The services stipulated in the specifications were satisfactorily provided. The national procedures for the procurement of goods and services sometimes differ from those of the Bank. Reconciliation sessions are often resorted to, resulting in the extension of the procurement time. A National Contracts Award Commission has been created for the examination of bids. Project representatives participate in the examination and selection proceedings. The performance is satisfactory.

A.7.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.53 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency conformed to the project implementation schedule. The disbursement rate is 30.0% and also in keeping with the estimates of the appraisal report. To date, the project has already received five revolving funds (RF). The first four have been fully justified. A part of the fifth remains to be justified and the 6th capital replenishment is already transmitted to the Bank. Moreover, all the requests for the counterpart fund in respect of the previous fiscal years have been satisfied. The beneficiaries participate in the financing of the following components: '*development and management of natural resources*', '*development of the production systems*' and '*improvement of living conditions*'. Their contribution is in the form of physical participation in the construction works of the socio-economic infrastructure (boreholes, dams, etc.), soil conservation and restoration. The project account is well kept. The performance is satisfactory.

A.7.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.54 The project achieved an overall implementation rate of 30.05%. This is divided between the principal components as follows: 32.62% for the improvement of the production systems through the digging of manure pits, construction of erosion control sites, market gardening productions, fruit-tree production, genetic improvement of animal species, construction of improved livestock habitats and training of the farmers. The natural resources management and improvement component records a rate of 26.86% with as essential activities the development of natural forests, reforestation, the rehabilitation of one hatchery station, the training of bee keepers, nurserymen/women and the preparation of an environment monitoring action plan. The improvement of the living conditions showed an implementation rate of 13.27% based on the rehabilitation activities of the large-diameter wells, the construction of improved latrines, the organisation of training sessions, information and sensitisation on HIV/AIDS. And finally the enhancement of local capacities, which registered an implementation rate of 31.63% with as principal activities reconnaissance missions and contact with the villages of the project operational area, support of the communities to the implementation of their Village Development Plans, and the setting up of Village Land Management Commissions under the implementation of the local development process. Studies relating to the implementation of the Local Investment Fund and the Rural Credit have been conducted and the release of the first fund is underway. The effective implementation of these components will start in 2004 and will be accelerated in 2005.

2.1.1.55 The Project Management has been beefed up since June 2003 through the recruitment of 10 senior management staff with various profiles. This has enabled the effective take-off of the activities of all the components. The project management unit organised consultations between the project and its partners and development partners in the project area. The project management will audit the project accounts regularly. The performance is satisfactory.

A.7.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.56 The project impact on development will be assessed by the substantial increase in the incomes of the beneficiary populations through the development of 107 ha of irrigation schemes farmed by 350 families with a profit of around CFAF 500,000/ha, the development of small scale stock breeding (poultry farming) in favour of the economically sensitive populations (women and young people), which procures them incomes of CFAF 300,000 per person and per annum, greater food security through the intensification of agriculture, and finally the promotion of self-management through the implementation of the local development process and the training of village communities. The performance is satisfactory.

A.7.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.57 Project activities were able to start effectively only in April 2003, following the relocation of the ADB to Tunis. The cumulative start-up delay is therefore estimated at 20 months. Nonetheless, the present project implementation rate is considerable (all the 350 intervention villages are covered) and the implementation level of 27.17 % after 18 months of effective implementation and one (1) year from the mid-term review is satisfactory. The performance is satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Rating	2.00	2.00	2.3	2.00	2.00	2.0

A.7.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended actions	Deadlines
- Recruitment of field unit heads, extension workers and complementary staff	- Bid to be launched	April 2005 (Selection in progress)
- Speed up the implementation rate	Transmit the BD to the Bank (recruitment, revision of the procedures manual, Environmentalist)	April 2005

A.8. VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (500 BOREHOLES)

A.8.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (Project completed as at 30 April 2005)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 8.52 million <u>Amount eligible for cancellation:</u> UA 3.13 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 5.39 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 8.521 million Govt: UA 0.070 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 5.90 million (69.26%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 2.6 million (36.8%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 24 November 1993	<u>Signing date:</u> 30 December 1993	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 20 February 1995
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2004 – PROJECT COMPLETED	<u>Executing agency:</u> Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> 17 April – 05 May 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 2003 (1st semester) done; 2nd semester 2003 2004 audit in progress <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<p><u>The project goal</u> is to contribute to the improvement of the material and health conditions of the populations (about 465,000 persons). The specific objective is to attain 20 litres/inhabitant/day, compared to the present 10 litres. The main project outputs are: (i) initial programme: which focused on the construction of 500 boreholes and was completed in December 2000; and (ii) supplementary programme (approved in April 2000), which focused on the construction of 300 new boreholes, the rehabilitation of 450 boreholes, the maintenance in total guarantee of 1.250 pumps, the construction of 30 DWSS systems and the functioning of the project unit. This supplementary programme should be completed in June 2005. The project area covers nine provinces, namely: Comoé, Houet, Kenedougou, Léraba, Tuy, and a small part of the provinces of Bougouriba, Ioba, Poni and Mouhoun.</p>		

A.8.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.1.58 The entry into force was declared on 20 February 1995, i.e. about 14 months after the signature of the loan agreement on 30 December 1993. The other conditions were fulfilled within the deadline stipulated in the appraisal report. The status and audit reports were regularly transmitted to the Bank with the exception of the 2003 audit whose draft contract has just been transmitted to the Bank for approval. The audit of the 2004 is in progress. The balance of about CFAF 4.30 billion, generated after the construction of the 500 boreholes, makes it possible today to implement the on-going *supplementary programme*. The performance is satisfactory.

A.8.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.59 The goods and services procurement procedures were overall respected. All the 08 contracts of the first tranche were implemented without major problems. Those of the present supplementary phase are also being implemented and will soon be submitted to the Bank for opinion. Furthermore, it should be noted that a borehole company could not perform its contract owing to weak administrative capacity. The situation led to the recruitment of a new company presently executing the works. This explains the delay in the *supplementary programme*, which should sign amending agreements with the borehole company, the supplier of the pumps and the

Engineering Consultant in order to fully achieve the new goals set. The performance is satisfactory.

A.8.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.60 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency does not pose particular problems. However, at the beginning, this project was confronted with the financial difficulties of Burkina and its financial management suffered from it. With the improvement of the country's financial position, the Government gradually fulfilled these financial obligations (national counterparts). The disbursement rate to date is around 69.26 %. Nevertheless, with the exchange rate depreciation and the current cost level of DWSS in Burkina, only 18 DWSS can be implemented instead of the 30 projected.

A.8.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.61 The project objectives were achieved in 2000, namely the construction of 508 boreholes equipped with hand pumps, intended to satisfy the drinking water needs of 250 000 inhabitants. The substantial unspent balance after the project implementation, led the Bank to introduce a *supplementary phase* approved in April 2001 and comprised of the following five components: i) recruitment of consultancy services; ii) construction of 300 equipped new dams; iii) 30 DWSS; iv) rehabilitation of 450 pumps and auxiliary services; and v) establishment of the project implementation unit. To date, this complementary component has already achieved the following outputs: (i) 696 contracts signed with the water point committees (villages) out of 750 (implementation rate: 93 %); (ii) 172 boreholes dug out of 300 (57.33 %); (iii) 437 rehabilitations out of 450 projected (97 %); (iv) 538 pumps installed out of 720 (75 %). The project had a difficult start after the rainy season of 2003 owing to the non-resumption of the construction of the second lot of 150 boreholes. The last disbursement deadline initially fixed on 30 June 2005 will have to be extended owing to the lapses of the borehole company. The project submitted to the Bank a proposal for the revision of the LGS to help complete the project activities for 2005. Women responsible for household tasks and the development of food crops should be the principal beneficiaries of the construction of the boreholes equipped with hand pumps.

2.1.1.62 The unsatisfactory performance of the Project Management explains the bureaucracy observed in the processing of the dossiers. This bureaucracy had one of the financial incidences on the operating cost of the project. The implementation time required to complete the DWSS works will necessitate an extension of the last disbursement date. Owing to the slippage on the project implementation schedule, the performance is unsatisfactory.

A.8.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.63 This project was implemented within the appropriate deadline, as the slippage observed in recent years is attributable to the implementation of the supplementary programme. The positive outputs of the project in spite of the delays will help achieve positive impacts on health, the improvement of the living conditions of the beneficiary populations (decrease of water-borne diseases, significant reduction of water chores and increase in the availability of drinking water). The delay due to the start of the supplementary programme and the cancellation of the contract of the company FORH2O- SEFI will not, on the other hand, have a direct incidence on the positive impacts of the project. Furthermore, with 680 operational boreholes, the project has contributed to the effective improvement of the water supply rate. The performance is satisfactory.

A.8.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.64 Aside from the DWSS, all the project activities are normally and satisfactorily implemented. At present, emphasis is put on the formation of water point committees. It should however be noted that water sale is not a common practice in the project area, which explains the relatively high rate of pump breakdowns. The *reform of the maintenance system*, which should be introduced throughout the national territory, will enable the populations to take full charge of the water supply infrastructure constructed by the Government. The performance is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Rating	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.70	2.00	1.90

A.8.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
- Reduction of the number of DWSS	- Quickly start the DWSS works. - Complete the training of the CPE	To be implemented before end of August 2005
- Lack of training of the WPC - Responsibility for the water points	- Complete the reform works	To be implemented before end of August 2005 To be implemented before end of May 2006

A.9. NATIONAL TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN STUDY (SNAT)

A.9.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 2 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0. 00 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 2. 000 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 2.00 million Govt: UA 0.125 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> 0.00 <u>Balance:</u> UA 2 million (100%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 24 March 2004	<u>Signing date:</u> 24 April 2004	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 22 April 2004
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2007	<u>Executing agency:</u> Ministry of Economy and Development (MEDEV)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> May 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> N/A <u>Reports:</u> N/A	
<u>Objectives, description & components:</u> The study goal is to contribute sustainably to poverty reduction through harmonious development of the whole territory. The specific objective of the study to provide the administration and the territorial communities with a coherent planning framework integrating the spatial dimension. Phase I entitled Diagnosis and Orientations will last 10 months and will consist in preparing sectoral and territorial diagnosis. This first phase will be sanctioned by the holding of a series of workshops. Phase II 'preparation of the SNAT' for a duration of 5 months will correspond to the development of the SNAT on stipulated scales and to the preparation of the draft priority operational programme. This second phase will be concluded by workshops in the 13 Administrative Regions of the country and then by a national workshop. Phase III 'structuring of SNAT' for duration of 8 months corresponding to the final structuring of all the SNAT documents (written and graphic documents on paper or digital support) and the validation of the draft priority operational programme.		

A.9.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent

2.1.1.65 The grant entered into force on 22 April 2004, i.e. one month after project approval. The conditions precedent to first disbursement and the other conditions were fulfilled in December 2004, i.e. eight months after the entry into force of the project. The Government fulfilled rapidly the first disbursement conditions relating to: i) proof of the establishment of the project co-ordination unit, ii) the appointment of the co-ordinator, ii) assignment of the planned national staff (one environmentalist, one cartographer, one agro-economist, one legal officer specialised in land matters/institutionalist, one transport engineer and the necessary support staff), the provision of premises. The other conditions focused on the undertaking to apply the conclusions and recommendations resulting from the study. The performance is satisfactory.

A.9.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.1.66 The grant is not yet disbursed. However, the procurement procedures are well known and mastered by the counterpart. A general procurement notice was published in the United Nations «*Development Business*». Following the publication of the said note (31 August 2004), thirteen consulting firms expressed their interest. The bids were opened on 18 October 2004. The Administration transmitted the report and the documents to the Bank in December 2004. The performance is satisfactory.

A.9.4 Financial Performance

2.1.1.67 The grant is not yet disbursed. The Government has however made provisions for its counterpart of around CFAF 95 million in the 2005 budget. This contribution will be used to finance: i) staff salaries; ii) the partial operating cost of the unit; iii) offices; and iv) hiring of rooms for the organisation of workshops. The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency should not pose major problems. The performance is satisfactory.

A.9.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.1.68 The implementation schedule planned for the conduct of this study is 21 months. The study will be conducted by a multi-disciplinary Consulting Firm and implemented under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Development (MEDEV), which will accommodate a Study Co-ordination Unit (SCU) placed under the supervision of the DGAT-DLR. The SCU will be responsible for the co-ordination of all the preparation works of the NPIS. It will submit the results of these works to the Study Steering Committee established by ministerial decree and presided over by MEDEV. The task of this Committee will be to examine the TOR of the studies and review the progress reports on the plans.

2.1.1.69 The Administration has already launched the pre-qualification with publication on UNDB as stipulated by Bank procedures. Thirteen (13) bidders have submitted their expressions of interest and the bid examination is in progress. The results have been submitted to the Bank, which has approved them. The Bank has also approved the BD. They will be transmitted to it soon so that bidding on the basis of a short list for the recruitment of the Consultant may be launched as soon as possible.

2.1.1.70 From the onset, the concomitant preparation of the SNAT and (13) Regional Development Plans (SRAT) was envisaged. The Bank has undertaken to finance the SNAT, whereas six (06) other donors (EU, GTZ, UNDP, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Denmark) have undertaken to finance eight (08) SRAT. Therefore, all that remains is closing the financing of five (05) SRAT, which the Bank has no objection to. Indeed, the financing request of the 05 SRAT has just reached the Bank. The gender issue will be taken into account in the composition of the Steering Committee, which will comprise a representative of the National Population Council (CONAPO), representatives of the agricultural sector policies and the national farmer organisations. The performance is satisfactory.

A.9.6 Impact on Development

2.1.1.71 The following impacts are expected in the wake of the preparation and implementation of the SNAT: i) improvement of economic growth through the development of activities throughout the national territory; ii) a rational exploitation of natural resources and their preservation; and iii) improvement of the environment and welfare of the populations. The performance is satisfactory.

A.9.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.1.72 The study has not yet started. However, it should be noted that the establishment of the Study Co-ordination Unit and the appointment of its members have not yet received the non-objection of the Bank. The launching of bids is in progress. Nonetheless, to save precious time, the

Administration has already launched the pre-qualification, which is being examined. The performance is satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Rating	3.0	3.00	N/A	2.00	3.00	2.75

A.9.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended actions	Deadlines
- Accelerate the start-up procedures of the study	- Acquisition of equipment to quicken the setting up of the SCC; - Accelerate the recruitment procedure of the consultant;	- Mid-term review 2005 - Launching in progress

2.1.2 Transport Sector

2.1.2.1 **Situation in the sector:** The share of the transport and communication sector in GDP formation stabilised at an average level of 6.4% between 2002 and 2004. The Ministry of infrastructure is responsible for the implementation and co-ordination of all the activities of the sector throughout the country. Since 2001, the Ministry has been restructured with the creation of a General Directorate of Feeder Roads. The transport sector policy gives priority to the strengthening of the periodic maintenance, sanitation and the improvement of the efficiency of the provision of basic services in the rural areas. It is to be noted concerning telecommunications that with the support of UNDP, IDA and ADF, an important programme to strengthen new information and communication technologies (NICT) has been implemented in relation with the decentralisation and enhancement of basic capacities.

2.1.2.2 Since 1970, the Bank Group has financed ten (10) operations, including eight (8) projects and two (2) studies in the transport sector in Burkina Faso for a global net commitment amount of UA 86.08 million, representing 16.5% of the total interventions. The eight (8) completed operations amount to UA 54.08 million. The two ongoing operations: i) the second road programme and ii) the road maintenance project. They represent a global net commitment amount of UA 32 million, i.e. 11.4% of the ongoing operations. In the infrastructure sector, Bank actions aim mainly to safeguard the road network. Generally, these two operations are being implemented relatively satisfactorily and should be completed by end 2005. However, it is to be emphasised that the Government does not systematically perform audits nor transmit status reports regularly.

B.1. THE ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT (RMP)**B.1.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)**

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 10.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 10.00 million Govt: UA 1.28 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 8.30 million (83%)
<u>Amount cancelled:</u>		<u>Balance:</u> UA 1.69 million (17%)
<u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 10.00 million		
<u>Approval date:</u> 09 January 1997	<u>Signing date:</u> 13 February 1997	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 09 June 1998
<u>Last disbursement deadline</u> 31 December 2005	<u>Executing agency:</u> MITH	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> December 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> Audit: 1999 – 2002: done; 2003 and 2004: ongoing	
	<u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description & expected outputs:</u> The objectives of the project are those of the Transport Sector Programme and aim at i) improvement of the level of service of the national road network; ii) reduction of the vehicle operating cost and the road maintenance cost; iii) improvement of the skills of roads department employees. The expected project outputs are :i) rehabilitation of 181 km of earth roads; ii) periodic maintenance of 34 km of earth roads; iii) training of PW agents and Private PW contractors; iv) rehabilitation of the training and development centre.		

B.1.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Undertakings

2.1.2.3 The ADF loan agreement of UA 10 million approved on 09 January 1997 was signed on 13 February 1997. The loan entered into force on 09 June 1998, i.e. 16 months after its signature owing to administrative red tape. The last disbursement deadline, previously fixed on 30 June 2004, has just been extended to 31 December 2005. The audit reports of the 1999 - 2002 accounts have been prepared and the audits of 2003 and 2004 are in progress. The project transmits the quarterly status reports regularly to the Bank. The performance is unsatisfactory.

B.1.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.2.4 The procedures for the procurement of goods, services and works were complied with overall. All the contracts and agreements for the implementation of the component 'Rehabilitation and Earth Roads Periodic Maintenance Works' were signed and implemented without major problems. The only slippage was on the procurement of items under the . The last BD concerning the procurement of machines and computer equipment for the schools and the training and development centre (CFP) have just been prepared by the Borrower; they have been submitted to the Bank for its non-objection opinion. The performance is satisfactory. .

B.1.4 Financial Performance

2.1.2.5 Funds in foreign exchange and local currency were provided in keeping with project implementation schedule. The Government honoured its counterpart regularly. The disbursement rate of the ADF loan is 83% and the project is at present virtually completed. The accounts of this project were well kept. The performance is satisfactory.

B.1.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.2.6 The entire project is virtually implemented within the appropriate deadline. The project enabled notably the rehabilitation of 215 km of earth roads, thereby improving the evacuation of the agricultural productions of the area to the cities. Most of the structures are completed and should be strengthened and kept out of water to avoid deterioration. There is also need to provide vertical signalling. The activities to be implemented concern the ‘Training’ component and centre on three major parts of this component: i) the training of Trainers; ii) the implementation of the school site and iii) the maintenance of the stock of the road maintenance equipment. The component that should be closely monitored relates to training. The works and equipment procured under the project did not pose major problems. However, the Project Management and the Ministry of Infrastructure were late in meeting their commitment to transform the Training and Development Centre into an autonomous structure. The Project Management regularly audited the project account. The Bank had to reinforce project monitoring in order to ensure the introduction of a quality accounting management system and the audit time. The performance is satisfactory.

B.1.6 Impact on Development

2.1.2.7 The early results obtained at the end of the road works are satisfactory. The outputs expected at present from the implementation of this project are: the rehabilitation of the earth roads, the periodic maintenance of 34 km of earth roads, the training of PW agents and private PW contractors, and the rehabilitation of the training and development Centre. The performance is satisfactory.

B.1.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.2.8 Apart from the implementation of the training component, it is estimated that this project, which is perfectly in line with the transport sector policy, was implemented without major difficulties. The difficult pace of progress at the beginning gradually improved. The overall project performance is satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall evaluation.
Ratings	1.7	2.00	2.66	2	2.00	2.0

B.1.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
Slow implementation of the Training component	- Launch bids for the procurement of machines and equipment for the TDC and school sites.	Before end of December 2004

B.2 THE SECOND ROAD PROGRAMME (RP2)

B.2.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 22.00 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 22.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: 22,00 million Govt: UA 2.75 million	<u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 3.92 million (17.85%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 18.07 million (82.15%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 14 November 2001	<u>Signing date:</u> 07 December 2001	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 16 October 2002
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 30 December 2005	<u>Executing agency:</u> DGR	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> December 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2001 to 2004 fiscal years: in progress <u>Reports:</u> Irregular transmission of the reports to the Bank	
<p>Objectives, description & expected outputs: RP2 is a component of the Transport Sector Programme 2 (TSP-2). Its sector goal is therefore to contribute to the reduction of transport costs in order to improve the competitiveness of the national economy and ensure a better service of the rural populations. Its specific objective is to safeguard and improve the state of a part of the existing earth road network, as well as enhance the road data collection and local road materials identification capacity of the GDR. The expected project outputs are: i) 620 Km of fully rehabilitated earth roads, ii) 804 km of earth roads maintained in keeping with the periodic maintenance standards agreed, iii) strengthening of the road data bank through the acquisition of special road dilapidation measuring and data processing equipment and iv) identification of local road materials.</p>		

B.2.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.2.9 The second road programme approved on 14 November 2001 and signed on 7 December 2001 entered into force on 16 October 2002, i.e. about 11 months after the loan signature. The last disbursement deadline is 31 December 2005. This project has not been audited since 2001. However, the 2001, 2002 and 2003 audits are in progress. Moreover, the conditions precedent to first disbursement of the second road programme approved in November 2001 have, to date, not been fulfilled (the Bank is still waiting for the detailed bidding documents for the procurement of the works, goods and services of the General Directorate of Roads). The performance is unsatisfactory.

B.2.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.2.10 The procedures for the procurement of goods, services and works were on the whole respected. With the exception of consultancy services for the financial audit, all the other procurements relating to the programme have been made or are in progress and the works are about to start. The procurements were for periodic maintenance works, rehabilitation, consultancy services for works supervision and control, consultancy services for the conduct of the road materials research study, procurement of miscellaneous computer equipment and for the audit of the project account. All the contractors are in the site installation phase and should be encouraged to start the works, as the date fixed for their commencement was 26 July 2004. The performance is satisfactory.

B.2.4 Financial Performance

2.1.2.11 The disbursement rate for this project (year 2002) estimated at 17.85% is low. Actual payments were in respect of i) periodic maintenance; ii) works rehabilitation; iii) search for materials; and iv) support to the RDB. Disbursement delays were observed in spite of the availability of foreign exchange and local currency resources. The performance is unsatisfactory.

B.2.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.2.12 Works started considerably late in relation to forecasts. The delay estimated at 12 months was mainly due to the finalisation of the engineering designs. The expected project outputs are: i) 620 Km of fully rehabilitated earth roads, ii) 804 km of earth roads maintained in accordance with the agreed periodic maintenance standards, iii) strengthening of the road data bank through the procurement of special road dilapidation measuring and data processing equipment and iv) identification of local road materials.

2.1.2.13 Procurements for the RDB were implemented as follows: i) four DESY survey and network monitoring equipment (lot 1 – fully implemented), ii) supply of surveying equipment (lot 2 – 40% implemented); iii) supply of computer equipment (lot 3 – 65% implemented). The local materials identification component is 40% implemented: 784 km have been prospected out of 1947 km, representing 380 borrowings and 265 tests carried out in the laboratory, i.e. 42% of the projected tests. The bidding documents for the project audit was launched on 14 July 2004, the opening of bids took place on 5 October 2004, the report of the technical analysis is finalised and being transmitted to the Bank for non-objection. With regard to road works execution, four contracts and two agreements have been signed, but the actual works have not yet started.

2.1.2.14 The executing agency should draw the attention of the contractors concerned to the risk of exceeding the contractual deadlines if they do not start the works immediately. The Bank will lay emphasis on compliance, by the contractors and various stakeholders, with the project implementation schedule, especially the implementation schedule proposed by the contractors themselves. The absence of project audit since 2001 reflects the Management's lack of rigour in the monitoring of the project. The performance is unsatisfactory.

B.2.6 Impact on Development

2.1.2.15 The early results obtained have helped equip the GDR with technical road observation vehicles and identify local materials for the construction of earth roads. The implementation of this project will make it possible to achieve the expected objective of safeguarding and improving the state of a part of the existing earth road network and to enhance the capacity of the GDR to collect road data and identify local road materials. The performance is satisfactory.

B.2.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.2.16 The project is encountering delays in the effective implementation of the works even if 'the procurement of road data banks' and 'the search for materials' components are being implemented relatively satisfactorily. The pace of progress is acceptable. The overall project performance is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Rating	1.70	2.00	1.70	1.6	2.00	1.8

B.2.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended actions	Deadlines
Failure to start the actual road works	- Organise a meeting with all the stakeholders to draw up a new and realistic implementation schedule.	Before end of November 2004

2.1.3 Public Utilities Sector (Energy, Water and Sanitation)

2.1.3.1 **Situation of the sector:** The management of the public utilities sector comes under the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM) established in 1995 with the following duties in the energy sector: i) preparation and application of the legislation and regulation in the areas of research, production, supply and distribution of electrical products; ii) control of energy infrastructure; iii) promotion of new and renewable energies and energy savings; and iv) control of the production, supply and distribution of conventional energies.

2.1.3.2 Since December 1998, the sub-sector is governed by law 060/98/AN establishing the general regulation of electric energy supply. This law, which has the dual objective of securing quantity and quality supply and reducing the production costs, eliminates the monopoly of SONABEL with the liberalisation of production throughout the country, thus opening the sub-sector to the participation of private investors. The electricity sub-sector is undergoing full institutional reorganisation. This reorganisation seeks to open the sub-sector to competition and private investors, in order to give a new impetus to the development of electrification in Burkina Faso.

2.1.3.3 Since the beginning of its operations in Burkina Faso in 1970, the Bank has financed seven (07) operations in the utilities sector for a net commitment amount of UA 50.50 million, i.e. 9.7% of the total interventions. The completed operations are two (2) and total a net commitment of UA 23.73 million. The five active operations represent a net commitment amount of UA 26.75 million and represent 9.5% of the ongoing operations in the sector.

C.1. OUAGADOUGOU DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (ZIGA PROJECT)

C.1.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 4.7 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 4.7 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 3.687 million Govt: UA 1.718 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.914 million (19.27%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 3.826 million
<u>Approval date:</u> 15 December 1997	<u>Signing date:</u> 05 February 1998	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 20 October 2000
<u>Last disbursement date:</u> 31 December 2005	<u>Executing agency:</u> ZIGA Project Management	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2003 report prepared The 2004 report will be available in June 2005 <u>Reports:</u> Quarterly transmission of status reports to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description & expected outputs:</u> The project objectives are i) increase the drinking water supply rate in OUAGADOUGOU and its surroundings, in order to meet the basic requirements of the population by the year 2010; ii) protect and restore the environment by fighting against the aggressive action of water and pollution, so that they do not become a factor limiting the socio-economic development. Under this project, the ADB financing will go to four components: i) the Revenues Restoration Plan (RRP – Lot 0.4); ii) the Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (HIMP – Lot 0.2); iii) Tertiary Network and Connections (Sub-sector -lot 6.2) and iv) the Supply of Connections (Lot 7).		

C.1.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.3.4 The ADF loan agreement of UA 4.74 million was approved on 15 December 1997 and signed on 05 February 1998. It entered into force on 20 October 2000, i.e. after a long period of 32 months. The whole project started late owing to bureaucracy in the mobilisation of the resources of the various donors and the operational sequence of the activities. These issues are at present resolved. The last disbursement deadline is 31 December 2005. This project was audited for the first time in 2003 and the report has been sent to the Bank. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.1.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.3.5 Bids relating to the two lots 6.2 and 7 (tertiary networks and connection supplies) constituting nearly 75% of ADF financing, were launched on 20 January 2005. For now, no problem has been noted in the procurement procedures of these lots. The contract award and effective commencement of the works are envisaged before the end of the first semester 2005. The performance is satisfactory.

C.1.4 Financial Performance

2.1.3.6 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency is effective. However, the relatively low disbursement level of 19.3% is explained by the fact that the two most important

components of the ADF financing (lots 6.2 and 7), have not yet started. This situation is not necessarily due to a delay attributable to the project, but is explained by the fact that these two components are downstream of all the other project components and can be implemented only after those located upstream (lots 4.1, 4.2 and 6.1: primary and secondary networks). Consequently, the current project disbursement rate only corresponds to the HIMP component, which has a good implementation rate of with close to 87% already disbursed. The performance is satisfactory.

C.1.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.3.7 ADB financing is devoted to the implementation of four components: i) the Revenues Restoration Plan (RRP – Lot 0.4): as of now, the implementation of this component is fully completed; ii) the Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (HIMP – Lot 0.2): is under implementation; iii) the Tertiary Network and Connections (Sub-lot 6.2): not yet started; iv) the Supply of Connections (Lot 7): not yet started.

2.1.3.8 Overall, the project implementation rate has improved. The physical implementation rate as at 30 September 2004 is 54.7% while the financial implementation rate is 48.4%. The lots currently in the pipeline are progressing satisfactorily.

2.1.3.9 These two lots constituting nearly 75% of ADF financing should start up shortly, considering the good progress made in respect of lots 4.1 and 4.2 (primary networks of the north and centre branches) situated immediately upstream of the earlier ones.

2.1.3.10 In effect, these two lots currently show very satisfactory implementation rates of around 94% and 70% respectively. This enabled the executing agency to launch BD for the two ADF components (Sub-lot 6.2 and lot 7) on Thursday 20 January 2005. The schedule approved allows envisaging the award of the contracts relating to these two ADF components at the end of the first semester of 2005 and an effective start of the corresponding works from the end of the first semester. Furthermore, the Government should take steps to ensure the continuity of the epidemiological monitoring of the HIMP component, notably during the requisition periods, for other tasks, of the medical personnel assigned to the project.

C.1.6 Impact on Development

2.1.3.11 The early results obtained after the partial implementation of lots 0.2 and 0.4 are below the projections. Moreover, the non-implementation of the lots relating to the tertiary networks and the supply of connections does help obtain the expected results, especially the Ouagadougou town drinking water supply from the Ziga dam within the required time. The remedial measures recommended and described below will facilitate the achievement of the project objectives and improve the performance of this project. The project performance should in the long term be satisfactory.

C.1.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.3.12 The heavy ADF-financed components (lots 6.2 and 7) have not yet started owing to their situation very much downstream in relation to the other project components. However, the good rates of progress made by lots 4.1, 4.2 and 6.1 situated immediately upstream of the ADF lots, increase the likelihood of their imminent start up. Therefore, put in the project context, the rate of progress of the ADF lots does not pose major problems for the time being. To that end, it should be made clear that the project as a whole can at present be credited with an implementation rate of about 70%. This has led to the supply of treated water from Ziga to Ouagadougou since July 2004.

Only the works relating to the tertiary networks (ADF components), chronologically situated at the end of the chain, have not yet commenced.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Evaluation	1.0	2	2.0	2	2.00	1.80

C.1.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
Non start up of lots 6.2 and 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate the finishing of lots 4.1 and 4.2; - Continue holding the half-yearly project supervision committees with the contractors and donors concerned. 	Starting from December 2004

C.2. SECONDARY DWS CENTRES AND BOBO DIOULASSO SANITATION STUDIES

C.2.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA) (Completed on 30 April 2005)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 0.970 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 0.970 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 0.970 million Govt: UA 0.064 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.967 million (99.79) <u>Balance:</u> 0.00
<u>Approval date:</u> 22 March 2000	<u>Signing date:</u> 28 August 2000	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 28 August 2000
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 April 2005	<u>Executing agency:</u> General Directorate of Drinking Water Supply	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> N/A <u>Reports:</u> N/A	
<u>Objectives, description & expected outputs:</u> The sector goal of the study is to contribute to the improvement of the environment and quality of life of the populations in the urban and semi-urban areas through better drinking water supply and sanitation (DWSS) services. The specific objective of the study is to furnish the Government, by the year 2002, with decision-making tools for interventions in the areas of community sanitation for Bobo-Dioulasso and drinking water supply (DWS) in the secondary centres.		

C.2.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.3.13 The DWS studies of the Secondary Centres and Sanitation of Bobo Dioulasso received a grant of UA 0.970 million approved on 22 March 2000. The grant agreement was signed on 28 August 2000 and entered into force on 21 May 2001, i.e. nine months later. However, the start-up of project activities was not effective. The fixed project closing date was extended to 31/03/2005 and the last bills have arrived. The performance is satisfactory.

C.2.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.3.14 The studies were about two years late owing to problems arising from non-compliance with the procedures for recruiting the Consultant. The recruitment process was repeated and the Consulting Firms were selected in keeping with the rules of procedure approved by the Bank. The two studies started on 1st October 2003 for duration of 16 and 12 months respectively. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.2.4 Financial Performance

2.1.3.15 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency is effective. That is completed and the overall disbursement rate of the study is 99.8%. The financial performance of the project is improved by the sound bookkeeping of the project accounts and the Government's regular payment of its counterpart. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.2.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.3.16 The initial delay in the procurement procedure did not have an incidence on the global deadlines initially set for the two studies. In effect, the studies were completed as projected on 28 February 2005. Moreover, there were supplementary contracts on each of the two studies, whose services were also terminated on the same date. The invoices for the settlement of the balance of all the services (basic contracts and amendments) are being dispatched to the ADB. The two studies had the following objectives: (i) DWS study of 50 secondary centres: the basic contract consisted in conducting comprehensive studies for the drinking water supply of 50 centres around Ouagadougou. The supplementary contract of CFAF 53 million, helped carry out flow tests on all the project boreholes; (ii) Bobo Dioulasso sanitation study: the basic contract made it possible to conduct comprehensive studies of the principal networks and one treatment station through lagooning of the waste water of Bobo Dioulasso town. The supplementary contract of 98 million financed the comprehensive pre-treatment studies of the industrial effluents from the town. All the services, including the supplementary contracts, were completed as scheduled at the end of February 2005. ADB was to settle the outstanding payments before 31 March 2005. Consequently, notwithstanding the initial slippages on procurements, the deadlines for these studies were met. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.2.6 Impact on Development

2.1.3.17 The results of the two studies led to the preparation of the engineering designs of the drinking water supply of 50 centres, for the installation of a main sewer leading to a plant for the treatment by lagooning of the waste water of Bobo Dioulasso town, as well as the design of the industrial pre-treatment programme for the five main industries (representing 80% of the pollution caused).

C.2.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.3.18 The delays encountered at the very beginning, during the procurement phase, were largely made up, insofar as all the reports were submitted as projected before end of February 2005. The study is at present completed. The purpose of the study, which was to provide the Government with decision-making tools for interventions in the area of community sanitation for Bobo-Dioulasso and drinking water supply in the secondary centres, is achieved. In view of the delay in its implementation and the procurement difficulties encountered, the study performance may be considered unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Rating	2.00	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.00	1.8

C.2.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
- No specific delay is indicated, but the 2 years delay encountered at the beginning of the study should be made up.	- End of studies on 28 February 2005	The reports were submitted as planned end February 2005.

C.3. Rural Electrification Study

C.3.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 0.912 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 0.912 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 0.92 million Govt: UA 0.052 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> 0.00 <u>Balance:</u> UA 0.912 million (100%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 17 April 2002	<u>Signing date:</u> 28 May 2002	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 01 November 2004
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 30 January 2004	<u>Executing agency:</u> Executing agency: General Directorate of Electricity (GDE)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> N/A	
<u>Objectives, description & expected outputs:</u> The sector goal of the study is to contribute to the improvement of the electrification rate of the country; the specific aim is to provide the Government with a tool that enables it to make consistent investment decisions in the rural electrification sector.		

C.3.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.3.19 The grant of UA 0.912 million made by the Bank for the conduct of this study was approved on 17 April 2002. The grant memorandum of understanding was signed on 28 May 2002, i.e. one month later. However, there was no first disbursement in April 2005 on the study implemented on 01 November 2004, i.e. two years after its approval. The last disbursement deadline fixed on 30/01/2004 was extended. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.3.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.3.20 The procedures for selecting the Consultant for the conduct of the study are much behind schedule. The preparation of goods and services procurement documents for the recruitment of the Consulting Firm is at present completed. The BD was launched on 19 May 2004 and the bid analysis report was transmitted to the Bank in March 2005. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.3.4 Financial Performance

Not applicable

C.3.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.3.21 The rural electrification study is conducted in two stages: Stage 1: diagnosis of the situation and analysis of the rural electrification options and Stage 2: preparation of the economic, financial, environmental and social feasibility of a rural electrification programme. But first, the following actions were implemented: i) adoption of the implementing orders relating to the electrification development fund and the Rural Electrification Agency and ii) appointment of the members of the study co-ordination committee. To date, no resource has been disbursed. The operating costs of the unit will be transmitted immediately to the Ministry of Finance and Budget for a disbursement request. Other payments will be made directly by the ADB.

2.1.3.22 The writing and submission of the technical bid analysis report for the recruitment of the Consultant to implement the study is considerably delayed. The last disbursement deadline has expired and should be extended. The Bank is considering the bid analysis report for the procurement of the equipment of the study co-ordination unit.

2.1.3.23 The Government should submit a request to the Bank for an extension of the last disbursement deadline for the recruitment of the Consultant. The Bank should, on its part, expedite the examination of the bid analysis report for the procurement of equipment in favour of the Study Co-ordination Unit. The performance is unsatisfactory.

C.3.6 Impact on Development

2.1.3.24 The objective of this study is to formulate a project in 2005. In view of the delay encountered, the expected impact can only be barely satisfactory.

C.3.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.3.25 The actual study has not yet started whereas the grant agreement has been signed for two years. The performance is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Ratings	1.00	1.00	N/A	1.00	2.00	1.25

C.3.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadline
- Procurement delays	- The Government and the Bank should expedite the preparation of the bid analysis reports and the examination of the documents submitted, respectively.	Before the end of the quarter 2005

C.4. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (DWSS PROGRAMME)

C.4.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 20.00 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 20.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 15.00 million ADF (grant): UA 5.0 million Govt: UA 3.35 million Beneficiaries.: UA 2.44 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 00.00 <u>Balance:</u> UA 20.00 million (100%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 11 September 2003	<u>Signing date:</u> 18 December 2003	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 2 December 2004
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2009	<u>Executing agency:</u> General Directorate of Drinking Water Supply	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004.	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> Not yet performed <u>Reports:</u> Not yet prepared	
<u>Objectives, description & expected outputs:</u> The project objectives are to put up a set of structures and facilities with a view to: i) controlling the collection and evaluation of rainwater; and ii) improving onsite wastewater treatment in the near-urban and school areas. Provide the country with the necessary tools for the planning of short, medium and long-term sanitation measures. The implementation of the programme should enable the following outputs: i) Bobo-Dioulasso rainwater purification project; ii) Ouagadougou onsite wastewater treatment project; iii) Ouagadougou community sanitation study; iv) sanitation study of seven (7) secondary centres; and v) DWS study of 75 secondary centres.		

C.4.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.3.26 The ADF loan agreement of UA 15.0 million was approved on 11 September 2003 and signed on 18 December 2003. The entry into force was pronounced and notified to the Government on 2 December 2004. The loan entered into force on 02 December 2004, i.e. after the loan and

grant approval. The agreement for the grant of UA 5.0 million entered into force on the signing of the grant on 18 December 2003. The Government should provide evidence of the fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement. 70% of these conditions have already been fulfilled. The last disbursement deadline is 31 December 2009. The performance evaluation of the project is satisfactory.

C.4.3 Procurements Performance

Not applicable

2.1.3.27 The preparation of the bidding documents for the procurement of goods and services is in progress.

C.4.4 Financial Performance

Not applicable

2.1.3.28 The entry into force was pronounced by GECL and notified to the Government on 2 December 2004. The Government should provide evidence of the fulfillment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement. 70% of these conclusions have been fulfilled and the remainder were to be completed before end March 2005.

C.4.5 Project Activities and Outputs

Not applicable

C.4.6 Impact on Development

2.1.3.29 The implementation of the project will help Burkina Faso ease one of the first constraints on the development of the agricultural sector, which procures 80% of the incomes. Its implementation will help control rainwater collection and evaluation; ii) improve onsite wastewater treatment in the near-urban and school areas; and iii) provide the country with the tools necessary for the planning of short, medium and long-term sanitation measures. The performance of this project should in the long-term be satisfactory.

C.4.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.3.30 The project is already behind schedule. The recruitment process of the manager of the Co-ordination Unit is launched and project activities will start up shortly. The project performance should be satisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation.
Ratings	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.00	2.50

C.4.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
Non-fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement.	- Speed up the fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement.	Not later than first quarter 2005

2.1.4 The Social Sector

2.1.4.1 Situation of the Sector: Burkina Faso is confronted with strong weaknesses in the social sectors. The current gross enrolment rate is low and the worrying situation of the health sector renders the achievement of the millennium development objectives unlikely. To address this situation, the Government, under its poverty reduction strategy support programme adopted a sectoral MTEF in education, which serves as a frame of reference for Donors' interventions. Since 2002, external aid has been financing education and training in the form of grants or loans, through a partnership framework put in place between the leading technical and financial partners (TFP) to sustain and co-ordinate support to the Ten-year Basic Education Development Plan (IDA, ADF, France, Canada, Netherlands, etc.).

2.1.4.2 In the health sector, in line with the national health policy paper, twenty or so strategies have been developed and are being implemented. These strategies include: (i) health infrastructure and equipment development; (ii) operationalisation of the health districts; (iii) development of the basic community services; (iv) preparation of a human resource development plan; (v) rationalisation of healthcare; (vi) strengthening of the measures to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS; and (vi) implementation of integrated strategies for preventing risks and catering for the health of the vulnerable groups. A population action plan was implemented in 2002 together with integrated multi-sectoral programmes one of the important components of which focuses on HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases. A health sector MTEF is being prepared.

2.1.4.3 The Bank has financed eleven (11) operations, including nine (9) projects and two (2) studies (population and health studies) in the social sector for a net global commitment amount of UA 101.7 million, i.e. 19.6% of the total operations. The completed six (6) operations total a net commitment amount of UA 37.66 million. Out of these operations, four, namely: i) Education Project IV, ii) Poverty Reduction programme in the communes, iii) Health Services Strengthening project, and iv) HIV/AIDS Control Support project are ongoing. The Education Project V has not yet entered into force. The net commitment amount of ongoing operations is UA 64 million, i.e. 25.6% of the ongoing interventions. Details on the status and performance of these operations are given hereunder.

D. EDUCATION IV

D.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 16.50 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 16.5 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 16.5 million Govt: UA 2.00 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 11.83 million (71.75%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 4.66 million (29.25%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 16 July 1997	<u>Signing date:</u> 05 September 1997	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 27 April 1999
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2005	<u>Executing agency:</u> Project Implementation Unit at the Ministry of Secondary, Higher Education and Scientific Research (MSHESR)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> October 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 audits done. 2004: ongoing; <u>Reports:</u> Status reports not regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<p><u>The project objectives are:</u> i) develop basic education while improving its quality, ii) develop vocational, scientific and technical education, iii) strengthen the training of young rural farmers, and iv) develop adult women's education. The main expected project outputs are: i) 25 school complexes built and equipped; ii) 2495 primary schools equipped with collective learning materials; iii) 6000 teachers retrained; iv) 12 regional directorates of basic and literacy education equipped; v) 2 vocational senior secondary schools and 10 laboratories constructed and equipped; vi) supplementary works carried out at the Ouagadougou technical Secondary School (LTO); vi) 20 science teachers, 10 laboratory assistants, 5 maintenance technicians trained; vii) 4 teachers from LTO, 15 computer teachers retrained; viii) a modular computer system designed; ix) 3 rural development centres (RDC) constructed and equipped; x) 950 young farmers trained in 12 months and 800 farmers trained in short-term sessions; xi) 2000 young girls trained in agro pastoral farming; xii) 100 women's development and literacy education centres (WDLC) constructed and equipped; xiii) 100 literacy teachers retrained and 40 000 women taught to read and write; 6 managerial staff trained in computer science.</p>		

D.1.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.4.4 The loan agreement of UA 16.5 million was signed on 05 September 1997 and the loan entered into force on 27 April 1999, i.e. over 19 months after the signature. This long delay is mainly due to the late recruitment of the staff and the Borrower's non-compliance with the modalities for the appointment of the Project Implementation Unit, as defined in the appraisal report. One of the other conditions relating to the transmission of the list of the members of the School Maintenance Committees was fulfilled. The only other condition not fulfilled concerns the school statistics of the 2003/2004 academic year, which are not yet available. The last loan disbursement deadline was extended to 31 December 2005. The audit reports of the 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 were prepared and that of 2004 is in progress. The quarterly status reports are not regularly transmitted to the Bank. The performance is unsatisfactory.

D.1.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.4.5 Since the start of the project, mastery of the Bank's rules of procedure for procurements has improved. Moreover, over sixty contracts have been signed and implemented, or are being implemented without major problem except for the contractors that were late in the execution of the works. The performance is satisfactory.

D.1.4 Financial Performance

2.1.4.6 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency did not pose any particular problem. The first disbursement took place in April 1999 and the disbursement rate of the ADF loan, end of April 2005, is 71.75 % whereas that of the Government counterpart is 71.9 %. Nine months away from the last disbursement deadline, the low disbursement level of the ADF loan and the counterpart is in large part due to the delay in the implementation of the works of the two vocational senior secondary schools, and in the procurement of the equipment of the said secondary schools and the teaching manuals. These last procurements should increase disbursements to a more acceptable level. The performance is satisfactory.

D.1.5 Project Activities and Outputs

2.1.4.7 The non-completion of the project activities nine months from the last disbursement deadline of 31 December 2004, is explained by the late start of its activities. The activities implemented are as follows: In Basic Education, the main outputs focus on: the construction and equipment of 25 school complexes (75 classrooms, 25 canteens, 25 stores, 25 headmasters' offices, 75 houses, 24 boreholes); equipping all the primary schools in the country with teaching aids; equipping all the regional basic and literacy education directorates with computer and transport equipment; the retraining of 3 165 assistant teachers. For the strengthening of vocational, scientific and technical education, the outputs centre on: the construction and equipment of 10 laboratories and 15 computer rooms, as well as the supplementary LTO works; the retraining of 90 Physics/Chemistry and Life and Earth Science teachers, 6 F2 teachers; the training of 10 laboratory assistants, 3 maintenance technicians, 150 office automation agents; the holding of training workshops and seminars on the modular approach by skills. To support the training of young rural farmers, the following were implemented: the rural development centre (RDC) of PK 60, the equipment of three RDC, the short-term training of 743 young rural farmers (including 203 women) in market gardening, stockbreeding, craft industry, production of organic manure and formation of cooperatives, twelve months training of 297 young people. Under the strengthening of women's education: delivery of the furniture and equipment of the Bapla RDC and the 100 WDLC to the village administrative officers, the training of 791 young girls in agriculture, stockbreeding and craft industry; the retraining of 95 literacy teachers and 397 women who can read and write; the organisation of 37 sensitisation campaigns on the school enrolment of girls; computer equipment, office automation and transport equipment of the Directorate of Women's Education Development (DPEF) delivered. The following activities are not yet completed: the construction of 2 vocational lycées (senior secondary schools), 2 RDC, 100 CPAF, the equipment of 2 vocational lycées and the literacy education of 3 000 women.

2.1.4.8 From 2002, the project management methods were improved with the preparation of the administrative, financial and accounting procedures manual and the training of staff in its utilisation in October 2002. The lapses noted in the management of this project centre on the irregular performance of the audit of the various project fiscal years. Measures have been taken to mop up this deficit. The performance is unsatisfactory.

D.1.6 Impact on Development

2.1.4.9 Certain project impacts are already perceptible. Some of the primary schools constructed contribute to the increase in the number of new enrolments. The same goes for the training of rural young farmers. The implementation of the project will improve the access of the population and the students to drinking water in the project area. The equipment of the laboratories, the training of 90 teachers, 10 laboratory assistants and 150 workers in office automation have

improved the practice of LES (life and earth sciences) and the utilisation of computer equipment. The training of younger farmers in the new technologies has increased their production. For example, the success rate in the Elementary Teaching Aptitude Certificate (CEAP) of the retrained teachers in the regions of Dédougou, Koudougou, Ouagadougou and Ouahigouya was 98.60% in 2002 compared to 80.12% in the regions not covered by the project. The performance is satisfactory.

D.1.7 Overall Performance Evaluation

2.1.4.10 Following the late start, the project activities are not yet completed one month from the last disbursement deadline. This delay is mainly owing to the weak performances of the enterprises recruited, resulting in considerable delays; and to the bureaucracy in the procurement of the equipment of the two lycées. The overall project performance is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Ratings	1.3	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.00	1.9

D.1.8 Problems and Recommended Actions

<u>Problems</u>	<u>Recommended actions</u>	<u>Deadlines</u>
Non-fulfilment of the last 'other condition'.	Transmit to the Bank documents relating to the condition concerning the progress made in 2003 in the enrolment of girls in the country.	May 2005
Implementation of the recommendations made during the 2002 audit.	Inform the Bank about the measures taken to correct the weaknesses noted during the 2002 audit and apply the recommendations made by the auditor and the Bank into account.	May 2005
Delay in the construction of the vocational high schools, the RDC and the 100 CPAR.	Make up for the delay in the construction works of the two high schools by ensuring close and regular monitoring of the sites of the two high schools and submitting on time the itemized accounts of the enterprises.	Permanent
The costs of equipping the two vocational high schools exceed the resources available from the ADF loan.	Ensure that the project expenditures do not exceed the available budget, as any cost overrun will be borne by the Government.	May 2005

D.2. POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME IN THE COMMUNES

D.2.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> ADF loan: UA 14 million ADF grant: UA 1.5 million AMINA: UA 0.160 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 million <u>Net loan and grant amount:</u> UA 15.5 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 14.0 million ADF (grant) UA 1.5 million Govt: UA 1.47 million AMINA: UA 0.160 million UNDP: UA 0.530 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> Disbursements: Loan: UA 5.19 million Disbursement rate: 37.04% Disbursement: Grant: UA 1.39 million Grant disbursement rate: 92.6% <u>Balance:</u> Loan balance: UA 9.6 million ADF grant balance: UA 0.95 million (7.3%) AMINA balance: UA 0.16 million (100%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 10 December 1998	<u>Signing date:</u> 05 February 1999	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 16 November 1999
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2006	<u>Executing agency:</u> Programme Management Unit under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Development	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> October 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2001 and 2002: done. 2003 and 2004: Firm recruited in February 2005. <u>Reports:</u> Regular reports transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description and expected outputs:</u> The specific programme objectives consist in: (i) enhancing the institutional and financial capacities of the populations and the communes; and (ii) improving access to the basic social services. The main expected project outputs are: i) the populations, representatives and municipal staff sensitised, trained and taught to read and write in the 15 communes; ii) 30 national and state services equipped and functional; iii) a social and economic management chart and 15 urban data banks installed in the communes; iv) 15 local development plans prepared; v) the national social action and family policy paper developed; vi) women's local development policy paper prepared; vii) basic social and commercial facilities constructed and equipped in the 15 communes of the project; viii) implementation of micro-projects for the vulnerable populations to develop income-generating activities through a credit fund.		

D.2.2 Compliance with the Conditions Precedent/Commitments

2.1.4.11 The loan and the grants were signed on 05 February 1999, all the conditions precedent were fully satisfied in 1999 and the entry into force was declared on 16 November 1999, i.e. nine months after the signature. However, the conditions precedent to first disbursement were fulfilled only in the first quarter of 2001, owing to the delay in the recruitment of the officers of the Programme Management Unit (PMU). The Government transmits the quarterly status reports and the audit reports regularly. The 2003 and 2004 audits are ongoing. The audit reports of 2001 and 2002 have been performed, submitted to the Bank in early 2004 and commented. The PMU should inform the Bank about the measures taken to correct the weaknesses noted. All the other conditions are already fulfilled. The last disbursement deadline has been extended to 31 December 2006. The performance is satisfactory.

D.2.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.4.12 Bank rules for the procurement of goods, works and services are quite well mastered by the PMU, FODECOL and AGEDECOL within the framework of procurements under their responsibility. PMU is responsible for all the procurements, with the exception of the infrastructures, which come under the communes and their local tender committees. Fifteen contracts have been signed and performed, or are ongoing. The PMU officers, who received Bank training in March 2004, trained the members of the said committees in October 2004. Overall, the project performance in the procurement of works, goods and services is considered satisfactory. The performance is satisfactory.

D.2.4 Financial Performance

2.1.4.13 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency did not pose any particular problem. The first disbursement from ADF loan was released on 15 November 2001 and the loan disbursement rate, end of April 2005, is 37.04%; the first funds from the grant were disbursed on 18 October 2002 and the disbursement rate at present is 92.59%; whereas no resource has been disbursed from the AMINA grant because SAP did not recognise this source of finance. This problem was solved in March 2005. The UNDP/UNVP funds have been fully released to the UNV since 2002. The disbursement rate of the Government counterpart is satisfactory and stands at 98%. The financial performance of the project is satisfactory.

D.2.5 Activities and Outputs

2.1.4.14 The overall physical implementation rate of 43% is clearly below the forecasts of the project implementation schedule. The activities implemented are: i) the organisation of sensitisation and literacy campaigns which made it possible to reach 22 630 persons and 12 085 who are able to read and write; ii) 30 workers (State and domanical services) were recruited for the 15 communes, all the communal development plans are being finalised, experts have been recruited to support the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN) in the formulation of its social action policy and support to the Ministry for the Advancement of Women; iii) the first bids were launched in September 2004 for the construction of the social infrastructure and the feasibility studies of the commercial structures are in progress. The implementation modalities of the 'Infrastructure Component' have been modified with the Bank's consent, by awarding the management of this component to the Programme Management Unit. This limits the responsibility of the intermediary, FODECOL, to an advisory support role. The credit component managed by the intermediaries, FAARF and FCPB, started in June 2003 and, so far, an amount of CFAF 525 650 000 has been granted. The start-up of this component was somewhat difficult owing to the determination of some mayors to interfere in the credit management and their idea of subsidy. The conditions of access to FCPB credit are also considered too stringent for the poor populations. It is to be noted that the credits granted concerned 65 women's groups, 26 men's groups, 249 men and 117 women, i.e. a total of 1395 individuals.

2.1.4.15 The assistance recruited to beef up the municipal services delivered on its mandate, especially with regard to sensitization, the dissemination of radio spots, literacy education, credit and aid to the creation of certain local, technical co-ordination committees. The problem lay in its interaction with the credit intermediaries. The Project Management transmitted the status reports regularly to the Bank. The slippage on the 2003 and 2004 financial years is being made up. The performance is unsatisfactory.

D.2.6 Impact on Development

2.1.4.16 A project impact assessment study is being conducted. However, some comments may be made on the outcomes of the programme. In terms of training, 701 persons will be able to learn a trade, thanks to the technical and vocational training courses; the literacy campaigns led to the creation of a literate environment and the learning of a trade for the target population; over 12000 persons were reached, including 8 000 women. The credits granted enable the customers to develop income-generating activities. The strengthening of the communes to identify and list the plots and establish more civil acts; this will increase their financial resources. The performance is satisfactory.

D.2.7 Overall Performance Evaluation

2.1.4.17 Following the delay in the start of the programme and the adjustment of the operational framework of the intermediary structures during the mid-term review, the implementation of activities should speed up considerably. The project performance is satisfactory and as follows:

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Rating	2.3	2.00	2.0	1.33	2.7	2.0

D.2.8 Problems and Actions

Problems	Recommended Actions	Deadlines
The conditions of access to credit with FCPB are difficult to fulfil by the poor populations.	Discuss the conditions of access with the implementation partners. The conclusions will be transmitted to the Bank.	May 2005
The audit of the 2003 accounts is not completed.	Accelerate the performance of the 2003 audit and transmit the relevant report to the Bank.	May 2005
Non-implementation of all the recommendations to correct the weaknesses noted by the 2001 and 2002 audits.	Devise a strategy to correct the weaknesses noted by the 2001 and 2002 audits and inform the Bank thereof.	May 2005

D.3. HEALTH SERVICES STRENGTHENING PROJECT (HEALTH II)

D.3.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 10.00 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.0 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 10.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 10.00 million Govt: UA 1.11 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 4.939 million (49.4%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 5.06 million (50.6%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 06 October 1999	<u>Signing date:</u> 07 February 2000	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 07 December 2001
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2006	<u>Executing agency:</u> Project Coordination Unit, Bobo-Dioulasso (PMU) of the Ministry of Health	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> October 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> Report of 2002 and 2003 transmitted to the Bank. Recruitment of the Audit Firm for 2004 ongoing. <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objectives, description and expected results:</u> The specific project objectives are: (i) improve access to and the quality of, health services in the Bobo-Dioulasso, Dédougou and Gaoua areas; (ii) contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality in the project area; and; (iii) strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Health at the national and regional levels. The project has the following components: i) strengthening of the district health system; ii) strengthening of the second referral level; iii) STD/AIDS control; iv) institutional support at the regional and national levels; and v) project implementation.		

D.3.2 Compliance with the Loan Agreement Conditions

2.1.4.18 The project was approved on 6 October 1999. The loan agreement signed on 7 February 2000 entered into force on 7 December 2001, i.e. 22 months after the signature. The entry into force and the conditions precedent to first disbursement were fulfilled very late because of the time spent in the selection of the core staff of the Project Coordination Unit, and mainly owing to the first irregular recruitment of the Project Coordinator. Out of the six other conditions, five have been fulfilled. What remains is the condition relating to ‘the nominative list of the staff required for the satisfactory functioning of the structures’. The last disbursement deadline is fixed at 31 December 2006. The audit reports of the 2002 and 2003 accounts have been prepared and the auditor’s recommendations are being implemented. The quarterly status reports are regularly submitted. The performance is unsatisfactory.

D.3.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.4.19 In general, the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) masters the Bank rules for the procurement of goods, works and services. Furthermore, the Bank’s Training Institute organised training in March in Ouagadougou. A project management system has been installed for the monitoring of the accounts, contracts and indicators, and the staff trained in its utilisation. The performance is satisfactory.

D.3.4 Financial Performance

2.1.4.20 The availability of funds in foreign exchange and local currency did not pose any particular problem. The first disbursement on the ADF loan was released in March 2002 and the loan disbursement rate, as at 30 April 2005, is 49.4%. The disbursement rate on the counterpart fund is 21.42 %. An accounting system has been installed and the staff trained in its utilisation. The recordings of the year 2003 accounting data are fully completed. The performance is satisfactory.

D.3.5 Activities and Outputs

2.1.4.21 The project activities started in March 2002 are proceeding without major hitch and have attained an overall physical implementation rate estimated in October 2004 at 32%. The project implementation schedule is respected. Since the project started, the following main results have been achieved: i) 24 doctors on training in various fields and 2 maintenance technicians; ii) procurement of MEG for the 15 districts, the two RHC and 278 CSPS; iii) procurement of 4 ambulances, 6 supervision vehicles and 1 liaison vehicle, furniture for the two RHC; iv) financing of the partners' action plans; v) 2 021 supervisions and control of drugs management in the health centres; vi) 950 meetings of the health facilities management committees; vii) 103 consultation meetings in the health districts and regions; viii) civil works started on 01 September 2004. Up to this stage, training on the coverage of persons living with HIV/AIDS had been given to 25 persons (doctors, pharmacists and dentists), 60 nurses and midwives and 30 itinerant female health workers and auxiliary midwives; the training workshop for health workers on the surveillance protocol of the second generation of HIV brought together 85 public health workers, including 60 women. Discriminations have however persisted at a higher qualification level: out of the 24 doctors sent on training abroad for medical specialisations, there was only one woman. The training of doctors in district management brought together 17 doctors, including 3 women.

2.1.4.22 The Project Management has instituted periodic meetings in order to guarantee an efficient human resources management. During these meetings, the work programme is drawn up after the review of the implementation status of the activities previously programmed. Status reports are sent regularly; an accounting system has been installed and the staff trained in its utilisation. The performance is satisfactory.

D.3.6 Impact on Development

2.1.4.23 The project in its design and implementation will have satisfactory outputs and positive impacts on development. Through the training of 24 doctors in various disciplines, the project contributes significantly to bringing quality health care closer to the Burkinabé populations. Four doctors trained in public health already occupy the positions of Director in the Ministry of Health. The construction and equipment, by the project, of the two Medical Centres with field surgical teams (MCS) in Bobo-Dioulasso town, will fundamentally change the health delivery system in the west region of Burkina. Over 670 000 persons will easily have access to 2nd level surgical and obstetrical care. The construction and equipment of 12 Health and Social Development Centres (HSDC) will enable about 120 000 persons to have access to quality health care, less than 10 km away from a health centre. In the area of HIV/AIDS, the health personnel training modules enable the health structures to ensure an efficient coverage of persons infected by HIV/AIDS. The performance is satisfactory.

D.3.7 Overall Performance Evaluation

2.1.4.24 After a late start of the project activities – works commenced in September 2004- the implementation rate picked up. On the whole, the implementation deadline was respected. The overall performance is more than satisfactory. It is as follows:

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Rating	1.7	3.00	2.7	2.00	3.00	2.5

D.3.8 Problems and Actions

2.1.4.25 At this stage of its implementation, Health Project II has not encountered any particular problem.

D.4. HIV/AIDS CONTROL SUPPORT PROJECT

D.4.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 5.00 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 5.00 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: 5.00 millions UC Govt: UA 0.27 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.236 (4.7%) <u>Balance:</u> UA 4.76 million (95.3%)
<u>Approval date:</u> 19 November 2003	<u>Signing date:</u> 18 December 2003	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 18 December 2003
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2008	<u>Executing agency:</u> Permanent Secretariat of the National HIV/AIDS Control Council (SP/CNLS-IST)	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> October 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> Project has not started <u>Reports:</u> Project has not started	
<u>Objectives, description and expected outputs:</u> The specific project objectives are to: (i) strengthen the capacities of the structures responsible for the coordination and implementation of the national multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS control plan; (ii) improve the operational HIV/AIDS control activities. The principal expected project outputs are: i) enhancement of the capacities of the Permanent Secretariat of the National HIV/AIDS and STI Control Council, the Ministerial Committee, Provincial (110 persons), Communal/Departmental (528) and Village (712) Councils, the associative world in the areas of planning, monitoring-evaluation, computer, financial and accounting management, the conduct of sectoral situational analyses and impact studies, support to the implementation of action plans; ii) prevention of mother-child transmission, medical coverage of STI and, by the RVA, the opening of sentinel sites, support to infected and affected persons, orphans and high-risk children.		

D.4.2 Compliance with the Loan Agreement Conditions

2.1.4.26 The project was approved on 19 November 2003 and the grant entered into force on 18 December 2003 following the signing of the grant memorandum of understanding. The last disbursement deadline is fixed at 31 December 2008. The conditions precedent to first disbursement relating to the appointment of the management structure, the recruitment of the project officer and accounting officer, and the setting up of a steering committee, were fulfilled in January 2005. As for the other conditions, the agreement has been signed with the UNDP; the Presidency of Faso Committees and the Ministries in charge of Infrastructure, Transport and Commerce have been established. The situational analysis reports remain to be prepared before the Bank is furnished with the action plans of the said committees. The performance is satisfactory.

D.4.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.4.27 The Permanent Secretariat of the National HIV/AIDS Control Council (SP/CNLS-IST) has procurement capacities for the recruitment of the two officers. The contracts of these two officers are being signed. The performance is satisfactory.

D.4.4 Financial Performance

2.1.4.28 The first disbursement on the grant was released in March 2005 (i.e. 4.7%).

D.4.5 Activities and Outputs

2.1.4.29 The CNLS-IST has started some activities, such as the evaluation of needs for sero-surveillance by sentinel site in the health regions of Koudougou, Manga and Ziniaré. The project implementation manual has also been prepared and finalised with the structures and partners involved in the project. In view of the late launching of the works, the performance is unsatisfactory.

D.4.6 Impact on Development

2.1.4.30 The impact on development should be highly satisfactory. The implementation of the project will improve the health condition of the population in general and reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS in particular. In recent years, a progression of this disease has been observed. This project will benefit from the services of the UNDP and NGOs for the implementation of community activities. It will provide assistance to orphans and high-risk children. In view of the expected results, an implementation of the project in line with the objectives should lead to a satisfactory evaluation.

D.4.7 Overall Performance Evaluation

2.1.4.31 The project performance is as follows.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Rating	2.0	2.00	2	1.5	3.00	2.0

2.1.5 The Multi-sector

2.1.5.1 Multi-sector operations financed by the Bank in Burkina Faso since 2000 aim at the achievement of the millennium development objectives (MDO). They are mainly the reduction of the incidence of poverty by 35% around the year 2015, the reduction of the vulnerability of the various target groups, crises of all types as well as inequality between the different socio-economic groups and regional disparities. To achieve these global objectives, the Government has given itself specific objectives divided according to the four priority areas: I) the promotion of a sustainable, accelerated and equitable growth; ii) the access of the poor to basic social services; iii) the broadening of job opportunities and income-generating activities for the poor; and iv) the promotion of good governance.

2.1.5.2 Since 1970, the Bank Group has financed seven (7) operations, including two (2) institutional support projects and five (5) reform programmes for a total net commitment amount of UA 82.93 million, i.e. 15.9% of net commitments. The five completed operations amount to UA 65.08 million. The two ongoing operations totalling a net commitment amount of UA 17.85 million, 6.4% of the net commitments, are: the good governance support project (GGSP), which is considered to be one of the problem operations of the Bank in Burkina Faso, and the supplementary poverty reduction strategy support programme (SPRSSP II) not yet in force.

E.1 GOOD GOVERNANCE SUPPORT PROJECT

E.1.1 Basic Administrative and Financial Data (in UA)

<u>Initial loan amount:</u> UA 2.35 million <u>Amount cancelled:</u> UA 0.00 million <u>Net loan amount:</u> UA 2.35 million	<u>Source:</u> ADF: UA 2.350 million Govt: UA 0.480 million	<u>Amount disbursed:</u> UA 0.327 (14 %) <u>Balance:</u> 2.02 (86 %)
<u>Approval date:</u> 06 June 2002	<u>Signing date:</u> 15 February 2002	<u>Effectiveness date:</u> 12 June 2002
<u>Last disbursement deadline:</u> 31 December 2004	<u>Executing agency:</u> Executive Secretariat of Good Governance (ESGG).	
<u>Last supervision date:</u> November 2004	<u>Audit of accounts:</u> 2003 and 2004 audits not performed <u>Reports:</u> Reports regularly transmitted to the Bank.	
<u>Objective and description:</u> The sectoral good governance support project (GGSP) seeks to help improve the efficacy of public service delivery and the rational and equitable utilisation of public services with a view to poverty reduction. The specific objective of the project is to enhance the institutional, human, documentary and computer capacities with a view to the efficacy of public service. The key project components are: i) support to the modernisation of public administration, notably the civil service, justice, economic coordination and control of public finances; ii) support to decentralisation and the poverty observatory; iii) support to the coordination and good governance observatory, integrating an anti-corruption agency.		

E.1.2 Compliance with the Conditions

2.1.5.3 The loan agreement entered into force in June 2002, i.e. four months after its approval by the Board of Directors. The Government submits the quarterly status reports of this project regularly. However, the project account has not been audited since the start of the project activities. The Government has been asked to undertake now the audit of the special account of the 2003-2004 fiscal year. The last disbursement deadline of this project should be extended. The performance is considered unsatisfactory.

E.1.3 Procurement Performance

2.1.5.4 The non-familiarisation of the executing agency with the rules of procedure led to non-compliance with the Bank's rules of procedure. The Bank has noted the procurements of computer equipment and the payment of the service providers, which were not in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Bank. The latter, should be redone. This will prolong the duration of the project, which is already significantly late. The performance is unsatisfactory.

E.1.4 Financial Performance

2.1.5.5 The first project revolving fund from the Bank Group was provided in July 2003, i.e. 11 months after the entry into force of the loan. The utilisation of the loan resources is slow. The Government has, since the entry into force of the project, utilised 14% of the resources, and the trend of the financial management of the project gave cause for concern at the end of 2004. The project does not have a well-kept account and a procedures manual. The project implementation unit will acquire double-entry software and prepare a project manual. The project should justify to the Bank the utilisation of the initial revolving fund. The performance is unsatisfactory.

E.1.5 Activities and Outputs

2.1.5.6 The implementation of this project is considerably behind schedule. For the first time, there should be an extension as the last disbursement deadline expired on 31 December 2004. The main project procurements were computer equipment, the organisation of certain training courses and study trips and some consultations. The activities implementation level, considering the initial implementation time fixed at two years, is very low. Furthermore, the Project Management is inefficient and shows ignorance of the rules of procedure. This has resulted in delays that could in the end have obvious financial implications. Moreover, the deficit noted in the performance of the project audit is a gap that should be corrected. The 2003-2004 audits should shed light on the utilisation of the resources of this project since the start of activities in September 2003. The performance may be considered unsatisfactory.

E.1.6 Impact on Development

2.1.5.7 The project impact remains subject to the adoption of the measures taken for its recovery. The application of these measures should enable the partial achievement of the expected objectives, namely the dissemination of the new management procedures for the administration and functioning of public services. The project was able to implement some positive activities for the promotion good governance, coupled with the contribution to the formulation of the anti-corruption

policy and the organisation of study trips for the structures in charge of the auditing of public finance. The performance should in the end be satisfactory.

E.1.7 Overall Evaluation

2.1.5.8 The overall performance of the project considered a problem project is unsatisfactory.

Indicator	Compliance with conditions	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
Ratings	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	1.45

E.1.8 Problems and Actions

Problems	Actions	Deadlines
Ignorance of the Bank's rules of procedure	Closely monitor project implementation.	Continue
Project closing date billed for end of 2004	Extend the project closing date by one year.	December 2004
Delay in project implementation.	Set up a project Steering Committee.	March 2005
	Audit the project	March 2005
	Submit to the Bank an activity programme for 2005 and the relevant budget.	Early 2005

2.2 Ageing Projects and Risky Projects

2.2.1 **Ageing projects:** As at 30 April 2005, the average age of the active portfolio is about 79 months, i.e. three years and three months. At the review date, the active portfolio comprised three operations more than ten years old, representing a total of UA 51.4 million, i.e. 19% of the net portfolio commitments. All these three operations belong to the agricultural sector, namely: i) the Bagré project signed in October 1989 and effective in March 1990; ii) the Piel-Bilanga rural development project signed in December 1993 and effective in September 1994; iii) the village water supply project signed in December 1993 and effective in February 1995. These three operations are completed since late December 2004. Attention should however be paid to the following operations, which are over seven years old: i) Education Project IV; ii) Road Maintenance Project; and iii) Ouagadougou DWS Project.

2.2.2 **Problem projects:** Problem projects are defined as operations with a mark lower than or equal to, 1.5 for the criterion relating to compliance with the general conditions and other commitments, or for the criterion relating to the impact on development. The two problem operations of the portfolio, representing about 1% of the active projects, come under the utilities sector and multi-sector. They are: i) the rural electrification study implemented two years after its signature and ii) the good governance support project. In the utilities sector, the criteria the rural electrification study failed to meet are compliance with the loan (marked 1) and the criteria relating to the procurement and implementation of activities and works. This study entered into force in November 2004, i.e. two years after its approval. The low mark of 1.4 given to the good governance support project, which comes under the multi-sector, is attributable to the criteria of

compliance with the entry into force and procurement conditions, notably owing to the non-auditing of the project since its start-up in September 2003, the executing agency's ignorance of the rules of procedure of the Bank and to the low project disbursement ratio of only 14% after its entry into force in June 2002. However, no project obtained a mark below 2 for the criterion relating to impact on development. In the criterion relating to compliance with the loan and grant conditions, three operations, namely Piela-bilanga rural development project, Bagré dam project and Education project IV were rated below 1.3.

2.2.4 Potentially Problematic Projects Potentially problematic projects are risky projects that encounter a significant delay in relation to the implementation schedule defined at appraisal and, in fine, prejudicial to their impact on development. One operation falls in this category, namely the Education Project V approved in September 2003, i.e. over one year ago and not yet effective. The HIV/AIDS control project approved in November 2003, was removed from this list owing to a first disbursement released in March 2005. Nevertheless, the persistence of certain constraints is likely to push certain projects into the category of risky projects. They are mainly: i) bureaucracy in the entry into force of projects, ii) inadequate monitoring/evaluation of projects, iii) failure to observe the general loan conditions (quarterly status reports, audit reports), iv) non-fulfilment of the other specific conditions, v) lack of mastery of Bank procedures, vi) low capacity of the project executing agencies and lack of monitoring-evaluation of the project. An internal quarterly review of the Bank's portfolio will improve the implementation of projects.

2.3 Assessment of the Frequency and Quality of Supervisions

During 2003, owing to the relocation of Bank services, the average of supervisions did not conform to the Bank's standard. Since early 2004, there has been an improvement and the average of supervisions by project is close to the objective of 1.5 and 2.0 for problem projects. In effect, in keeping with the recommendations of the review report of the project evaluation results of Bank operations 2001-2002, prepared by OPEV in 2004, the supervision quality of projects has improved. All the projects that received a first disbursement were supervised in 2004. However, the constraints on the quality of supervisions are: i) low constitution of the teams with qualified human resources (skills mix); ii) short duration of the missions, which comprise the supervision of several projects at the same time; iii) lack of systematic entry of the supervision reports into the SAP; and iv) implementation follow-up of the recommendations of the audit missions and reports. Short-term missions for the supervision of several projects do not allow for in-depth reviews. The Bank has however drawn particular attention to the participatory approach in the reviews and supervisions of projects and reminded the authorities, during the missions, of the measures to be taken to improve the portfolio quality. Finally, it should be noted that a workshop intended to familiarize the executing agencies with the rules of procedure for the procurement of goods and services was organised in Ouagadougou in 2004. The opening of the Burkina Faso country office will help improve the frequency and quality of supervisions.

2.4 Crosscutting Issues

2.4.1 Bank operations in Burkina Faso have been primarily designed to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population, women in particular, to the development of human resources, the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and to regional integration. In recent years, the Bank has systematised the participatory approach in the design and implementation of projects. This should lead to a better impact of Bank operations on poverty reduction and development in the country, as the analysis of the following crosscutting issues shows.

2.4.2 Governance: The Bank supported the efforts made at good governance through the financing of four (4) operations: the poverty reduction strategy support programme (PRSSP) I, II, the supplementary programme of the second poverty reduction strategy support programme approved in 2001, 2003 and 2004 respectively, and the Good Governance Support Project approved in 2002. Indeed, the consolidation of economic governance is a permanent challenge for Burkina Faso in the context of the implementation of the PRSP, which makes the budget a preferred operational instrument for poverty reduction. Since 2000, the preparation of the budget on the basis of the MTEF financial packages was accompanied by a series of reforms aimed at guaranteeing transparency in the utilisation of resources. These reforms are: the action Plan for the reinforcement of budgetary management (PRBM) adopted in 2002 to sustainably improve the transparency, reliability and efficacy of budgetary management, in line with the objectives of the PRSP and which has incorporated the results of the joint (IDA/ADF) accountability assessment, the results of the report on the IMF observance of standards and codes (ROSC) and the measures of the Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR) , prepared in 2002 and updated in 2005. The Government hopes that the 2005 CPAR action plan will underscore the enhancement of the capacities of the Administration and the Private Sector, considering the initiatives taken since 2001 under the decentralisation policy and for the realisation of investments in the priority sectors to achieve the MDO. In the Good Governance Support project, emphasis is put on the beefing up of the public expenditures control structures (Office of the Auditor-General, Inspection Générale des Finances et d'Etat - the overall Authority for the coordination of the anti-corruption drive).

2.4.3 Gender: In general, it is noted that, in spite of the existence of sectoral policies, gender issue is not given attention and in-depth analysis in the Bank appraisal reports, especially in the transport and utilities sectors. And yet gender issues remain at the centre of the concerns of most of the Bank's interventions in the agricultural and social sectors. More than half of these projects take into account specifically issues relating to the condition of women. The key projects are: the Comoé provinces local development support project, the Bazega provinces rural development project, the village water supply (500 boreholes) project, Education Projects IV & V, the poverty reduction programme in the communes. In the agricultural sector, measures are taken to improve the access of women to the means of production (credit development) and to fight against hunger through support to the development of food crops. The objectives pursued through the three (3) projects in the social sector are those related to the achievement of the millennium goals, namely: i) fight against hunger and malnutrition; ii) universal education; iii) reduction of the maternal death rate to 313 by 2006, through 55% increase in the assisted childbirth rate; and iii) the promotion of gender equality. From the educational point of view, the projects are in line with the Government's poverty reduction strategy programme adopted in 2000 and aimed at accelerating the enrolment of girls. The selected objectives consist in increasing by 2006, the GER to 60.2% (51.9% for girls); the gross admission ratio (GAR) in Elementary 1 to 89.7% (83.7% for girls); and (iv) increase in the literacy rate to 36% (22% for women). Efforts should be made in the utilities sector, especially with the water initiative in perspective and the transport sector.

2.4.4 Regional integration: Concerning regional integration, the Government is a member of the following sub-regional organisations: WAEMU and ECOWAS, which is increasingly distinguishing itself in the settlement of conflicts in West Africa and the convergence of economic policies with a view to the establishment of a common market, CILSS (Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel) and LGA (Liptako-Gourma Authority). The Bank has financed more than eleven projects aimed at creating the integration of WAEMU and ECOWAS countries of which Burkina Faso is a member. The operational sectors are diversified and range from infrastructure to agriculture and social. The ongoing project is the one linking up Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali. However, in spite of these efforts, the analysis of Burkina's intra-

community trade shows that, in 2001, 37% of the community exports was with Côte d'Ivoire, followed by Niger (26.1%) and Mali (20.4%). With regard to community imports, 82.4% were carried out with Côte d'Ivoire, followed by Togo (12.4%) and Senegal (3%). These figures show the magnitude of the consequences, which the socio-political disturbances in Côte d'Ivoire can have on Burkina Faso. Moreover, this crisis is a severe strain on the construction of the UEMOA.

2.4.5 Environment. Almost all the ongoing operations underwent environmental classification before their appraisal. The classification made it possible to include in the appraisal reports environmental impact mitigation measures, particular emphasis being laid on projects with obvious impacts listed in categories 1 and 2. The Government and the executing agencies have been sensitised on the application of these measures to certain projects like livestock development projects. A technical environmental supervision mission was carried out on these projects to ensure the effective application of the mitigation measures. To monitor the environmental issues, the Government has just undertaken the revision of the NEAP, in order to equip the country with an Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (EPSD) capable of taking all the environmental sectors into account, namely: the ambient and physical milieu, water, nature, human activities both rural and urban, as well as all the activities that have a link with the environment. The environmental units being created within the Ministries will monitor these actions. The first meeting of the Conference of the National Council for Environmental Management (CONAGESE), held in March 2002, proposed the transformation of the latter into the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD) and the attachment of its Permanent Secretariat (PS) to the office of the Prime Ministry. The duties of the PS will be extended to the monitoring of the activities of the environmental units.

2.4.6 Population : The population of Burkina Faso grows at an annual rate of 2.9%. It is estimated at 12.4 million inhabitants in 2004, representing an average density of 44 inhabitants/km², variable according to regions. The urban population represents 19.8% of the total population and remains concentrated in 4 towns: Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Ouahigouya and Koudougou. Fertility is high, 6.8 children/woman. The mortality of children less than 5 years old is on the increase, 151.1‰ in 2001 compared to 130 ‰ in 1997, with as consequence the reduction in life expectancy to 47.5 years compared to 52 years in 1994. The population comprises 48.7% of youths under 15 and 3.2% of persons over 65, i.e. an activity ratio of 48.1% or dependency ratio of 107.6%. The general condition of the population therefore gives rise to major challenges. Faced with these challenges, the Government has implemented a population policy for the period 2001-2010, whose objectives are: family planning, strengthening of maternal and infant health, reduction of infant mortality and general mortality. The action is increasingly geared towards the fight against STD and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which is estimated at 4.2% in 2002. All these issues are taken into account in the rural development, utilities, transport and social development sectors. The Government pays particular attention to the population issues. The high unemployment rate (20%) and the influx of persons repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire are the factors that have led the Government to put population matters in the centre of these social policies.

2.4.7 Poverty reduction: All the operations in progress contribute to the improvement of the social indicators of the country and to poverty reduction through i) the intensification and diversification of agricultural and animal productions, ii) the broadening of access to education by developing the admission capacity of the system, mostly in primary and intermediate education and literacy education; v) the improvement of health conditions. The poverty reduction project financed by ADF has the following objectives: i) raise the level of education, technical and vocational skills

and the self-promotion capacities of the target groups; ii) increase their income-generation capacities; and iii) promote access to the basic services.

2.5 Overall Portfolio Performance Evaluation

2.5.1 The table below shows that the overall performance of the operations under review obtained, on a scale between 0 and 3, a rating of 2. This rating reflects a satisfactory performance with some problems worthy of monitoring.

Evaluation of the 2005 review

Indicator	Status	Procurement of goods and services	Financial performance	Activities and works	Impact on development	Overall Evaluation
<u>Evaluation</u>	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.0

2.5.2 Compared with the 2002 performance review, which awarded **an average rating of 2**, we observe a static situation. This result is attributable to a less satisfactory performance in respect of three criteria: i) compliance with the general loan conditions; ii) procurement performance; and iii) implementation of activities and works. The operations whose ratings fell are: i) Education Project IV, ii) Ouagadougou DWSS project, iii) sanitation and DWS study, and iv) second road programme. In the classification by sector, agriculture, rural development and the social sector are the most performing, with overall ratings of 2.1 and 2.1 respectively. These sectors are followed by transport (1.9), public utilities (1.8) and multi-sector (1.45). The performance of the latter two sectors is affected by the existence of problem projects, which lowered their performance. The most performing operations fall under the social sector with Health Project II and the agricultural sector with the rural development study in the centre-west region; the small dams development project, Comoé, Lebraka development project and the national regional development plan.

2.5.3 The trend of the criteria in relation to the preceding review is as follows:

- i) *The rating of the criterion for the general loan conditions was 1.8. This performance translates the existence of delays of 15 to 24 months in the entry into force of loans and grants, which often cause slippages on the project implementation schedules drawn up at appraisal. The general loan conditions, namely the quarterly status reports, the audit reports and the fulfilment of other specific conditions, which are transmitted to the Bank on due date, are not generally observed owing to the absence of a balanced scorecard for compliance with the said conditions. With regard to audits in particular, shortcomings were noted in their preparation, in the monitoring of the recommendations resulting from these audit reports and in the circulation of the reports to the government control structures. Finally, efforts are to be made in the conduct of audits. The Bank has not received the audit reports of the Institutional Support to Four Ministries and Poverty Reduction Strategy I and II.*
- ii) *The indicator relating to the procurement of goods and services also fell to 1.9. This mark reflects the weak technical and organisational capacities of the executing agencies and the inadequate mastery of Bank rules of procedure. This is compounded by the complexity and red tape of the national procurement procedures, as well as the non-compliance with the deadlines for non-objection.*

- iii) *The indicator relating to the financial performance was evaluated at 2.2 because of the Borrower's compliance with the financial commitments. This performance is lowered by the inadequate systematisation of the preparation of the accounting and financial accounts, the inadequate documentation of the payment requests, the existence of payment requests that do not conform to the contract terms and the Bank's failure to comply with the maximum delay of one month for processing disbursement applications, and with the regular transmission of the monthly disbursement statements to the Borrower.*
- iv) *The most worrying development concerns the indicator relating to compliance with the project implementation schedule, which obtained a rating of 1.7. This situation reflects the slowdown in the disbursement level observed during the implementation of ADF IX. Particular attention should be paid to the absorptive capacity of this country, which benefits from a large number of financial supports.*
- v) *The evaluation of 2.4 given to the impact on development is encouraging. It reflects the impacts expected from the new operations implemented and the effect expected from the application of the portfolio adjustment measures.*

2.6 Disbursements

2.6.1 The total amount disbursed as at 30 April 2005 on all the operations is UA 317.21 million, representing 61.0% of commitments net of cancellations. At same date, the total amount of loan and grant disbursements in respect of ongoing operations was UA 84.49 million, i.e. a disbursement rate of 30.3% and 42 % if projects not yet in force but approved between 2003-2004 are excluded. The disbursement rate is on the decline in relation to the last review (35.6%). This situation reflects the slowdown of the disbursement level noted during the implementation of ADF IX owing to the approval of 12 new operations representing 49% of the active portfolio, and also to the deterioration of the ratio, which is that of the activities and works determining the implementation rate of projects. The improvement of this ratio lies in the intensification of dialogue, compliance by the Bank with the annual supervision standard and systematisation of the implementation of the recommendations of the various supervisions. The level of Burkina Faso's disbursement applications pending and being processed is low. End 2004, it was estimated at UA 44 million.

2.6.2 The low disbursement rate of ongoing projects (30.3%) is explained by the following factors: i) the presence in the active portfolio of six operations not yet in force or operational; ii) slowness in the examination of dossiers by the Bank; iii) inadequate documentation by the executing agencies of the payment requests; iv) non-compliance of the payment requests with the payment modalities stated in the contract terms; and v) non-compliance with the Bank's processing deadlines for disbursement applications.

III. EVALUATION OF THE MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF PROJECTS

3.1 Performance of the Government and the Executing Agencies

3.1.1 Aid is coordinated by two central ministries: the Ministry of Economy and Finance through three directorates, namely the General Directorate of Economic Cooperation, the Directorate of Debt and the Directorate of Budget, and the Ministry of Economy and Development

through the General Directorate of Economy and the Monitoring Unit of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Bank Group-financed projects are implemented by the Technical Ministries through the executing agencies and the project units. Even if the overall portfolio performance is satisfactory, there are however lapses in the coordination and implementation of the projects owing mainly to the communication gap between the Bank, the two central ministries, the technical ministries and the project executing agencies. Aware of these malfunctions, the Government is strengthening the Unit in charge of project monitoring within the Ministry of Finance and Budget. The Ministry of Economy and Development also plans to create a monitoring-evaluation unit of Bank projects in order to ensure the achievement of the project objectives adopted in the matrix of the logical framework of projects.

3.1.2 Concerning the capacity of the executing agencies to manage and implement projects, long delays are observed in the implementation of projects. Efforts remain to be made to build the country's project implementation capacity. Indeed, projects are on the whole implemented with considerable delays. The projects are the subject of several requests for the extension of the last disbursement deadline and the revision of the list of goods and services. The reinforcement of the executing agencies with human resources and working equipment, and the training of their staff in Bank Group rules and procedures for the procurement of goods and services, should be the main focal points of the efforts aimed at building the national project implementation capacity. Regarding **the audits**, it can be noted that their implementation did not follow the recommended annual rate. *The executing agencies do not ensure the regular performance and timely submission of the Bank's audits.* This situation has led to a lack of dialogue on the projects concerned. The internal Bank audit performed in 2002 noted that in 2001, none of the 20 projects under implementation was audited; in 2002, the number was three. In 2003, eight out of the sixteen projects being implemented were not audited. Besides, there are gaps in monitoring the implementation of the recommendations and the circulation of the reports to the government control structures. Lapses persist in the monitoring/evaluation of projects, which makes it difficult to evaluate the impact of the financed projects on the beneficiary populations.

3.1.3 The procedure for procurement contracts in Burkina Faso is considered bureaucratic and nit picking. Much is expected from the recent adoption of the procurement contracts code (2003), which is more conform to international norms and the plan to improve the procurement of public contracts, approved by the Bank and the World Bank. The purpose of the plan is to diagnose all the malfunctions and red tape and propose corrective measures.

3.2 Performance of the Bank

3.2.1 During 2003, the average supervision did not conform to the norm of the Bank. However, since early 2004, supervisions have resumed, but the constraints on human resources weigh on the quality of supervisions in terms of the composition of teams, the duration of missions and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the supervision missions and audit reports. Short-term missions do not allow for in-depth reviews. In the audits and monitoring of their recommendations, the actions undertaken by the Bank since the last review are:

- i) transmission to the Burkinabé party in 2004 of the matrix of actions of the Bank's 2002 audit mission;
- ii) transmission of two reminders in 2004 to take stock of the said recommendations;

- iii) comprehensive report during the 2004 review on the preparation and transmission of audit reports to the Bank.

3.2.2 In the monitoring of projects, proposals have been made to the Burkinabé party. They will consist in systematically applying the relevant Bank rules of procedure through the automatic suspension of disbursements when the general loan conditions are not respected, notably the transmission, on due date, of quarterly status reports, audit reports, fulfilment of other specific conditions and mobilisation of the financial counterparts. Until the opening of the country office, emphasis will be put on the organisation of quarterly meetings with the Government.

3.2.3 Nevertheless, there is still observed on the part of the Bank: i) inadequate analysis of the quarterly status reports and audit reports, ii) non-transmission of the said analyses to the Burkinabé authorities, and iii) long non-objection and disbursement processing delays.

3.2.4 The opening of the country office in Burkina Faso planned for 2006 will help strengthen the monitoring of projects and therefore improve the quality of Bank operations in Burkina Faso.

3.3 Cancellation of Loan and Grant Amounts

3.3.1 Out of the portfolio of ongoing operations, there have been partial cancellations of the loan amounts of the three ageing operations in the agricultural sector: Bagré project for an amount of UA 5.33 million, Piéla-Bilanga rural development project for an amount of UA 0.19 million, the village water supply project for an amount of UA 3.13 million and the unutilised balance of four old operations totalling UA 8.65 million. These cancellations represent 4.3% of the total commitments signed by the Burkinabé authorities. The cancellations are in respect of ageing operations approved over ten years ago. The absence of cancellations on the recent operations attests the satisfactory quality of the technical-economic feasibility studies of the projects and the problems raised by the fall of the value of the UA, which heavily reduces the project funds and the level of unutilised resources.

IV. AID COORDINATION

4.1 Evaluation of the Government's Capacity to Coordinate External Aid

4.1.1 Aid is coordinated by the two central institutions: the Ministry of Economy and Finance through two directorates, namely the General Directorate of Economic Cooperation, the Directorates of Debt and Budget and the Ministry of Economy and Development through the General Directorate of Economy and the monitoring unit of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. However, owing to the split between MEDEV and MFB, tensions have appeared both in the planning process of the PRSP (coordinating all the operations aimed at poverty reduction) controlled by the MEDEV and the budgetary process controlled by MFB, because staff and skills have been divided between the two ministries and coordination is limited. Furthermore, the fragmented application of the decentralisation policy entails the fact that all the procedures continue to be implemented by the MFB staff.

4.1.2 The other aid coordination body, which is the Round Table, brought together all the bilateral and multi-lateral development partners on the financing of the PRSP. In March 2004, the Burkinabé Government organised a Round Table in Ouagadougou on the topic "Efficient Public Policies for Sustained Economic Growth in the Service of Sustainable Development". The objectives of the Round Table were to: i) examine the situation of the country three years after the

implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); ii) propose and exchange views on the policies and strategies especially of the PRSP and the Priority Programme of Actions 2004-2006, which could constitute an appropriate answer to the country's poverty situation; and iii) agree on the human and financial resources to be provided; as well as the follow-up actions of the Conference. At the end of the Round Table, all the partners unanimously reaffirmed their commitment to support the implementation of the Priority Programme of Actions 2004-2006, through substantial contributions. The Government has undertaken to strengthen its internal resource mobilisation efforts, and present the action plan adopted to that end to improve income recovery. It has also affirmed its determination, through the implementation of the action plan for the improvement of budget management, to move towards the introduction of a management system based on poverty reduction results.

4.1.3 The efforts deployed by the Bank to put itself within the framework of the harmonisation policy were conclusive. In effect, the budgetary assistance given to Burkina Faso will, starting from 2005, be governed by the organisational framework of the budgetary assistance to support the poverty reduction strategy framework (JBS-PRSP), concluded between the Burkina Faso Government and the technical and financial partners, including the World Bank, the European Union and the Bank in January 2005. The objective of the JBS-PRSP, which draws inspiration from the Rome Declaration of 25 February 2004, is to support the implementation of the PRSP through non-targeted budgetary assistance, while improving their efficiency and reducing their management cost.

4.1.4 The inadequacies lie in the installation of the sectoral MTEF and the integration of the Bank into this new mechanism. In effect, the Burkinabé Government, under the implementation of the poverty reduction support strategy, started the preparation of two sectoral MTEF in Education and Health, which are not yet supported by all the development partners. The objective of the Ten-year Basic Education Development Plan (PDDEB) for the period 2000-09, drawn up in collaboration with the leading technical and financial partners of the education/training sector (IDA, ADF, France, Canada, Netherlands, etc.) will be to promote the access of the poor to education services by increasing basic education coverage while improving its quality and ensuring the development of the education system, including the post-primary level, in order to meet the demand for skilled manpower and the needs of the economy. This initiative will be repeated in the health sector. The objectives of the health sector MTEF being prepared are: (i) improvement of the health indicators of the poor; (ii) reduction of the medical treatment costs of underprivileged households; and (iii) involvement of the users and very poor communities in health decision-making.

4.2 Evaluation of Bank's Capacity to Coordinate its Assistance

4.2.1 There is exchange of information on the cycles of Bank operations in Burkina Faso with the principal development partners present in the country. The exchange takes place during joint field missions, round tables, consultative group meetings under the preparation and monitoring process of PRSP implementation, meetings under the SPA, meetings on strategic partnership with the UNDP, World Bank, IMF and AFRITAC experiences. This consultation enables an optimal allocation of resources to the priority sectors with strong impact on good governance and poverty reduction. During the present portfolio review mission, the Bank asked the Government to initiate a quarterly review of these operations in order to better coordinate its interventions in Burkina Faso. The participation of the Bank in the organisational framework to support the poverty reduction strategic framework and other sectoral approaches planned in the health and education sectors will improve this established fact.

4.3 Performance Evaluation of the Co-financiers in Jointly financed Operations

4.3.1 In Burkina Faso, the Bank ensures a coordination of its operations with the leading donors, particularly the IMF, the World Bank, UN Agencies, the European Union (EU) and the bilaterals (France, Germany, Canada, Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland). These interventions are coordinated during the joint appraisal of operations, exchange of information and the conduct of the joint sectoral study. Coordination with the Bretton Woods institutions and the European Union is done in the cofinancing of poverty reduction strategy supports since the beginning of the decade. To date, it is considered satisfactory both in terms of the implementation of joint missions and exchange of information. The fruitful collaboration between these institutions is at the origin of the signature of the organisational framework of budgetary supports. Moreover, the Bank collaborated closely with the UNDP in the area of governance, with the joint preparation of a governance profile and the financing of institutional supports. With the other donors, the coordination centred especially on soil fertilisation, desertification control, integrated water management, energy sector, decentralisation and good governance programmes. The Bank is satisfied with its working relations with all these multilateral institutions. The country's shift towards the sectoral approach will represent a challenge for all the donors. It will also offer prospects in the strengthening of external aid coordination.

4.3.2 In general, the Donors are satisfied with the performance of Burkina Faso in the management of their portfolios, particularly the World Bank, the European Union and the UNDP. However, the general feeling is that greater attention should be paid to the absorptive capacity owing to the numerous grants Burkina Faso has received in recent years. Sustained attention should be given to the monitoring of external aid and to the integration of this component into the computerised expenditure circuit (CEC).

V. LOANS AND ARREARS REPAYMENT STATUS

5.1 Since its accession to the decision point, in April 1999, of the HIPC initiative, Burkina Faso has been regularly honouring its commitments to the servicing of Bank Group loans. It should persevere on this path in order to ensure the sustainability of the financing of ongoing projects and consolidate the performance of the country, which was taken into consideration in the allocation of ADF IX (2002-2004) and ADF X (2005-2007) resources. With regard to subscriptions to the Bank's capital stock, Burkina Faso has no arrears.

VI. PROBLEMS AND INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE PORTFOLIO QUALITY

6.1 Potential Problems

6.1.1 The potential problems remain those linked essentially to: i) bureaucracy in obtaining loan agreements ratification instruments and in the submission of legal opinions; ii) late fulfilment of the first disbursement conditions; iii) systematic non-compliance with the related general loan conditions, notably the regular production of quarterly status reports of projects in order to consolidate dialogue on the portfolio quality; iv) delays in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Bank supervision missions; v) failure by the Ministry of Economy and Finance to transmit the audit reports of Bank-financed projects to the Government control bodies; vi) inadequate monitoring of the other loan and project conditions; vii) long payment delays; and viii) long delays in the procurement contracts procedure. Problems are also encountered in the coordination of external aids and their non-integration into the computerised expenditure circuit (CEC), owing in part to the multiplicity of

accounts and the existence of disbursement procedures and strategies peculiar to each donor; and lack of a formal regular consultative mechanism with the donors.

6.1.2 Concerning the long delays observed in the ratification of loan and grant agreements, the Government plans to adopt enabling legislation allowing ratification by decree. This measure will speed up the ratification process. Moreover, the Bank operations monitoring unit at the Ministry of Finance and Budget, should be strengthened to fulfil the conditions precedent to first disbursement, upon approval of projects by the Bank. The latter should liaise with the technical ministries and play the role of 'facilitator' pending the opening of the Bank's country office in 2006.

6.1.3 Concerning the problem of slowness in the fulfilment of the disbursement conditions, the Government should, upon negotiation of the loan agreement, designate a focal point responsible for initiating the preparation of the various documents relating to the fulfilment of the conditions. The Bank and the interested structure will see to the budgeting of the counterpart funds necessary for the start of project activities.

6.1.4 The key problems identified in the management of projects are: i) the low physical implementation rate of the project, non-compliance with the programme of activities and delay in the preparation of documents. To address these problems, the Government should see to the preparation of the projects' manual, expedite the processing of project documents by the supervising authorities, ensure the recruitment of a competent PIU staff, sign performance contracts with the unit, see to the regular transmission of quarterly status reports, install a project monitoring mechanism and organise field trips.

6.1.5 The disbursement difficulties noted are: delays in the preparation of disbursement requests and the irregularity of financial and accounting audits. To address these problems, the Government should use experienced persons to teach new coordinators how to complete the various disbursement requests, systematically perform audits and transmit the reports on a yearly basis to the Bank; ensure the computerisation of the financial management of projects and equip the latter with a competent personnel; and see to the introduction of an accounting system that meets the required standards. The Bank should further accelerate the disbursement of funds and suspend disbursements for any project not audited annually.

6.1.6 Finally, to remedy the problems of delays in the procurement and performance of contracts, the Government and especially the Central Procurement Directorate should adopt practices that conform to international standards and ask the executing agencies to scrupulously respect the rules of procedure and observations of the Bank in order to limit the rejection of dossiers. The Bank should explore the possibilities of further reducing the delays in the issue of non-objections and systematise the organisation of seminars every two years on the contract and disbursement procedures. One of the principal recommendations of the Governance Profile of Burkina Faso for the improvement of the procedures for procurement contracts focuses on the need for the Central Directorate of procurement contracts to ensure the dissemination of the rules of procedure and the systematic application of all the implementing orders of the Code, notably the whole basic documentation (standard bidding documents, procedures manual, ...etc.) and the computerisation of the procurement contracts process. In effect, the control capacity of this directorate, poorly equipped with human and material resources, should be built up. The Bank, together with the World Bank, supports the preparation by WAEMU of community procurement

regulations. This regulation, planned for adoption by WAEMU in 2005, should help improve the public procurement system in Burkina Faso.

6.2 Summary of the Plans of Action

General Measures

6.2.1 To improve the portfolio quality, solutions and a plan of actions have been worked out in accordance with the benchmark indicators, which are: compliance with the conditions precedent/commitments, procurement of goods and services, financial performance, activities and works and the impact of projects on development. The purpose of the Bank's plan of actions will be to raise the disbursement rate from an average level of 30.3% as at 30 April 2005 to at least 50% end of December 2005. This disbursement rate should be made possible by the completion of the four operations in the agricultural sector and the improvement of the management of other operations by strengthening project monitoring. The action plan is summarised as follows:

6.2.2 Compliance with the conditions precedent/commitments

Actions	Period/time limit	Structure responsible
1.1 Discuss the loan conditions in the preparation phase and quickly undertake their implementation so that they do not become a blocking factor;	During project preparation/appraisal	Government/Bank
1.2 Appoint, if possible, project managers before negotiation of the loan agreements; Prepare a balanced scorecard for compliance with the loan and grant conditions;	During loan negotiation	Government/Bank
Prepare a balanced scorecard for compliance with the loan and grant conditions.	Permanent	

6.2.3 Procurement of goods and services

Actions	Period/time limit	Structure responsible
1. The executing agencies should comply with the Bank's procurement procedures;	Permanent	Executing agency/Govt.
3. The executing agencies should accelerate the preparation and transmission of the financial bids analysis reports;	1 month	Executing agency/Gvt
4. The Government should resort to specialists for important contracts;	1 month	Government
5. The Bank should organise procurement training sessions for the project executing agencies;	Permanent	Bank
6. Expedite the non-objection opinion on the financial bids.	1 month	Bank

6.2.4 Financial performance

Actions	Period/time limit	Structure responsible
1. Systematise the preparation of accounting and financial reports;	Permanent	Executing agency
2. The executing agencies should document payment applications and ensure the compliance of their application with Bank procedures;	Permanent	Executing agency
3. The executing agencies should regularly submit to the Bank the list of applications pending for over two months;	Permanent	Executing agency
4. The Bank should comply with the deadline for the processing of disbursement requests.	1 month	Bank

6.2.5 Implementation and monitoring of activities

Actions	Period/time limit	Structure responsible
1. Organise internal portfolio review and transmit the reports to the Bank for information	Quarter	Government
2. Concerning audit and quarterly report, DGCOOP should register, number and file the existing reports;	Permanent	DGCOOP/Government
3. The Government will ensure the launching of the procedures for the recruitment of audit firms;	If necessary	Government
4. DGCOOP will draw up a management chart indicating the closing date of the exercise for each project;	Permanent	DGCOOP/Gvt
5. The Government will ensure the transmission of the audit reports of Bank projects to the GIF, IGE and the other control bodies;	Periodically	Government
6. Maintain communication between the MEF/Technical Ministries/executing agencies and the Bank;	Permanent	MEF/Technical Ministries/Executing agencies
7. Take stock of the fulfilment status of the other conditions in the quarterly status reports.	Quarter	MEF/Technical Ministries/Executing agencies

6.2.6 Impact on development

Actions	Period/time limit	Structure responsible
1 Effective introduction of the mechanism for project monitoring/evaluation in order to better assess their impact on development.	Permanent	Government/Executing agency

Specific Measures

6.2.7 Annex III summarises in detail, the plan of action adopted for each Bank operation with a schedule and the identification of the persons in charge of implementing the measures of the said plan. In general, it should be noted that in the **agricultural sector**, three operations are not yet in force. They are: i) the appropriate natural resources management project (approved on 21 March 2003); ii) feeder roads project (approved on 29 September 2004); and iii) food security project (approved on 27 October 2004). The Government should speed up the fulfilment of the disbursement conditions of these operations. Moreover, four operations, three of them old, are completed. They are: i) study of a decentralised rural development project in the Centre-west region; ii) Bagré project; iii) Piéla-Bilanga project; and iv) village water supply project. The Government should perform the audits of these projects, notably the Bagré project, prepare the operations completion reports and submit to the Bank the financing request of the decentralised rural development support project in the Centre-west Region. For the five (5) other operations, the Government should conform to the agreed actions contained in the annex in order to further improve their implementation ratio. Emphasis should be laid on the procurement of works and promptness in the processing of disbursement requests.

6.2.8 In **transport**, the first operation concerning the road maintenance project is virtually completed. Effort is to be deployed to transform the training and protection centre into an autonomous structure. For the second project - the Second Road Programme - effort is to be made to speed up the physical implementation, especially the fulfilment of the first disbursement conditions.

6.2.9 Generally, it is estimated that the **utilities** sector projects encounter significant delays in their entry into force. The projects of these sectors come under dual supervision, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Agriculture. A better coordination should be observed between these two Ministries. Thus, the rural electrification study, after two years, is as at 30 April 2005 not yet in force. The first disbursement application is being processed. The activities of the drinking water supply programme have not yet started. The Government should comply with the actions agreed in the annex to further improve their rate of implementation. Nonetheless, the organisation in April 2005 of a study-launching mission for the preparation of the national DWSS (drinking water supply and sanitation, approved in February 2005) programme facilitated the fulfilment of the effectiveness conditions in a record time.

6.2.10 In the **Social sector**, projects are relatively satisfactorily implemented. The management of the communal poverty and Education IV projects, which were considered to be problem projects in 2002, has improved. The communal poverty project is the first Bank project to fall under the decentralisation. Its management should improve following the various consultations with the Bank.

6.2.11 Finally for the **Multi-sector**, the main difficulty lies in the reactivation of the Good Governance support project considered a problem project. The Bank has to date suspended its interventions on this project and has provided funds for an audit. The resumption of disbursements will be subject to the Government's undertaking to implement the audit and sign a performance contract with the executing agency. The Government is fulfilling the conditions for the entry into force of the loan and precedent to disbursement of the first tranche of the supplementary loan to support the poverty reduction strategy. Difficulties have been encountered in the ratification of the loan agreement and the fulfilment of the conditions for the privatisation of the cotton sector.

6.3 Lessons to be Drawn for the CSP and Future Portfolio Reviews

6.3.1 The present review took place at the end of the implementation of the 2002-2004 CSP. Particular attention should be paid to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the review, notably with regard to the performance indicators, which are the project status, procurements, implementation of activities and works. The Bank should in the future strengthen the monitoring of projects in order to accelerate their implementation, as the persistence of the low disbursement ratio could in the long run affect the classification of Burkina Faso in the performance scale of the Bank. Henceforth, particular attention should be given to the transmission of project audit reports. On this last point, it would be advisable, each time, to remind the authorities and the personnel of the executing agencies of the results and findings of these project audits in order to take them into account and improve *in fine* the quality of Bank operations. Measures should be worked out to ensure that gender issues are systematically taken into account in the appraisal of projects. Project appraisal missions should be composed of multi-disciplinary teams with a sound mastery of gender issues.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

7.1.1 The review has made it possible to note the persistence of shortcomings in the monitoring/evaluation of projects, the preparation of audit reports and the follow-up of the recommendations resulting from the said reports, their circulation to the Government control structures and compliance with the general loan conditions. The review has noted with satisfaction the Government's compliance with its financial commitments. In the performance of audits and monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations, the review drew the attention of the authorities to the current provisions in the Bank so that these conditions may become effectively suspensive of disbursements if they are not fulfilled. More detailed recommendations have been mutually adopted in the monitoring matrix in annex 3 of the present report.

7.1.2 The review has taken good note of the Government's determination to correct these shortcomings with a view to improving the mobilisation and utilisation of the resources available on the projects and strengthening the monitoring mechanisms whose ultimate result will be the improvement of project quality in terms of impact on the socio-economic development of the country, and the link between the project activity and the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) prepared in 2000. Finally, the review has taken note of the principle of one quarterly internal portfolio review and the actual beginnings of its application.

7.1.3 With regard to external aid coordination, the review has drawn the attention of the Government to the need to improve this coordination by taking into consideration the actions initiated by the various development partners with a view to greater efficiency in the utilisation of the resources mobilised under the PRSP. The review has therefore noted the Government's undertaking to better coordinate external aid by organising bilateral annual reviews.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Portfolio performance being a criterion for the allocation of ADF resources, measures should be taken to improve the resource absorptive capacity and efficient management of the projects. The 2002 review was the object of an annual portfolio improvement plan (APIP), which recommended the regular supervision of projects, the performance of annual project audits, portfolio adjustment

through systematic cancellation of the balances and the development of action plans for problem projects or potentially problem projects, whose number has dropped from 4 to 2. The recommendations for the Government were the timely release of the counterpart funds, compliance with the financial obligations to the Bank and respect of the contractual obligations, notably the timely submission of the quarterly status reports, financial and audit reports. The review has entrusted to and defined for, DGCOOP the practical modalities for monitoring and having the projects perform the contractual audits. However, in spite of the various efforts, the portfolio performance was affected by the weak capacity of the administrative structures and the delay of the National Assembly in the ratification of loan agreements. Efforts should be made to remedy these shortcomings. The recommendations of the present review are as follows:

For the Authorities

Ratification, compliance with the general Bank conditions and entry into force

For the Government

- ***Accelerate the ratification of loan and grant agreements:*** the adoption of enabling legislation allowing ratification by decree would be a solution (paragraph 2.5.3);
- ***Comply with the provisions of the loan agreements and the general conditions:*** through submission to the Bank, within the stipulated time, of the quarterly status reports in keeping with the required format, the annual audit reports and the other conditions. ***It*** is proposed that the General Directorate of Cooperation be in charge of monitoring the preparation of these documents and transmitting them to the Bank within the required time (paragraph 2.5.3);
- Concerning ***the project audits:*** give DGCOOP the responsibility of assisting the project unit to meet the audit obligation by establishing and updating a management chart on the basis of which the project executing agencies can be followed up for the recruitment of a consultant (paragraph 2.5.3).
- Monitoring ***of the audit recommendations:*** entrust the GIF with the monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations of the audit reports and transmit the audit reports to the control structures (IGE, Office of the Auditor General), technical Inspections and the Directorates of Planning of the Supervising Departments (paragraph. 3.1.2);

Financial Management

For the Government

- Systematise ***and standardise project accounting:*** adopt a standard accounting and financial management system for Bank-financed projects (see status criteria for projects and project E.1.2);

For the Bank

- Accelerate *the processing of disbursement requests*: Expedite the processing of dossiers (see status criteria for projects and project E.1.2);

Acceleration of the physical implementation of projects

For the Government

- Accelerate *project start-up*: by expediting the fulfilment of the first disbursement conditions, recruiting staff in advance and designing the bidding documents. The Bank will also systematise the launching of projects (see paragraph 1.2.2.1);
- *Subject the project managers to the obligation of results*: this possibility should be explored in collaboration with the Bank (see paragraph 3.1.1);
- *Develop a project monitoring and evaluation system*: ask the DPSSI, in collaboration with the planning structures of the technical departments, to assume this function. For this implementation, the project implementation units should be familiarised with the monitoring of the project outcome indicators by using the project logical framework. (see paragraph 3.1.1);
- *Ensure the monitoring of the recommendations of the supervision missions*: by the project implementation units and the supervising Departments (see paragraph 3.1.1);
- Institute *a quarterly review*: by organising internal quarterly project reviews in order to create a synergy between the project implementation units (see paragraph 3.2.3);
- Standardise *documents utilised by the projects*: procedures manuals, project accounting and financial management system; bidding documents, TOR of the audits, etc (see paragraph 3.1.1);

For the Bank

- *Systematise launching missions*: the implementation of these missions will help organise specific discussions on project procurements with the executing agencies (see paragraph 2.3);
- *Pursue training seminars*: on the Bank rules of procedure for the procurement of goods and services, disbursements, preparation of audit reports and quarterly status reports; the content of the training should focus on practical cases (see paragraph 3.1.1);
- Processing of dossiers: Expedite the processing of dossiers in keeping with the rules of procedure of the Bank (see paragraph 3.2.3);

Strengthen external aid coordination**For the Government**

- Improve *the coordination of Donors' interventions*: by improving coordination with the Donors in order to favour a harmonisation of the operations and promote sectoral approaches (see paragraph 4.1.4).

For the Bank

- Strengthening *of coordination within the framework of harmonisation*: The Bank will pursue the efforts deployed to integrate into the harmonisation process, as the predictability of resources will help increase the impact of these operations in Burkina Faso (paragraph);
- Opening *of Bank Office*: ensure the opening of the Country Office in keeping with the programming of the Bank (see paragraph 3.2.3);

Ensure the sustainability of the operations

- Strengthen *public debt monitoring*: by enhancing the capacities of the Units in charge of debt in order to put indebtedness in line with the debt sustainability objective (see paragraph 2.5.3).

BURKINA FASO
ANNEX.1: SUMMARY STATEMENT OF COMPLETED BANK GROUP OPERATIONS

Project by sector	Window	Date approved	Date signed	Date of entry into force	Closing date	Amount approved	Amount disbursed	Amount cancelled	Undisbursed balance	Net annual commitment	Disbursement rate (%)
A. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
1. Earth dams operations	ADF	12/12/75	12/02/76	30/06/77	30/06/92	4 144.7	4 109.0	35.71	0.0	4 109.0	99.1
2. Integrated rural development	ADF	29/04/77	04/05/77	30/05/78	30/06/82	4 605.3	4 5843.3	21.0	0.0	4 5843.3	99.5
3. Training of young farmers	ADF	22/03/79	16/05/79	29/09/80	30/06/94	6 171.0	6 152.7	18.4	0.0	6 152.7	100
4. Comoé rural development	ADF	20/10/83	26/07/84	19/01/88	30/09/01	8 381.6	7 418.02	936.3	0.0	7 418.02	100
5. Line of credit to CNCA	ADF	09/02/84	06/07/84	21/01/88	30/06/94	4 605.3	4 605.3	0.0	0.0	4 605.3	100
6. Soum livestock	ADF	18/06/86	29/09/87	19/01/88	30/09/99	7 138.2	6 360.8	777.39	0.0	6 360.8	100
7. Min. of Water institutional support	ADF	29/08/90	22/11/90	26/04/91	31/12/97	22 45.5	2 245.2	0.4	0.0	2 245.2	100
8. Bazega resource management	ADF	24/11/93	30/12/93	13/02/95	31/01/01	8 500.0	8 491.0	9.0	0.0	8 491.0	100
9. Potential rural study of 3 provinces	ADF	17/09/97	11/11/97	07/10/98	28/12/01	1520.0	905.88	614.11	0.0	905.88	100
10. Small dams study	ADF	11/03/98	28/05/98	03/09/99	30/06/01	710.0	502.49	207.6	0.0	502.3	100
11. Feasibility study of 35 dams	ADF	28/08/85	25/04/86	08/08/98	30/06/94	1307.8	1198.7	109.0	0.0	1198.8	91.7
12. Integrated rural development in Thiou and Koungny	ADF	30/08/79	14/12/79	18/05/81	30/06/97	5 342.1	4 938.9	400.24	0.0	4938.8	92.4
Sub-total Sector						54671.5	52175.9	2492.5	0.0	52175.9	95.4
B. INDUSTRY AND MINING											
Line of credit I	ADB	26/03/70	21/03/72	30/03/72	31/12/71	2 000.0	2 000.0	0.0	0.0	2 000.0	100.0
Line of credit II	ADB	19/12/74	05/02/75	15/11/75	31/01/79	2 000.0	1 864.4	135.6	0.0	1 864.4	93.2
Gold production project study	ADF	02/09/93	13/09/93	29/03/94	30/06/99	1 243.4	1 223.7	19.69	0.0	1 243.4	98.4
Sub-total Sector						5 243.4	5 088.1	155.37	0.0	5 088.1	97.03
C. TRANSPORT											
1. Dori-Djibo road studies	ADF	28/06/74	14/11/74	20/02/75	30/11/78	368.4	368.4	0.0	0.0	368.4	100.0
2. Dori-Djibo road construction	ADF	24/01/78	24/02/78	16/02/84	30/06/94	5 986.8	5 851.1	135.0	0.0	5 851.1	100
3. Sakoince-Hounde road construction	ADF	19/12/78	16/05/79	14/11/79	30/06/82	7 368.4	7 365.6	2.8	0.0	7 365.6	100
4. Bilanga-Taparko road construction	ADF	18/03/82	12/06/83	10/12/84	31/12/96	9 210.5	9 171.4	39.14	0.0	9 171.4	99.6
5. Fada-Ngourma-Tintangou road	ADF	20/10/83	26/07/84	30/10/84	31/12/86	4 789.5	4 789.5	0.0	0.0	4 789.5	100.0
6. Banfora-Amé road Rural Planning and Mgt.	ADF	23/02/88	26/04/88	17/05/90	30/06/97	14 184.2	14 184.8	1.84	0.0	14 182.8	99.9
7. Ouaga road studies	ADF	22/05/89	28/05/89	11/04/91	30/06/94	792.1	745.9	46.2	0.0	745.9	94.1
8. Bilanga - Fada N'Gourma road	ADF	28/08/91	17/07/92	18/08/92	31/12/96	11 384.2	11 378.7	5.5	0.0	11 378.7	99.9
Sub total Sector						54084.1	53991.4	92.692	0.0	53991.4	99.8

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY STATEMENT OF COMPLETED BANK GROUP OPERATIONS

Project by sector	Window	Date approved	Date signed	Date of entry into force	Closing date	Amount approved	Amount disbursed	Amount cancelled	Undisbursed balance	Net annual commitment	Disbursement rate (%)
D. UTILITIES											
1. Kompienga hydro-electric project	ADB	08/02/84	11/05/84	12/11/85	30/06/94	23 040.0	21 798.5	1 241.5	0.0	21 798.5	94.6
2. Leny structural rehabilitation studies	ADF	07/07/93	07/07/93	23/03/94	31/12/99	690.78	659.99	31.79	0.0	659.99	100.
Sub total Sector						23730.78	22457.5	1273.2	0.0	22489.2	94.7
E. SOCIAL											
1. Health services improvement	ADF	18/09/75	30/10/75	09/10/79	31/12/79	4 144.7	4 144.7	0.0	0.0	4 144.7	100.0
2. Strengthening of PRIM-SEC education	ADF	24/10/85	25/04/86	19/01/88	31/12/97	11 973.7	11 973.6	0.0	0.0	11 973.6	99.9
	ADF	15/12/90	20/05/90	10/06/91	30/06/97	615.3	615.3	0.0	0.0	615.3	100.0
3. Health sector studies	ADF	17/06/91	12/05/92	18/08/93	31/12/98	764.5	745.1	19.3	0.0	745.1	97.4
4. Population study	ADF	28/08/91	17/07/92	23/04/93	31/12/01	9 210.5	8472.78	737.74	0.0	8472.78	92
5. Education quality improvement	ADF	16/12/91	17/07/92	17/08/93	31/12/99	10 960.5	8 098.96	2.861.56	0.0	8098.96	73.9
6. Renovation of Dori-Djibo health institutions											
Sub-total Sector						37669.2	34050.5	3618.6	0.0	34050.54	73.9
F. MULTI-SECTOR											
1. Support to four Ministries	TAF	29/01/91	11/12/91	17/06/92	30/06/99	2 486.8	2 444.0	42.8	0.0	2 444	98.3
2. SAP	ADF	28/08/91	11/12/91	28/02/92	31/12/95	13815.78	13815.78	0.0	0.0	13815.78	99.5
3. ASD adjustment support	TAF	27/05/92	10/02/93	10/02/94	30/06/99	690.8	671.7	19.14	0.0	671.7	97.2
4. PRSSP I	ADF	10/10/01	17/10/01	31/01/02	31/12/03	23 090	23 090	0.0	0.0	23 090	100
5. PRSSP II	ADF	15/01/03	21/03/03	03/10/03	31/02/04	25 000	25000	0.0	0.0	25000	100
Sub-total Sector						65083.4	64960.0	123.3	0.0	64960.0	99.9
GRAND TOTAL COUNTRY						240482.52	232723.63	7758.8	0.0	232723.6	96.4

BURKINA FASO
ANNEX. 2: SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ONGOING BANK GROUP OPERATIONS

Project by sector	Window	Date approved	Date Signed	Date of entry into force	Closing date	Amount approved	Amount disbursed	Amount cancelled	Undisbursed balance	Net annual commitment	Disbursement rate (%)
A. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
1. Centre West decentralised rural development support study	ADF	11/28/2001	02/15/02	04/17/02	31/12/04	581.0	580.9	0.0	82.7	581.0	99.9
	A.D.F	05/21/2003	04/05/77	30/05/78	30/06/82	12000.0	0.0	0.0	1200 0.0	12000.0	0.0
2. Appropriate natural resources management Project	A.D.F	12/12/2002	03/21/03	10/22/03	31/12/09	10000.0	256.8	0.0	9801.56	10000.0	25.6
3. Small dams development project	A.D.F	11/27/2002	03 /21/03	10/22/03	31/12/09	15000.0	957.20	0.0	14042.79	15000.0	63.8
4. Development of Comoé, Leraba and Kenedougou	A.D.F	03/29/2000	08/28/00	04/27/01	30/09/07	9990.0	4044.5	0.0	6821.54	9990.0	40.4
5. Soum development project II	A.D.F	05/25/1992	12/30/93	08/21/94	30/12/04	9440.78	9317.5	0.0	192.65	9440.78	98.6
6 Piela-Bilanga rural development project	A.D.F	05/25/1992	12/30/93	8/21/94	30/12/04	460.52	417.72	0.0	42.8	417.77	98.0
7. Bagré dam	A.D.F	06/15/1989	17/08/89	28/03/90	31/12/03	33176.29	27852.87	5.323	42.8	27852.87	83.3
8. Bazega-Kadiogo Provinces decentralisation and participatory	A.D.F	04/18/2001	30/05/2001	03/15/90	31/12/07	15000.0	4507.7	0.0	10898.25	15000.0	30.05
	A.D.F	11/24/1993	05/30/01	03/27/02	31/12/07	8520.0	5901.1	0.0	2665.54	8520	69.2
9. Village water supply project	A.D.F	22/04/2004	22/04/2004	03/27/02	31/12/2007	2000.0	0.0	0.0	2000.0	2000.0	0.0
10. National town planning Scheme study	A.D.F	29/09/2004	21/10/2004			15710.00	0.0	0.0	15710.0	15710.0	0.0
11. Feeder roads project	A.D.F	29/09/2004	27/10/2004			6400.00	0.0	0.0	6400.0	6400.0	0.0
12. Food security project											
Sub-total Sector						138278.8	53636.4	5.323	84642.16	138278.6	38.7
B. TRANSPORT											
1. Second Road Programme	A.D.F	11/14/01	07/12/74	10/16/02	31/12/05	22000.0	3927.0	0.0	18072.9	22000.0	17.8
2. Road Maintenance Project	A.D.F	01/09/97	02/13/97	11/26/97	30/06/05	10000.0	8306.89	0.0	1693.0	10000.0	83
Sub total Sector						32000	12233.9	0.0	19766.08	32000	38.2
C. UTILITIES											
1. DWS and Sanitation Study	A.D.F	03/22/00	08/28/00	05/21/01	30/03/05	970.0	967.92	0.0	0.6	967.9	99.9
2. DWS Programme in Burkina	A.D.F	09/11/03	12/18/03	18/12/04	30/12/09	15000.0	0.0	0.0	15000.0	15000.0	0.0
3. Ouagadougou town DWS	A.D.F	09/11/03	12/18/03	18/12/04	30/12/09	5000.0	0.0	0.0	5000	5000	19.2
4. Rural electrification feasibility study	A.D.F	12/15/97	02/05/98	06/30/98	30/12/05	4740.0	913.6	0.0	4112.91	4740.0	0.0
5. DWSS Programme	A.D.F	04/17/02	05/28/02	24/11/04		912.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	912.9	0.0
	A.D.F	02/2005				1485	0.0	0.0	1485	1485	0.0
Sub-total Sector						26770.5	18815.25	0.0	24888.9	26770.5	7.0

Project by sector	Window	Date approved	Date signed	Date of entry into force	Closing date	Amount approved	Amount disbursed	Amount cancelled	Undisbursed balance	Net annual commitment	Disbursement rate (%)
D. SOCIAL											
1.Education IV	A.D.F	16/07/97	05/09/97	05/09/97	31/12/99	16 500.0	11839.5	0.0	4660.5	16500.0	0.73
2.Education V	A.D.F	16/07/03	02/09/03		31/12/09	12000.0	0.0	0.0	12000.0	12000.0	0.0
3.Poverty reduction programme	A.D.F	16/07/03	02/09/03		31/12/09	5 000.0	0.0	0.0	5000.	5000.0	0.0
4. Health II	A.D.F	12/10/03	02/05/99	11/16/99	31/12/04	14 000.0	5185.5	0.0	8814.5	14 000.0	0.37
5. Support to HIV/AIDS multi-sectoral plan	A.D.F	12/10/98	02/05/99	11/16/99	31/12/04	1500.0	1388.8	0.0	111.2	1500.0	0.92
	A.D.F	06/10/99	02/07/00	12/07/01	31/12/04	10000.0	4939.7	0.0	5545.78	10000.0	0.44
	A.D.F	11/19/03	12/18/03	12/18/03	31/12/08	5000.0	236.985	0.0	5000.0	5000.0	0.0
Sub-total Sector						64 000.0	16411.556	0.0	47588.44	64000.0	25.6
E.MULTI-SECTOR											
1.PCARSP II	A.D.F	09/22/04	09/27/04		31/12/05	15500.0	0.0	0.0	155000	15500.0	0.0
2.Good Governance Support Programme	A.D.F	02/06/02	02/15/02	06/12/02	31/12/04	2350.0	327.74	0.0	2022.25	2350.0	0.14
Sub-total Sector						17850.0	327.74	0.0	17522.0	17850.0	1.8
TOTAL OF ONGOING OPERATIONS						278 899.1	84491.18	0.0	194407.9	278899.1	30.3
TOTAL OF OPERATIONS						519381.6	317214.8	0.0	202163.8	519381.6	61.07

**BURKINA FASO
PORTFOLIO REVIEW
MATRIX OF FOLLOW-UP MEASURES**

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified Problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
1. Late entry into force of the loans and grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Discuss the conditions since the preparation and quickly undertake their implementation so that they do not become a blocking factor; . Appoint, if possible, the project managers before negotiation of the loan agreements. 	Entry into force latest 3 months after the signature.	ADB, MFB, Technical Ministries ADB Technical Ministry concerned Technical Ministries	
2. Irregularity in the preparation of project audits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Monitoring of audit obligations: DGCOOP will assist the Government in meeting the audit obligation and drawing up a management chart. . Reminding the project implementation unit in time to launch the recruitment of the consultant for a period running up to 3 years. . Expedite the non-objection opinions of the BDs. . Circulate the audits among the control structures: GIF, Inspection générale d'Etat and the Tribunal of Accounts; . Envisage audit-training seminars. 	Continuous operation Continuous operation 15 days 6 months after the closure of the fiscal year March. 2005	Resp. MEDEV/DGCOOP ADB Resp. MEDEV/MFB	
3. Lack of monitoring of the project audit recommendations made by the external auditors hired under the projects and audits performed by the Bank.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Appoint the General Inspectorate of Finance (GIF) for monitoring the audit recommendations. . Transmit the project audit reports to the control bodies (GIF, GIS, Tribunal of Accounts and the overall Authority responsible for coordinating poverty reduction), the technical inspectorates of the Departments and the Directorates of Planning of the supervising departments for monitoring and operation. 	1st semester 2005	MFB/MEDEV	

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
4. Unadapted financial management of the projects.	. Beef up the financial management of projects by adopting a common project accounting system. The GIF in the Ministry of Finance or the DGCOOP will be responsible for the introduction of an appropriate accounting system.	1st semester 2005	DGCOOP/IGF	
5. Absence/delayed quarterly status reports	. Transmit the reports regularly to ADB	One month after the ongoing fiscal year	Project Manager, MEDEV DG COOP	
6. Monitoring of the other loan conditions.	. Establish a management chart for compliance with the loan and grant conditions. . Improve communication between the MEDEV/Technical Ministries/Project executing agencies/ADB . Review the other loan conditions in the quarterly reports.	1st January 2005	ADB, MFB, MEDEV, Technical Ministries and the project executing agencies, D COOP	
7. Inadequate mastery of ADB procedures	. Systematise project launching seminars . Organise training sessions on ADB procedures for the projects and the administration.	Every two years	Project Manager, ADB ADB, MEDEV and DG COOP	
8. Inadequate monitoring of projects	. Organise an internal portfolio review and transmit the reports to the Bank for information . Plan the supervision missions better . Ensure close field monitoring . Ensure the effective introduction of project monitoring-evaluation mechanisms so as to better assess the impact on development.	Per quarter	MEDEV/DGEP/DPSSI ADB, MEDEV MFB, Tech Ministries, MEDEV and DG COOP	
9. Poor monitoring-evaluation of projects	. Strengthen the monitoring-evaluation mechanism of the projects within the Administration. This function could be carried out by the DPSI in collaboration with the planning structures of the technical departments. To that end, the capacities of these structures should be beefed up. . Familiarise the implementation units with the monitoring of the project output indicators by using the project logical framework . Organise training seminars on the Monitoring-Evaluation of projects.	June 2005	MEDEV/DGEP/DPSSI MEDEV/ADB	

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified Problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
10. Delay in the procurement process	. Resort to specialists for important contracts . Conform to ADB procedures . Shorten the time for the non-objection opinion . Accelerate the preparation and transmission of the bid analysis reports.	1 month	Project Manager, DGCOOP Project Manager ADB	

Agricultural Sector Matrix of Measures

<u>GENERAL PROBLEMS</u>				
Identified problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
<u>I. Village Water Supply Project</u> . Delay in the implementation of the supplementary project owing to the weakness of a borehole company.	. Take steps to start the works after approval of the ICBD	31 December 2004	Project implementation unit/ADB	
<u>II. Comoé, Léraba and Kéné Dougou Provinces local development support project</u> . Delay in the processing of the dossiers . Non-fulfilment of the other conditions.	. Expedite the processing of dossiers and the processing time of dossiers.	1 month	ADB	
. Inadequate accounting and financial project management.	. Introduce an accounting and financial management system of the project	January 05	Project implementation unit/ DGCOOP/MEF	
. Delay in the preparation of contracts and agreements to be signed with the partner institutions.	. Submit the contracts and agreements to ADB for non-objection opinion.	1 month	Project implementation unit/ADB	
<u>III. Centre West decentralised rural development support study.</u> .				
<u>IV. Piéla Bilanga rural development project (RDP-PB)</u> . 2001 audit not performed	. Take steps to perform the 2001 audit.	31 December 2004	PIU	
<u>. Final evaluation study not completed</u>	. Complete the final evaluation study and prepare the end of project implementation report.	1 quarter	PIU	

Agricultural Sector Matrix of Actions

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified problems	Actions to be taken	Deadlines	Structures responsible	Observations
<u>V. Soum Province Livestock Development Project-Phase II</u> . The project has not got the required technical staff. This has slowed down the implementation rate.	. Revise the list of goods and services and employ 3 additional workers	31 December 2004	MRA/MFB/MEDEV/Project	
<u>VI. Bagré Project</u> . Absence of audit since the project started in 1989 . Credit recovery problem (39%)	. perform the 19989-2003 audits . Make arrangements for credit recovery	30 March 2005 30 March 2005	Project MEDEV/MEF	
	. Prepare the end of project implementation report	31 December 2004	Project	
<u>VII. Decentralised and participatory rural development project in Bazéga and Kadiogo Provinces.</u> . Problems connected with inadequate supervision missions. . Absence of procedures manual	. transmission of comprehensive quarterly reports to the Bank . Prepare a procedures manual	January 2005	Project/MEDEV Project	
<u>VIII. Small Dams Development and Management Project</u> . No field activities	. Accelerate the project start-up	January 2005	Project	
<u>IX. National Town Planning Scheme Study</u> . Delay in the fulfilment of the first disbursement conditions.	. Speed up the launching of activities		Project/technical departments concerned	
<u>X. Sustainable Forest Resources Management in the South-West, Centre-East and East Regions</u> . Delay in the fulfilment of the first disbursement conditions.	. Fulfilment of the conditions for the entry into force		Project/Departments concerned	

Infrastructure Sector Matrix of Actions

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Identified Problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
<p>I. <u>SECOND OAD PROGRAMME</u></p> <p>II. Delay encountered by certain contractors in the start of the actual works despite the notification to start works from 26 July 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise information meetings with the supervision mission and the contractors concerned in order to draw their attention to the risks of exceeding the deadline and the lateness penalties and to reconsider the implementation schedules proposed by the contractors. 	January 2005	- DGR	The last project disbursement deadline has already been extended from 31 September 2004 to 31 December 2005.
<p><u>II. ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT</u></p> <p>. Considerable delay in the implementation of the Training component.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare BD for the procurement of computer equipment (through local shopping) and public works equipment for the school site (through international competitive bidding) under the strengthening of the instructional equipment of the Training and Development Centre (TDC) component. Take all the necessary steps for the start, on the stated date (January 2005), of the institutional and legal CFTRA and TDC merger study financed by the World Bank 	January 2005	<p>- TDC</p> <p>- Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Housing</p> <p>- Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Housing</p>	<p>The Bank has just approved the extension of the last disbursement deadline from 30 August 2004 to 30 June 2005</p> <p>This reform will have a positive impact on the training component.</p>
<p><u>III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION STUDY</u></p> <p>. Significant delay in the writing and transmission of the technical bids analysis report for the recruitment of the Consultant to implement the rural electrification study</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise the bids analysis report before end of the week, as the draft report is already prepared. Get in touch with the project officer at the Bank to obtain the permission to pursue full analysis of the bids by directly opening and analysing the financial bids before transmitting the final report to the Bank. 	Before end of December 2004	- DGE	<p>The opening of bids took place on 9 August 2004. .</p> <p>It is to be noted that the grant agreement was signed on 28 May 2002</p>

Public Utilities Sector Matrix of Actions

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified Problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
<p><u>Bobo Dioulasso Secondary Centres DWS and Sanitation Study</u></p> <p>No specific problem indicated, but the two years delay encountered at the beginning of the study should be made up.</p>	<p>Studies have been completed as scheduled end of February 2005. Payments to settle the two contracts, including the supplementary contracts, are being sent to the ADB.</p>		DGAEP	
<p><u>IV. DWSS PROGRAMME IN BURKINA</u></p> <p>- entered into force since 2/12/2004 - first disbursement conditions to be withdrawn before end of March 2005</p>				
<p><u>V. OUAGA DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (ZIGA PROJECT)</u></p> <p>. The ADF structures situated very much downstream could only start after all the other components.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BD of tertiary networks and connections financed by ADF, have been launched since 20/1/2005 and the closing is planned for early April 2005. 			
<p>. Start of the works of the Tertiary Network and Connections (Sub-lot 2) and Supply of the Connections (lot 7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The related contracts will be awarded before May 2005, and the commencement of works is planned in June 2005. 	Before March 2005	- Ministry of Water - ONEA	The implementation of these components depends on that of the components financed by the other donors, and which are encountering incomprehensible delays.

Social Sector Matrix of Actions

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified Problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
<u>PROJET EDUCATION IV</u>				
1. The activities are not fully completed and the last disbursement deadline falls on 30/06/2005;	1. Transmit to the Bank a request for the extension of the last disbursement deadline of the loan to 31 December 2005, accompanied by the schedule and the costs of the remaining activities, of the staff required for the completion and the revised list of goods and services; •	May 2005	DGCOOP/MESSRS/PIU	The request is being prepared. The Bank should authorise the extension of the last disbursement deadline to 30/12/2005.
2. Non-fulfilment of the other two last conditions;	2. Transmit to the Bank the documents related to the other two last conditions: (a) data on the progress made in 2003 in the enrolment of girls in the country, (b) lists of the members of the maintenance committees of the last 3 schools that have just been commissioned; •	May 2005	PIU/MESSRS	
3. Implementation of the recommendations made during the 2002 audit;	3. Inform the Bank of the measures taken to correct the weaknesses noted during the 2002 audit;	May 2005 January 2005	PIU PIU/Consulting Firms	The Audit Firm was recruited in October 2003.

Social Sector Matrix of Actions

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified Problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
EDUCATION PROJECT IV				
4. The status report of the 3rd quarter 2004 is not available;	4. Transmit to the Bank the quarterly status report of the third quarter 2004. The report of the last quarter 2004 should fit into the updated project logical framework;	Permanent	MESSRS/PIU	
5. Delay in the construction of the vocational lycées, RDC and 100 WADC;	7.1 Make up the time lost in the construction works of the two lycées by providing a close and regular monitoring of their and by presenting in time the detailed accounts of the contractors;	Permanent	MESSRS/PIU	The Bank should pay particular attention to the rapid processing of the disbursement applications.

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
<u>POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE COMMUNES</u>				
1. The amendment of the agreements signed with the technical Intermediaries FODECOL and AGEDECOL, following the change of the implementation modalities adopted by the Government and the Bank, has not led to anything yet.	1. Initiate the discussion with FODECOL and AGEDECOL with a view to submitting the drafts of the amended agreements to the Bank for opinion.	January 2005	PMU/FODECOL/AGEDECOL	Management through communication, coordination and regular meetings will improve the implementation of the programme activities, as well as a close collaboration with the technical and financial intermediaries, with a view to respecting the last disbursement deadline extended to 31 December 2006. The results of the consultation are being examined at the Bank.
2. The re-reading and updating of the programme implementation procedures manual has not started.	2. Initiate discussions on the procedures manual with all the stakeholders in the Programme and transmit the revised manual to the Bank;	January 2005	PMU / IT / IF / Ministries involved	
3. The audit of the 2001, 2002 (transmitted in 2004) and 2003 accounts has not yet been carried out.	3. Accelerate the start of the services of the Audit Firm and the transmission of the audit report to the Bank;	January 2005	PMU / IT / IF / Ministries involved	
4. Non-implementation of the recommendations aimed at correcting the weaknesses noted by the 2001 and 2002 audits;	4. Devise a strategy for correcting all the weaknesses noted by the 2001 and 2002 audits and inform the Bank thereof;	4. January 2005	ADB / PMU	
5. The monitoring of project outputs.	5. Update the programme logical framework and incorporate it in the status report of the last quarter of the year.	5. Immediate	PMU	

Social Sector Matrix of Measures

GENERAL PROBLEMS				
Identified problems	Actions to be taken	Deadlines	Structures responsible	Observations
<u>HEALTH SERVICES STRENGTHENING PROJECT (HEALTH II)</u>				
1. Monitoring of the project outputs.	1. Update the programme logical framework and incorporate it in the status report of the last quarter of the year.	1. January 2005	UCP	
<u>HIV/AIDS CONTROL PROJECT</u>				
1. Disbursement application being processed.	1. Accelerate staff recruitment and the launching of activities.	1. March 2005.	ADB	
<u>EDUCATION PROJECT V</u>				
1. The loan has not entered into force;	1. Accelerate the examination of the documents relating to the fulfilment of the conditions precedent to entry into force;	1. January 2005	ADB	The Bank is examining the terms of references (TOR) of the staff.
2. The first disbursement conditions are not fulfilled; the staff have not been recruited.	2. Transmit the evaluation criteria of the candidates and speed up the recruitment of the core staff.	2. January 2005	MESSRS / ADB	

Multi-sector Matrix of Actions

Identified problems	Actions to be taken	Deadline	Structures responsible	Observations
<p><u>I. SUPPLEMENTARY POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAMME</u></p> <p>Delay in the entry into force of the loan agreement.</p>	<p>. Accelerate the fulfilment of the specific conditions for the entry into force and disbursement of the first tranche.</p>	January 2005	MEDEV/MFB	
<p><u>II. GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION SUPPORT PROJECT</u></p> <p>. Non-compliance with certain Bank rules for the procurement of goods services and works.</p> <p>. Dossiers pending at the ADB</p>	<p>. Necessity to prepare the activity programme and revise the list of goods and services;</p> <p>. Justify the utilisation of at least 50% of the previous RDF;</p> <p>. Ask for the extension of the disbursement deadline;</p> <p>. Set up a Coordination Committee.</p> <p>. Re-launch dossiers that do not comply with Bank rules by submitting to ADF for non-objection opinion, the short lists and TOR for the studies, the recruitment of the consultant, etc.</p> <p>Expedite the processing of the pending dossiers.</p>	<p>December 2004</p> <p>1st quarter 2005</p> <p>December 2004</p>	<p>Executing agency</p> <p>ADB</p>	<p>Technical assistance services are provided through the intermediary of a consulting firm on the basis of a short list. Services not lasting more than 2 months are provided by mutual contract with the consent of the Bank; training services are procured on the basis of a short list in line with the method that combines technical quality and price.</p>
<p><u>III. POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAMME I & II</u></p> <p>. Completion report</p> <p>. Special audit report</p>	<p>. Transmit to ADB the completion reports prepared by the Government, and</p> <p>. prepare the audit report of the special account.</p>	<p>31 December 2004</p> <p>31 December 2004</p>	MFB/MEDEV/DGCOOP	<p>ADB mission in December 2004</p> <p>Audit to be undertaken by the Government</p>
<p><u>IV. SAP</u></p> <p>Absence of audit</p>	<p>. Audit of the special account</p>	31 December 2004	MEDEV/MFB	Audit to be performed
<p><u>V. Institutional support to four Ministries</u></p> <p><u>Non- submission of the audit report</u></p>	<p>Submit the audit of the special account to the Bank.</p>	31 December 2004	MEDEV/MFB	

BURKINA FASO: PORTFOLIO REVIEW –OVERALL PERFORMRANCE

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	Total
Project status	3.00	2.33	2.00	1.67	1.33	1.33	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.67	1.67	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.33	2.33	1.67	2.00	1.50	1.8
1. Compliance with the loan conditions	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	1.9
2. Compliance with the general conditions	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1		1	2	2	2	1	1.6
3. Compliance with the other conditions	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1		1	2	2	2	2	1.9
Procurement performance	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	1.5	1	2	2	3	2	1	1.9	
1. Procurement of consultancy services	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1		2	2	3	2	1	1.9
2. Procurement of goods and works		2		1	1.5	1.5	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1		2	2	3	2	1	1.8
Financial performance	3	2.8	2.7	2	1.8	2.3	2.3	2		2.7	1.7	2.0	1.7			2.7	2	2.7	2	1.3	2.2
1. Availability of foreign exchange	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2		3	2	2	2			3	2	3	2	1	2.4
2. Availability of local currency	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2		3	2	2	2			3	2	3	2	1	2.3
3. Disbursement flow	3	2		2	1	2	2	2		2	1	2	1			2	2	2	2	1	1.9
4. Cost management	0	0																			
5. Performance of the co-financiers	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2												2	2.3
Activities and outputs	2	2	2	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.0		1.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2	2	1	1.5	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1.4
2. Performance of consultants and tech. assistance	2		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	1		2	2	2	1	2	1.8
3. Performance of contractors				1		2		1	2	2	2	2	2			1			2	1	1.6
4. Performance of the project management	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1.5	2		1		2	1	2	1	2	1.8
5. Output quality	2	2	2																	1.5	1.9
Impact on development	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2.67	3	3	2	2.4
1. Probability of achievement of the objective	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2.5
2. Probability of preserving the benefits beyond the investment phase																					
3. Probable project contribution																					
To institutional capacity building		3		3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2.3
4. Expected rate of return																					
Average	2.60	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.70	2.0	1.9	2.75	2.0	1.8	1.80	1.8	1.25	2.50	1.90	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.45	2.0

Decentralised rural development support project.	P1	Bagé Dam project	P6	DWS and Sanitation Study	P12	Health Project II	P18
Small dams development and management project	P2	Bazega province decentralised project	P7	Ouagadougou Town DWS project	P13	HIV/AIDS support project	P19
Comoé, Léraba and Kenedougou provinces local development support project.	P3	Village water supply project	P8	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in the Rural Area	P14	Good Governance Support Project	P20
Soum livestock development project II	P4	Second road programme	P10	Education Project IV	P15		
Piéla-bilanga development project	P5	Road maintenance project	P11	Poverty reduction in the communes project	P17		

MATRIX OF COMMON PROBLEMS

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20
Late entry into force of the project		X	X			X		X		X	X	X		X	X					
Delay in the project implementation	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X							X	X		X	
Low monetisation of the counterpart funds																				X
Irregular transmission of the quarterly reports	X							X		X			X	X				X		
Irregular transmission of the audit reports	X	X		X		X		X	X	X				X			X			X
Weakness of the project accounting systems.															X			X		
Communication problems with the Bank				X																
Slowness of the procurement contracts.		X							X							X		X		
Slowness in the processing of dossiers at the Bank	X	X		X	X	X				X										X
Low management capacity of the project management.		X		X	X	X		X			X		X		X		X			X

MATRIX OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20
Environment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X			
Gender	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X			X	X	
Micro-credit																		X		
Population issues								X	X	X	X	X				X		X		
Participation	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X		X	X			X	X	
Regional integration								X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Governance			X			X				X			X			X		X		X

List of ongoing Operations

- P1 : Decentralised Rural Development Support Project.
- P2 : Small Dams Development and Sustainable Management Project
- P3 : Comoé, La léraba and Kéné Dougou Provinces Local Development Support Project
- P4 : Soum Livestock Development Project II
- P5 : Piela-Bilanga Development Project
- P6 : Bagré dam project
- P7 : Decentralised and Bazega Province Project
- P8 : Village Water Supply Project
- P9 : National Town Planning Scheme Study (SNAT)
- P10 : Second Road Programme
- P11 : Road Maintenance Project
- P12 : DWS and Sanitation Study
- P13 : Ouagadougou Town DWS Project
- P14 : Rural Electrification Study
- P15 : Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in the Rural Area Programme
- P16 : Education IV
- P17 : Poverty Reduction in the Communes Programme
- P18 : Health II
- P19 : HIV/AIDS Control Support Plan
- P 20 : Good Governance Support Project (GGSP)

ANNEX 6

IV. PERFORMANCE OF THE DECENTRALISED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT IN THE CENTRE-WEST REGION		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP.	
	Previous review 2002	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	3	3
2. Compliance with the commitment taken in the loan agreement	N/A	N/A
3. Compliance with the other conditions	3	3.
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>		
1 Procurement of services	2	2
2 Procurement of goods	N/A	N/A
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	3
2. Availability of funds in local currency	2	3
3. Disbursement flow	2	3
4. Management/Cost Recovery	N/A	N/A.
5. Performance of the Co-financiers	2	3
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	2	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	N/A	N/A
4. Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
5. Output quality	2	2
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the study goal	3	3
2. Probability of continuing to make sustained profits beyond the investment phase of the study	N/A	N/A.
3. Likelihood of the study continuing to contribute to the reinforcement of its institutional capacity.	N/A	N/A.
4. Expected rate of return	N/A	N/A.
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>		
1. At present	2,6	2,6
2. With time	N/A	N/A
<u>Key:</u> 3 = Highly satisfactory 2 = Satisfactory with some problems The Bank should follow up 1 = Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for the moment 0 = Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action required N/A = Not Applicable		

ANNEX 7

IV. PERFORMANCE OF THE SMALL DAMS DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SDP-ADB)		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP.	
	Previous review	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	3	3
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	2
6. Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>		
1 Procurement of services	2	2
2 Procurement of goods	2	2
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
6. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	3
7. Availability of funds in local currency	2	3
8. Disbursement flow	2	2
9. Management/Cost Recovery	S.O	S.O.
10. Performance of the Co-financiers	2	3
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2
2 Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	N/A	N/A.
3 Efficiency of the Contractors	N/A	N/A
4 Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
5. Output quality	2	2
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	3	3
2. Probability of continuing to make sustained profits beyond the project investment phase	3	
3. Likelihood of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	3	3
4. Expected rate of return	3	3
	N/A	N/A
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>		
1. At present	2	2,4
2. With time	2	N/A
<u>Key:</u> 3 = Highly satisfactory 2 = Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up 1 = Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for the moment 0 = Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required N/A = Not Applicable		

ANNEX 8

IV. PERFORMANCE OF THE COMOE, LERABA AND KENEDOUGOU PROVINCES LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous review	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	2
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement.	2	2
3. Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>		
1. Procurement of services	2 N/A	2 N/A.
2. Procurement of goods		
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	3
2. Availability of funds in local currency	2	3
3. Disbursement flow	N/A	N/A
4. Management/Cost Recovery	N/A	N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers	2	2
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	2	2
Efficiency of the Contractors	N/A	2
Efficiency of the Project Management	2	N/A
5 Output quality		2
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	3	3
Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the project investment phase	N/A	N/A
3. Likelihood of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	N/A	N/A
4. Expected rate of return	N/A	N/A
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>		
1. At present	2.0	2,3
2. With time	2.0	S.O.
<u>Key:</u> 3 = Highly satisfactory 2 = Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up 1 = Unsatisfactory: problems the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for the moment. 0 = Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required N/A = Not Applicable		

ANNEX 9

IV. PERFORMANCE OF SOUM PROVINCE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE II (SLDP II)		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous review 2002	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with loan effectiveness conditions	1	1
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	2
3. Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>		
1. Procurement of services	N/A.	2
2. Procurement of goods	N/A.	1
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	2
2. Availability of funds in local currency	2	2
3. Disbursement flow	N/A.	2
4. Management/Cost Recovery	N/A	N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers	N/A	2
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	1	1
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	N/A	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	N/A	1
Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
Output quality		
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the study objective	N/A	3
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the Study	N/A	3
3. Probability of the Study contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	N/A.	3
4. Expected rate of return	N/A	N/A
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>		
1. At present		1.9
2. With time		2
Key: 3 = Highly satisfactory 2 = Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up 1 = Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now 0 = Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required N/A= Not Applicable		

ANNEX 10

IV. PERFORMANCE OF THE PIELA-BILANGA RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RDP-PB)		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous review	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	1	1
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement.	1	1
3. Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>		
1. Procurement of services	-	1.5
2. Procurement of goods	2	1.5
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	1	2
2. Availability of funds in local currency	-	2
3. Disbursement flow	-	1
4. Management/Cost Recovery	1	N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers	1	2
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>		
1. Respect of the implementation schedule	-	2
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	-	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	1	N/A
i) Efficiency of the Project Management	-	1
ii) Output quality		
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	-	1.5
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project	2	2
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	2	2
4. Expected rate of return		2.
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>		
1. At present	-	1,7
2. With time		N/A
Key:		
3	=	Highly satisfactory
2	=	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
1	=	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.
0	=	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A	=	Not Applicable

ANNEX 11

IV. PERFORMANCE OF BAGRE PROJECT		
INDICATORS	MARKS/REPORT	
	Previous review	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	1
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	2
3. Compliance with the other conditions		1
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>	1	
1. Procurement of services	1	1.5
2. Procurement of goods		1.5
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	3
2. Availability of funds in local currency	2	2
3. Disbursement flow	N/A	2
4. Management/Cost Recovery	N/A	N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers	2	3
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	1	1
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	2	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	2	2
Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
Output quality	1	2
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	1	2
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.	1	2
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening to its institutional capacity	2	2
4. Expected rate of return		2
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>	1	
1. At present	1	1.7
2. With time		N/A.
Key: 3 = Highly satisfactory 2 = Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up 1 = Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now. 0 = Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required N/A = Not Applicable		

ANNEX 12

IV. PERFORMANCE OF BAZEGA AND KADIOGO PROVINCES DECENTRALISED AND PARTICIPATORY RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DPRDP-B/K)		
INDICATORS	MARKS/REPORT	
	Previous review	Present review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>	2	2
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	2
3. Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>	2	
1. Procurement of services	2	2
2. Procurement of goods		2
C. <u>Financial Performance</u>		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	2
2. Availability of funds in local currency	2	2
3. Disbursement flow	-	2
4. Management/Cost Recovery		N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers		3
D. <u>Activities and Works</u>	2	
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	-	
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants	-	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	2	2
4. Efficiency of the Project Management	2	N/A
Output quality		2
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	2	2
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.	2	
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	2	2
4. Expected rate of return		N/A
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>	2	
1. At present	2	2,0
2. With time		2,50
<u>Key:</u> 3 = Highly satisfactory 2 = Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up 1 = Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now 0 = Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required N/A = Not Applicable		

ANNEX 13

IV. PERFORMANCE OF THE VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT: 500 BOREHOLES (Supplementary programme: 300 boreholes, 450 rehabilitations and 30 DWSS)		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous Review	Present Review 2004
A. <u>Compliance with the conditions</u>		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions		2
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement		2
3. Compliance with the other conditions		2
B. <u>Procurement Performance</u>		
1. Procurement of services		2
2. Procurement of goods		2
C. Financial Performance		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange		2
2. Availability of funds in local currency		2
3. Disbursement flow		2
4. Management/Cost Recovery		N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers		2
D. Activities and Works		
1. Respect of the implementation schedule		1
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants		2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors		1
4. Efficiency of the Project Management		2
5. Output quality		2
E. <u>Impact on Development</u>		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal		2
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project		2
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity		2
4. Expected rate of return		N/A
F. <u>Overall Evaluation</u>		
1. At present		1.90
2. With time		2.20
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank will follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
	N/A =	Not Applicable

ANNEX 14

PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL TOWN PLANNING SCHEME STUDY			
INDICATORS		RATING/COMP	
		Previous Review	Present Review
A.	Compliance with the conditions		3
1.	Compliance with loan effectiveness conditions		3
2.	Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement		3
3.	Respect of the other conditions		3
B.	Procurement performance		
1.	Procurement of services		3
2.	Procurement of goods		3
C.	Financial performance		
11.	Availability of funds in foreign exchange		
12.	Availability of funds in local currency		
13.	Disbursement flow		
14.	Management/Cost Recovery		
15.	Performance of the Co-financiers		
D.	Activities and Works		
1.	Compliance with the implementation schedule		2
2.	Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.		2
3.	Efficiency of the Contractors		2
4.	Efficiency of the Project Management		2
5.	Output quality		
E.	Impact on Development		
1.	Probability of achieving the project goal		3
2.	Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project		3
3.	Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity		3
4.	Expected rate of return		3
F.	Overall Evaluation		
1.	At present		2.75
2.	With time		3.0
Key:	3	=	Highly satisfactory
	2	=	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1	=	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.
	0	=	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A		=	Not Applicable

ANNEX 15

PERFORMANCE OF THE ROAD MAINTENANCE PROJECT		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP.	
	Previous Review 2002	Present Review
A. Compliance with the conditions		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	1	1
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	2
3. Respect of the other conditions	2	2
B. Procurement Performance		
1. Procurement of services	2	2
2. Procurement of goods	2	2
C. Financial Performance		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	3	3
2. Availability of funds in local currency	3	3
3. Disbursement flow	3	2
4. Management/Cost Recovery	3	SO
5. Performance of the Co-financiers		
D. Activities and Works		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.	2	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	2	2
4. Efficiency of the Project Management	3	2
5. Output quality		
E. Impact on Development		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	3	2
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.	3	2
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.	2	2
4. Expected rate of return		2
F. Overall Evaluation		
1. At present	2.40	2.0
2. With time	2.40	2.0
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should monitor closely, but no action is taken for now
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A	=	Not Applicable

ANNEX 16

PERFORMANCE OF THE SECOND ROAD PROGRAMME			
INDICATORS		RATING/COMP.	
		Previous Review 2001	Present Review
A.	Compliance with the conditions		
1.	Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	2
2.	Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	1
3.	Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B.	Procurement Performance		
1.	Procurement of services	2	2
2.	Procurement of goods	2	2
C.	Financial Performance		
1.	Availability of funds in foreign exchange	3	2
2.	Availability of funds in local currency	3	2
3.	Disbursement flow	3	1
4.	Management/Cost Recovery	3	N/A
5.	Performance of the Co-financiers		N/A
D.	Activities and Works		
1.	Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2
2.	Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.	2	2
3.	Efficiency of the Contractors	2	2
4.	Efficiency of the Project Management	3	2
5.	Output quality		
E.	Impact on Development		
1.	Probability of achieving the project goal	3	2
2.	Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project	3	2
3.	Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.	2	2
4.	Expected rate of return		2
F.	Overall Evaluation		
1.	At present	2.40	1.8
2.	With time	2.40	2.0
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory	
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up.	
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now	
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required	
N/A.	=	Not Applicable	

ANNEX 17

PERFORMANCE OF ZIGA PROJECT		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous Review 2002	Present Review
A. Compliance with the conditions 1.Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions 2.Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement 3.Compliance with the other conditions	2 1 1	1 1 1
B. Procurement Performance 1. Procurement of services 2. Procurement of goods	2 2	2 2
C. Financial Performance 1.Availability of funds in foreign exchange 2.Availability of funds in local currency 3.Disbursement flow 4.Management/Cost Recovery 5.Performance of the Co-financiers	3 3 3 3	2 2 2 N/A
D. Activities and Works 1. Compliance with the implementation schedule 2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants 3. Efficiency of the Contractors 4. Efficiency of the Project Management 5. Output quality	2 2 2 3	2 2 2 2
E. Impact on Development 1. Probability of achieving the project goal 2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project. 3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity. 4. Expected rate of return	3 3 2	2 2 2 2
F. Overall Evaluation 1. At present 2. With time	2.40 2.40	1.8 2.0
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action required
N/A.	=	Not applicable

ANNEX 18

IV. OUAGADOUGOU DWS			
INDICATORS			RATING/COMP
			Previous Review 2002
			Present
A.	Compliance with the conditions		
4	Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions		2
5	Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement.		2
6	Compliance with the other conditions		2
B.	Procurement Performance		
1.	Procurement of services		2
2.	Procurement of goods		1
C.	Financial Performance		
iii)	Availability of funds in foreign exchange		2
iv)	Availability of funds in local currency		2
v)	Disbursement flow		2
vi)	Management/Cost Recovery		2
vii)	Performance of the Co-financiers		N/A
D.	Activities and Works		
1.	Compliance with the implementation schedule		1
2.	Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.		1.5
3.	Efficiency of the Contractors		N/A
4.	Efficiency of the Project Management		2
5.	Output quality		
E.	Impact on Development		
1.	Probability of achieving the project goal		2
2.	Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.		2
3.	Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.		2
4.	Expected rate of return		2
F.	Overall Evaluation		
1.	At present		1.8
2.	With time		2.0
Key:	3	=	Highly satisfactory
	2	=	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1	=	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now
	0	=	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A		=	Not applicable

ANNEX 19

PERFORMANCE OF THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous Review 2002	Present
A. Compliance with the conditions		
7 Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions		1
8 Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement		1
9 Compliance with the other conditions		1
B. Procurement Performance		
1. Procurement of services		1
2. Procurement of goods		1
C. Financial Performance		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange		N/A
2. Availability of funds in local currency		N/A
3. Disbursement flow		N/A
4. Management/Cost Recovery		N/A
5. Performance of the Co-financiers		N/A
D. Activities and Works		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule		1
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants		1
3. Efficiency of the Contractors		1
4. Efficiency of the Project Management		1
E. Impact on Development		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal		2
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project		2
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.		2
4. Expected rate of return		2
F. Overall Evaluation		
1. At present		1.25
2. With time		1.5
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A	=	Not applicable

ANNEX 20

PERFORMANCE OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (DWSS PROGRAMME)		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous Review	Present Review
A. Compliance with the conditions		2
6. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions		N/A
7. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement		N/A
8. Compliance with the other conditions		N/A
B. Procurement Performance		
1. Procurement of services		N/A
2. Procurement of goods		N/A
C. Financial Performance		
16. Availability of funds in foreign exchange		N/A
17. Availability of funds in local currency		N/A
18. Disbursement flow		N/A
19. Management/Cost Recovery		N/A
20. Performance of the Co-financiers		N/A
D. Activities and Works		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule		N/A
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.		N/A
3. Efficiency of the Contractors		N/A
9. Efficiency of the Project Management		N/A
10. Output quality		N/A
E. Impact on Development		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal		3
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project		3
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.		3
4. Expected rate of return		3
F. Overall Evaluation		
1. At present		2.5
2. With time		3.0
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems: the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A	=	Not applicable

ANNEX 21

PERFORMANCE OF EDUCATION PROJECT IV			
INDICATORS		RATING/COMP	
		Previous Review 2002	Present
A.	Compliance with the conditions		
11.	Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	2
12.	Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	1	1
13.	Compliance with the other conditions	1	1
B.	Procurement Performance		
1.	Procurement of services	2	2
2.	Procurement of goods	2	2
C.	Financial Performance		
1.	Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	3
2.	Availability of funds in local currency	2	3
3.	Disbursement flow	2	2
4.	Management/Cost Recovery	N/A	N/A
5.	Performance of the Co-financiers	N/A	N/A.
D.	Activities and Works		
1.	Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	1
2.	Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.	2	2
3.	Efficiency of the Contractors	2	1
4.	Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
E.	Impact on Development		
1.	Probability of achieving the project goal	2	2
2.	Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.	2	2
3.	Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	2 S.O	2
4.	Expected rate of return		S.O.
F.	Overall Evaluation		
1.	At present	2.0	1.9
2.	With time		2
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory	
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems, the Bank should monitor	
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems, the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now	
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems, Bank action required	
	N/A =	Not applicable	

ANNEX 22

PERFORMANCE OF THE POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT IN THE COMMUNES			
INDICATORS		RATING/COMP	
		Previous Review 2002	Present
A.	Compliance with the conditions		
1.	Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	3
2.	Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	2
3.	Compliance with the other conditions	3	2
B.	Procurement Performance		
1.	Procurement of services	2	2
2.	Procurement of goods	2	2
C.	Financial Performance		
1.	Availability of funds in foreign exchange	3	2
2.	Availability of funds in local currency	3	2
3.	Disbursement flow	2	2
4.	Management/Cost Recovery	3	NA
5.	Performance of the Co-financiers	3	NA
D.	Activities and Works		
1.	Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	1
2.	Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.	2	2
3.	Efficiency of the Contractors	N/A	N/A.
4.	Efficiency of the Project Management	1	1
E.	Impact o Development		
1.	Probability of achieving the project goal	3	3
2.	Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.	3	3
3.	Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	3	2
4.	Expected rate of return	N/A	N/A
F.	Overall Evaluation		
1.	At present	2.4	2.0
2.	With time	2.5	2.0
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory	
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems, the Bank should follow up	
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems, the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.	
	0 =	Highly satisfactory: Serious problems, Bank action is required	
	N/A =	Not applicable	

PERFORMANCE OF THE HEALTH SERVICES STRENGTHENING PROJECT (HEALTH II)			
INDICATORS		RATING/COMP	
		Previous Reviews 2002	Present
A.	Compliance with the conditions		
1.	Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	1
2.	Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	2
2.	Compliance with the other conditions	2	2
B.	Procurement Performance		
1.	Procurement of services	2	3
2.	Procurement of goods	2	3
C.	Financial Performance		
1.	Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	3
2.	Availability of funds in local currency	2	3
3.	Disbursement flow	2	2
4.	Management/Cost Recovery	N/A	N/A.
5.	Performance of the Co-financiers	N/A	N/A.
D.	Activities and Works		
1.	Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	2
2.	Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.	2	2
3.	Efficiency of the Contractors	2	2
1.	Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
2.	Output quality		
E.	Impact on Development		
1.	Probability of achieving the project goal	2	2
2.	Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.	2	2
3.	Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.	2	2
4.	Expected rate of return	NA	NA
F.	Overall Evaluation		
1.	At present	2.0	2.5
2.	With time	2.0	3
Key:	3	=	Highly satisfactory
	2	=	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1	=	Unsatisfactory: problems, the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for now.
	0	=	Highly satisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A.		=	Not applicable

PERFORMANCE OF THE HIV/AIDS SUPPORT PLAN		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous Review 2002	Present
A. Compliance with the conditions		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions		2
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement		2
3. Compliance with the other conditions		2
B. Procurement Performance		
1. Procurement of services		2
2. Procurement of goods		2
C. Financial Performance		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange		2
2. Availability of funds in local currency		2
3. Disbursement flow		2
4. Management/Cost Recovery		2
5. Performance of the Co-financiers		N/A.
D. Activities and Works		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule		1
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants		2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors		2
4. Efficiency of the Project Management		1
5. Output quality		
E. Impact on Development		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal		3
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment phase of the project.		3
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity.		3
4. Expected rate of return		N/A
F. Overall Evaluation		
1. At present		2.0
2. With time		3
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems, the Bank should closely monitor, no action is taken for now.
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A	=	Not applicable

PERFORMANCE OF THE GOOD GOVERNANCE SUPPORT PROJECT (GGSP)		
INDICATORS	RATING/COMP	
	Previous Review	Present
A. Compliance with the conditions		
1. Compliance with the loan effectiveness conditions	2	2
2. Compliance with the Commitments taken under the loan agreement	2	1
3. Compliance with the other conditions	N/A	N/A
B. Procurement Performance		
1. Procurement of services	2	1
2. Procurement of goods	2	1
C. Financial Performance		
1. Availability of funds in foreign exchange	2	1
2. Availability of funds in local currency	2	1
3. Disbursement flow	2	1
4. Management/Cost Recovery	2	1
5. Performance of the Co-financiers	2	2
D. Activities and Works		
1. Compliance with the implementation schedule	2	1
2. Capacity of the Consultants or Technical Assistants.	2	2
3. Efficiency of the Contractors	2	1
4. Efficiency of the Project Management	2	2
5. Output quality	2	1,5
E. Impact on Development		
1. Probability of achieving the project goal	2	2
2. Probability of continuing to make sustainable profits beyond the investment period of the project.	2	2
3. Probability of the project contributing to the strengthening of its institutional capacity	2	2
4. Expected rate of return	2	2
F. Overall Evaluation		
1. At present	2	1.45
2. With time		
Key:	3 =	Highly satisfactory
	2 =	Satisfactory: some problems: the Bank should follow up
	1 =	Unsatisfactory: problems, the Bank should closely monitor, but no action is taken for the now.
	0 =	Highly unsatisfactory: Serious problems: Bank action is required
N/A.	=	Not applicable