

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR)

A. PROJECT DATA AND KEY DATES

I. BASIC INFORMATION

Project Number: P-BF-EAB-001	Project Name: OUAGADOUGOU DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (ZIGA PROJECT)	Country : BURKINA FASO		
Lending Instrument: ADF Loan		Sector: Water and Sanitation	Environmental Classification: I	
Original Commitment: UA 4.740 million	Amount Cancelled: UA 0.286 million (the undisbursed amount was reallocated to the food crisis)	Amount Disbursed: UA 4.454 million	% Disbursed: 94%	
Borrower: Government of Burkina Faso				
Executing Agency(ies) [List the main Ministries, Project Implementation Units, Agencies and Civil Society Organization responsible for implementing the project.]: Beneficiary: National Water and Sanitation Authority (ONEA) Executing Agency: Ziga Project Supervision Office (MOZ)				
Cofinanciers and Other External Partners (amounts in billion CFAF) : EDF (15.013); IDA (19.990); AFD (20.071); EIB (10.770); KFW (11.994); ABEDA (3.998); IDB (4.732); KFAED (5.630); OPEC (2.937); WADB (6.609); State/ONEA (6.609); Belgian SDF (0.150)				

II. KEY DATES

Project Concept Note approved by Ops.Com.: N/A	Appraisal Report Cleared by Ops.Com.: N/A	Board Approval: 15/12/1997	
Restructuring: N/A			
	Original Date	Date effective	Difference in months [effective date-original date]
EFFECTIVENESS	-	20/10/2000	
MID-TERM REVIEW	-	-	
CLOSING	31/12/2003	30/05/2008	53

III. RATINGS SUMMARY

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	RATING
PROJECT OUTCOME	Achievement of Outcomes	4
	Achievement of Outputs	4
	Timeliness	1
	OVERALL PROJECT OUTPUT	3
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	3
	Supervision	4
	OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE	4
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	3
	Implementation	4
	OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE	4

IV. RESPONSIBLE BANK STAFF

POSITIONS	AT APPROVAL	AT COMPLETION
Regional Director	--	J. K. LITSE
Sector Director	P. AFRIKA	A. RAKOTOBÉ
Task Manager	M.A.BARRY	M.MOUMNI
PCR Team Leader		M.MOUMNI
PCR Team Members		M.MOUMNI; P.FABER (Financial Analyst, Consultant)

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B. PROJECT CONTEXT

Summarize the rationale for Bank assistance. Text:

- on which development challenge does the project focus?
- Borrower's general strategy to take up this challenge,
- Bank activities in this country and in this sector over the past year and performance, and
- ongoing activities financed by the Bank and other external sources which complement, duplicate or are related to this project.

Please cite relevant sources. Comment on the strength and coherence of this rationale.

[300 word maximum. Any additional narrative about the programme's origin, if needed, must be placed in Annex 6: Project Narrative]

The national water policy defined by the Burkinabe Government aims to contribute to sustainable development, and to improving the physical and sanitary conditions of the urban and rural population so as to provide solutions at all times to water resource problems. The public urban water supply and sanitation service in urban and secondary centres in Burkina Faso has always been provided by ONEA. Until 1996, ONEA was faced with serious management and administrative difficulties. In addition, Ouagadougou suffered from a chronic drinking water supply deficit. It became necessary to increase drinking water supply to the city. The launching of the Ouaga-DWS project from the Zaga Dam was the best solution available to resolve all these problems.

The project objectives were to increase the capital's drinking water production and distribution capacities in order to meet the population's basic requirements by 2010. It also aimed to protect and restore the environment by combatting the aggressive action of erosion and water pollution to ensure viable socio-economic development in the capital and the dam area.

This is the first urban water supply project financed by the Bank Group in Burkina Faso. It has made it possible to supply drinking water to the city of Ouagadougou which suffered from a water shortage due to a lack of infrastructure to mobilize and supply high quality drinking water. About 1.5 million inhabitants are concerned by the project.

Despite the many constraints facing the executing agency at project start-up and the delay in getting some works started, project implementation made it possible to make savings which were channeled toward supplementary works (expansion of distribution networks and the construction of reservoirs to improve drinking water supply to certain districts of Ouagadougou). There were also undrawn balances from the overall resources of some partners, allowing for initiation of another phase of the project. The World Bank and AFD have undertaken to finance a second phase of the project (ZIGA II), in order to consolidate the achievements of Phase I, further stabilize ONEA's financial stability and ensure access to drinking water for the poorest.

There are four active Bank operations in the sector: two ongoing projects financed from ADF/RWSSI resources, a study and a capacity building project financed by the African Water Facility. The average age of all the operations is 2.2 years.

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C. PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. State the specific Project Development Objective (s) (as they are presented in the Appraisal Report)

Sector Goal: Contribute to sustainable development and improvement of physical and sanitary conditions of the urban and rural population with a view to providing solutions to water supply problems at all times. **Specific**

Objectives: (i) increase drinking water production and distribution capacities in the capital in order to meet the population's basic requirements by 2010; and (ii) protect and restore the environment by combatting the aggressive action of erosion and water pollution so as to ensure viable socio-economic development.

2. Describe the principal project components stating how each of them will contribute to the achievement of the project objectives

Components on ADF Financing:

Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (PAIS) : (i) construction of health centres; (ii) the supply of equipment (vehicles, medical equipment, hospital equipment and the provision of health centre depots with initial stocks of generic essential drugs); et (iii) Epidemiological monitoring activities: -->highly significant social and health impacts on the inhabitants of 30 villages (38,000 people).

Revenue Restoration Plan (PRR): Market gardening, fishery and bee-keeping activities:-->Improved incomes of the population and poverty reduction.

Construction of tertiary networks and connection works (76,400 lm of PVC pipes and 160,000 lm of PEHD pipes):--> Increase in drinking water supply access rate from 57% to 82%.

Supply of connection equipment (16,000 household connections):--> Number of individual connections up from 41,400 to 107,000 and number of public standpipes up from 569 to 1110. A doubling of the number of people supplied from 580,000 to 1,183,000.

3. Provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) of the project objectives along the following three dimensions: insert a working score, using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT	WORKING SCORE
RELEVANT	a) Relevant to the country's development priorities.	The country has made the water sector one of the pillars of socio-economic development and poverty reduction.	4
ACHIEVABLE	b) Objectives could in principle be achieved with the project inputs and in the expected timeframe.	The project comprises several components whose implementation requires good organization and management. The contributions of the different donors have not followed the financing plan and the original general implementation organization chart.	3
CONSISTENT	c) Consistent with the Bank's Country or regional strategy	The project is consistent with the Bank's strategy for Burkina Faso	4
	d) Consistent with the Bank's corporate priorities.	The project is an infrastructure project and is in keeping with the Bank's guidelines on infrastructure development	4

4. Summarize the log. frame. If a log. frame does not exist, complete the table below, indicating the overall project development objective, the major components of the project, the major activities of each component and their expected outputs, outcomes and indicators for measuring the achievement of outcomes. Add additional rows for components, activities, outputs or outcomes, if needed.

COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	INDICATORS TO BE MEASURES
Component 1 : Governmental Impact Mitigation Plan	Activity 1: Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (PAIS)	Outcome 1: Construction of health centres	Output 1: 14 health centres built	Prevalence rate of endemic and water-borne diseases
		Outcome 2: Supply of medical and hospital equipment and stock of drugs	Output 1: Medical and hospital equipment and stock of drugs supplied	
		Outcome 3: Epidemiological Monitoring Activities	Output 1: 100% of epidemiological monitoring activities carried out	
	Activity 2: Revenue Restoration Plan (PRR)	Outcome 1: Construction of forest control posts and procurement of equipment (motorcycles, chainsaws, spare parts)	Output 1: 3 forest control posts built and equipment procured	
		Outcome 2: Construction of fish farming ponds	Output 2: 25 fish farming ponds constructed	Number of people engaged in an activity, fish production
		Outcome 3: Development of natural forests and rural spaces downstream from the dam	Output 3: 39 ha of reforestation completed	Area of developed forest
Component 2: Secondary and Tertiary Distribution Networks	Activity 1: Construction of tertiary distribution networks and connection works	Outcome 1:Laying of piping and establishment of household connections	Output 1: 100,300 lm of PVC pipes and 128,220 lm of PEHD pipes and 15,792 household connections and 400 public standpipes completed.	Length of distribution network, number of people with access to water, number of new connections, number of standpipes
	Activité 2	Résultat 2	Rendement 2	
Component 3: Supply of Connection Equipment	Activity 1: Supply of Connection Equipment	Outcome 1: Supply of household connections	Output 1: 16000 household connections provided	Number of new connections

5. For each of the logical framework's dimensions provide a brief assessment of the log frame's contribution contributed to the achievement of the following objectives. Insert a working score using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1. If no log frame, rate this section as 1.

LOG FRAME DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT	WORKING SCORE
LOGICAL	a) Presents a logical causal chain for achieving the development objectives.		1
MEASURABLE	b) State the objectives and outputs in a way that is measurable and quantifiable.		1
THOROUGH	c) State the risks and key assumptions.		1

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D. OUTCOMES

I. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES

In the table below, assess the actual outcomes vs expected outcomes for each major action, on the basis of the log frame in Section C. Score the extent to which the expected outcomes were achieved. Calculate the working scores as an approximate proportion of the cost of the project activities. The overall score will be auto-calculated as the average of working scores. Override the auto-calculated score, if desired and provide justification.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES		Assessment Score	Proportion of Project Costs in percentage (as mentioned in the Appraisal Report)	Working Score (auto-calculated)
Expected Outcomes	Actual Outcomes			
1 - Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (PAIS)	100% implemented	4	20.84	0.834
2 - Revenue Restoration Plan (PRR)	120% implemented	4	7.16	0.286
3 - Construction of tertiary distribution networks and connection works	130% implemented	4	42.1	1.684
4 - Supply of connection equipment	100% implemented	4	29.7	1.188
OVERALL OUTCOME SCORE [corresponds to the sum of the the working scores]				0

 Check here to override the auto-calculated score

Provide justification for over-riding the autocalculated score	
Insert the new score or re-enter the auto-calculated score	4

II. OUTPUTS ACHIEVED

1. Using available monitoring data, assess the achievement of expected outputs. Import the expected outputs from the log frame in Section C. Score the extent to which the expected outputs were achieved. The overall output score will be auto-calculated as an average of the working scores. Override the auto-calculated score, if desired and provide justification.

ACTUAL		Working Score
Expected	Outputs	
14 health centres built	100%	4
Medical and hospital equipment and stock of drugs supplied	100%	4
100% of epidemiological monitoring activities carried out	100%	2
3 forest control posts built and equipment procured	100%	4
25 fish farming ponds constructed	100%	4
39 ha of reforestation carried out	105 ha were originally planned	2
100,300 lm of PVC pipes and 128,220 lm of PEHD pipes and 15,792 household	100%	4
16,000 household connections supplied	100%	4
OVERALL OUTPUTS SCORE [Score is calculated as the average of working scores]		4

Check here to override the calculated score

Provide justification for over-riding the auto-calculated score	
Insert the new score or re-enter the auto-calculated score	4

2. Other Outputs: Comment on unexpected additional outputs in the log frame, concerning cross-cutting issues (gender, for example), in particular.

The project was highly effective in improving access to safe drinking water for the inhabitants of peri-urban areas or for those in low income groups.

- The components under the PGAIE made it possible to create income-generating activities which benefited the resettled inhabitants and also those of the surrounding villages (33 villages).
- Several Development Groups have been formed and activities such as market gardening, fish farming, small livestock breeding and bee-keeping have been developed. All these activities will help to reduce poverty and improve living conditions. Women have been involved in all the activities.
- Biodiversity regenerating activities have made it possible to plant 39 ha of forests and 24 km of trees along the perimeter strip of the reservoir, and build 750 ha of contour stone bunds.
- The construction of health facilities has greatly contributed to improving the population's health and hygiene conditions. Water-borne disease (diarrhoeal diseases) rates have considerably declined and the prevalence of certain diseases such as schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis has also diminished.

3. Risks to sustained achievement of outputs. State the factors that affect or could affect the long-run or sustained achievement of project outputs. Indicate if any new action or

The risk to the sustained achievement of project outputs is the failure to maintain the financial autonomy of the urban water supply sector, requiring the regular adjustment of water rates in line with the inflation rate.

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E. PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. State the extent to which the Bank and Borrower ensured the programme was commensurate with the Borrower's capacity to implement it by designing it appropriately and by putting in place the necessary implementation arrangements. Consider all major design aspects such as: extent to which the project design took into account lessons learnt from previous PCRs in the sector or in the country (please cite key PCRs); the extent to which the project was informed by robust analytical work (please cite key documents); how well the Bank and Borrower assessed the capacity of the executing agencies and the project implementation unit; scope of consultations and partnerships, project economic justification and provisions made for technical assistance.

The loan approval conditions required the project beneficiary entity (ONEA) to improve its organizational structure and its financial, accounting and commercial management. Implementation of the project has made it possible to make all the envisaged changes, in particular the establishment of: i) a computerized administrative system for billing, recovery and accounting; ii) a new connection policy and procedure iii) a cost accounting system; and iv) a computerized financial management as well as a training policy.

It was also recommended to intensify the training of professional staff, given the institutional weakness of ONEA. Also, a training component was implemented on IDA financing, a training programme designed for all the socioprofessional categories.

Over the 2001-2007 period, ONEA benefited, under IDA financing, from technical assistance services to build its capacities and for the modernization of its commercial, accounting and financial activities. This activity has made it possible to improve the commercial management indicators (establishment of a customer service department, launching of the quality approach), the creation of a new computer tool for the monitoring of accounts, management of investments and the repayment of loans, budget and cash flow.

The MOZ which was the executing agency at ONEA ensured a permanent liaison with the Bank and appropriate monitoring of the recommendations of the supervision missions. Its Management comprised a Director, an Administrative and Financial Department Head, A Contract Award and Management Department Head and a Technical Department Head was highly effective in ensuring overall project coordination, donor coordination, the provision of technical reports and the establishment of a performance indicator and a financial management monitoring and evaluation system.

2. For each dimension of project design and readiness for implementation, provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences). Insert a working score, using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1.

PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT	Working Score
REALISM	a) Owing to its complexity , the project is underpinned by an analysis of the country's capacity and its political commitment.	In view of the many project activities requiring careful organization and management, the original project design was based on the complementarity of the donors' actions and the country's capacities to manage this project.	3
RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION	b) The project design takes the risk analysis adequately into account	The risks were adequately taken into account in the project design	3
USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS	c) The procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or other systems are based on systems already in use by the government and/or other partners	The country's procurement systems were not used. The Borrower used the procedures of the different donors. This resulted in delays in procedures for the award of certain contracts.	2

For the following dimensions, provide separate working scores for Bank Performance and Borrower Performance:			Working Score	
			Bank	Borrower
CLARITY	d) Responsibilities for project implementation were clearly defined.	Project implementation was delegated to the ZIGA Project Supervision Office (MOZ) at ONEA. An organizational study was carried out to determine the MOZ organization chart.	4	4
PROCUREMENT READINESS	e) Implementation documents required (documents on specifications, design and procurement, etc.) are ready at the time of the appraisal.	The bidding documents were submitted late to the Bank owing to the poor performance of MOZ at project start-up and the simultaneous arrangement of financing from several donors.	2	2
MONITORING READINESS	f) The monitoring indicators and monitoring plan were adopted.	From the establishment of the MOZ, the Government has made every effort to appoint technical professionals for the monitoring of project activities, the award and management of contracts and the preparation of an implementation manual to monitor the project indicators.	3	3
BASELINE DATA	h) Baseline data has been or is being collected.	The baseline data on infrastructure and the level of access to drinking water were known at the project preparation phase.	NA	NA

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F. IMPLEMENTATION

1. State the major characteristics of programme implementation with reference to the following dimensions: timeliness, quality of construction and other work, consultants' performance, effectiveness of Bank supervision and Borrower oversight. Determine to what extent the Bank and Borrower ensured compliance with safeguards.

- The contractors' performance was satisfactory. Two contracts were awarded by international competitive bidding and implemented within the given time frame. There were no delays in the contracts awarded through national competitive bidding.
- The Borrower's performance regarding contract technical and administrative management is also considered satisfactory.
- Bidding was launched in compliance with the Bank's rules and procedures. Bid evaluation was completed within two months, a fairly acceptable period given the size of the bid packages.
- The Bank's performance regarding project identification, preparation and appraisal is satisfactory. The Bank's role was critical for the successful implementation of the water sector reform. It encouraged other donors to participate in the preparation of other projects and to continue to finance the sector.
- The Government's performance is considered satisfactory. The project was one of the country's priorities in the water sector and the Government has honoured all its commitments as indicated in the loan agreement, in particular the application of a tariff policy to restore the sector's financial balance.

2. Comment on the role of other partners (donors, NGOs, contractors, etc.). Assess the effectiveness of cofinancing arrangements and of donor coordination, if applicable.

The MOZ maintained a liason with the Bank and other donors and ensured appropriate follow-up to the recommendations of the supervision missions of the different partners. It was highly efficient in overall project coordination, donor coordination, the submission of technical reports, the establishment of a system for the monitoring-evaluation of performance indicators and financial management. For coordination with the partners, two project steering organs were set up: i) the Steering Committee comprising the Directorate-General and the core directorates of ONEA and technical assistance; and ii) the Supervision Committee made up of the ONEA oversight Ministries, ONEA itself and the donors' representatives. Fifteen supervision missions have been fielded since the establishment of the supervision committee in 1999.

3. Harmonization. State whether the Bank made explicit efforts to harmonize the instruments, systems and/or approaches with the other partners.

N/A.

4. For each dimension of project implementation, assess the extent to which the project achieved the following objectives. Provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) and insert a working score, using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1.

PROJECT IMPLMENTATION DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT		Working Score
TIMELINESS	a) extent of project adherence to the original closing date. If the number on the right is: below 12, the score is 4 between 12.1 and 24, the score is 3 between 24.1 and 36, the score is 2 beyond 36.1, the score is 1	Difference in months between original closing date and actual closing date and date of achievement of 98% of disbursement.		1
		53		
BANK PERFORMANCE	b) Bank enforced:			
	Environmental Safeguards	The environmental impact measures were incorporated into the PGAIE which was monitored and evaluated throughout its different stages		4
	Fiduciary Requirements	The project audits were always submitted on time. It should be noted that none of the 7 audit reports was the subject of auditors' reservations.		4
	Agreements concluded under the project			4
	c) Bank provided quality supervision in the form of skills mix and practicality of solutions.	Bank supervisions covered the technical dimensions (network works). The environmental and health-related activities were not monitored by specialists in the areas.		3
d) Bank provided quality management oversight.	The project involved 10 supervision missions between 1999 and 2008 i.e. one mission per year. This is fairly low, given the project activities.		3	

BORROWER PERFORMANCE	e) Borrower complied with:		
	Environmental Safeguards	All the measures were adopted and implemented.	4
	Fiduciary Requirements	The Borrower's performance with regard to the technical and administrative management of contracts is considered satisfactory. Bidding was launched in compliance with the Bank's rules and procedures. Bid evaluation was completed within two months, a fairly acceptable time frame given the scale of the works. The processing of contractors' detailed accounts was also satisfactory (the average account approval time varied between 2 to 13 days).	4
	Agreements concluded under the project	The Government honoured all its commitments as mentioned in the Loan Agreement, in particular the application of a tariff policy to restore the financial equilibrium of the sector, and provided ONEA with the necessary autonomy for project management.	4
	f) Borrower was responsive to Bank supervision findings and recommendations	The Borrower was highly effective in the overall project coordination and the submission of technical reports taking into consideration the recommendations of the Bank and other donors' missions.	4
	g) Borrower collected and used monitoring information for decision-making.	The Borrower established a performance indicator and financial management monitoring-evaluation system.	3

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G. COMPLETION

1. Is the PCR delivered on a timely basis, in compliance with Bank Policy?			
Date of achievement of 98% disbursement rate (or closing date, if applicable)	Date PCR was sent to pcr@afdb.org	Difference in months	WORKING SCORE (auto-calculated) If the difference is 6 months or less, a 4 is scored. If the difference is 6.1 or more, a 1 is scored.
30/05/2008	XXXXXXX	6	4
Briefly describe the PCR process. Describe the Borrower's and cofinanciers involvement in producing the document. Highlight any major differences of opinion concerning the assessments made in this PCR. Describe the team composition and confirm whether a site visit was undertaken. Mention any major collaboration from other development partners. State the extent of Field Office involvement in producing this report. Indicate whether comments from peer reviewers were received on time (provide names and positions of Peer Reviewers).			
The completion report preparation mission was carried out in collaboration with the Bank's representation in Burkina Faso and the Directorate-General for Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and ONEA. The team formed by the Task Manager (water and sanitation engineer), a consultant (financial analyst) and a water and sanitation engineer (BFCO) had several working sessions with ONEA officials to obtain their opinion on the project outcomes. It also exchanged ideas with the lead project donor (World Bank) on the project performances, the beneficiary structure and the lessons to be learnt from this operation.			
The peer reviewers were: Peer 1 : Kacem Najib, CPO/BFCO (no comments submitted) Peer 2 : El Arkoubi Mohamed, OWAS.1 (timely submission of comments)			

H. LESSONS LEARNED

Summarize the key lessons for the Bank and Borrower suggested by the Project Outcomes.

- i) When the project involves several donors, coordination is critical for the implementation of the different activities.
- ii) Procedure harmonization dimensions must be taken into account in setting up the project in order to enable the Borrower to better manage bidding and contract awards
- iii) Pay closer attention to project preparation and especially to the real assessment of implementation schedules;
- iv) Carry out regular project supervision missions in order to ensure better project implementation monitoring;
- v) Take project complexity into account and put in place the necessary human resources to monitor the implementation and management of activities.

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I. PROJECT RATINGS SUMMARY

All working scores and ratings are auto-generated by the computer from the relevant section in the PCR

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	Working Score
PROJECT OUTCOME	Achievement of Outcomes	4
	Achievement of Outputs	4
	Timeliness	1
	OVERALL PROJECT OUTCOME SCORE	3
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	
	Project objectives are relevant to country development priorities	4
	Project objectives could be achieved with the project inputs and in the expected time frame	3
	Project objectives are consistent with the Bank's country or regional strategy	4
	Project objectives are consistent with the Bank's overall priorities	4
	The log frame presents a logical causal chain for achieving the project development objectives.	1
	The log frame expresses objectives and outputs in way that is measurable and quantifiable	1
	The log frame states the risks and key assumptions	1
	The country's capacity and political will are commensurate with the complexity of the project	3
	Project design includes adequate risk analysis	3
	The procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or other processes are based on those already in use by government and/or other partners.	2
	Responsibilities for project implementation were clearly defined	4
	The documents required for implementation (documents on specifications, design, procurement, etc.) are ready at the time of appraisal	2
	The monitoring indicators and monitoring plan were adopted	3
	Baseline data have been, or are being collected	NA
	PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS SUB-SCORE	3
	Supervision:	
	Bank enforced:	
	Environmental Safeguards	4
	Fiduciary Requirements	4
Agreements concluded under the project	4	
Bank provided quality supervision in the form of skills mix and practicality of solutions	3	
Bank provided quality management oversight	3	
PCR was delivered on a timely basis	4	
SUPERVISION SUBSCORE	4	
OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE SCORE	4	

BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	
	Responsibilities for project implementation were clearly defined	4
	The documents required for implementation (documents on specifications, design, procurement, etc.) were ready at the time of the appraisal	2
	The monitoring indicators and monitoring plan were approved; baseline data have been, or are being collected.	3
	PROJECT DESIGN AND READINESS SCORE	3
	Implementation	
	Borrower complied with:	
	Environmental Safeguards	4
	Fiduciary Requirements	4
	Agreements Concluded under the Project	4
	Borrower was responsive to Bank supervision findings and recommendations	4
	Borrower collected and used monitoring information for decision-making	3
IMPLEMENTATION SUB-SCORE	4	
OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE SCALE	4	

J. PROCESSING		
STEP	SIGNATURE AND COMMENTS	DATE
Sector Manager Clearance	S.WASSEL	
Regional Director Clearance	J.K. LITSE	
Sector Director Approval	A.RAKOTIBE	

APPENDIX 1

Scale for Working Scores and Ratings

SCORE	EXPLANATION
4	Very Good - Fully achieved with no shortcomings
3	Good - Mostly achieved despite a few shortcomings
2	Fair - Partially achieved. Shortcomings and achievements are roughly balanced
1	Poor - Very limited achievement with extensive shortcomings
NA	Non Applicable

Note: The formulas round up or down for decimal points. Only whole numbers are computed.

**COMPLETION REPORT ON THE OUAGADOUGOU
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (ZIGA PROJECT)**

ANNEXES

LIST OF ANNEXES

- 1. Project Costs and Financing**
 - a. Project Costs by Component
 - b. Resources by Source of Finance
- 2. Bank Contributions**
- 3. Economic and Financial Analysis**
- 4. List of Supporting Documents**
- 5. Project Narrative**

1 – Project Costs and Financing

a. Project Costs by Component (in million UA)

Components		Total
Estimated at Appraisal	A) Government's Impact Mitigation Plan	1.330
	B) Supplies and Works	3.410
	Total	4.740
	Percentage (%)	100%
Actual	A) Government's Impacts Mitigation Plan	1.130
	B) Supplies and Works	3.324
	Total	4.454
	Percentage (%)	93.97%

b. Resources by Source of Finance (in million CFAF)

Sources of Finance	Estimate at Appraisal	Actual Allocation	Difference (estimate-allocation)		Difference (allocation-disbursement)	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
ADF	3,867	3,867	0	0.00%	474	12.27%
EDF	15,013	19,679	-4,666	31.08%	3,053	15.51%
IDA	19,990	44,380	-24,390	122.01%	1,392	3.14%
AFD	20,071	19,089	982	-4.89%	53	0.28%
EIB	10,770	9,183	1,587	-14.74%	720	7.84%
KFW	11,994	12,744	-750	6.25%	531	4.17%
ABEDA	3,998	6,165	-2,167	54.20%	224	3.63%
IDB	4,732	5,737	-1,005	21.23%	287	5.00%
KFAED	5,630	8,429	-2,799	49.72%	700	8.30%
OPEC	2,937	4,120	-1,183	40.27%	89	2.16%
WADB	6,609	5,000	1,609	-24.34%	52	1.04%
Govt./ONEA	6,609	11,152	-4,543	68.74%	-2,012	-18.04%
Belgian DSF	0	150	-150	100.00%	16	10.67%
Total	111,570	149,695	-37,476	33.39%	5,579	3.73%

2. Bank Contributions

Description	Name	Profile
Preparation/Appraisal	M.A. Barry	Financial Analyst
	Idrissa Samba	Environmentalist
	K. Bouzid	Civil Engineer (consultant)
Supervision	El Haj Amadou Mbaye	Engineer, Task Manager
	Monia Moumni	Engineer, Task Manager
	Jean Noel Ilboudo	Engineer, BFCO
Completion	Monia Moumni	Engineer
	Jean Noel Ilboudo	Engineer, BFCO
	Paul Faber	Financial Analyst (Consultant)

3. Economic and Financial Analysis

4.1 Two economic and financial analyses of the project were carried out, the first during project appraisal in 1997 and the second, a part of an ex-post evaluation in 2007 under the tariff study.

4.2 The ex-post financial analysis shows a high financial rate of return of 8.0% compared to 5.0% at appraisal. This improvement was the outcome of the donor financing conditions with a grant element representing 34% of total investments. The economic ex-post evaluation shows an economic rate of return of 11.1% compared to 6.7% at project appraisal, due mainly to the economic spin-off of the expansion of the networks and social connections as well as the PGAIE socio-economic activities.

4.3 Sensitivity tests on the financial rate of return were also carried out on the major indicators most likely to experience fluctuations, namely: i) unit consumption (individual connection and standpipe), ii) network yield, iii) the average tariff per m3 of water and iv) energy consumption. The results are as follows:

Increased water demand:	9.0%
Fall in demand:	5.1%
Increase in energy consumption and fall in network yield:	5.3%
Combination (fall in demand, Increase in energy consumption and fall in yield):	1.5%

4. List of Supporting Documents

- MOZ/ONEA Annual Implementation Reports
- MOZ/ONEA Project Completion Reports
- Specific Reports on PGAIE implementation, MOZ Technical Department, PGAIE Section
- Audit Reports.

5 – Project Narrative

I - Description of Project Component

The project comprises 4 major components subdivided into sub-components or lots:

Component A: Government's Impact Mitigation Plan

The Government Impact Mitigation Plan comprises the following components:

- i. **Plan for the Resettlement and Compensation of Project- Affected Persons (PRIPA):** this component aims to ensure the resettlement of displaced persons in an acceptable socio-economic context and/or compensation of losses suffered by the population by compensatory measures.
- ii. **Rural Infrastructure Construction Plan (PCIR):** this component's objectives are to:
 - Ensure more fluid movement of goods and persons by building feeder roads;
 - Improve population's access to basic social infrastructure through the construction of school complexes;
 - Improve population's access to drinking water by constructing boreholes.
- iii. **The Biophysical Impact Mitigation (PAIB) and Revenue Restoration (PRR) Plans :** The PAIB is a series of measures aimed at offsetting the deforestation and eliminating soil erosion through appropriate development, while the PRR focuses on rebuilding the production capacity of farms and the development of various economic activities. **(partly ADB-financed).**
- iv. **The Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (PAIS),** aims to guarantee the population's health protection by creating improved conditions for access to equipped health facilities, and to ensure proper epidemiological monitoring. **(ADB financing).**
- v. **The Ziga Downstream Mitigation Plan (PAAZ)** aims to implement development actions downstream from the dam. **(partly ADB- financed).**
- vi. **Implementation and Rehabilitation of Hydro agricultural Developments:** This component aims to find a palliative solution to the prohibition of market gardening activities around the Ziga reservoir and preservation of the dam's water quality.

Component B: Infrastructure (Works and Supplies): This concerns:

- a) An earth dam at Ziga about 3,154 metres long, with a maximum height of 18.80 m, a 20 km long access road and a reservoir with a capacity of about 200 million m³ as well as a crude water pumping station (SP1) with a capacity of about 3150m³ /hour **(lot 1)**;
- b) The laying of about 20 km of 1000 mm diameter pipes linking the Ziga dam to the Boudtenga Reservoir (5 400m³), and the laying of about 24 km of 1000 mm pipes linking the Boudtenga reservoir to Ouagadougou **(lot 2)**;
- c) A treatment plant and pumping station with a 2,400 metre long delivery pipe (1 000 mm) to carry crude water to the treatment plant, comprising two modules with a 1 500 m³/hour flow rate for the first section, including: prechlorination, sedimentation, filtering, neutralization and chlorination materials as well as equipment for the SP1 pumping station **(lot 3)**;
- d) A primary distribution system about sixty km long comprising three networks: North, Central and South **(lot 4)**;
- e) Reservoirs or water towers **(lot 5)**;
- f) About 210 kms of secondary and tertiary distribution and pipe networks, and about 45,000 connections and 400 public standpipes **(lot 6)- (ADB financing).**
- g) The supply of connection materials **(lot 7) (ADB financing).**
- h) The construction of a 32km, 33 KV power line to link Ziniare to the Ziga dam, and the supply of connection materials **(lot 8).**

Component C: Technical Assistance

Provision of technical assistance for the control and supervision of works implemented under the Project.

Lot 9a: dam works supervision; and

Lot 9b: supervision of the works concerning the other lots.

Component D: ONEA Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening:

- a) Sub-contracting to the private sector of ONEA's administrative, commercial, accounting and financial operations under a Service Contract (**lot 10a:** MOZ and Technical Assistance);
- b) Training of certain ONEA employees in the management of the technical, commercial, administrative and financial aspects of the water services (**lot 10b:** Training);
- c) Improvement of ONEA's commercial, accounting and financial operations by providing the private operator with operating capital for: i) the purchase and replacement of water metering systems and repairs to leaking connections; ii) procurement of IT hardware and software for computerization of the administrative, commercial and management system and the purchase of portable meter readers; and iii) the conduct of consumer surveys and implementation of health education and marketing activities (**lot 11** :Technical assistance to ONEA).

II – Main Outcomes Achieved

Component A: Government Environmental Impact Mitigation Plan

- i. **The Plan for the Resettlement and Compensation of Project-Affected Persons (PRIPA):**
 - Provision of services for reception sites and reconstruction of housing;
 - Displacement and resettlement of 8519 people ;
 - Provision of food aid;
- ii. **The Rural Infrastructure Construction Plan (PCIR) :**
 - Construction of 92,895 km of rural roads;
 - Construction of six school complexes;
 - Construction of 44 new boreholes and the rehabilitation of 54 existing wells.
- iii. **The Biophysical Impact Mitigation (PAIB) and Revenue Restoration (PRR) plans-:**
 - Construction of 542.8 ha of contour stone bunds and 1775 manure pits;
 - Supply of 2394 bags of *Burkina Phosphate* to improve manure quality;
 - Reforestation including 63,5 ha village plantations, 41,600 metre water course protection strip and 19 500 linear metres along the water pipes;
 - Establishment of 247 community sanitation structures and 1439 family latrines;
 - Institutional capacity building: establishment of 16 village land use management committees (CVGT), strengthening of local project ownership and management by training 41 members of the village committees in monitoring, financing negotiation methods and in identification – formulation of micro-projects, etc;
 - Skill upgrading: 2792 people were trained in various areas such as literacy education, composting methods, soap production, animal fattening methods, bee-keeping methods, fishery product processing methods, fishery technology, etc;
 - Construction of two soap manufacturing units, 15 vaccination pens, 12 livestock boreholes, and 6 jetties;
 - Development and upgrading of 103 ha of bottomlands;
 - Fattening of 259 cattle, 219 sheep and goats;
 - Promotion of bee-keeping activities (equipment and training);
 - Provision of miscellaneous equipment: 128 animal fattening workshop kits, 123 fishery kits, 1121 donkey-drawn carts and 1053 water carts.
- iv. **The Health Impacts Mitigation Plan (PAIS) :**
 - new constructions : 4 CSPS, 1 CREN, 1 Laboratory, 4 GED depots, 18 residences,
 - 1 dispensary;
 - Rehabilitation: 5 dispensaries and 3 maternity units;
 - vehicles: 11 Yamaha motorbikes and 3 equipped ambulances;
 - technical equipment, health equipment and furniture; and
 - epidemiological monitoring.
- v. **The Ziga Downstream Mitigation Plan (PAAZ):**
 - Construction of 25 fish farming ponds;
 - Creation of a nursery;
 - Planting of 4.8 hectares of land;
 - Digging of 250 manure pits;

- Upgrading of 29has of market gardens.
- vi. **Implementation and Rehabilitation of Hydro-Agricultural Development:**
 - Construction of two reservoirs and development of 29.5 ha downstream (Gaskaye and Absouya);
 - Rehabilitation and extension of the Nagreongo Irrigation Scheme
 - Development of 37ha of improved bottomlands (Nahoutenga).

Component B: Infrastructure:

- Construction of the dam and related works,
- Construction of the Boudtenga reservoir and laying of water pipes,
- Construction of a treatment plant and pumping station,
- Construction of a primary distribution network,
- Construction of 8 water towers, 10 reservoirs, pumping stations,
- Construction of the secondary and tertiary distribution network,
- Establishment of 56,000 social connections (including 16 000 from African Development Fund financing),
- Construction of 400 public standpipes.

Component C: Technical Assistance

Control of the 'infrastructure' component works (with the exception of the dam and related structures) was carried out by the LI-STUDI-KCIC-BERA engineering advisory group.

Component D: ONEA capacity building and strengthening

- ONEA institutional support (financial, accounting and commercial management system, purchase of computer hardware and software, conduct of consumer surveys, ...); and
- Capacity building (training);

III- Project Coordination and Management

The Ziga Project Supervision Office was the coordinating body for the entire project. It was headed by a Director appointed by the Council of Ministers. The Director is assisted by three Departmental Heads (contract award and management; technical; administrative and financial) and technical assistance. The Director's main duties are:

- The technical and financial monitoring of the project;
- The coordination of relations with donors, monitoring of financing agreements;
- The regular monitoring of commitments made by the Government under the project agreements;
- Preparation of the annual project budget and monitoring of its implementation;
- Monitoring of performance indicator trends;
- Preparation of a quarterly implementation status report containing in particular information on project progress, recommendations on the action to be taken, a financial review, and the monitoring indicator trends; and
- Field monitoring of all the component activities.

The MOZ management comprising a Director, a Head of the Administration and Finance Department, a Head of the Contract Award and Management and a Head of the Technical Department proved to be highly efficient in: overall project coordination, donor coordination; submission of technical reports; establishment of a performance indicator monitoring and evaluation system; and financial management. The audits were always submitted in time. It should be noted that no reservations were expressed in any of the 7 audit reports and the special account was very well maintained.