

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR)

A. PROGRAMME DATA AND KEY DATES

I. BASIC INFORMATION

Project No: P-GN-AAF-006	Project Name: Traditional Fishing and Fish-farming Development Project	Country: REPUBLIC OF GUINEA	
Lending instrument(s): NTF N°2200160000022		Sector: FISHERIES	Environmental classification: 2
Original commitment: UA 5.000.000	Amount cancelled: 0	Amount disbursed: UA 4,477,448.80	Percent disbursed: 89.55
Borrower: REPUBLIC OF GUINEA			
Executing Agency(ies) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (supervising ministry); - Project Implementation Unit- Communities of Fishermen; - National Fisheries Supervision Centre; - National Fish Sciences Centre, MFIs (Rural Credit and Yété Mali).			
Co-financiers and Other External Partners: Agence Française de Développement (UA 4.17 million, i.e. 41.30%); Guinean Government :(UA 0.94 million, i.e. 9.30%)			

II. KEY DATES

Project Concept Note Approved by Lending Operations Committee. NA	Appraisal Report Cleared by Operations Committee: NA	Board Approval: 07 April 2000
Restructuring(s): February 2007		

	Original Date	Actual Date	Difference in months [actual date-original date]
EFFECTIVENESS	2000-09-01	2001-11-24	15 months
MID-TERM REVIEW	2003-02-01	2006-11-01	48 months
CLÔSING	2005-12-31	2009-12-31	48 months

III. RATINGS SUMMARY

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	RATINGS
PROGRAMME OUTCOME	Achievement of Outputs	1.79
	Achievement of Outcomes	3.10
	TIMELINESS	1.00
	OVERALL PROGRAMME OUTCOME	1.96
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	3.07
	Supervision	3.33
	OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE	3.20
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	2.50
	Implementation	2.80
	OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE	2.65

IV. RESPONSIBLE BANK STAFF

POSITIONS	AT APPROVAL	AT COMPLETION
Regional Director	G.E. Taylor	Franck Perrault Director ORWB
Sector Director	O.AW	A. ABOU-SABAA, Director OSAN
	A.K.DIA	Léandre GBELI
Task Manager		Souleye Kitane
PCR Team Manager		OGANDAGAS officer (Consultant)

B. PROGRAMME CONTEXT

Summarise the rationale for Bank assistance. State:

- the development challenge posed by the project,**
- the Borrower's overall strategy to meet this challenge,**
- Bank activities in these countries and sectors last year and performance, and**
- ongoing Bank-financed activities and other external sources that supplement, duplicate or relate to this project.**

Cite relevant sources. Comment on the strength and coherence of the rationale for Bank assistance.

(300 words maximum. Any additional narrative about the programme's origin and background, if needed, must be placed in annex 6: Programme Narrative)

Guinea has a coastal fringe and a large continental shelf with a dense river system that provides it with water resources and affords it major fishery potential, which is very poorly tapped. The contribution of the fisheries and fish-farming sector to the economy still remains very limited. To enhance these resources, the Bank participated in the efforts at development of this sector by financing, in 1984 with ABEDA, a project whose outputs helped double the annual artisan fishery production in ten years, from 25.000 tons to 54.000 tons. In spite of this increase, the per capita fish consumption remains very low (13.4 kg/year) in relation to that of other countries of the sub-region. The country plans increasing consumption to 17kg/year by (i) a better stock protection through coastal patrol (ii) improvement of the landing conditions; (iii) development of fish research activities; (iv) development of private fish-farming; and (v) improvement of the sector actors' access to credit.

Bank interventions from 1974 to date have enabled the financing of 72 operations in the various development sectors for a global amount of UA 517.05 million. 79% of these operations are completed and 21% are ongoing. In the fisheries sector, the present project is the only operation co-financed with AFD since 2000.

JICA, ACDI, UNDP, ADF and IBRD are also operating in the sector. JICA contributed to supply of fishery inputs, but has since focused its actions on the construction of fishery support facilities, for example financing the construction of the Boulbinet fishing centre in Conakry. FAO awarded a grant to finance a global study on the conformity of fishery products to European Union standards and the standardization of the processing installations for fishery products intended for export. The project which is the subject of this completion report supplements the actions undertaken by the various donors.

C. PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

1. State the specific Development Objective(s) of the Programme (as set out in the appraisal report)

The sector objective of the project is to improve food security in the rural areas and increase exports. The overall objective is to increase fish production by 12.000 tons through improvement of the production and processing conditions, promotion of fish-farming in the rural areas and more effective coastal patrol s.

2. Describe the key programme components and state how each will contribute to achieving the programme development objectives

The programme has 6 components:

- A) Development of fish-farming and inland fisheries to increase fish production.
- B) Development of sea fishing, with infrastructure envisaged to improve the sanitary conditions for landing of products.
- C) Support for the National fisheries supervision center (CNS) for more efficient patrolling of the coasts and inland

water bodies.

- D) Backup research aimed at collecting data on fisheries and monitoring the impacts of the practices and exploitation of resources.
- E) Credit development should facilitate actors' access to financial resources for procuring fishery inputs financing women's activities.
- F) Programme management for proper implementation of the project.

3. Provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) of the programme 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 objectives take into account the country's priorities and target actions that can bring solutions to the sector constraints.	4
ACHIEVABLE	b) Objectives considered achievable in view of the contributions to the project and the fixed timeframe.	The project objectives were achievable in a favourable sociological context. However, the periods required for execution of infrastructure, often extended owing to the country's suspension by donors, delayed the achievement of the project objectives.	3
CONSISTENT	c) Consistent with the Bank's national or regional strategy	The objectives are perfectly consistent with the PRSP and the Country Strategy Paper, which basically convey the priorities of the Guinean Government.	4
	d) Consistent with the general priorities of the Bank	The project objectives are perfectly in line with the Bank's medium-term strategy.	4

4. Lay out the programme logical framework. In the absence of the framework, complete the table below, indicating the overall programme objective, the key components, the principal activities of each component and the expected outputs and outcomes, as well as the indicators for measuring the progress. Add additional rows for the components, activities, outputs and outcomes, if necessary.

COMPONENTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	MEASURING INDICATORS
Component A Development of fish-farming and inland fishery	Activity 1 - Construct the fry station	Output 1 - Construction of one 300 m ² hatchery; 22 fish ponds.	Outcome 1 - Providing actors with one functional fish hatchery.	- Weight/Number of quality fry produced
	Activity 2 - Train extension workers and fish-farmers	Output 2 - Training of 14 extension workers and 100 fish farmers.	Outcome 2 - 14 extension workers and 100 fish farmers trained, - Improved. Quality	- Number of supervisors and fish farmers trained. - Tonnes produced per year

			of farmed fish	
	Activity 3 - Support private fish farming by constructing ponds	Output 3 - Rehabilitation of ponds and construction of 10 new ponds.	Outcome 3 - Existing ponds rehabilitated and 10 new ones constructed. - Production of 400 tons of farmed fish	- Number of fish ponds rehabilitated - Number of ponds constructed. - Quantity of fish farmed
	Activity 4 - Construct inland fishery bases	Output 4 - Construction of 3 fishery bases at Fodécariah, Balandougouba and Tiguibiri, managed by fishermen's associations.	Outcome 4 - 3 fishery bases constructed and their management entrusted to fishermen's associations. - Unloading of 1500 tons of fish.	- Number of fishermen using the base, - Number of female fish-smokers set up. - Number of operators on the base - Quantity unloaded
Component B Development of maritime fishery	Activity 1 - Construct maritime fishery bases and transform Téminétaye base into a half-industrial fishing harbour	Output 1 - Construction of Taboriah, Kanfarandé, Matakang and Bongolon fishery bases. - Transformation of Téminétaye base into a semi-industrial fishing harbour - Construction of 1 km of track road to Matakang and rehabilitation of 4.5 Km of track road to Kondéyré.	Outcome 1 - Bases constructed and functional. Quality of fresh and processed products improved; increase in exports. Téminétaye semi-industrial fishing harbour constructed. - Unloading of 6000 tons (small pelagic fish) and 4000 tons of demersals.	- Number of fishermen set up on the bases; - Quantity of product unloaded; - Quantity of product processed and/or exported. - Number of persons using the sites, - Number of small boats using Téminétaye port.
	Activity 2 - Train and organise the fishermen within formal structures.	Output 2 - Creation and training of wharf management committees that are functional in the Matakang, Kanfarandé, Taboriah and Bongolon bases.	Outcome 2 - Organisational capacity of the management committees enhanced with a view to better operating and development of the bases.	- Number of functional management committees - quality of management of bases and their state of maintenance.
Component C Support for fisheries surveillance	Activity 1 - Equip CNSP with an 18.5 meter patrol boat.	Output 1 - Equipping the Patrol Centre with one boat and surveillance gear	Outcome 1 - Illegal fishing activity checked	- Trend in the number of boats engaged in illegal activity.

		-		
	Activity 2 - Equip inland fishery bases with outboard engines for fishery patrol.	Output 2 - Equip inland fishery bases with 5HP.outboard engines.	Outcome 2 - Inland fishing activities better controlled. .	- Number of small boats non-compliant.
Component D Backup research	Activity 1 - Implement a research programme on the project impact.	Output 1 - Implementation of various programmes, - statistics available	Outcome 1 - Availability of statistics on production, project impact on the environment and economy.	- Database - Number of reports per topic and per annum.
Component E Credit development	Activity 1 Provision of a line of credit.	Output 1 - Development of a credit system through 2 MFI for UA 0.45 million, with 20% for women. - Financing of about 100 small boats; - Financing of 200 fish ponds; - Financing of the activities of 300 women	Outcome 1 - Access to credit facility); - Availability of financial resources for women's activities; - Development of related activities (carpenters, outboard engine repairers).	- Number of small boats equipped. - Number of operations financed. - Number of women with access to credit. - Number of fish-farmers financed. - Revolving fund in place. - Number of related activities developed.
Component F Project management	Activity 1 - Creation of a project implementation unit	Output 1 - Provision of human resources and technical assistance comprising one fisheries expert and one fish-farming expert.	Outcome 1 - Quality of service of the project team improved. .	- Implementation periods - Quality of the services and project reports (technical and financial).
	Activity 2 - Provision of management tools.	Output 2 - Provision of management tools (AFC procedure manuals) and M-E	Outcome 2 - Project administrative and financial management effective - Monitoring system functional	Assessment of the quality of project reports (technical and financial)

5. For each of the **programme matrix's** dimensions, provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences) of the extent to which programme matrix's design met the following criteria. Insert a working score, using the working scale provided in Appendix I. If no logical framework exists, award this section a working score of 1.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK DIMENSIONS		ASSESSMENT	WORKING SCORE
LOGICAL	a) Presents a logical causal chain for achieving programme development objectives.	The activities, expected outputs and outcomes are linked by a causal chain with the project objectives	4
MEASURABLE	b) Expresses objectives and outcomes in a way that is measurable and quantifiable	objectives and outputs clearly set out with objectively measurable indicators	4
THOROUGH	c) State the risks and key assumptions.	The risks were not sufficiently analyzed with a view to proposing mitigative measures in the specific context of Guinea, marked by recurrent socio-economic instability.	2

D. OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

I. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS

In the table below, assess the achievement of **actual versus expected** outputs for each major action. Import the expected outputs from the logical frame in Section C. Score the extent to which the expected outputs were achieved. The overall score will be auto-calculated as the average of working scores. Override the auto-calculated score, if desired and provide justification

KEY ACTIVITIES		Working score	Proportion of project cost in percent (as stated in the appraisal report)	Weighted score (auto-calculated)
Expected Outputs	Outputs Achieved			
Component A: Development of Fish-farming and Inland Fishery				
1. Construction of a fry rearing station: comprising 01 hatchery with a 120m ² , humid area, accommodation, 22 ponds of one (01) ha underwater	- 3 demonstration farms for fry and fish production established (at Sérédou, Macenta (Döbö) - Fry rearing station under construction, 77% completed.	3	5.5	0.165
2. Training of outreach workers and fish-farmers. Level 1 training, 14 outreach/extension workers; Level 2 training, 100 fish-farmers.	- Training of 100 private fish-farmers and 22 extension agents out of the 14 scheduled. Five (05) ENAE teachers trained.	4	1.61	0.064
3. Private fish-farming support. Improvement plan and follow-up, financing of the credit component, ponds rehabilitation, construction of 200 ponds for an area of 10 ha underwater.	- Support for setting up 45 private fish-farmers on an area estimated at 10 ha underwater. - Identification of 35 other sites that could be transformed into dam ponds and t 4 diversion	3	0.34	0.010

	ponds.			
4. Construction of 3 inland fishery bases in Kankan, Mandiana and Siguir comprising one 600m ² platform, one 300m ² smoking area, and one 50m ² office.	- 3 inland bases constructed. - Training and organisation of the actors for the sustainable management of the structures. - Handing back of fishery bases to the beneficiaries ongoing	3	10.25	0.308
Component B: Development of maritime fishery				
1. Construction of 4 maritime fishery bases in Taboriah, Kanfarandé, Matakang and Bongolon, comprising: one 800 m ² platform with services, one 200m ² smoking area and borehole drilling and latrines at Kondéyré 10 km of road and latrine and borehole drilling. Transformation of the semi-industrial fishing harbour.	- 3 maritime fishery bases of which 2 (Taboriah and Kanfarandé) constructed on NTF funding and 01, Bongolon, from AFD resources. - Latrines and 10 km of earth road constructed at Kondéyré. - Smoking sheds, latrines and a 01 km track are constructed at Matakang.	3	22.4	0.672
2. Training and organisation of fishermen for infrastructure management.	- 4 committees formed and currently functional. - Legal texts for the handing over of the bases constructed.	4	0.5	0.02
Component C: Fisheries Patrol Support				
1. Supply of 18.5m patrol boats	- Component removed following the withdrawal of AFD financing in 2000 and then ADB financing in 2003.	NA	38,6	0
2. Supply of outboard engines for inland fishing patrol.	idem	idem		
Component D: Backup Research				
1. Seven (7) research programmes to estimate production and measure extent of project impact on incomes; stocks monitoring, patrol and the conduct of hydrological studies.	2 out of 7 programmes implemented by Boussoura National Fish Sciences Centre, but they were unsatisfactory, thus leading to the annulment of the agreement.	1	1.4	0.014
Component E: Credit Development				
1. Provision of line of credit amounting to UA 0.45 million.	- Two agreements signed for a duration of 36 months with two MFI (Rural credit and Yèté Mali) in June 2003 for a total amount of UA 0.34 million	4	4.3	0.172
Component F: Project Management				
2. Establishment of a project implementation unit.	- Project implementation unit established, but ill-timed changes of premises.	3	0.13	0.004
3. Implementation unit established was equipped with appropriate facilities.	- PIU equipped with facilities and an appropriate national staff. - Fisheries Expert was replaced after three years of activity and,	4	6,87	0.275

	<p>the head of financial services, after 5 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One CNSHB research officer assigned to the project to strengthen the team. - Posting of staff to the project not programmed. - Procurement of logistical facilities as planned 			
4. Courses and training organized for PIU experts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of PIU staff in procurement, project management and preparation of the logical frame. . - Short-term training abroad (4 months in Cameroon) for CNSHB researcher, National inland fisheries and fish-farming Expert, one technician and two outreach workers. 	4	2,10	0,084
5. Financial management and monitoring-evaluation tools put in place and functional.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management tools and accounting software put in place. - Absence of the monitoring/evaluation system. 	3	0,1	0,003
OVERALL OUTPUT SCORE [corresponding to the sum of the weighted scores]				1,791



Check here to override the auto-calculated score

Provide justification for overriding the auto-calculated score	
Insert the new score or re-insert the auto-calculated score	1,791

II. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES

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

OUTPUTS		Working score
Expected outputs	Outputs achieved	
Component A Fish-farming and Inland Fisheries Development		
One (1) young fry rearing station with hatchery and related buildings as well as 22 fish ponds constructed and producing quality fry in sufficient quantity. .	Hatchery and pond dam under construction. Three (3) demonstration farms constructed for a production of 40 000 fry representing 30% of the needs. Hatchery 77% completed	3
Training of 14 outreach workers; 100 fish-farmers trained.	100 fish-farmers trained as well as 22 fish farming extension agents and five (5) ENAE instructors. Production of 40 000 small fish of acceptable quality.	4
Existing ponds rehabilitated and 10 new ones constructed.	45 fishery promoters assisted by the project in the construction of their ponds and 10 new ponds created.	4
Three (3) fishery bases constructed (in Fodécariah, Balandougouba and Tiguibiri) and their management entrusted to fishermen's associations for operating.	3 inland fishery bases constructed, 3 management committees formed. Legal texts for handing back the bases prepared.	3
Component B: Maritime Fisheries Development		
Four (4) maritime fishery bases (in Taboriah, kanfarandé, Matakang and Bongolon) constructed and operational. 10 km of track, one latrine and one borehole constructed. Téminétaye fishing harbour transformed into a semi-industrial harbour.	3 maritime fishery bases constructed and operational. One base is nearing completion (65% completed). 10 km of track constructed and in use. Semi-industrial fishing harbour not constructed.	2
Establishment and training of 4 operational management committees on the Matakang, Kanfarandé, Taboriah and Bongolon bases.	The objectives (establishment and training of 4 wharf development committees) have been achieved.	4
Component C: Fisheries Patrol Support		
Provision of Fisheries Patrol Centre with a boat and radio equipment.	The equipment programmed was not procured owing to the cancellation of the component by AFD	-
Equipping inland fishery bases with 5hp outboard engines.	This procurement was related to the one mentioned above.	-
Component D: Backup Research		
Launching of the various programmes to help assess production and extent of the project impacts on incomes, stock monitoring, patrol and conduct of hydrological studies.	The two (2) programmes initiated out of the 7 identified were not satisfactory. However, the project fostered another form of collaboration with CNSHB, which put at its disposal a researcher in fish-farming.	1
Component E: Credit Development		
Provision of a line of credit of UA 0.45 million for the financing of about 100 boats, construction of 200 fish ponds and the activities of close to 300 women.	Signing of agreements with 2 MFI, distribution of credits in the entire project area. 37% of the recipients are women for the 23% credit distributed. The reimbursement rate is overall	4

	more than 90%.	
Component F: Project Management		
Provision of labour and financial resources as well as technical assistance.	The staff, especially the project manager, technical and financial officers and logistical facilities has been put in place.	4
Provision of management tools	Financial management tools and accounting software Saari L100 put in place. Accounts often audited behind schedule.	2
OVERALL OUTPUT SCORE [corresponding to the average of the appraisal scores]		3.1



Check here to override the auto-calculated score

Provide justification for overriding the auto-calculated score	
Insert the new score or re-insert the auto-calculated score	3.1

2. Other outcomes: Comment on the additional outcomes not expected in the logical frame, and which focus mainly on the cross-cutting issues (gender, for example).
The additional outcomes concern the creation of a real fisheries development impetus with the training of ENAE instructors and students who will be able to disseminate the skills. Women's access to credit will facilitate the development of fish trade activities downstream of the fishing and fish-farming activities. Organising the stakeholders and giving them responsibility for the management of the facilities enhances their interest in maintenance and reinforcement of the facilities, for example in Taboriah, the beneficiaries have already undertaken to fence the base at their own cost.
3. Risks to sustained achievement of outcomes. State the factors that affect, or could affect, the long-term or sustained achievement of the programme outcomes. State any new activity or institutional change that could be recommended to help outcomes. The analysis should draw inspiration from the sensitivity analysis of Annex 3, if relevant.
The risks to sustained outputs are mainly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A sudden break especially in the fish-farming activities; ➤ Failure to actually take charge of the operation of the hatchery will have a significant impact on the availability of quality fry, ➤ Inadequate commitment of the populations of Kanfarandé might defeat all the efforts deployed by the project to set up this base, which remains the only one under-exploited. ➤ Failure to equip the inland fishery bases in accordance with the Government's undertakings. ➤ Lack of mechanisms clearly defined by the Government to sustain the achievements.

E. PROGRAMME DESIGN AND READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

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

(250 words maximum. Any additional narrative about implementation should be included in annex 6: Programme Narrative]

The appraisal report drew inspiration from the PRSP and the findings of the fisheries and aquaculture master plan study conducted by FAO. It also took into account the lessons from the first traditional fisheries and aquaculture development project financed by the Bank in 1984. The activities to be implemented and the sites were identified on a participatory basis. The option to entrust management of the facilities to the populations stems from an analysis of the results of the first project, which had not envisaged that option. The credit management by micro-finance institutions also results from an analysis of the sector and rigorous selection based on competence. On the other hand, the analysis of the operational and technical capacities of the Bourssoura National Fish Sciences Centre (CNSHB) was not adequate, leading to inadequacy of the results in relation to the services entrusted to the centre. The project implementation unit hired the necessary staff by taking into account the profiles defined in the appraisal report. The country's limited experience in fish farm development and fisheries in general led the borrower to request technical assistance for 36 months, comprising one fisheries expert and one fish-farming expert.

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

ASPECTS RELATED TO PROGRAMME DESIGN AND READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION		ASSESSMENT	WORKING SCORE
REALISM	a) Owing to its complexity, the programme is subject to an analysis of the country's capacity and political commitment.	The analysis of the country's project implementation capacity reveals the existence of an institutional framework for project implementation monitoring, the Government's commitment to set up the PIU and counterpart contribution	3
RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION	b) The project design takes the risks analysed adequately into account	The risk analysis focuses on certain technical and operational aspects. The socio-political risks were however not adequately taken into account.	2
USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS	c) Procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or others are based on systems already in use by government and/or other partners	The country has a government procurement code which the project took into account. Procurement documents are processed upstream by the Office National des Grands Marchés. project accounting uses the OHADA accounting system	3

For the following dimensions, provide separate working scores for Bank performance and Borrower performance:			Working score	
			Bank	Borrower
CLARTY	d) Responsibilities for programme implementation were clearly defined	The responsibilities of the principal project stakeholders were clearly defined in the appraisal report and at the start of operational activities. The project implementation unit and its partner structures (technical services, NGO, consulting firm) had, each, knowledge of the responsibilities assigned to it.	4	4
PROCUREMENT READINESS	e) Responsibilities for programme implementation were clearly defined	Bank rules of procedure, the disbursement manual and the procedures manual were gradually put in place during implementation.	2	2
MONITORING READINESS	f) Monitoring indicators and monitoring plan are adopted	The project implementation monitoring indicators were clearly defined at appraisal. The monitoring plan was however only partly adopted.	2	2
BASELINE DATA	h) Baseline data collection is completed or ongoing.	Baseline data was not fully collected, notably that on fisheries and fish-farming, which was entrusted to Boussoura National Fish Sciences Centre. Only the data on credit is available and was used to analyse the performance of the related component.	2	2

F. IMPLEMENTATION

<p>1. State the major characteristics of programme implementation: compliance with the schedules, quality of the constructions of other works, performance of the consultants, effectiveness of Bank supervision, effectiveness of Borrower supervision. Determine to what extent the Bank and the Borrower ensured compliance with the safeguards [300 words maximum. [Any additional narrative about implementation should be included in annex 6: Programme Narrative]</p>
<p>Timeliness: Overall the provisional schedules were not complied with. There was 15 months slippage on the project entry into force, technical assistance arrived 14 months late. The firm in charge of preparing works BD was recruited 41 months late, just 10 months before the original loan closing date. The various delays had significant impacts on the extension of the project implementation deadline.</p> <p>Constructions and works quality: In general the structures implemented are of very good quality.</p> <p>Performance of service suppliers: Apart from the considerable results noted in the management of the credit system, the performance of the service providers was considered very average, mainly marked by non-compliance with the contract deadlines, notably for the submission of reports.</p> <p>Bank Supervision: Bank supervision was regular (2 missions per annum on average). However, the supervision teams were often not multi-disciplinary enough to address all the project management-related issues.</p> <p>Borrower Supervision: The coordinating committee planned under the project never met. Nevertheless the Ministry of Fisheries regularly convened meetings to review and approve the reports. The National Directorate of Public Investments responsible for the economic and financial cooperation regularly monitored the project and took part in all the supervision missions.</p> <p>Safeguards: Both the borrower and the Bank complied with most of the safeguards. The works contract winner scrupulously respected the environmental stipulations for site management and restoration. Capacity building activities focused on environmental management. The sites housing the facilities were selected on the basis of probable</p>

environmental risks and measures to avoid them. .

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

The co-financing of the project with AFD did not necessarily entail joint management of the resources. Each donor used its own procedures although these did not differ significantly. However, in the implementation of activities, useful synergies emerged notably in the organization of the fishermen and operators of the sector to ensure the management of landing sites for which AFD proposed an operational approach to the satisfaction of the Bank. This approach carried out by a French NGO, Entraide universitaire pour le Développement (EUPD), consisted in training future infrastructure users, working out modalities with the public authorities for handing over the infrastructure on a legal basis comprising: a) transfer contract that would enable the Guinean Government, represented by the Ministry of Fisheries, to allocate the Traditional Fisheries base to the rural development community (RDC); b) a management contract by which RDC authorizes the Wharf Development Committee (CDD) to manage and operate the base. There were however some discrepancies between AFD and the Bank over the implementation of the "Support for the National Fisheries Patrol Centre" component, which finally led to the cancellation of the component.

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

During each supervision mission, the Bank met all the partners and shared with them the major constraints facing the project. Its usual approach was to listen attentively to them before proposing necessary guidelines.

4. For each dimension of programme implementation, assess the extent to which the following criteria were met. Provide a brief assessment (up to two sentences); insert a working score using the scoring scale provided in Appendix 1.

ASPECTS RELATED TO PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION DIMENSION		ASSESSMENT	WORKING SCORE
TIMELINESS	a) Extent of project adherence to the planned closing date. If the number on the right is 12, a 4 is scored; between 12.1 and 24, a 3 is scored; between 24.1 and 36, a 2 is scored; beyond 36.1, 1 is scored:	Gap in months between the planned closing date and the actual closing date or the date 98% disbursement is achieved.	1
	b) Bank enforced:		
BANK PERFORMANCE	Environmental safeguards	The environmental safeguards were defined in the appraisal report through an ESMP. The Bank saw particularly to the implementation of the actions contained in the ESMP. The Bank also ensured that the environmental specifications were included in the bidding documents and that the measures proposed therein were implemented.	3
	Fiduciary requirements	The accounting and procurement procedures were fully spelt out by the Bank. Furthermore, it made all the rules of procedure available to PIU and authorized the opening of a special account. The tools were however gradually put in place.	3
	Agreements concluded under the project	The Bank scrupulously complied with its commitments to the Borrower and ensured that its action was consistent with the agreements concluded	4
	c) Bank provided quality supervision in terms of skills mix and practicality of solutions.	Bank supervisions were regularly carried out. However, the teams of these missions were generally not varied.	3
	d) Bank provided quality management oversight.	Monitoring management of the funds was a constant concern of the Bank, which particularly ensured compliance with the rules of procedure during the project implementation.	4
	e) Borrower enforced:		
BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Environmental safeguards	The Borrower saw to it that both the contractor and the operators complied with the measures to mitigate the environmental impacts.	4
	Fiduciary requirements	The Borrower relatively respected its commitments to pay its contribution. Furthermore, it ensured regular accounting operations.	3
	Agreements concluded under the project	Overall the borrower complied with the commitments stipulated in the loan agreement. However the implementation unit had to be relocated repeatedly (3 times).	3

	f) Borrower was responsive to Bank supervision findings and recommendations	The Borrower was responsive and implemented most of the recommendations of the Bank supervision missions.	3
	g) Borrower collected and used monitoring information for decision making.	Overall, the borrower optimally implemented the recommendations of the Bank supervision missions. The internal monitoring system was not efficient enough to enable the borrower to make good and timely decisions.	2

G. COMPLETION

1. Is the PCR delivered on a timely basis in compliance with Bank Policy?			
Date 98% disbursement is achieved (or closing date, if applicable)	Date PCR was sent to pcr@afdb.org	Difference in months	WORKING SCORE (auto-generated) If the difference is 6 months or less, a 4 is scored. If the difference is more than 6, a 1 is scored
		6	4

Briefly describe the PCR process. Describe the Borrower's and co-financiers' 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 the report. Indicate whether comments from Peer Reviewers were received on time (Provide names and positions of Peer Reviewer)

[150 words maximum]

PCR was prepared in collaboration with the borrower. The mission comprised one SNFO member (Dakar Regional Office) and one fisheries consultant carried out the necessary discussions with the Guinean authorities. The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture was particularly involved in PCR implementation and received the mission on two occasions. The project team and the representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Finance held several working sessions and took part in drafting all the chapters of the document. The mission also had discussions with the micro-finance institutions, the Traditional Fishermen's Union of Guinea and SERPAG E company, responsible for the execution of the project infrastructure. The mission also met AFD. The mission team visited Taboriah, Bongolon and Kanfarandé sites for maritime fishery and Macenta sites for fish-farming. During these visits it met with the administrative and local authorities as well as the beneficiaries.

In sum, the information contained in this report derives from comparative analyses between the Bank mission and the Borrower's designated representatives, whose mutual contributions enriched the outputs.

H. LESSONS DRAWN FROM THE EVALUATION

Summarise the key lessons for the Bank and the Borrower, suggested by the programme's outcomes.

[300 words maximum. Any additional narrative about implementation should be included in Annex 6: Programme Narrative] [

- The following may be noted as general lessons from the project:
- The project was largely inspired by the results of the first phase to adjust certain approaches, notably the involvement of the stakeholders in the site selection, works execution and the management of the infrastructure through a very apt contractual mechanism. However, the choice of certain sites and/or the scaling of the related activities were not really based on technical and economic opportunity analyses. An example is the Kanfarandé site whose potential hardly justified the establishment of such a fishery base. The decision to transform the Téminataye base into a semi-industrial harbour was not preceded by a sound technical feasibility analysis, and that led to the project abandoning the activity outright, on noting the real constraints and financial implications. In Matakang, the physical constraints arising from extreme erosion of the banks made it difficult to construct the fishery Quay, and the project activities were thus limited to the construction of a fish smoking shed, latrines and a 01km track. The fact of predetermining sites at the appraisal stage, without envisaging any option validation mechanism poses enormous difficulties in making the required changes. It would therefore be advisable, during project preparation, not only to choose the site but also to lay down physical, economic and/or technical criteria allowing for definitive validation of such selection, so as to avoid rather mechanical implementation of options envisaged in the appraisal report that may sometimes prove unachievable. In the future, quality should be ensured at entry.
 - Inadequate analysis of the political risks and those related to the volatility of the Guinean currency had a negative effect on compliance with the timeframe. The successive suspensions of the country often hampered the smooth conduct of activities. In the event of suspension, prices of contracts concluded in a given varied drastically, making it necessary to start the process all over. .
 - The outsourcing of monitoring-evaluation activities by contracting them out to the Boussoura National Fish Science Centre (CNSHB) was an unfortunate experience for the project. As the tasks entrusted to CNSHB were not accomplished as agreed, an essential aspect of the project was lost. Based on this experience, project management teams should always include monitoring-evaluation skills, as a basis for assessment of their performance.
 - Awarding all infrastructure works to a single contractor, in the context of dispersed and highly landlocked sites, inevitably resulted in the extension of implementation periods.
 - The successful example of the credit system, which achieved recovery rates of over 90%, should be retained as a lesson. This performance was attributable to the strategy of bringing the beneficiaries on board by involving the organizations themselves, as well as to the context of a growth-led sector with fewer risks.

I. RATINGS SUMMARY

All the working scores are auto-calculated by the computer from the relevant section of the PCR

CRITERIA	SUB-CRITERIA	WORKING SCORE
PROGRAMAME OUTCOME	Achievement of outputs	1,79
	Achievement of outcomes	3,10
	Timeliness	1,00
	OVERALL OUTCOME SCORE	1,96
BANK PERFORMANCE	Design and readiness	
	Programme objectives are relevant to country development priorities	4
	Programme objectives could in principle be achieved with the project inputs and in the expected timeframe	3
	Programme objectives are consistent with the Bank's national or regional strategy	4
	Programme objectives are consistent with the Bank's general priorities	4
	The logical frame presents a logical causal chain for achieving the programme development objectives.	4
	The logical frame expresses objectives and outcomes in a way that is measurable and quantifiable	4
	The logical frame expresses objectives and outcomes in a way that is measurable and quantifiable	2
	Complexity is matched with country capacity and political commitment	3
	Programme design includes adequate risk analysis and mitigation measures	2
	Procurement, financial management, monitoring and/or other systems are based on those already in use by Government and/or other partners.	3
	Responsibilities for programme implementation were clearly defined	4
	Documents required for implementation (documents on specifications, design, procurement, etc) are ready at the time of appraisal	2
	Monitoring indicators and monitoring plan were agreed upon	2
	Baseline data collection is completed or ongoing	2
	DESIGN AND READINESS SUB-SCORE	3.07
	Supervision:	
	Bank enforced:	
	Environmental safeguards	3
	Fiduciary requirements	3
	Covenants and triggers	4
	Bank provided quality supervision in the form of skills mix and practicality of solutions	2
	Bank provided quality management and oversight	4
PCR was delivered on a timely basis	4	
SUPERVISION SUB-SCORE	3.33	
OVERALL BANK PERFORMANCE SCORE	3,20	

BORROWER PERFORMANCE	Design and Readiness	
	Responsibilities for project implementation were clearly defined.	4
	Documents required for the implementation (documents on specifications, design, procurement, etc.) are ready at the time of appraisal.	2
	The monitoring indicators and the monitoring plan are approved; baseline data collection is completed or ongoing.	2
	Baseline data collection is completed or ongoing.	2
	DESIGN AND READINESS	
	Implementation	
	Borrower enforced	
	Environmental safeguards	3
	Fiduciary requirements	3
	Covenants and triggers	3
	Borrower was responsive to Bank supervision findings and recommendations	3
	Borrower's data collected and used for decision making	2
	IMPLEMENTATION SUB-SCORE	
	OVERALL BORROWER PERFORMANCE SCORE	

J. PROCESSING

STEP	SIGNATURE AND COMMENTS	DATE
Sector Manager clearance		
Regional Manager clearance		
Sector Director approval		

APPENDIX 1

Rating scale and Correspondence

Rating	Explanation
4	Very satisfactory Perfect implementation, no flaw
3	Satisfactory Most of the objectives are achieved in spite of some shortcomings
2	Average Project partly successful. Almost as many outputs as shortcomings
1	Mediocre Very few outputs and serious gaps
NA	Not Applicable

N.B.: **The formulas are corrected to the nearest decimal point. For calculations, only integers are used.**

LIST OF ANNEXES

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Project cost and financing

a. Project costs by component

COMPONENTS	In million NGF			In million UA			Total percent
	FE	LC	Total	FE	LC	Total	
A Inland Fisheries and Fish-fa	2287.07	660.00	2947.07	1.39	0.4	1.79	17.7
B Maritime Fisherv Dev.	2759.42	1042.00	3801.42	1.68	0.63	2.31	22.8
C CNSP Support	5807.61	642.00	6449.61	3.52	0.39	3.91	38.6
D Backup Research	72.20	160.00	232.20	0.04	0.1	0.14	1.4
E Credit Development	505.98	217.00	722.98	0.31	0.13	0.44	4.3
F Project Management	1228.70	289.00	1517.70	0.75	0.18	0.93	9.2
Base cost	12660.98	3010.00	15670.98	7.69	1.83	9.52	94.1
Physical contingencies.	255.66	58.00	313.66	0.16	0.04	0.20	2.0
Price escalation	445.20	209.00	654.20	0.27	0.13	0.4	3.9
Total	13361.84	3277.00	16638.84	8.12	2.00	10.12	100

b. Resources by source of finance

Cumulative expenditure in UA by source of finance in relation to projections and appraisals

Description	Amount allocated (UA)	Amount disbursed	Gap	Percent
NTF	5 000 000	4 477 448,78	522 551,22	89,55
AFD	4 170 000	1 557 217,25	2 612 782,75	37,34
Government	940 000	1 225 528,38	-285 528,38	130,38
Total	10 110 000	7 260 194,41	2 849 805,59	71,81

2. Bank contributions

Name key team members as well as their functions during preparation and supervision. Provide a comprehensive list of the preparation, supervision and completion missions in chronological order.

Type of mission	Number of missions	Mission period	Number of persons	Composition		Number of person/days actually devoted to the project in the field
				Names	Profile	
Appraisal	1	Mayi-97	4	A.K.Dia	Fisheries Expert	14
				Consultants	Financial Analyst	
					Fish-farming Expert	
					Civil Engineer	
Appraisal update	2	October 1998 and December 1999		Joint AFD/ADF mission	Fisheries Expert	11
Launching	1	04 to 13/03/1999	1	A.K.DIA	Fisheries Expert	10
Supervisions	15	05 to 23 April 2001	1	A.K.DIA	Fisheries Expert	19
		01 to 20 April 2002	1	A.K.Dia	Fisheries Expert	20
		30 October to 21 November 2002	1	A.K.DIA	Fisheries Expert	24
		28 September to 15 October 2003	1	A.K.DIA	Fisheries Expert	18
		05 to 18 July 2004	1	T.Bedingar	Senior Agric-economist	18
		12 to 26 February 2005	2	V. DOGBE et Folly Akoueté DAMIEN	Livestock officer, Agric-economist (Consultant)	15
		04 to 12 December 2005	1	A.Gombe	Agronomist	8
		14 to 27 May 2006	2	J.L.Kromer and V.Dogbé	Fisheries Expert. Livestock Officer	14
		03 to 07 July 2006	1	N.ORBE	Financial Analyst	5
		01 to 09	2	S.B.Tounkara	Agric-	9

		November 2006		and L. Gbéli	economist	
		17 August to 23 August 2007	2	S.B.Toukara and L.Gbéli	Fisheries Expert and Agric-economist	7
		31 January to 07 February 2008	1	S.B. Toukara	Fisheries Expert	7
		12 to 17 December 2008	1	L. Gbéli	Agric-economist	6
		23 to 29 May 2009	1	L. Gbéli	Agric-economist	7
		29 November to 5 December 2009		L. Gbéli	Agric-economist	6
Sub-total						218
Monitoring	4		2	S. Koivogui, Mody Hady Diallo	B SD Director and Deputy Director	14
			1	Boubacar Fitabah Bah	DNIP Primary Division	14
	Sub-total		3			28
External audit	7	2001, 02, 03,04, 05,06 et 07	4	Cabinet Tafsir audit and Cagec	Accounting Experts	28
Internal audit	8	2001 to 2008	2		Financiers	
Mid-term review	1	nov-06	3	Cabinet Thot N'GA		14
	Sub-total					42
Total						288

3. Scores awarded in the last supervision report

The last project supervision mission took place from 30/11/2009 to 5/12/2009.

The ratings are: PI= 2.43 and DO= 3.00 Moreover, the project was classified NON PP/ NON PPP on the last supervision date.

4. Economic Analysis

The economic analysis was based on the cost/benefit method using the reference prices, namely the products and inputs under free market operating conditions (without distortion), or conditions of reference or market efficiency. It was carried out on the basis of tangible and exchangeable goods (products and inputs). The operating period used is 20 years, corresponding to the life of the investments. Although the project entails social benefits, notably in terms of the jobs generated in putting the infrastructures in place, modification of the living environment, among others, these were not taken into account in the analysis owing to lack of information.

Based on the above, the economic rate of return (ERR) of the overall project is estimated at 15.17 %, which is higher than the capital opportunity cost, estimated at 12 %. The overall project returns may thus be considered satisfactory. The production level is expected to be able to sustain the investment.

At project completion, full-scale fishing activities were barely starting, following the commissioning of the fishery bases and the distribution of credit through fishermen's organisations for the procurement of outboard engines and other fishery inputs. Fish-farming also experienced a good start, but was somewhat slowed down by the non-completion of the major works, especially the pond dam and the hatchery which had been sited in Macenta.

Nevertheless, using data collected from the fishermen who have set up at the bases constructed by the project, an analysis of the economic rate of return has been conducted, based on the worst case scenario, notably an annual investment increase of 10% in 2014.

The statistics collected at the wharfs show that in 2009, 191 small boats used the rehabilitated sites. The breakdown is as follows:

Kanfarandé:	9
Taborah:	89
Bongolon:	39
Matakang:	54
Total	191

The expected increase in the number of boats is at least 10% per annum. These boats unloaded **1910** tons of fish in 2009, giving an average of ten tons per boat. This production generated gross income of GNF **4 584 million** at the estimated cost of one ton of fish at **FNG 2 400 000**.

The total project investment for the construction of the fishery bases, the tracks and the payment of the persons involved in the project implementation is GNF 4 702 million, including the credit granted for the renewal of fishery equipment and procurement of inputs for the artisanal fishermen.

The analysis of the situation based on the A1 scenario of the appraisal report, which envisages an additional investment of 10%, gives the following results:

Summary of Economic Analysis of POPAD at completion

Years	WITHOUT PROJECT SITUATION					WITH PROJECT SITUATION			Cash Flow
	Operating cost	Gross revenues	Total updated cost.	Gross updated revenues.	Gross updated margins	Total updated cost.	Gross updated revenues	Gross updated margins.	
2001	985	1 650	2730.97	4576.25	1845.27	18255.18	12711.79	-5543.38	-7388.66
2002	985	1 815	2438.37	4494.17	2055.80	16299.27	12483.81	-3815.46	-5871.26
2003	985	1 997	2177.12	4414.55	2237.44	14552.92	12262.65	-2290.27	-4527.70
2004	985	2 196	1943.85	4335.23	2391.37	12993.67	12042.29	-951.38	-3342.75
2005	985	2 416	1735.58	4257.75	2522.16	11601.50	11827.08	225.58	-2296.58
2006	1 004	2 658	1580.11	4182.23	2602.12	3018.01	11617.29	8599.28	5997.17
2007	1 025	2 924	1439.50	4107.39	2667.89	2749.44	11409.42	8659.98	5992.08
2008	1 045	3 216	1310.88	4034.00	2723.12	2503.78	11205.56	8701.77	5978.65
2009	1 066	3 537	1193.88	3961.84	2767.96	2280.32	11005.12	8724.80	5956.84

Years	WITHOUT PROJECT SITUATION					WITH PROJECT SITUATION			Cash Flow
	Operating cost	Gross revenues	Total updated cost.	Gross updated revenues.	Gross updated margins	Total updated cost.	Gross updated revenues	Gross updated margins.	
2010	1 087	3 891	1087.43	3891.24	2803.81	2077.00	10809.00	8732.00	5928.19
2011	1 109	4 280	990.09	3821.79	2831.70	1891.07	10616.07	8725.00	5893.30
2012	1 131	4 708	901.54	3753.54	2852.00	1721.94	10426.50	8704.56	5852.56
2013	1 154	5 179	821.34	3686.54	2865.20	1568.76	10240.38	8671.62	5806.42
2014	1 177	5 697	747.98	3620.55	2872.57	1428.64	10057.07	8628.43	5755.86
2015	1 004	6 267	569.80	3556.00	2986.19	1088.32	9877.77	8789.44	5803.25
2016	1 025	6 894	519.10	3492.53	2973.43	991.48	9701.48	8710.00	5736.57
2017	1 045	7 583	472.72	3430.02	2957.30	902.89	9527.83	8624.94	5667.64
2018	1 066	8 341	430.53	3368.87	2938.34	822.31	9357.97	8535.67	5597.32
2019	1 087	9 175	392.14	3308.71	2916.57	748.99	9190.87	8441.88	5525.31
2020	1 109	10 093	357.04	3249.55	2892.51	681.94	9026.52	8344.58	5452.07
NPV									63516.29
ERR									15.17%
B/C ratio									1.85

The project investment payback really begins from 2013. The project rate of return in 2028, the reference year, will be 28% if sensitivity does not prove high.

Activities around the maritime fishery wharfs, which account for over 80% of the revenues, will therefore generate an operating income -excluding depreciation- of 16 413 million Guinean francs. For maritime fisheries, the credit distributed related to the financing of about 100 small boats carrying on average 6 persons; the annual income per projected person carried was GNF 1,700,000 and GNF 6.000.000 for the boat owner. Considering the cash flow projected for 2028, the annual income may reach GNF 16 000 000 per boat, which should effectively bring the annual income to 1 735 500 per fisherman and, for the owner, the income of about 6 million per annum projected in the appraisal report. This situation is all the more accurate as the fishermen's organizations are beginning to see their incomes increase and are envisaging the establishment of a credit fund for the financing of their activities. The credit repayment level is also an indicator of the good financial health of the fisheries operators.

5. Final Procurement Plan.

UPDATE OF 2002 - 2006 MARKET SITUATION, PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

Chronological order	Contract number	Dates	Approval date	Subject	Winner	Contract amount	Currency	Amounts paid	Physical implementation percent
1	N°2002/475/1/5/1/2/N Av. n°2002/004/6/2/5/1/2/N	21-Mai-02 23-fFeb-03	2002-02-27	Technical Assistant	Hydrosult Inc	1 013 263,00 75 337,00	USD	1 053 055.47	96.73%
	Sub total HYDROSULT					1 088 600,00			
2	N°/2002/481/1/6/1/2/N Av.N°2003/0188/2/6/1/2/N	17-June-02 17-June-03	2002-03-04	Implementation studies and site supervision	BAEC	180 651,62 26 230,50	USD	206 881.77	100.00%
	Sub total BAEC					206 882,12			
3	n°2002/569/1/M/2/2/N		10-juil-02	Mitsubishi V6 Double cab pick- up Mitsubishi	Futurelec	66 114 610,00 34 524,00	GNF USD	68 219 424	100.00%
	Sub total FUTURELEC								
4	UNICOMER	30-July-02		UNICOMER	Grand Vitara	42 723 135	GNF		
5	Credit management agreement	26/26/2003		Caisse Yètè-Mali		225 000,00	USD	225 000.00	100.00%
6	Credit management agreement	18-Sept-03		Rural credit		300 000,00	USD	300 000.00	100.00%
7	N°2004/0084/1/4/1/2/N Addendum 2005/016/2/4/1/2/N	13-May-04	2005-02-18	SERPAG		2 008 224 191 526	Euro Euro	2100883.47	95.51%
	Sub total SERPAG					2 199 750			
8	2001/2005 accounts audit		2006-03-23	Accounts audit	TAFSIR/A	108 040 000	GNF	108 040 000	100.00%
9	Mid-term review	2006-05-15	2006-05-15	Mid-term review	THOT N'GA	40 600	USD	40 600	100.00%
10	Fisheries potential study	2006-05-15	2006-05-15	Pisci Potential study	THOT N'GA	160 000	USD	160 000	100.00%
11	2006/2007 accounts audit	2008-06-19	2008-06-19	Accounts audit	CAGEC	14 035 000	/CFAF	0	100.00%

Source: Project implementation unit

6. List of supporting documents.

- Appraisal report;
- Loan agreement (ADB);
- CNSP financing agreement
- Supervision check-list;
- Accounts audit reports
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper;
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Policy Letter;
- Mid-term Review Report of the Country Strategy Paper based on the 2005-2009 results;
- Bank agricultural and rural sector development policy report;
- Bank/Guinean Authorities correspondence
- Annual reports of the components;
- Reports of the micro-finance institutions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7. Project description. Key factors not taken into account in the general scoring scale, but that affected project design and implementation. These factors, positive or negative, might include: the climate and weather conditions, political changes, contractual and personal issues, technical issues, contract award processes and interactions with other partners. If any of these factors is significant enough to affect the working scores, they should be mentioned in the scale, with reference to the present annex.