

**AFRICAN DE DEVELOPEMENT FUND**



**GUINEA**

**CONAKRY ELECTRICITY NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION  
PROJECT**

**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT  
(PCR)**

**RGDW**

July 2018

*Translated Document*

# PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR) FOR PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATIONS



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT  
BANK GROUP

## I Basic Data

### A Report Data

Report date	Date of report:	June 2016	
	Date of mission ( <i>if field mission</i> )	From: 20 June 2016	To: 1 July 2016

### B Responsible Bank staff

Positions	At approval	At completion
Regional Director	I. KOUSSOUBE	Janvier K. LITSE
Country Manager	N/A	Léandre BASSOLE
Sector Director	Gilbert MBESHEREBUSA	-
Sector Manager	Thierno A. DIALLO	A.B. DIALLO
Task Manager	Nigambaye NDOUNDO	Pierre DJAIGBE
Alternate Task Manager	-	Jean Pierre MUTSINZI
PCR Team Leader		Pierre DJAIGBE
PCR Team Members		Firmin BRI, JP MUTSINZI

### C Project data

Project name: CONAKRY ELECTRICITY NETWORK REHABILITATION AND EXTENSION PROJECT		
Project code: P-GN-FA0-005	Financing Instrument number(s): 2100155013417	
Project type: Investment project	Sector: ENERGY	
Country: GUINEA	Environmental categorization (1-3): 2	
Processing milestones – Bank approved financing only (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources)	Key Events (Bank approved financing only)	Disbursements and closing dates (Bank approved financing only)
Financing source/ instrument 1: ADF	Financing source/ instrument 1: ADF	Financing source/ instrument 1: ADF
Date approved: 29.10.2008	Amount to be cancelled: UA 49,131	Disbursement deadline: 5 years
Date signed: 13.05.2009	Supplementary financing: None	Original closing date: 31.12.2013
Date of entry into force: 13.05.2009	Restructuring ( <i>specify date &amp; amount involved</i> ): N.A.	Revised disbursement deadline ( <i>if applicable</i> ) 6 years 4 months
Date effective for 1st disbursement: 13 04/08/2010	Extensions ( <i>specify dates</i> ):  1st extension: from 31/12/2013 to 31/12/2014;	Revised closing date ( <i>if applicable</i> ): 30/04/2015

	2nd extension: from 31/12/2014 to 30/04/2015			
Date of actual 1st disbursement: 13.10.2010				
<b>Financing source (UA):</b>	<b>Amount disbursed (amount, UA):</b>	<b>Percentage disbursed (%):</b>	<b>Undisbursed amount (UA):</b>	<b>Percentage undisbursed (%):</b>
Financing source/ instrument 1: <b>ADF</b>	<b>11,950,868.54</b>	<b>99.59%</b>	<b>49,131.46</b>	<b>0.41%</b>
Government:	-	-	-	
Others (e.g. co-financiers). <b>IDB</b>	<b>6,588,400</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>651,600</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,539,268.54</b>	<b>96.36%</b>	<b>700,731.46</b>	<b>3.64%</b>
<b>Financing source (UA)</b>	<b>Committed amount (UA):</b>	<b>Percentage committed (%):</b>	<b>Uncommitted amount (UA):</b>	<b>Percentage uncommitted (%):</b>
Financing source/ instrument 1: <b>ADF</b>	<b>11,950,868.54</b>	<b>99.59%</b>	<b>49,131.46</b>	<b>0.41%</b>
Financing source/ instrument 2:				
Government:	-	-	-	-
Others (e.g. co-financiers). <i>Add rows as needed:</i> <b>IDB</b>	<b>6,820,080</b>	<b>94.20%</b>	<b>419,920</b>	<b>5.80%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,770,948.54</b>	<b>97.56%</b>	<b>469051.46</b>	<b>2.44%</b>
Co-financiers and other external partners: <b>ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)</b>				
Executing and implementing agency (ies): <b>ELECTRICITE DE GUINEE (EDG)</b>				

## D Management review and comments

Report reviewed by	Name	Date reviewed	Remarks
Country Manager	-		
Sector Division Manager	A. B. DIALLO		
Regional Director (as chair of Country Team)	J.K. LITSE		
Sector Director	-		

## II Project performance assessment

### A Relevance

#### 1. Relevance of project development objective

Rating*	Narrative assessment (max 250 words)
4	<p>PREREC aimed at improving people's living conditions through equitable access to quality energy services. The project was expected to improve the availability, reliability, efficiency and quality of electricity service in Conakry and at improving the environment.</p> <p>In 2007, Guinea adopted its second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II), which was in line with achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 focusing on the following three strategic thrusts: (i) improving governance and institutional and human capacity building; (ii) accelerating growth and expanding employment and income opportunities; and (iii) improving access to quality social services. PREREC was part of the PRSP II's second strategic thrust, which provided for an increase in access by the population to electricity from 16.4% in 2005 to 65% in 2015. The project was also in line with the Bank's</p>

	<p>intervention strategy in Guinea as defined in Pillar 2 of the 2005-2009 RBCSP, which focuses on "strengthening basic infrastructure and growth-enhancing sectors."</p> <p>It is therefore apparent that during the implementation period, the project remained aligned with: (i) the Bank's CSPs and sector strategies; (ii) the country's development strategies; and (iii) beneficiary needs. The relevance of the project's development objective is considered very satisfactory.</p>
--	--

\* For all ratings in the PCR use the following scale: 4 (Highly satisfactory), 3 (Satisfactory), 2 (Unsatisfactory), 1 (Highly unsatisfactory)

## 2. Relevance of project design

Rating*	Narrative assessment (max 250 words)
3	<p>Conakry City's power supply networks had been the subject of several rehabilitation programmes between 1991 and 1996. However, at the project's appraisal in 2008, it was still in a state of advanced degradation to the extent that one-off interventions were no longer enough to address the situation. The overall loss rate (technical and commercial) was about 55% and almost all customers were billed on a flat-rate basis. The billing rate was only 45% while the settlement rate did not exceed 70%. All this had put the EDG company in a bad financial situation.</p> <p>In 2005, the ADF financed the EDG assessment and Electrification Master Plan studies for the country. Based on the outcomes of these studies, reforms were needed and the Government had developed an Electricity Sector Efficiency Improvement Project that was submitted to donors. The complete overhaul of the Conakry City distribution network was an essential component of the programme. The ADF and the Islamic Development Bank decided to co-finance network rehabilitation and extension in two of Conakry's municipalities: Ratoma and Matoto. In addition to the electricity grid, the project financed the procurement of metering equipment that should enable the EDG to improve billing quality. This operation complemented that of the World Bank, which focused on improving electricity production and distribution in Conakry municipalities, technical assistance to the EDG and institutional support to the sector.</p> <p>However, the fact that work on the installation of metres procured was not financed by the ADF, but with EDG capital, was a weak link in the project's design given the latter's weak technical capacity and a financial challenge to deploy the prepaid meters.</p>

## 3. Lessons learned related to relevance

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Was the rehabilitation and extension of distribution networks necessary in a context of insufficient production capacity?	1. In addition to the 2008 electricity distribution system failure, the country faced enormous difficulties due to the weak energy supply in relation to growing demand. But by anticipating the increased production capacity that was effective with the commissioning of the Kaleta hydroelectric power station in 2015 (240 MW), and since the project was completed almost in the same year, this ensured the efficient consumption of electricity from Kaleta to satisfy the people in the project area. Also, the sanitization of the distribution network and the installation of meters for subscribers invoiced at fixed prices allowed for reduced on-line	1. EDG/Bank  2. EDG/AfDB/Other donors

<p>2. Was complementarity of the Bank-financed project with those of other donors in the sector verified at completion?</p>	<p>energy losses and waste resulting from flat rate invoicing.</p> <p>2. The complementarity of the project, co-financed with the IDB, with those of other donors has been very effective. Indeed, World Bank financing has rehabilitated part of the distribution network in one of Conakry's municipalities, especially the establishment of a strategic partner to manage the EDG; and Chinese cooperation financing that established the 204 MW Kaleta power station. The combination of these interventions is such that the electricity sector is currently improved.</p>	
---	---	--

**B Effectiveness**

**1. Progress towards the project's development objective (project purpose)**

Remarks
<p><i>Provide a brief description of the Project (components) and the context in which it was designed and implemented. State the project development objective (usually the project purpose as set out in the RLF) and assess progress. Unanticipated outcomes should also be accounted for, as well as specific reference of gender equality in the project . Indicative max length: 400 words.</i></p>
<p>The Electrification Master Plan prepared in 2005 with ADF financing had identified two priority intervention areas in Conakry, in view of ending the deterioration of distribution facilities and contributing to the reduction of technical and non-technical losses that accounted for up to 55% of delivered energy. These losses have a very significant negative impact on the commercial and financial performance of Electricité de Guinée (EDG). Faced with this situation, the company was no longer able to adequately maintain the production, transmission and distribution infrastructure; neither could it expand its distribution networks to increase the population's access to electricity services. This catastrophic situation in the electricity sub-sector has had a very negative impact on the country's economic performance and the population's living conditions.</p>
<p>The purpose of the Conakry Electricity Network Rehabilitation and Extension Project (PREREC) was to improve the population's living conditions by granting access to quality electricity services. The project, which was intended to improve electricity service reliability and efficiency in Conakry, had the following three components: (i) development of distribution facilities; (ii) capacity building; and (iii) project management.</p>
<p>During the project's implementation, the theft of copper electrical cables, used for earthing the distribution network, was reported on a large number of MV/LV sub-station outputs and the theft of electricity as well as the theft of nearly 900 meters of low voltage cable already laid. The facilities thus vandalized were the subject of further upgrade works, which delayed the completion of works and increased service costs for the works company.</p>
<p>At appraisal, the upgrade of about 40 transformer stations (of the aerial or top-of-column and masonry cabin type) and the installation of meters were dedicated to EDG financing, but its financial difficulties did not allow it to achieve them within the deadlines initially agreed upon. As a result, some customers in the project area are not yet connected although network construction has been completed in their locality. The new EDG Corporate Administration (under a management contract) has committed to carrying out these works, which it has programmed in its 2017 operating budget.</p>

## 2. Outcome reporting

Outcome indicators (as per RLF; add more rows as needed)	Baseline value (Year)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 50 words per outcome)	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved access to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of subscribers connected</li> <li>- Time of electricity availability</li> </ul>	- 7 h	1,300 24 h	1,500 subscribers connected 16 h	87% 150%	Connections on the new network are still ongoing and the number of connected customers could exceed the expected 1500. The availability of electricity from Kaleta and the good quality of the network mean that electricity is permanent in the area	YES
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved business management indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Billing rate</li> <li>- Collection rate</li> </ul>	45% (2008) 78% (2008)	70% 80%	65% 82.5%	107.7% 96.9%	The meters are not yet installed, but with the strategic partner's service take-up, customers have been better identified and billing and collection are significantly strengthened.	YES
<b>Rating</b> (see IPR methodology)*	<b>Narrative assessment</b>					
4	This project has had a very positive impact on customers who now have almost permanent better quality electricity.					

## 3. Output reporting

Output indicators (as specified in the RLF; add more rows as needed)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 50 words per output)	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
Output 1: Mixed MT/LV network	5.96 km	5.74 km	103.9%	The works have been completed and use of the grant balance has increased the number of booths	YES
Output 2: LV network	305 km	305 km	100.0%		YES
Output 3: Booth stations	69 units	63 units	109.5%		YES
Output 4: Aerial stations	30 units	40 units	75.0%	These are aerial stations for which compliance should be carried out on EDG funds. There are 10 left for which work is still ongoing.	YES
Output 5: Prepaid meters	23,000 units	20,000 units	115.0%	Savings in the call for tenders led to an increase in the number of meters procured	YES
<b>Rating</b> (see IPR methodology)*	<b>Narrative assessment</b>				
4	The outputs initially planned were completed and the remainder of the grant was used to increase the quantities initially planned. Only the aerial stations needing upgrading with EDG funds have not yet been upgraded (completed up to 75%).				

## 4. Development Objective (DO) rating<sup>1</sup>

DO rating (derived from updated IPR)*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
4	The development goal has been achieved. Project beneficiaries consulted in the Rotoma Municipality clearly expressed their pleasure at now having electricity without voltage drops virtually all day long. This improvement enabled craftsmen (welders, dressmakers, etc.) to revive their activities and women selling fresh produce (water, fish, etc.) to improve their incomes.

<sup>1</sup> For operations using the old supervision report and rating system in SAP, the DO rating for the PCR shall be calculated using the IPR methodology.

**5. Beneficiaries** (add rows as needed)

Actual (A)	Planned (B)	Progress towards target (% realized A/B)	% of women	Category (eg. farmers, students)
608,000 inhabitants	581,000 inhabitants	104.6%	51.6%	Overall population of the project area among which there are direct and indirect project beneficiaries
1,300 subscribers connected	1,500 subscribers connected	87%	26.0%	These are the subscribers actually connected to the new network at the date of the end of the completion mission (July 2016)

**6. Unanticipated or additional outcomes** (max add rows as needed)

Description	Type (eg. gender, climate change, social, other)	Positive or negative	Impact on project (High, Medium, Low)
<p>Beneficiaries represented by neighbourhood leaders, sector chiefs, representatives of civil society organizations and religious leaders (imams) were unanimous about the population's great satisfaction, in terms of their access to electricity, their involvement during the works and their consultation during key phases of the project's implementation.</p> <p>Neighbourhood and sector leaders expressed thanks and unanimously said the project helped to consolidate "social peace." They feel involved in the sustainability of facilities and like custodians of this public heritage against the damage and vandalism that occurred in a few instances.</p>	Social impact of the project	Positive	High (project infrastructure is monitored by both the beneficiary population and EDG against vandalism)

**7. Lessons learned related to effectiveness** (add rows as needed)

Key issues (max 5 add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Has service quality improved after the project?	Yes. There has been a marked improvement in the quality of electricity (stable voltage) with a virtual absence of outages initially due to the obsolescent state of the distribution network and the saturation of substations. There were nearly 10 outages a day before the project.	Beneficiaries/EDG
2. What is the degree of beneficiary involvement?	Beneficiary involvement during the project's preparation, appraisal and implementation was well received. During the completion mission, various components of the population and operators within the municipality expressed satisfaction and gratitude to the Bank. The mayor of the Ratoma Municipality expressed satisfaction on behalf of the population and wished beneficiaries should be involved in the same manner for other projects.	Beneficiaries
3. Did beneficiaries express any pertinent wishes?	Yes, although beneficiaries expressed gratitude, they wished to have public lighting for the safety of the streets. This has been taken into account in the financing of PREREC II, which is ongoing.	Beneficiaries

## C Efficiency

### 1. Timeliness

Planned project duration – years (A) (as per PAR)	Actual implementation time – years (B) (from effectiveness for 1st disb.)	Ratio of planned and actual implementation time (A/B)	Rating*
3 years	4 years 7 months	65.45%	2

#### Narrative Assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)

The project's implementation, which was planned for 3 years lasted 4 years 7 months, that is, 17 months in excess due to difficulties in starting the project and long procurement and contract signing procedures. The average contract signing time after Bank approval is almost four months. Approved in October 2008, the first loan disbursement took place in October 2010, two years later. This very long delay was detrimental to the project's diligent implementation and revived questions of delegation of signature of public contracts financed by external resources with the authorities concerned or the validation of documents by tacit notice of no objection after a pre-set deadline. The Bank's no-objection notices on contract appraisal reports are sometimes given after lengthy delays as the department in charge of procurement, which should take 2 weeks to issue its opinion, takes 4 weeks on average. In addition, the project's completion was disrupted by the Ebola crisis, which slowed down work for several months.

### 2. Resource use efficiency

Median % physical implementation of RLF outputs financed by all financiers (A) (see II.B.3)	Commitment rate (%) (B) (See table 1.C – Total commitment rate of all financiers)	Ratio of the median percentage physical implementation and commitment rate (A/B)	Rating*
100%	99.59%	100.4%	4

#### Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)

Resources were almost entirely committed. The outputs planned at project appraisal were achieved both in terms of quantity and quality and a balance was saved, which was used to increase output quantities.

### 3. Cost benefit analysis

Economic Rate of Return (at appraisal) (A)	Updated Economic Rate of Return (at completion) (B)	Rating*
36.89	38.60%	4

#### Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)

The economic rate of return improved slightly as a result of several phenomena: (i) the oil price, which stood at about USD 120 in 2008 and was expected to drop by 20% as a basic assumption, fell by more than 75%; (ii) it was expected that the sales rate would increase by 5% every two years from 2008 although it remained constant; (iii) the billing rate was expected to increase from 45% to 65% by the end of the project, but increased to 70%; (iv) the recovery rate, which should have reached 82.5%, is only about 80%.

### 4. Implementation Progress (IP)<sup>2</sup>

IP Rating (derived from updated IPR) *	Narrative comments (commenting specifically on those IP items that were rated Unsatisfactory or Highly Unsatisfactory, as per last IPR). (Indicative max length: 500 words)
2	The project was not evaluated according to the IPR because it dates from before 2011. The unsatisfactory ratings at the start of implementation concern compliance with conditions for the grant's effectiveness and first disbursement, which took a long time to come to fruition. The works contract, which accounts for approximately 85% of the ADF grant amount, was awarded only two years after the grant became effective.

<sup>2</sup> For operations using the old supervision report and rating system in SAP, the IP ratings need to be converted from the 0-3 scale used in SAP to the 1-4 scale used in the IPR.

## 5. Lessons learned related Efficiency

Key issues (max 5 add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Were the outputs obtained at a reasonable cost?	1. The competition during procurement led to savings, which were used to increase the quantities of outputs initially planned. The outputs originally planned were achieved at a lower cost.	Project Management Unit

## D Sustainability

### 1. Financial sustainability

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
4	The works carried out under the project were done in accordance with good practice and operate normally although achieved at a lower cost than evaluated. Moreover, additional EDG revenue from reduced technical losses and improved billing and collection will enable EDG to effectively operate and maintain the facilities.

### 2. Institutional sustainability and strengthening of capacities

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length, 250 words)
3	The facilities constructed will be operated by EDG, the national electricity company, as planned at appraisal. EDG management has been entrusted by the Government to VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT, a strategic partner with the necessary skills to better operate the company and facilities. Moreover, the project's capacity building component trained EDG staff in maintenance and network operations, and Ministry staff in charge of energy were trained in the management of an energy information system (EIS).

### 3. Ownership and sustainability of partnerships

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	EDG, which is the primary beneficiary of the facilities, will take ownership of them and manage them in an efficient manner, given the skills that are now in place. Also, clients and the local community benefiting from the project are committed to watching over the infrastructure and ensuring that they are not vandalised. There is no formal contract between beneficiary clients and the EDG to fight vandalism, but the contacts made are maintained and the clients will be consulted whenever there is a project from which they will benefit.

### 4. Environmental and social sustainability

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
4	The project has very little or no negative impact on the environment. It was classified under category 2, an ESMP was developed and its implementation monitored by a consultant recruited for this purpose. Electricity distribution lines were built along the streets and transformer stations mostly erected on public land. The few works erected on private property were the subject of prior negotiations and compensation. Affected fence walls were completely refurbished. At social level, an education, communication and information campaign was undertaken during the execution and commissioning of the works to sensitize the population on how to effectively manage power to reduce the cost of bills and the risk of fire, why it is necessary to pay bills to EDG so that it can improve its performance and on the need to fight alongside EDG against various types of fraud that increase electricity costs.

## 5. Lessons learned related to sustainability

Key issues (max 5 add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
<p>1. Have relevant measures been made or considered for the operation and maintenance of constructed networks?</p> <p>2. Is there a solution to network vandalism as observed during the execution of works?</p>	<p>1. EDG, the company that operates the built network and will be responsible for its maintenance, has a maintenance policy and an entire department responsible for maintenance and upkeep. Some of the department's workers have travelled as part of experience sharing trips to electricity companies in the sub-region and are now fit to perform. The distribution facilities completed do not require new skills for their operation and maintenance. The availability of financial resources for maintenance remains the only challenge for EDG. With the gradual installation of prepaid meters, the company will solve the problem of unpaid bills and with the significant reduction of technical losses generated by the project, EDG will have sufficient financial resources to maintain the network built and ensure the sustainability of all the facilities.</p> <p>2. The consultant recruited for information, education and communication (IEC) with the project's beneficiary population made them aware of their responsibility in the fight, alongside EDG, against vandalism on networks, which are the property of all. Young people in neighbourhoods organized themselves into monitoring committees to stop and discourage all those who vandalize networks especially by stealing copper cables. In addition, EDG has undertaken, as much as possible, to replace copper earth cables with aluminium alloy cables (almelec) that are not sought after by cable thieves.</p>	<p>EDG</p> <p>Beneficiary population and EDG</p>

A Relevance

1. Bank performance

Rating*	Narrative assessment by the Borrower on the Bank's performance, as well as any other aspects of the project (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (Indicative max length: 250 words)	
3	<p>The Bank's performance was satisfactory during the project's implementation. First, financing amounting to UA 12 million by the Bank led to the mobilization of UA 7.24 million by the IDB for the same project. Financing from these two sources was almost entirely disbursed and allowed for the rehabilitation and extension of the distribution network in Conakry's Ratoma and Matoto municipalities. The Bank undertook regular supervision missions and made well-informed recommendations that facilitated the execution of works. The Bank's no objection notices on various dossiers were generally given within a reasonable period, although some took longer than usual.</p>	
<p>Comments to be inserted by the Bank on its own performance (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (Indicative max length: 250 words)</p>		
<p>The Bank remained as close as possible to Guinea throughout the project and tried to accelerate the project's implementation in observance of best practices. Project supervision by the Bank was carried out at the frequency of one to two missions per year. In all, the Bank conducted eleven (11) supervision missions from May 2009 to June 2016. The supervision missions were carried out by competent multidisciplinary teams that met the Borrower's expectations. Recommendations made by the Bank during supervision missions and in project audit reports were generally implemented by the Guinean party. By allowing the use of the grant balance, the Bank ensured that quantitative network indicators actually achieved (cable linear, number of transformer stations, etc.) far exceed forecasts at appraisal, which strengthened project outcomes in terms of the number of direct beneficiaries.</p>		
Key issues (related to Bank performance, max 5, add rows as needed)		Lessons learned
1. Was Bank advisement on files provided on time?	1. In most cases, the Bank's opinion was provided within a reasonable period of time, except in a few instances with regard to procurement dossiers when it was necessary to await the opinion of the relevant Bank department before proceeding.	
2. Did Bank experts regularly carry out project monitoring and supervision?	2. Follow-up from headquarters and field supervision missions was regularly carried out, and each time it was possible to relaunch project implementation and remove obstacles that could slow it down. It also provided an opportunity to make the Guinean party live up to its responsibilities	
3. Were Bank teams monitoring the project stable?	3. One of the concerns generally raised by borrowers is the high rate of change of project officers. This project had only two project officers during its implementation. This facilitated mastery of the file and communication between the Bank and Guinea.	
4. Why was meter installation not financed by the Bank?	4. The fact of considering EDG as a "normal" company by allowing it to make financial commitments such as the installation of meters by its competent services or financing them from its own resources, penalized the project. Henceforth, the Bank will have to finance the metering operation.	

## 2. Borrower performance

Rating*	Narrative assessment on the Borrower performance (both quantitative and qualitative, depending on available information). See guidance note on issues to cover. (Indicative max length: 250 words)	
3	<p>Since the Borrower did not participate in financing this project, there were no national counterpart issues. However, commitments were made by EDG (state-owned public entity) to upgrade some 40 transformer stations from its own resources in the project area for the deployment of the new network. Unfortunately, EDG's financial resources were not adequate enough and this commitment has only partly been fulfilled to date. This also explains the project implementation delay. With regard to the delay, Guinean authorities also took long periods to get contracts signed after the Bank's no objection notices on allocations.</p> <p>The Project Implementation Unit played its full role. It gained experience of the Bank's operational procedures and is now well-equipped to manage the Bank's future operations in Guinea's electricity sub-sector.</p>	
Key issues (related to borrower performance, max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	
1. Did the State respect its commitments?	1. The State had no financial commitments; operational commitments were met with some delays.	
2. Was the Project Implementation Unit functional?	2. The Project Implementation Unit was operational and very efficient. Supervision mission recommendations were generally implemented although some delays were observed. It gained real experience in Bank-financed project management procedures.	
3. Did EDG live up to its commitments?	3. Despite the resolve of its managers, EDG did not have the financial means to respect its financial commitments. Only partial and belated upgrades were made to substations that needed them. EDG should have arranged to install prepaid meters, but this operation took too long to start and is still ongoing.	

## 3. Performance of other stakeholders

Rating*	Narrative assessment on the performance of other stakeholders, including co-financiers, contractors and service providers. See guidance note on issues to cover. (Indicative max length: 250 words)		
4	<p>The IDB, which co-financed the project, fulfilled its commitments to the Guinean party. Although financing by both institutions was parallel, we had joint follow-up missions that were very beneficial to both institutions.</p> <p>The company that carried out the works was remarkably competent. The works are of good quality and carried out in accordance with good practice. The works implementation delay is not attributable to the company.</p> <p>The consulting engineer was also sufficiently dynamic and very operational; his opinions and approvals were given on time such that several obstacles that could have further delayed project implementation were overcome. Progress reports are regularly produced in accordance with Contract provisions.</p> <p>The Auditors and other consultants did their work normally and on time.</p>		
Key issues (related to performance of other stakeholders, max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned (5 max)	Public Target audience (for lessons learned)	
1. Did the project co-financiers live up to their commitments?	1. The only co-financier was the IDB, which fully complied with its commitments and the resources made available were fully disbursed by the end of the project's implementation. A basic lesson learned is that the Borrower should always make arrangements to disburse all resources made available to it.	1. Government, EDG and PIU.	

2. Did the contracting companies perform well?	2. Contractors performed well because procedures for their selection on a competitive basis were respected. Due to the good competition organized, savings were made and project deliverables increased. The lesson learned is to always organize a competitive procurement process so as to choose the best companies and even save money for the Borrower.	2. PIU, EDG, Government and the Bank.
--	--	---------------------------------------

## IV Summary of key lessons learned and recommendations

### 1. Key lessons learned

Key issues (max 5 add rows as needed)	Key lessons learned	Target audience
1. Did the project as defined at appraisal meet beneficiary and EDG needs?	1. Yes, service quality in neighbourhoods where there were networks had become poor. Repeated power outages had damaged household equipment. With the commissioning of the project, the population encountered at the Ratoma City Council expressed total satisfaction, especially with their involvement from the onset and consideration of their needs. The only thing the beneficiaries demanded was street lighting for their safety. This concern has been taken into account within the framework of PREREC II and works financed by the national budget are ongoing. Also, the Bank should finance the installation of the meters to ensure that customers are actually connected after project completion.	PIU, EDG, Government and Bank.
2. Was it necessary to recruited a Consulting Engineer?	2. EDG did not have sufficient means (human and material) to monitor the day-to-day project implementation. Monitoring and supervision carried out by the Consulting Engineer were necessary for the optimal completion of works.	PIU, EDG, Government and Bank.
3. Did the lack of detailed studies at project appraisal penalize its implementation?	3. Due to the absence of detailed studies at project appraisal, the number of poles (wood and reinforced concrete) planned at appraisal was largely exceeded. It is therefore necessary to carry out detailed project studies before appraisal by the Bank.	PIU, EDG, Government and Bank
4. Were project financial resources efficiently used?	4. Audit reports did not identify any misuse of resources. As a result of savings made in achieving the deliverables originally planned, the quantities were increased by using the balance for additional works. Bank resources for the project were almost fully disbursed (99.5%) with many more deliverables than planned. Resource use was efficient. The main lesson learned is to always organize consultations on a competitive basis.	Government and Bank
5. Was the Bank's implementation of the project up to the Borrower's expectations?		

	<p>5. The Bank, as much as possible, reduced changes of project officers; there were only two during the entire project duration. Close supervision was carried out that made it possible to address situations each time and relaunch project activities. Solutions to all difficulties were discussed and agreed upon with the Guinean party.</p>	<p>Government and Bank</p>
--	---	----------------------------

**2. Key recommendations (with particular emphasis on ensuring sustainability of project benefits)**

Key issues (max 10 add rows as needed)	Key recommendation	Responsible	Deadline
<p>1. Were detailed project implementation studies available before appraisal?</p>	<p>No, detailed implementation studies were not available at project appraisal. Their implementation took a long time, which extended the overall project duration. For future operations, all studies should be available before project appraisal.</p>	<p>Government and Bank</p>	<p>Permanent</p>
<p>2. Have the prepaid meters procured been installed in customers' premises?</p>	<p>No. The installation is ongoing. EDG should take appropriate steps to complete the installation of procured meters in the project area to improve its revenue.</p>	<p>EDG</p>	<p>Immediate</p>
<p>3. Are the transformer stations and constructed networks properly maintained?</p>	<p>At the last supervision mission, the Bank team observed that the sub-stations were kept clean and receive periodic visits from Operations Department workers. However, it was noted that voltage phases in some sub-stations were overloaded while others still had capacity. The Operations Department should rebalance the use of phases for good transformer performance.</p>	<p>EDG</p>	<p>Immediate</p>

## V Overall PCR rating

Dimensions and criteria	Rating*
<b>DIMENSION A: RELEVANCE</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Relevance of project development objective (II.A.1)	4
Relevance of project design (II.A.2)	3
<b>DIMENSION B: EFFECTIVENESS</b>	<b>4</b>
Development Objective (DO) (II.B.4)	4
<b>DIMENSION C: EFFICIENCY</b>	<b>3</b>
Timeliness (II.C.1)	2
Resource use efficiency (II.C.2)	4
Cost benefit analysis (II.C.3)	4
Implementation Progress (IP) (II.C.4)	2
<b>DIMENSION D: SUSTAINABILITY</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Financial sustainability (II.D.1)	4
Institutional sustainability and capacity building (II.D.2)	3
Ownership and sustainability of partnerships (II.D.3)	3
Environmental and social sustainability (II.D.4)	4
<b>OVERALL PROJECT COMPLETION RATING</b>	<b>3.5</b>

## VI Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym <i>(add rows as needed)</i>	Description
ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
EDG	Energie de Guinée
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
LT	Low tension (Network)
MV	Medium voltage (Network)
PREREC	Conakry Electricity Network Rehabilitation and Extension Project

## RATINGS OF THE LAST PROJECT SUPERVISION CARRIED OUT FROM 20/06/2016 - 01/07/2016

INDICATORS	RATINGS
<b>A. PROJECT COMPLIANCE WITH LOAN CONDITIONS</b>	
Compliance with the conditions of entry into force	-
Compliance with loan agreement terms and conditions	3
Compliance with other loan agreement terms	2
<b>B. PROCUREMENT PERFORMANCE</b>	
Procurement of consultancy services	3
Procurement of goods and works	3
<b>C. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE</b>	
Availability of funds in foreign currency	3
Availability of funds in local currency	3
Effectiveness of disbursements	3
Cost Management/Recovery	-
Co-financier Performance (where applicable)	-
<b>D. ACTIVITIES AND WORKS</b>	
Compliance with execution timelines	3
Performance of consultants or technical assistants	3
Contractor performance	3
Project management performance	2
<b>E. IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT</b>	
Probability of achieving project goal	3
Probability that benefits are realized and maintained beyond the project's investment phase	3
Probable project contribution to institutional capacity building	2
Actual Rate of Return	2
<b>F. OVERALL ASSESSMENT</b>	
Actual	2.73
Previous trend	2.63

STATUS
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementation Progress (IP) = 2.82</b>  <b>Development Objectives (DO) = 2.50</b></p> <p><b>OVERALL STATUS: NON PROBLEMATIC PROJET/NON POTENTIALY PROBLEMATIC PROJET</b></p>

**Rating awarded: 3 = Excellent; 2 = Satisfactory; 1 = Insufficient; 0 = Very insufficient; - Not applicable**

## PROJECT COSTS BY COMPONENT AND DONOR AT APPRAISAL AND COMPLETION

Composantes du Projet	Financement FAD			Financement BID			Financement global		
	Montants prévus à l'évaluation	Montants réels payés	Ecart	Montants prévus à l'évaluation	Montants réels payés	Ecart	Montants prévus à l'évaluation	Montants réels payés	Ecart
Ouvrages de transport et de distribution	10 776 000	10 890 402	-114 402	7 240 000	6 820 080	419 920	18 016 000	17 710 482	305 518
Renforcement de capacités (EDG & DNE)	295 000	158 968	136 032	0	0	0	295 000	158 968	136 032
Gestion du Projet	929 000	901 498	27 502	0	0	0	929 000	901 498	27 502
TOTAL	12 000 000	11 950 869	49 131	7 240 000	6 820 080	419 920	19 240 000	18 770 949	469 051
Pourcentage (%)	100,00%	99,59%	0,41%	100,00%	94,20%	5,80%	100,00%	97,56%	2,44%