PD-AAZ-719

PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT
RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
(686-0228)

I. GOAL OF PROJECT:

The goal of the Rural Water Supply Project is to improve living conditions in 550 villages in South-West of Burkina by providing them with (1) a potable water supply system to satisfy their minimal daily needs and (2) health education in order to maximize the advantages of the water supply system.

II. ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT:

COMPONENT ACTIVITY	TARGET	COMPLETED	%
A. PURPOSE INDICATORS			
1. Villages provided with potable water coverage	550	550	100%
2. Health education coverage (villages)	550	550	100%
B. OUTPUT INDICATORS			
1. Technical			
- Drilled wells	320	375	117%
- Dug wells	150	300	200%
- Deepened wells	150	57	38%
- Hand pumps installed	620	425	69%
- Pump maint. prog.	1	1	100%
- Demonstration latrines	550	378	69%
- Sanitary protection	620	243	39%
- Water analysis	620	612	99%
2. Human Resources Development ($250,000)			
- Participants	4	4	100%
- Training periods (months)	104	104	100%
- Village health workers	550	848	154%
- Health extension agents	110	108	98%
3. Construction ($600,000)			
- Headquarters office	1	1	100%
- Garage-warehouse	1	1	100%
4. Field support personnel ($4,641,000)			
- Drilling brigade	1	1	100%
- Digging brigade	2	2	100%
- Pump installation and repair teams	2	2	100%
- Masonry teams	4	4	100%
- Wells development and testing team	1	1	100%

C. INPUT INDICATORS

1. Commodities ($4,065,000)			
- Drill rigs	1	2	200%
- Vehicles	50	48	96%
- Hand pumps	620	620	100%
- Various wells equipment (for wells digging)	multiple		100%
- Water analysis kits	6	6	100%
2. Technical Assistance ($3,924,000)			
- Long & Short-term TA (P/M)	195	242	124%

III. FINANCIAL PLAN

A. USAID Contribution

Description	Budget	Accrued Expenses	%
Tech. Assistance	3,924,000	3,920,000	99%
Commodities	4,065,000	4,065,000	100%
* Local Costs	5,258,000	5,243,000	100%
Training	232,551	232,551	100%
Project Totals	13,480.000	13,461.000	99%

* This line item includes both local operating expenses and local procurement of goods.

B. Government of Burkina Contribution

Description	Budget	Accrued Expenses	%
Land	400,000	60,000	15%
Equipment	364,000	264,000	72%
Tech. Personnel	168,000	182,000	108%
Adm. Support	-	20,000	%
Counterpart Funds	-	700,000	%
Project Totals	932,000	1,226,000	131%

IV. Comments on Project Accomplishments

A. Water Component

1. The 357 large diameter wells and the 375 drilled wells installed under the project supplies approximately 30% of the potable water needs (20L./day/inhabitant) of the project's beneficiary population.

2. The training of Ministry personnel in hydraulic techniques and in hydraulic project management has strengthened the GOB's capacity to plan and implement water activities.

3. The construction and equiping of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Water has permitted the GOB to improve its management and supervision of water activities.

4. A pump maintenance contract was signed in July 1987 with Faso Yaar (a parastatal retail company) to ensure the follow-up of artisans and the repair of pumps after the end of project activities. The execution of this contract has been unsatisfactory.

5. The sanitation of the large diameter wells is jeopardized by the fact that the pumps are being withdrawn in order to provide spare parts for hand pumps.

B. Health Component

1. The project has contributed to the introduction of the primary health care concept in rural areas. By funding the building of latrines and the training of village health agents, the project has introduced primary health care into many parts of southwestern Burkina.

2. The technical assistance and long and short-term training provided under the health component has strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Health and Social Action (MOHSA) to implement primary health care activities in conjuction with water activities.

3. The training of health extension agents to assist with project implementation has led to the incorporation of these agents by the MOHSA as a new cadre of health worker.

4. The introduction of 378 demonstration and 669 community-financed latrines has raised the level of sanitation in the project area.

5. The construction and equipping of a school for health extension agents and a laboratory for water analysis have provided institutional frameworks for health and water activities in the project area.

6. The Community Health Guide developed by the project remains an important training and reference document for health extension agents.

V. Comments on Project Design and Implementation:

A. The key error of project design was the premature graft of the health component to the wells component without a thorough analysis. This was the first rural water project in Burkina which emphasized the health aspect of a rural water program. Field coordination between the health and water regional directorates was weak and necessitated the creation of a special project coordination unit.

B. The technical assistance provided under the project was poorly utilized because of the lack of host country counterparts. In addition, the first group of technical advisors was weak and had to be replaced.

C. There was an excessive turnover of Burkinabe technical directors involved in the health component of the project. This caused delays in the implementation of health education activities.

D. The norms and standards for wells development proposed by the technical assistance team were not rigorously followed by the Burkinabe technicians.

E. The Burkinabe project managers of the health component were inexperienced in program management.

VI. Recommendations for Future Water Projects and Lessons Learned:

A. A single directorate of rural water and sanitation under the auspices of either the Ministry of Health or Water should be established in order to implement future water projects.

B. The construction of wells and the installation and maintenance of handpumps should be contracted for on a competitive basis.

C. A minimum period of six months is required to install the administrative structure of a project before beginning project activities.

D. Host country project managers and technical directors should be assigned for the duration of the project.

E. Specifications for project commodities should be carefully considered and discussed among all relevant parties on site before being ordered.

F. Advance consideration needs to be given to the issues of equipment maintenance and the availability of spare parts.

G. Management training should be included in all future water projects.

H. The participation of the community in project activities should be clearly outlined from the start of the project.

VII. Continuity and Control after the End of the Project:

The Ministry of Water signed a contract with Faso Yaar for the training, equiping with spare parts, and the supervision of the pump maintenance artisans put in place under the project. The Directorate of Studies and Planning and the National Office of Wells and Boreholes of the Ministry of Water have oversight responsibilities for this contract. This contract is financed by USAID counterpart funds.

VIII. Future Proposed Evaluations:

An impact evaluation would be useful to determine the following:

a. The continued functioning of village health committees, wells maintenance committees, and primary health care posts in the project area.

b. If health education activities and construction of latrines have had an impact in the health component pilot zone in reducing the incidence of water borne diseases.