



<b>1. Project Data :</b>
<b>OEDID:</b> C2112
<b>Project ID:</b> P001059
<b>Project Name:</b> Urban Project 2
<b>Country:</b> Guinea
<b>Sector:</b> Other Urban Development
<b>L/C Number:</b> C2112
<b>Partners involved :</b> UNDP, FAC, AFD
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<b>Date Posted:</b> 04/07/1999

**2. Project Objectives, Financing, Costs and Components :**

The project **objectives** were to: (i) improve the priority urban infrastructure in Conakry and selected secondary cities;(ii) support the new land development operations following the institutional and financial mechanisms proposed in the new housing and land development strategy; (iii) develop the role of the private sector including small-scale construction enterprises in the provision of housing, land development and urban services; and (iv) support municipal governments and urban institutions countrywide.

The project had four **components**: (i) a priority infrastructure program consisting of the upgrading of key urban infrastructure in Conakry and selected cities; (ii) support for the implementation of a new housing policy developed in connection with the preparation of this project, through the promotion of private and local developers and the financing of replicable land development operations; (iii) continuation of the program to assist the development of small construction enterprises initiated under the First Urban Project; (iv) development of urban institutions including support to improve the project management capacity of the Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing and strengthening of municipal governments in Conakry and secondary cities. At mid-term, the Bank refocused the Project and some activities (the support for private construction enterprises) were dropped while others were added or strengthened, such as the street improvement operation and the emergency solid waste management program.

Total project **costs** were US\$95.66 million (appraisal: US\$81.7 million). IDA **financing** for the project was US \$59 million (appraisal: US\$57 million). The project was cofinanced by UNDP (actual: US\$1.4 million; appraisal: US\$1 million).

**3. Achievement of Relevant Objectives :**

Project objectives were largely achieved.

**4. Significant Achievements :**

1. In the districts of Matam, Kaloum and Dixinn, solid waste collection increased from less than 20 percent, to 80 percent, with services provided by small scale operators. Complete reliance on user fees collected by the private operators has eliminated the need for municipal resources to finance solid waste collection.
2. The Interim Solid Waste Management Program has changed the look and the sanitary conditions of Conakry, notably reducing cholera epidemics.
3. The primary roadwork has substantially improved the traffic situation. Approximately 20 percent of the secondary roadwork in and around Conakry was rehabilitated, with partial financing from local counterpart funds.
4. Addresses for 88,000 households and 2,800 businesses were identified (and 1,500 street signs were installed), thus allowing better tax collection.
5. Interventions to mobilize local resources in Conakry has doubled city revenues over the life of the project.

**5. Significant Shortcomings :**

1. The land development operation in Lambanyi was plagued by problems including illegal land occupation, poor financial capacity of both the public and private sectors, and weak institutional capacity.
2. Bureaucratic procurement procedures resulted in numerous delays in contract signing and execution.
3. While this project was still in the most difficult implementation stages, preparations were being made for the next

urban project, taking resources away from this one.

6. Ratings :	ICR	OED Review	Reason for Disagreement /Comments
<b>Outcome :</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
<b>Institutional Dev .:</b>	Substantial	Substantial	
<b>Sustainability :</b>	Likely	Likely	
<b>Bank Performance :</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
<b>Borrower Perf .:</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
<b>Quality of ICR :</b>		Satisfactory	

**7. Lessons of Broad Applicability :**

Relevant lessons from the ICR are summarized below:

1. Effective and efficient solid waste collection can be provided in large cities like Conakry by small scale local private contractors using low cost technologies.
2. Financing of solid waste collection can be achieved through direct collection of user charges, as households are willing to pay when quality services are regularly provided.
3. Excessive technical assistance can undermine local capacity building. Technical assistance needs to be carefully monitored and based on clear terms of reference and if well targeted can support local capacity and help develop a greater sense of responsibility and ownership from the central and local governments.
4. Upfront and appropriate compensation and clarifying customary land tenure arrangements are fundamental to any urban land development program.
5. It is crucial to emphasize continuity and not sacrifice project supervision by prematurely preparing follow-up or parallel operations.

**8. Audit Recommended?** ☒ Yes ☐ No

**Why?** Lessons of experience relevant to other urban operations . It is recommended that the audit cover the follow-on project as well and be undertaken when there is about a year's implementation experience from it .

**9. Comments on Quality of ICR :**

Borrower input was not available. It was under preparation, according to the Region, but still not available as of March 15, 1999. Otherwise, the ICR is satisfactory.