

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT **(EDUCATION II)**

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH REGION

ONSD
December 2004

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit : ETHIOPIAN BIRR (ETB)

At appraisal:

FUA 1 : UA 0.92106 (Q1, 1992)

UA 1 : Br 2.9609 (Q1, 1992)

USD 1 : Br 2.0700 (Q1, 1992)

At start-up

UA 1 : Br 6.86780 (Q1, 1994)

USD 1 : Br 5.0000 (Q1, 1994)

At completion:

UA 1 : Br 9.75123 (Q1, 1999)

USD 1 : Br 7.14083 (Q1, 1999)

At the time of the Bank's PCR:

UA 1 : Br 13.2180 (Q1, 2004)

USD 1 : Br 8.93066 (Q1, 2004)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric system

GOE FISCAL YEAR

7th July - 6th July

GOE ACADEMIC YEAR

September - July

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	African Development Bank
ADF	:	African Development Fund
APC	:	Awraja Pedagogical Centre
EELPA	:	Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority
EEI	:	Electrical and Electronics Institute
EMA	:	Education Media Agency
EMPDA	:	Educational Materials Production and Distribution Agency
ERRP	:	Emergency Recovery and Reconstruction Programme
ESDP	:	Education Sector Development Program
ETB	:	Ethiopian Birr
FE	:	Foreign Exchange
FUA	:	Fund Unit of Account (ADF)
GOE	:	Government of Ethiopia
ICB	:	International Competitive Bidding
LC	:	Local Currency
LCB	:	Local Competitive Bidding
LOGS	:	List of Goods and Services
MDG	:	Millenium Development Goal
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
PCR	:	Project Completion Report
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	:	Project Management Office
PPD	:	Project Planning Department
REB	:	Regional education Bureau
UA	:	Unit of Account

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

BASIC PROJECT DATA

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Loan Number | : | F/ETH/EDU/92/31 |
| 2. Borrower | : | The Government of Ethiopia |
| 3. Beneficiary | : | Ministry of Education (MOE) |
| 4. Executing Agency | : | MOE/ Project Management Office (PMO) |

A. LOAN

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Loan Amount | : | UA 14.737 million (FUA 16 million - 1992) |
| 2. Service Charge | : | 0.75% per annum on the amount disbursed and outstanding |
| 3. Interest rate | : | 1% of the loan payable annually from the eleventh through the twentieth year and 3% per annum thereafter |
| 4. Repayment Period | : | 50 years (including grace period) |
| 5. Grace Period | : | 10 years |
| 6. Loan Negotiation Date | : | 25/03/1992 |
| 7. Loan Approval Date | : | 21/04/1992 |
| 8. Loan Signature Date | : | 22/01/1993 |
| 9. Date of Entry into Force | : | 22/03/1994 |

B. PROJECT DATA

	<u>Appraisal Estimate</u>			<u>Actual Cost at PCR</u>		
	<u>FE</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FE</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Total Cost (UA mill.)	10.707	6.177	16.884	0.402	5.719	6.121
2. Financing Plan (UA mill.)	<u>Appraisal Estimate</u>			<u>Actual Financing at PCR</u>		
	<u>FE</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>FE</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>Total</u>
ADF	10.707	4.030	14.737	0.402	4.126	4.528
Government	0.000	2.147	2.147	0.000	1.593	1.593
Total	10.707	6.177	16.884	0.402	5.719	6.121
3. Date of First Disbursement at Appraisal	:	December 1992				
4. Actual Date of First Disbursement	:	4 August 1995				
5. Date of cancellation of Component II	:	19 April 1996				
6. Date of cancellation of loan balance	:	17 June 2004				
7. Date of Last Disbursement at Appraisal	:	31 December 1997				
8. Revised Date for Final Disbursement	:	31 December 1999				
9. Commencement of Project Implementation Activities	:	April 1994				
10. Date of Completion of Project Implementation Activities:		2000				

C. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Cost Under-run | : | UA 10.208 Million (69% cancelled) |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|

2. Time Over-run:
 - Slippage of Effectiveness : 20 months
 - Slippage of Completion Date : 24 months
 - Slippage of Last Disbursement : 4 yrs
 - Number of Extensions to Last Disbursement : 1
3. Project Implementation Status : completed
4. Categories of expenditure (not taking into account cancelled activities):
 - (A) Supervision : 100% complete
 - (B) Construction : 100% complete*
 - (C) Furniture : 100% complete
 - (D) Equipment : 100% complete
 - (E) Training : 100% complete
 - (F) PIU : 100% complete

* ADF financed 98%, 92.29% and 85% of the primary, lower secondary schools and Awraja Pedagogical Centres respectively, the GOE through the REB's financed the balance.

5. Institutional Performance (Unsatisfactory/Fair/Satisfactory):
 - The Bank Group : Fair
 - The Government : Fair
 - Contractors : Satisfactory
 - Suppliers : Satisfactory
 - Consultant : Satisfactory

D. MISSIONS

	<u>N° of Persons</u>	<u>Composition</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Identification	NA	NA	NA	NA
Preparation	NA	UNIDO/UNDP/ UNESCO/ADF	NA	1988
Appraisal	NA	NARD	11	06-17/01/1992
Launching/	NA	NA	NA	NA
Supervision+	EAA	OCDE	14	16-31/10/1998
Supervision+	A	OCDE	14	21/11-04/12/1999
	<i>No supervision in 2000</i>			
Supervision+	A	OCDE	14	21/02-06/03/2001
Workshop	MA+3, ETCO	OCDE	2	24-25/09/2001
Supervision+	A	ONSD	14	16-30/03/2002
Audit	NA	IAu	-	December 2000
Audit	NA	E Au	NA	NA
PCR	NA	GOE	-	03-09/ 2001
PCR	EAA	ONSD	21	21/07-06/08/2004

Architect (A); Consultant (C); Director (D); Education Analyst (EA); External Auditor (EAu); Internal Auditor (IAu); Manager (M) ; NA = Not available

E. DISBURSEMENT (UA mln)ADF:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appraisal Estimate</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Percentage Disbursed</u>
1992	0.181	-	0 %
1993	9.374	-	0 %
1994	5.472	-	0 %
1995	1.644	0.692	5 %
1996	0.214	0.642	4 %
1997	-	1.510	10 %
1998	-	0.637	5 %
1999	-	1.047	7 %
- Total Disbursement	14.737	4.528	31%
- Amount Cancelled		10.208	69%

F. CONTRACTORS / SUPPLIERS**CONTRACTORS**

No	Project	Region	Site	Contractor	Contract amount	Amount paid
1	Adi-Rernetes L.S.S.	Tigray	Adi-Remit	Nifuse- HJSelase	2,878,554.00	2, 861579.71
2	Dubt-L.S.S (a)	Afar	Dubti	G/sselasei- Abrha B.C.	2,500,000.00	1,061,585.90
3	Mekane Brhan L.S.S	Amhara	Mekane-Brhan	Nigru Kibret B.C.	3,422,869.55	3,304466.30
4	WarderL.S.S	Somali	Warder	Satcon G.C.	4,911,1 1380	4,7 10034.60
5	Mambuk L.S.S	Benishangul Gumuz	Mambuk	Mela Eng. G.C.	3564269.30	3215931.80
6	Pugnewdo L.S.S.	Gambella	Pugnewdo	Alemayehu G.C.	4,198,709.00	3,318,264.17
7	W-17 Kebele 25 L.S.S.	A.A.	K.25	Eng.Tewodros Abera B.C.	1.590,134.83	1,643877.20
8	Humera APC	Tigray	Humera	T.E.B.	401,183.11	378,107.00
9	Sidafabgi APC (b)	Afar	Sidafabgi	G/Selase Abrham B.C.	300,000.00	182,719.64
10	Gode APC	Somali	Gode	Tewekel Trans. Co.Com	438,399.35	429631.36
11	Pugnewdo APC (c)	Gambella	Pugnewdo	Melka Worku GC	293,944.25	189,690.54
12	ItangAPC	Gambella	(tang	Bedne B.C.	366,703.36	325,954.42
13	Assosa APC	Benishangul Gumuz	Assosa	Bogale Jara	207,843.95	207,843.95
14	Bullen APC	Benishangul Gumuz	Bullen	Bogale Jara	251,039.20	229975.61
15	Maygua P.V.S	Tigray	Maygua	Melaku W/Senbet	234006.00	217667.15
16	Krange P.V.S.	Tigray	Krange	T.E.B.	279287.80	257751.83
17	HakfenP.V.S.	Tigray	Hakfen	T.E.B.	227667.57	219830.86
18	Gembay (amberameteka)	Tigray	Gembay	Kabew B.C.	262721.69	228636.41
19	Worktabor (abergel)	Tigray	Worktabor	Kabew B.C.	257624.90	238626.13
20	Adi-suboha	Tigray	Adisobuha	T.E.B.	279222.50	267067.22
21	Gimus(Tsaeda EMBA)	Tigray	Gimus	T.E.B.	279222.50	269348.84
22	Rubaxy (Tankua melash)	Tigray	Rubaxy	woldai T/Mariam	240471.10	228447.53
23	Awdosil (Atsbi)	Tigray	Awdosil	Hadish Gebru	219265.74	209836.38
24	ArtimaP.V.S	Afar	Artuma	Akrig G.C	300,000.00	23963349
25	Forsi P.V.S	Afar	Farssi	Akri G.C	300,000.00	172,379.44
26	Dubti P.V.S.	Afar	Dubti	Luci B.c.	298000.00	15138970
27	Wanus P.S.	Afar	wanus	Luci B.c.	298000	205143.64
28	Alberera P.S. (d)	Afar	Alberbera	G/silase Abrha	295000.00	205143.64
29	Tattule P.S. (d)	Afar	Tamile	Luci B.C.	298000.00	-----
30	Gefren P.V.S. (d)	Afar	G/Selase Abrha B.C	G/silase Abrha	295,000.00	-----
31	Yelda (Dewe)	Afar	Yelda	Akir G.C.	300000.00	245607.84
32	Korare P.V.S.	Amhara	Korare	Kabew B.C	254328.80	227783.16
33	Kitimwoyra P.V..S.	Amhara	Kitimwoira	Gezahegn adgehB.C.	382511.45	355945.42
34	Beyeda P.V.S.	Amhara	Ayga	AkirG.C.	527130.20	459927.50
35	Tistska P.V.S.	Amhara	Tists	KabewP.S.	308488.13	245814.17
36	Niragua P.V.S.	Amhara	Niragua	“	321474.67	321138.98
37	Adega P.V..S.	Amhara	Adega	HWL G.C.	271474.67	254474.67
38	Artuma Kebele 013	Amhara	Kebele 15	Burakconst.	236387.50	236387.50
39	Kebele 012	Amhara	kebele 12	Solomon kebede	257169.66	242180.00
40	Gori P.S.	Oromia	Gori	Alemayehu KebedeB.C	181577.73	181577.73
41	Bayuchala	Oromia	Bayuchala	Getu Abebe BC	189624.30	177085.29
42	Ripagutedoyoma	Oromia	Ripagutasoyo ma	Dabus T/Maria B.C.	284847.30	259425.99
43	Mencho	Oromia	Mencho	Gezachew Deress P.S.	290250.53	286105.92

44	Sakalagi	Oromia	sakalagi	Anteneh Getachew	269074.00	260233.44
45	Jawis	Oromia	Jawis	Tesfaye Truneh BC	234248.19	232047.85
46	Ellukoteh	Oromia	Elukotebe	Bidergew Mengesha BC	179944.92	179944.92
47	Ahahu I!:derk	Oromia	AbabuHinderk	BekeleTsega yeBC	166727.57	166727.57
48	Hargele	Somali	Hargele	TT Construction	424164.03	407564.4
49	Jartti	Somali	Jartti	TT Construction	424164.03	407564.4
50	Itamye Garbed	Somali	Itamye Garbed	TT Construction	424164.03	407564.4
51	Afder	Somali	Afder	TT Construction	424164.03	407564.4
52	Degehabur	Somali	Degehabur	TT Construction	352524.32	345473.8
53	Mustahil	Somali	Mustahil	TT Construction	352524.32	345473.8
54	Ararso	Somali	Ararso	TT Construction	35252432	345473.8
55	Megele	Benishangul Gumuz	Megele	Bogale Jara BC	290803.90	278537.42
56	Menge(abejunda)	Benishangul Gumuz	Menge(abejun da)	Bogale Jara BC	290803.90	285836.64
57	Ondulu	Benishangul Gumuz	Ondulu	Bogale Jara BC	290803.90	281431.50
58	Mankush	Benishangul Gumuz	Mankush	Bogale Jara BC	290803.90	290803.90
59	Mandura	Benishangul Gumuz	Mandura	Bogale Jara BC	323048.53	283332.33
60	Ambelta	SNNPR	Ambelta			
61	Hilhulka	SNNPR	Hilhulka	Samuel S/Mariam	208517.00	187665.66
62	Cheffa	SNNPR	Cheffa	Desta Beyene	190613.55	149022.22
63	Ambicho	SNNPR	Ambicho	Tadess Lambed	176470.18	157271.04
64	Bonga PS	SNNPR	Bonga PS	Girma Tulu	187839.41	168758.14
65	Dilla(kafile) PS	SNNPR	Dilla(kafile) PS	Tofic Omer	161955.10	150184.42
66	Bolie (Dero)	SNNPR	Bolie (Dero)	Berhe Tekle	220767.45	204366.83
67	Kofe Biko	SNNPR	Kofe Biko	Emnete Endeshaw	171930.58	164931.56
68	Gembab	SNNPR	Gembab	Andualem BekeleB.C	296540.65	269620.01
69	Kobern(Eleya)	Gambella	Koben	Rabtam W/abb B.C	313540.65	302650.78
70	Edane	Gambella	Edane	Almayehu Bedane B.C	440012.75	385935.44
71	Ginkwo	Gambella	Ginkwo	Alpha B.C.	395624.79	365899.91
72	shentawo(Abodo)	Gambella	Abodo	Amanuel B.C.	369498.90	162144.44
73	Fajaj	Gambella	Fajaj	Adugna EjiguB. C.	384678.00	338770.00
74	Gendegerada	Dire Dawa	Gendegerada	A.B.Constr action	145833.73	145833.73
75	Mariam Sefer	Dire Dawa	Mariam Sefer	A.B.Constr action	145833.73	145833.73
76	Gendetesfa	Dire Dawa	Gendetesfa	A.B.Constr action	145833.73	145833.73
77	Goro Buteji	Dire Dawa	GoroButeji	A.B.Constr action	145833.73	145833.73
78	Melka Jeldu	Dire Dawa	Melka Jeldu	A.B.Constr action	148670.87	145833.73
79	Kalicha	Dire Dawa	Kalicha	Legese Siamregn B.C.	200174.47	180162.79
80	Belewa	Dire Dawa	Belewa	Legese Siamregn B.C.	200174.47	180162.79
81	Jeldessa	Dire Dawa	Jeldesa	Legese Siamregn B.C.	200174.47	180162.79
82	Awdigdig	Hareri	Awdigdig	Ephrem Tesfaye B.C	25066.02	216479.98
83	Deker	Hareri	Deker	Habtam AbegazB.C	37566.57	298177.24
84	Harrawie	Hareri	Harrawie	Ephrem Tesfaye BC	144014.68	90097.85
85	Kile	Hareri	Kile	Ephrem Tesfaye BC	157124.44	108146.95
86	Kebele 05	Hareri	Kebele 05	Habtam Abegaz BC	338095.45	284239.66
87	W 27 K 03	Addis Ababa	Kebele 09	Endale Tolosa BC	200749.60	195350.62
88	W 26 K 03	Addis Ababa	Kebele 03	Girma W/Yohans BC	200749.60	197238.42
89	Bole Weregenu	Addis Ababa	Bole Weregenu	Girma W/Yohans BC	158359.70	150441.71
90	Kotebe (Kotebe 02)	Addis Ababa	Kotebe (Kotebe 02)	Alem Kebede BC	207830.36	207836.36
91	CMC (K 02)	Addis Ababa	CMC (K 02)	Alem Kebede BC	150068.94	149414.20
92	Kebele 59 PS	Addis Ababa	Kebele 59	Alem Kebede BC	210999.40	197983.51
93	W 08 K 13 PS (e)	Addis Ababa	W 08 K 13	Gezahegn G/Egzabher	409868.87	409675.69
94	W 06 K 13	Addis Ababa	W 06 K 13	Gezahegn G/Egzabher	409868.87	409675.69

Remarks: (a) 58% by REB; (b) 56% by REB; (c) 35% by REB; (d) 100% by REB; (e) Merged to one

G. SUPPLIERS

Equipment

Contract 1

Nature of contract : Purchase of radio sets and spare parts
 Contract amount : USD 233,477.00
 ADF share : USD 233,477.00
 Name of company : M/S Yateha Import Enterprise Ethiopia
 Country of company : Ethiopia
 Mode of procurement : International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

Contract 2

Nature of contract : Procurement of equipment for 80PS, 7 LSS and 7 APC
 Contract amount : £ 122,870.26
 ADF share : £ 122,870.26
 Name of company : M/S Sotex International, Ltd
 Country of company : United Kingdom
 Mode of procurement : International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

Contract 3

a) Nature of contract : Procurement of equipment for 80PS, 7 LSS and 7 APC
 Contract amount : LIT 232,610.650
 ADF share : LIT 232,610.650
 Name of company : M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l.
 Country of company: Italy
 Mode of procurement: International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

b) Nature of contract : Procurement of equipment for 80PS, 7 LSS and 7 APC
 Contract amount : LIT 246,566.393
 ADF share : LIT 246,566.393
 Name of company : M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l.
 Country of company: Italy
 Mode of procurement: International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

(N.B. To replace the equipment withheld by the Eritrea Government at the port of Assab, the equipment was reordered from the same company with a 6% price increase)

Contract 4

Nature of contract : Purchase of radio sets and spare parts
 Contract amount : USD 233,447.00
 ADF share : USD 233,447.00
 Name of company : Yataha PLC
 Country of company : China
 Mode of procurement : International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

Furniture

N°	Supplier	Amount in ETB		Contract date		Mode of procurement
		Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2	
1	S.N.S	331,161.90	1,496,971.07	27/11/97	30/04/98	LCB
2	MOSVOLD	286,093.35	51,974.16	2/02/97	30/04/98	LCB
3	B.T.H.H.	382,423.00	299,962.17	27/11/97	30/04/98	LCB
4	BAHIRU BIRRU	673,389.92	126,280.00	27/11/97	30/04/98	LCB
5	IAGONA ENG	169,028.86	252,895.89	2/02/97	30/04/98	LCB

H. CONSULTANTS

One single consultant firm was hired for the procurement of furniture and equipment:
Education Material and Production and Distribution Agency' (EMPDA)

Currently known as:

Education Material and Production and Distribution Enterprise' (EMPDE)
(Government owned)

Tel. 251 1 61 35 55 / 55 17 00

Fax. 251 1 61 16 44 / 61 35 46

P.O.Box 5549

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The *Basic Education, Technical and Vocational Training Project*, approved in 1992 and completed in 1999 was the second Bank Group financed operation in the education sector in Ethiopia. The Project was conceived in 1992 as part of a long term Government objective to achieve improved access and quality of relevant basic education and improved specialised manpower development. The main objectives of the project were to strengthen basic and lower secondary education, teacher support facilities, mass media education and technical and vocational training. The PCR is undertaken four years after project completion because of a two-year delay in the preparation of GOE's PCR and subsequently because of the delays caused by the Bank's temporary relocation to Tunis in 2003.

2. The implementation of the project made a significant impact on the development of education. The components are still relevant to the current education policy and program of the GOE. The Project and its timing formed an appropriate step towards advancing the sector goal. At appraisal, the project was designed to provide 32,000 new primary school places, 7,280 new lower secondary places and 500 new places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics. While the 500 places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics have not been achieved due to the cancellation of the relevant component, all quantitative targets for primary schools and lower secondary schools, have been met. In addition, the procurement and distribution of the 4,450 radio sets to primary schools, has made it possible to support some forms of distance education in remote areas.

3. Despite its achievements, the Project has had some shortcomings. Its impact could have been greater if the conditions and covenants were carefully identified to correct some of the structural and institutional weaknesses of MOE, in particular, and the then to be implemented decentralisation process. Due to the cancellation of the *Technical/Vocational training Component*, the initial second objective of fostering specialized manpower development, was not achieved. The GOE cancelled this component following changes in its education policy and the corresponding loan amount of UA 3.800 million was cancelled. Maintenance of physical facilities continues to be a problem. Maintenance budgets for schools remain insufficient. As a consequence a number of schools were found in a dire need of repair, but admittedly also exemplary schools were visited.

4. The ADF loan has realized an unused balance of UA 10.208 million (69% of the loan), which has been cancelled. The entire Project cost was reduced from UA 16.884 million to UA 6.121 million. Government's contribution has also decreased from UA 2.147 million at Appraisal to UA 1.593 million at completion, whilst the ADF contribution has decreased from UA 14.737 to UA 4.528 million, respectively. Apart from the cancellation of Component 2, the activities have been implemented.

5. Several important lessons can be drawn from the implementation of the project. Chief among them is the fact that insufficient institutional capacity has had a negative impact on project start up and implementation, resulting in long delays, irregular transmission of quarterly progress reports (QPRs) and audit reports, low disbursement and an ensuing cancellation of UA 10.208 million. Project implementation has been fraught with difficulties in producing timely reports such as QPRs, audit reports, accounting and financial statements. The project did not benefit from sufficient and regular supervision missions. Supervision should be carried out on a regular and systematic basis. The use of a specialized agency to handle procurement activities has facilitated the work of the implementation unit.

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT (EDUCATION II)
RETROSPECTIVE PROJECT LOG FRAME

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
<u>Sector Goal</u> To contribute to human resources capacity through education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase output of primary school leavers • <i>EEI school leavers readily employable (cancelled)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOE annual reports • Major examination results • Labour statistics & reports 	
<u>Project Objective</u> To expand and improve the quality and relevance of basic education (primary and lower secondary schools) on the one hand and on the other hand, to foster specialized manpower development.	<u>EOPI:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary education strengthened with 32,000 more pupil places created by 1997; Enrolment to primary grades increased to 100% in project areas, UPE achieved. • Lower secondary education strengthened with 7,280 more pupil places created by 1997 Enrolment to secondary grades increased in project areas. • Resources facilities available for teachers in rural district. • Public participation increased in Mass media education activities, teaching/learning, non-formal adult, teacher and distance education. • <i>Technical & vocational training strengthened with 500 additional places provided for special fields EEI turning out specialized electronic and electrical manpower (cancelled)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOE annual reports • ADF post-evaluation report 	<u>Project Objectives to Goal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and socio-economic situation remains stable • Education system reforms remain positive & are kept within reasonable limits

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS																																
<u>Outputs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty (80) new primary schools established and operational. • Seven (7) lower secondary schools (LSS) established and operational • Seven (7) district pedagogical centres established and operational • Communication facilities established and operational between Mass Media Agency (MMA) and 4,000 district primary schools • <i>EEI established and operational (cancelled)</i> 	<u>TOR</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools constructed (34,030 m²), full compliments of furniture and equipment. • Lower secondary schools constructed (10,676 m²), full compliments of furniture and equipment. • District pedagogical centers constructed (4,676 m²), full compliments of furniture and equipment. • MMA functions intensified, full complement of equipment. • <i>EEI constructed, full compliments of furniture and equipment (cancelled)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOE PCR • ADF disbursement records • ADF audit reports • QPPR's • ADF PCR 	<u>Outputs to Project Objectives</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOE ensures financing of the recurrent budget for the facilities • School facilities well maintained and safe from vandalism • Managerial and technical efficiency of school staff maintained • School staff contented with the working conditions 																																
<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen existing Education Projects Management Office of MOE with equipment and operating costs; report regularly to ADF • Prepare designs and tender documents for all categories: goods, works and services • Train MMA staff in usage of communication equipment • Tender for construction and supervise construction works • Tender and distribute furniture, equipment & materials to project institutions. 	<u>Inputs/Resources</u> <u>Expenditure Schedule (UA millions)</u> <table> <tr> <th>CATEGORIES</th><th>ADF</th><th>GOE</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr> <tr> <td>CONSTRUCTION</td><td>9,102</td><td>2,147</td><td>11,249</td></tr> <tr> <td>FURNITURE</td><td>1,237</td><td>-</td><td>1,237</td></tr> <tr> <td>EQUIPMENT</td><td>2,733</td><td>-</td><td>2,733</td></tr> <tr> <td>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</td><td>1,187</td><td>-</td><td>1,187</td></tr> <tr> <td>FELLOWSHIP-TRAINING</td><td>0,342</td><td>-</td><td>0,342</td></tr> <tr> <td>OPERATING COST</td><td>0,136</td><td>-</td><td>0,136</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>14,737</td><td>2,147</td><td>16,884</td></tr> </table>	CATEGORIES	ADF	GOE	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	9,102	2,147	11,249	FURNITURE	1,237	-	1,237	EQUIPMENT	2,733	-	2,733	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1,187	-	1,187	FELLOWSHIP-TRAINING	0,342	-	0,342	OPERATING COST	0,136	-	0,136	TOTAL	14,737	2,147	16,884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOE account ledgers • ADF disbursement records • GOE audit reports • QPPR's 	<u>Activities to Outputs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major design revisions or modifications (including sites) required • Acceptable tenders received for all categories • Suitably-qualified teacher trainee applicants available • No labour unrest during construction • No shortage of local materials when national procurement applies • GOE doesn't fall under ADF sanctions
CATEGORIES	ADF	GOE	TOTAL																																
CONSTRUCTION	9,102	2,147	11,249																																
FURNITURE	1,237	-	1,237																																
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The present project completion report was prepared for the *Basic Education, Technical and Vocational Training Project (Education II)* in Ethiopia completed in 1999. The Bank Group has financed 3 projects in the education sector in Ethiopia to date, amounting to total loans of UA 64.737 million as follows: (i) the *Primary Teacher and Secondary Education Project* in 1983 for UA 18.00 million; (ii) the *Basic Education, Technical and Vocational Training Project* in 1992, with an ADF loan of UA 14.737 million; and (iii) the ongoing *Education III Project* financed with an ADF loan of 32.00 UA million and a grant of 0.30 UA million that was approved in 1998.

1.2 After project completion of the *Basic Education, Technical and Vocational Training Project (Education II)* and in conformity with the loan agreement, the Borrower prepared a project completion report that was submitted to the Bank in September 2001. The report concluded that overall, the implementation of the project was successful with 96% of the constructions completed, all equipment and furniture distributed with minor loss and training offered to the Education Media Agency. The report further indicated that the project reached its objectives. However, the considerable delay incurred has led the beneficiaries to lose valuable time and resources. The Bank conducted its own PCR mission in July-August 2004, which resulted, among other outcomes, to the present PCR. The Bank's PCR mission was able to confirm that works on the project have been completed, and furniture and equipment have been delivered. The mission noted a problem of overcrowding in most of the schools visited. It also noted maintenance problems, especially in urban areas.

1.3 During preparation of the PCR, the mission encountered great difficulties in obtaining comprehensive documentation from the various GOE departments and from EMPDE. Even after allowing enough time to all parties to gather more information for inclusion in the PCR, some important information on counterpart funding could not be obtained from the GOE.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND FORMULATION

2.1 Project Objective and Sector Goal

The sector goal was to contribute to human resources capacity through education. The project objective was, on the one hand, to expand and improve the quality and relevance of basic education (primary and lower secondary schools) and on the other hand, to foster specialized manpower development. In quantitative terms, the project aimed at providing 32,000 new primary school places, 7,280 new lower secondary school places and 500 new places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics.

2.2 Project Description

The Project was designed to improve the education system qualitatively and quantitatively and comprised the following components:

Component I: Basic Education

- (i) Strengthening of primary education
- (ii) Strengthening of lower secondary education
- (iii) Strengthening of teaching support services

- (iv) Strengthening of education mass media
- (v) Strengthening of MOE's Project Management Office (PMO)

Component II: Technical Education & Vocational training

- (i) Establishment of an Electrical and Electronics Institute (EEI)
- (ii) Establishment of the EELPA PMO

2.3 Project Formulation

The Basic Education, Technical and Vocational Training Project (Education II) was formulated in 1992, as part of the Ethiopian Government new education policy in the framework of the Emergency Recovery and Reconstruction Programme (ERRP). The educational dimension of the ERRP sought to narrow the gap of educational disparity among regions through the reconstruction of schools and other institutions destroyed by war and the creation of new schools in areas where participation rate is low. While the project was not an ERRP operation as such, it aimed at helping the GOE to reach its educational expansion policy as defined in the ten Year Plan (1982-1992).

2.4 Project Origin

At the time of project formulation, the development of education in Ethiopia had been hampered by both the long-running war and serious drought, which caused damage and destruction of educational institutions and the displacement of school-age children from their schools. Against this background, the educational priorities set forth by the GOE included two major aspects, the development of basic education and the strengthening of technical education and vocational training. These two aspects formed the basis for the formulation of the project.

2.5 Project Preparation, Appraisal, Negotiations and Approval

2.5.1 An ADF/UNESCO preparation mission designed the components pertaining to general education under the Ministry of Education, in 1988. The project appraisal mission revised these components in January 1992 to take account of recent education policy developments in the country. The components relating to technical education and vocational training were prepared by the GOE with the assistance of UNDP and UNIDO. The final project document was based on an ADF/UNESCO preparation report, the UNDP/UNIDO preparation report and the findings of an ADF appraisal mission that took place in January 1992.

2.5.2 Loan negotiations were held in Abidjan on 23 March 1992. Following Loan negotiations and Board presentation, the Project received Board approval on 21 April 1992, as scheduled at appraisal.

3. PROJECT EXECUTION

3.1 Effectiveness and Start-up

3.1.1 In addition to the General Conditions, the granting of the Loan was subject to the fulfilment by the Borrower of the following conditions precedent to Entry into Force:

- (i) evidence that MOE's Project Management Office (PMO) had been designated to be responsible for the administration and supervision of the implementation of components relating to it namely primary and lower secondary schools; Awraja Pedagogical Centres (APC's) and Education Media Agency (EMA);
- (ii) evidence that PMO had been created at EELPA to be responsible for the administration and supervision of the implementation of the Electrical and Electronics Institute (EEI) in all its aspects;
- (iii) evidence that a coordination committee had been established to be responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of all components of the project;
- (iv) evidence that the head of the EELPA's PMO and the required local support staff had been assigned to the PMO for the duration of the Project;
- (v) evidence of the opening in the National Bank of two separate Project accounts, one for the MOE's PMO, the other for the EELPA's PMO, into which the proceeds of the loan and Government contributions for the MOE's and EELPA's sub-components would be deposited.

3.1.2. At the time of appraisal, these conditions appeared to be appropriate as they sought to take into account previous experience and recurrent problems in previous operations. However, there were problems in fulfilling them as stipulated at appraisal. Those pertaining to EELPA were never fulfilled, owing to the cancellation of the relevant component.

3.1.3 Government's Legal Opinion on the Project Loan was only signed by GOE on 22 January 1993 and sent to the Fund on 23 June 1993. The loan conditions were only fulfilled in February 1994, thus also contributing to the delay in effectiveness. The Loan was declared effective on 22/03/1994. Other conditions and covenants are discussed under Section 4.7.

3.2 Modifications

3.2.1 During Project implementation, one major modification took place. Upon request from the Government, Component II - Technical Education and Vocational Training were cancelled from the project on 19 April 1996. The official justification given by the GOE for this cancellation was related to changes in its education policy. A key factor may have been the separate evolution of the two Ministries in charge of the project (the MOE for component I and the Ministry of Mines and Energy represented by EELPA, for Component II).

3.2.3 As a result of this major modification, the loan conditions related to putting in place the PMO at EELPA were not fulfilled and the activities under Component II were not implemented. The amount of the allocation for the component (UA 3.800 million) was cancelled.

3.3 Implementation Schedule

3.3.1 The Project was to be implemented over a period of 51 months, from July 1992 to September 1996. A comparison between the appraisal estimate and the actual implementation of key events is shown below.

	<u>Events</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>Actual</u>
-	Loan Approval	21/04/1992	21/04/1992
-	Entry into Force	07/1992	22/03/1994
-	Consultancy	08/92-09/1996	cancelled
-	Construction: Tender	10/92-01/1993	15/04/1994
	Evaluation	01-04/1993	N.A.
	ADF approval	01-04/1993	N.A.
	Commencement	03/1993	N.A.
	Completion	03/1996	2000
	End of Defects Liability	03/1997	2000
-	Furniture: Tender	02-12/1993	N.A.
	Commencement	01/1994	1997
	Completion	09/1996	1998
-	Equipment: Tender	10/92-03/1993	N.A.
	Commencement	04/1994	N.A.
	Completion	09/1996	2000
	End of Guarantee	09/1997	2000
-	Training: Commencement	09/1993	10/1995
	Completion	06/1995	01/2000
-	PIU: Establishment	07/1992	02/1994
	Completion	09/1996	2000

3.3.2 There was an initial slippage of 20 months before the loan entered into force, largely due to delays in fulfilment of the related conditions.

3.3.3 The Project was originally due for completion in September 1996. The reduced Project activities were actually completed by 2000 and the final deadline for last disbursement became 31/12/ 1999. Slippage on completion of the extended Project activities until 2000 was thus some 4 years.

3.3.4 A summary of the extensions of the dates of last disbursement is given below:

<i>Revision</i>	<i>Deadline</i>	<i>ADB Approval</i>	<i>Reason for extension</i>
	31 Dec 1997	21 April 1992	Original deadline
1	31 Dec 1999	12 February 1998	Delays in implementation of procurement and execution activities

3.3.5 Despite the delays, the Project was still completed with a large unused balance of 69%, due to cancellations and the depreciating local currency against the Unit of Account during the project life.

3.4 Reporting

3.4.1 The available information shows that 15 Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR's) of acceptable quality were submitted to the Bank, covering the period from the beginning of implementation to 31/12/1999. The last QPR was for the 4th quarter of the year 1999. A Borrower's draft PCR was also submitted to the Bank in September 2001. The Bank sent its comments on this draft report in January 2002.

3.4.2 GOE sources indicate that the project has been audited and two audit reports were issued, the first covering the years 1997 and 1998. The reports were always delayed. The Bank noted in a memo dated 31 March 1999 that the auditors for 1997 and 1998 expressed an unqualified opinion of the presentation of the financial position of the project. It also noted that the audit of the project had been conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards for the 1997 accounts and International Auditing Standards for the 1998 accounts. One major issue raised however was related to differences between the ADF records and the project accounting and financial records. The Bank conducted its own auditing of the project in 2000 as part of a larger audit of the Bank's Project Supervision and Implementation Activities in Ethiopia.

3.5 Procurement

3.5.1 Procurement of goods and services was carried out as specified in the Appraisal Report:

- i) International Competitive Bidding for the equipment for the primary and lower secondary schools and the radio sets for EMA.
- ii) National Competitive Bidding for construction; furniture for the institutions
- iii) Local Shopping for furniture and office equipment for the PMO; office equipment for the APC's.
- iv) GOE procedures for selection of training institutions and candidates subject to ADF approval.

3.5.2 Procurement of equipment encountered management problems due to insufficient procurement capacity in the MOE/ Project Management Office (PMO). The activity was eventually awarded to the Government owned company 'Education Material and Production and Distribution Enterprise' (EMPDE) and financed on government's own resources.

3.6 Financial Sources and Disbursement

3.6.1 The tables below illustrate the differences between the planned financing of the project and what actually took place up to the PCR stage.

Table 3.1 Planned and Actual Financing by Source (UA millions)

	Planned Financing				Actual Financing			
	FE	LC	Total	% Total	FE	LC	Total	% Total
ADF	10.707	4.030	14.737	87%	0.402	4.126	4.528	74%
GOE	-	2.147	2.147	13%	-	1.593	1.593	26%
Total	10.707	6.177	16.884	100%	0.402	5.719	6.121	100%

Table 3.2 Planned and Actual Financing by Category and Source (UA millions)

Categories	Planned Financing				Actual Financing			
	ADF	GOE	TOTAL	% Total	ADF	GOE	TOTAL	% Total
A. Goods	3.970	-	3.970	23.51%	0.446	-	0.446	2.64%
B. Works	9.102	2.147	11.249	66.63%	4.081	1.593	5.674	33.61%
C. Services	1.529	-	1.529	9.06%	-	-	-	0.00%
D. PIU (Op. costs)	0.136	-	0.136	0.81%	0.001	-	0.001	0.01%
Total	14.737	2.147	16.884	100.00%	4.528	1.593	6.121	36.25%

3.6.2 With respect to the ADF Loan, it is noted that the funds available are underutilized. This can be explained in part by a strongly depreciating ETB during the project life: the Q1 1992 exchange rate of the ETB to the UA was 2.96099 against ETB 9.75123 at the Q1 1999 exchange rate at the end of the project life or a depreciation of 329%.

3.6.3 A total of UA 10,208,190.94 was cancelled from the ADF Loan. The first amount of UA 3.8 Million was cancelled on 19 April 1996 and after project completion, the outstanding loan balance of UA 6,408,190.94 was cancelled on 17 June 2004.

3.6.4 Protracted delays in Project implementation have resulted in substantial differences between the planned and actual disbursement schedules. The tables below illustrate the differences between the planned disbursements and what actually took place up to the PCR stage.

Table 3.3 Planned and Actual Expenditure by Component and Source (UA Million)

Component	Planned Financing				Actual Financing			
	ADF	GOE	TOTAL	% Total	ADF	GOE	TOTAL	% Total
I. Basic education	9.872	2.147	12.019	71.18%	4.528	1.593	6.121	100.00%
II. Technical education and vocational training	4.865	-	4.865	28.82%	-	-	0.000	0.00%
Total	14.737	2.147	16.884	100.00%	4.528	1.593	6.121	100.00%

4. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

4.1 Overall Assessment

4.1.1 Although the Project was extended beyond the periods stipulated in the appraisal, its implementation has made a significant impact on the development of education in the Project areas. The components are still relevant to the education ESDP of MOE and indeed consistent with GOE's national poverty reduction strategies and MDG's. The Project and its timing formed an appropriate step towards advancing the sector goal. However, the overall impact could have been much better if the conditions and covenants were carefully identified to correct some of the structural and institutional weaknesses of MOE, in particular, and the soon to be implemented decentralisation process.

4.1.2 Out of the 80 provided under the project, 79 primary schools have been constructed with satisfactory workmanship, furnished and equipped with good quality material. In all, 96% of the construction have been executed with project funds, the remaining 4% has been financed by the REB's primarily due to the use of procurement rules unacceptable to the Bank when re-tendering unsuccessful contracts.

4.1.3 Three members of the EMA staff have gained beneficial training in communication technology in the African Broadcasting Institute in Egypt and all three are still in place in the EMA in Addis Ababa.

4.1.4 As planned, 4,450 radio receivers have been distributed under the project to primary schools (among a total of 19,000 distributed to all 12,098 primary schools between 1994 and 2004). This activity contributed greatly to reaching primary school children with educational radio broadcasts. The number of radio receivers distributed under the project represents 25% of the country's primary schools.

4.1.5 The findings of the Borrower's PCR are in line with those of the Bank's PCR. There are no major areas of conflict between the two.

4.2 Operating Results

4.2.1 The first project objective to expand access to, and improve the quality and relevance of basic education, has been attained with the successful completion of the construction of schools, provision of furniture and equipment and training of education personnel. However, due to the cancellation of the *Technical/Vocational training Component*, the initial second objective of fostering specialized manpower development, has not been achieved

4.2.2 Maintenance of the physical facilities continues to be a problem. Maintenance budgets for schools remain insufficient. As a consequence a number of schools were found in a dire state of repair, but admittedly also exemplary schools were visited. In terms of maintenance school committees or PTA's provided own labour and materials to perform maintenance. Other committees lease out unused school grounds as farmland to gain some revenue for the maintenance budget. Others generate revenue from the sale of vegetable garden produce. As good maintenance starts with proper user care and cleanliness, it was encouraging to discover that cleaning performed by the school community (pupils, teachers and parents) was far more effective than cleaning by cleaners.

4.2.3 The 4,400 radio receivers provided under the project are part of a total of 19,000 radios delivered to 12,098 primary schools. The EMA and Regional service team maintains these radio receivers: Defective radios are brought to service points for repair and maintenance by the service team. In case of hard to repair damage radios are transported to EMA HQ to do major repairs. In case the school committee is unable to transport the radio to the service point, the service team will attend to the problem in the school itself.

4.3 Institutional Performance

4.3.1 At appraisal, given that the project involved two distinct Ministries, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Mines and Energy represented by EELPA, and to avoid any confusion, it was decided that implementation would be supervised by two project management offices (PMO), one under MOE and the other under EELPA. The MOE's PMO existed already but the one under EELPA had to be created. It was further decided to establish a Project Coordination Committee with members from both the MOE and EELPA and placed under the supervision of MOE. In practice, following the cancellation of the component to be managed by the PMO under EELPA, this PMO was not put in place.

4.3.2 The Project Planning Department (PPD) was responsible for implementation of the first component, which remained the single component after cancelling the second component on the Electrical and Electronics Institute. Only a small amount of the budget provided under the project to finance the project management activities have been utilised. The PMO was assisted by the Project Preparation and Monitoring Panel for the procurement (assisted by the

Educational Materials Production and Distribution Agency - EMPDA) and the reporting, the Engineering Services Panel for the monitoring of civil works, the Project Finance Panel for the financial aspects and the Regional Education Bureaus (REB's) for the implementation of the civil works. The counterpart funds amounting to 15% of the civil works were also provided to the project through the REB's.

4.4 Management and Organisational Effectiveness

4.4.1 The MOE has the overall responsibility for policy formulation, standards and guidelines, overall supervision and monitoring of the project. The mission was informed that the Ministry discharged its monitoring and supervisory functions. Given the initial stage of decentralization, the delegation of administrative power to local levels without sufficient capacity, made it difficult to handle such tasks as financial management, supplies procurement, human resources management, maintenance and a substantial portion of operational decision-making. Compounding all of these is the fact that, in instances such as human resources management, MOE itself, encounters some understaffing problems in relation to project management.

4.4.2 At appraisal, it was expected that the two PMO would provide the managerial framework for all aspects in project implementation. The tasks they were expected to perform included: (i) preparing agreements with contractors and consulting firms; (ii) undertaking the procurement of goods and services and all accounting; (iii) reporting on the progress of the project; (iv) submitting annual workplans; and (v) undertaking regular field supervision visits of project sites. These tasks were not regularly carried out.

4.5 Staff Recruitment, Training and Development

4.5.1 Under component 1, the project made provisions for the following training activities: (i) local training in the form of workshops, one per year for 4 years for about 40 participants during two weeks for the APCs; and (ii) fellowships for the training of three technicians of the Education Media Agency. Other provisions were made, under the initial Component 2, to provide in-country as well as study abroad for EEI personnel.

4.5.2 Following the cancellation of Component 2, the planned training was not implemented. As for the training under Component 1, three EMA staff members have been trained in communication technology in the African Broadcasting Institute in Egypt. All three are still in service at EMA.

4.6 Performance of Contractors, Suppliers, Consultants, and Borrower

Contractors

4.6.1 In total, 94 contracts were awarded for the civil works under the Project. The Contractors performed satisfactorily in accordance with GOE standards in terms of workmanship, material and technology. In some cases, there were delays in execution due to several factors, including a few contractors who declined to continue work, scattered sites, and lack of building material. Re-tendering for civil works entailed additional costs and delays and in some cases procurement procedures were not acceptable to the Fund, resulting in the inability to use ADF funds.

Suppliers

4.6.2 The performance of suppliers was generally satisfactory. The delay in the supply of furniture was due to the shortage of material locally. Often suppliers withdrew their tender resulting in the need to re-tender.

Consultants

4.6.3 The procurement of furniture and equipment was assigned to the Government owned 'Education Material and Production and Distribution Agency' (EMPDA), currently known as the Education Material and Production and Distribution Enterprise' (EMPDE) These consulting services have been procured under the project on government resources. The overall performance of the Agency has been evaluated satisfactory.

Borrower

4.6.4 Notwithstanding the substantial delays, which were generally outside its control, the PPD, established by the MOE, performed the tasks of the PMO. The delays in project start up and implementation and insufficient capacity have limited the performance of the Borrower, which is noted as fair.

4.7 Other Conditions and Covenants

4.7.1 In addition to the "Conditions Precedent to Entry into Force," as specified under item 3.1.1, five covenants, or "other conditions" were attached to the Project, formulated as follows: The Borrower shall:

- (i) within three months of the establishment of the EELPA's PMO submitted to the Fund for comment the detailed work plan for the implementation of the project;
- (ii) caused EELPA's to submit to the Fund for approval not later than twelve months after project approval a detailed plan of training activities provided in the project including the different types and levels of training, the selection criteria to be applied to candidates, the dates, places and the contents of each training slot as well as the institutions, foreign or local, which, will be responsible for conducting the actual training activities;
- (iii) caused EELPA to have each candidate for training abroad to sign with this institution a bounding agreement which is a minimum of twice the period of training, and which will start upon completion of his/her training;
- (iv) submit the list of all staff needed for opening the schools financed by the project including the primary and lower secondary schools as well as the Electrical and Electronics Institute (EEI);
- (v) submit to the Fund the finalised list of the primary schools, the lower secondary schools and the Awraja Pedagogical Centres as well as the land chosen as project sites allocated at no cost to the Project no later than six months after the date of the loan signature.

4.7.2 As with the "Conditions Precedent to Entry into Force," the other conditions and covenants were appropriate in principle, more so that they were formulated as a result of previous experience and recurrent problems in previous operations. There were problems in fulfilling them as stipulated at appraisal. Those pertaining to EELPA were never fulfilled, owing to the cancellation of the relevant component.

5. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

5.1 Social Impact

5.1.1 Although it is difficult to assess the accuracy of education status indicators in Ethiopia, they do indicate, from available information, that the project had a positive impact in the Project areas. At appraisal, the project was designed to provide 32,000 new primary school places, 7,280 new low secondary places and 500 new places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics.

5.1.2 While the 500 places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics have not been achieved due to the cancellation of the relevant component, all quantitative targets for primary schools and lower secondary schools, have been met. In addition, the procurement and distribution of the 4,450 radio sets to primary schools, has made it possible to support some forms of distance education in remote areas.

5.2 Environmental Impact

5.2.1 At appraisal, it was determined that the project belonged to Category II and that it would not cause any damage to the environment. Sites for construction were to be selected in such a way that trees would not be destroyed. Architectural designs took into account the features of local environment, thus creating harmony between infrastructure and nature. It was furthermore expected that the primary and lower secondary schools under the project would provide environmental education to students so as to prepare and encourage them to adopt positive attitudes and behaviours towards their school environment.

5.2.2 While visiting a sample of school sites, the PCR mission undertook to determine the extent to which the environmental provisions of the project have been put in practice. In Dire Dawa Region it was encouraging to note that most of the schools were applying local technology using quarry stone masonry, thus matching the local environment, enhancing the classroom internal climate, reducing maintenance requirements and increasing the longevity of the infrastructures. The state of the school grounds were well kept in the rural areas of the Dire Dawa Region and were less kept in the urban areas. In some cases the neglect of the playgrounds and walkways was considered a possible hazard to school safety. The greater care for the environment in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas could be explained by the difference in dependency, respect and contact with nature.

6. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

6.1 The civil works, furniture and equipment provided under the project are of a satisfactory, if not high, standard in terms of workmanship, material and technology. In this respect it constitutes a sustainable investment in the education sector of Ethiopia. However building and equipment maintenance remains a problem in the urban environment. Maintenance was found to be of a much higher standard in the rural areas. It is assumed that community ownership is the key to this assessment. Furthermore, the users, the REB representatives, the MOE representatives and the mission team considered the overall performance of the outsourced cleaning of buildings unsatisfactory as compared to hands-on cleaning performed by the community itself. The conditions under which the results and outcomes of the project are sustainable are spelled out in the lessons learned and recommendations.

6.2 Investment in educational facilities generates a significant increase in student enrolment and in many cases in student over-enrolment resulting in student's numbers of around 100 per class. This has created the need of splitting classes and/or introducing the shift system as short-term measures. These frequent and ever evolving situations are to be considered as constraints in terms of sustainability of the school operations. The training of the EMA staff proves to be a durable contribution as the Agency was able to retain the trained employees.

7. PERFORMANCE OF THE BANK AND THE BORROWER

7.1 Project Objectives and Justification

7.1.1 The Bank's strategy in the education sector at appraisal in January 1992 was formulated within the framework of the education priorities defined by the GOE and including two major areas, namely the development of basic education (primary and lower secondary education) and the strengthening of technical education and vocational training. Prior to financing the present project, the Bank had financed only one project in the social sector, the Primary Teacher and Secondary education Project.

7.1.2 In line with its Economic Prospects and Country Programming (EPCP) Paper for Ethiopia presented to the Board in April 1989, the Bank Group's operating strategy for Ethiopia had emphasized the development of the agriculture sector, followed by the development of transport, social services (education and health) and industrial production. Retrospectively, the Bank's analysis of the education sector and sub-sector priorities and problems conformed appropriately with the objectives upon which the Project was designed. Indeed, MDG's and MOE's current ESDP reaffirmed the suitability of the Bank's original assessment. However, in retrospect the Bank overestimated the project costs and underestimated some of the risks related to decentralization and institutional issues that led to the cancellation of some project activities. The opening of the Bank's field office did not have a significant impact on the project implementation.

7.2 Project Implementation and Operating Outcomes

7.2.1 The Bank did a poor job in keeping project records. This was due in part to the fact that the Bank's supervision missions were few and irregular. The Borrower and the implementation agency perceived the Bank's procurement procedures as being cumbersome and lengthy. The Bank's response for requests for non-objection for procurement activities has been found to be too long. The performance of the Bank is rated Fair.

7.2.2 The Borrower was unable to implement all the initial activities of the project, which resulted in the cancellation of one of the project components. The overall performance of Borrower is rated Fair.

8. OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND RATING

Rating in the areas of Implementation Performance and Project Outcome is "Fair". The overall performance rating for the project is in the category of "Fair".

9. CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

9.1.1 The *Basic Education, Technical and Vocational Training Project*, approved in 1992 was designed to provide 32,000 new primary school places, 7,280 new low secondary places and 500 new places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics. The PCR has determined that the quantitative targets for primary schools and lower secondary schools, have been met. However, the 500 places for technicians in the field of electrical power and electronics have not been achieved due to the cancellation of the relevant component. The ADF loan has realized an unused balance of UA 10.208 million (69% of the loan), which has been cancelled.

9.1.2 the implementation of the project made a significant impact on the development of education. The main lesson to be learned from the implementation of the project is the fact that insufficient capacity has had a negative impact on project start up and implementation. The impact of the project would have been greater, had implementation capacity been adequate.

9.2 Lessons Learned

Some of the lessons that can be drawn from this Project are the following:

Project design

- (i) Insufficient capacity has had a negative impact on project start up and implementation, resulting in: (a) long delays between approval date (21 April 1992), signature date (22 January 1993), and actual first disbursement date (04 August 1995); (b) irregular transmission to the Bank of quarterly progress reports and audit reports; (c) delay in physical implementation resulting in an extension of the deadline for final disbursement from 31 December 1997 to 31 December 1999; and (d) low disbursement and an ensuing cancellation of UA 10.208 million.

Project implementation

- (ii) The project did not benefit from sufficient and regular supervision missions. Supervision should be carried out on a regular and systematic basis.
- (iii) The Bank's response for requests for non-objection for procurement activities has been found to be too long.

Compliance with conditions and covenants

- (iv) The delays in starting up the project were related to not fulfilling loan conditions, therefore it is recommended to have less challenging loan conditions.

Monitoring and evaluation

- (v) The statistics available are not disaggregated enough to make solid inferences about the effectiveness and impact of some project investments.
- (vi) Project implementation has been fraught with difficulties in producing timely reports such as APRs, audit reports, accounting and financial statements because of insufficient institutional capacity and insufficient mastery of the Bank's procedures.

- (vii) More emphasis should be placed on the need for Bank projects to gather indicators so that *Lessons Learned* can be analyzed more quantitatively and qualitatively. In this Project, a more direct link could have been drawn between capacity building, community involvement with Primary education and general impact, had more monitoring indicators been available at start up and reviewed during implementation.
- (viii) The construction and delivery of school infrastructures in the project sides has not kept pace with the increase of school age children in the project areas, resulting in overcrowding of classrooms.
- (ix) Log frames are not being used as a monitoring instrument (the log frame in the report has been redesigned for this PCR).

Regard to sustainability

- (x) It has been noted during the PCR mission site visits in Addis Ababa as well as in the Dire Dawa areas, that building and equipment maintenance generally is performed poorly in the urban environment. Maintenance was of a much higher standard in the rural areas in Dire Dawa. It is assumed that community ownership of the facilities was the key to this achievement. Ownership was apparent in the willingness of the school community to contribute to maintenance and cleaning activities in terms of labor, hardware and finance. The rural school communities appeared also resourceful in generating revenue through renting out unused school grounds as farmland and through the sale of farm produce. The PCR mission team noted that the hands-on cleaning performed by the community itself was highly satisfactory.

9.3 Recommendations

For the Fund

Project design

- (i) Necessary to systematically make provisions for capacity building at all levels in project design and implementation.

Project implementation

- (ii) In order to help solve some of the problems encountered during project implementation, the Bank should ensure regular and systematic supervision missions carried out by well-balanced and effective supervision teams involving the Country Office to a larger extent.

Compliance with conditions and covenants

- (iii) It is recommended to have less challenging a priori loan conditions to avoid delays in starting up of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation

- (iv) The collection and analysis of project data are essential elements of an effective monitoring and evaluation process. Therefore, it should be an integral part of the project to be financed.

- (v) During project design, provisions should be made for effective measurement of institutional performance and effective reporting, monitoring and evaluation
- (vi) During project development, log frames should be systematically scrutinised for use as a monitoring instrument.

Sustainability

- (vii) With regard to maintenance and sustainability of Bank investments, it is recommended that the Bank mainstream maintenance as a crosscutting issue in projects. It has become apparent that budgetary requirements are far from achieving sustainability and that continued sensitisation towards community ownership could be the key to achieving proper maintenance and sustainability of investments. In view of rural schools apparently performing better than urban schools in terms of maintenance, peer-education of urban communities by rural communities to be considered

For the Borrower

Project design

- (i) GOE should improve infrastructure planning in school mapping so as to solve the overcrowding of classrooms.

Project implementation

- (ii) There is a need to strengthen the capacity of the implementation agencies at central, regional and Woreda levels to ensure effective supervisory visits to the project sites and improve overall project implementation. There is felt need for a fully professional PIU in future projects with capacities for:
 - Pre-contract issues/ Procurement
 - Contract issues / Implementation
 - Post-contract issues / Auditing
 - Project content issues / Sector (and sub-sector) issues

Monitoring and evaluation

- (iii) The Borrower's PCR should contain information that would facilitate the assessment of project outcomes and better evaluation of the impact of Project.

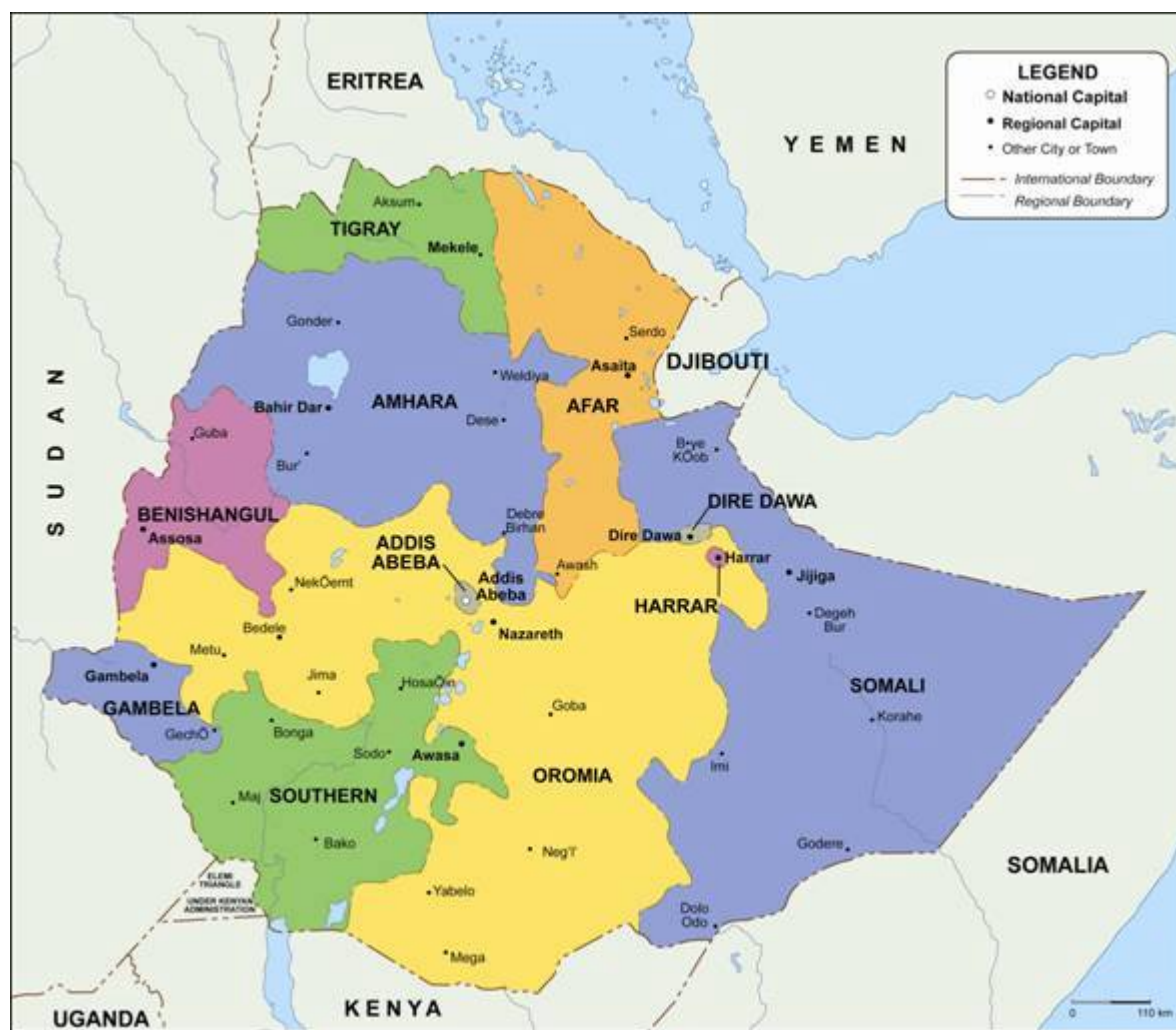
Sustainability

- (iv) GOE should reinforce effective institutional capacity to deal with maintenance; and develop policies, strategies and action plans for preventive and emergency maintenance of physical infrastructure and equipment.
- (v) GOE should allocate an adequate amount in the budget and should mobilize communities to support the recurrent needs of the infrastructures and equipment. In particular, the recurrent budget for maintenance should be a dedicated item with disaggregated line items. In view of rural schools apparently performing better than urban schools in terms of maintenance, peer-education of urban communities by rural communities to be considered

BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)

MAP OF ETHIOPIA AND LOCATION OF PROJECT SITES

Since there is no map available indicating the project sites, a country map and a list of locations is provided:



BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)

MAP OF ETHIOPIA AND LOCATION OF PROJECT SITES

Tigray region	Afar Region	Amhara Region	Oromia Region	Addis Ababa Region
Adi-Remit Humera Maygua Krange Hakfen Gembay Workfabor Adi-Sobuha Gimus Rubaxy Awdosil	Dubti Sidafabgi Artima Farssi Wanus Alberbera Tattule Bure Yelda	Mekane-Brhan Korare Kitimwoira Ayga Tists Niragwa Adega Kebele 15 Kebele 12	Gori Bayuchaia Ripagutasoyoma Mencho Sakalagi Jawis Elukotebe Ababul-Hinderk	Kebele 02 CMC Kebele 03 Kebele 09 Kebele 13 Higher 8 Kebele 13 Higher 6 Kebele 25 Kebele 59 Boleweregenu Kotebe Kebele 02

Somali	Benisgangul Gumuz	Gambella Region	Dire Dawa Region	SNNP Region	Harari Region
Warder Gode Hargele Jarti Itanye Garbed Afder Degeh-Abur Mustahil	Mambuk Assosa Bullen Mengele Abejunda Ondulu Mankush Mandura	Pugnewdo Koben Edane Gimkwo Abodo Fajaj Itang	Gendgerda Mariam Sefer Gendetesfa Gorobuteji MelkaJeldu Kalicha Belewa Jeldesa	Ambelta Huliko Cheffa Ambicho Bonga Kuffa Bolie (Dero) Kofe Biko Gembab	Awdigdig Deker Harawie Kile Kebele 05

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND RATING

IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE

Component Indicators	Score	Remarks
1. Adherence to Time Schedule	2	Long delays incurred
2. Adherence to Cost Schedule	3	The project closed with savings
3. Compliance with Covenants	2	
4. Adequacy of Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting	1	GOE kept no records
5. Satisfactory Operations (if applicable)	2	
TOTAL	10	
<i>Overall Assessment of Implementation Performance</i>	2.00	

BANK PERFORMANCE

Component Indicators	Score	Remarks
1. At Identification	-	No records
2. At Preparation	-	No records
3. At Appraisal	2	Overestimated project scope
4. At Supervision	2	Inadequate supervision
TOTAL	4	
<i>Overall Assessment of Bank Performance</i>	2	

PROJECT OUTCOME

Component Indicators	Score	Remarks
1. Relevance and Achievement of Objectives		
i) Macro-economic Policy	-	
ii) Sector Policy	3	
iii) Physical (incl. Production)	3	All hard ware implemented
iv) Financial	3	Budgets are respected without cost overruns
v) Poverty Alleviation; Social; Gender	2	Inadequate attention for cross cutting issues
vi) Environment	2	No negative environmental influence
vii) Private Sector Development	-	
viii) Other (gender)	2	
2. Institutional Development	-	
i) Institutional Framework incl. Restructuring	2	Decentralization did not facilitate implementation
ii) Financial and Management Information Systems including Audit Systems	1	Inadequate Fin & MIS monitoring
iii) Transfer of Technology	2	Inadequate provision for maintenance in project design.
iv) Staffing by qualified persons; training and counter-part staff	2	Following the cancellation of Component 2, some of the planned training was not implemented
3. Sustainability	-	
i) Continued Borrower Commitment	2	Schools are furnished, equipped and partly staffed, but maintenance remains a challenge
ii) Environmental Policy	3	Some of the schools' environment is being developed sustainably by the school community
iii) Institutional Framework	2	Decentralization hampers institutional support to schools
iv) Technical Viability and Staffing	1	Schools have not been fully staffed
v) Financial viability including cost recovery systems	-	
vi) Economic Viability	2	Schools are struggling due to insufficient budget for recurrent expenditures
vii) Environmental Viability	2	Inadequate provision for maintenance in project design.
viii) O&M facilitation (availability of recurrent funding, foreign exchange, spare parts, workshop facilities etc.)	2	Inadequate provision for maintenance in project design.
4. Economic Internal Rate of return	N/A	
TOTAL	36	
<i>Overall Assessment of Outcome</i>	2.12	

Explanatory Notes for Rating

Relevance and Achievement of Objectives:

4: if the relevance of objectives is fully confirmed, the project has achieved or exceeded all its major objectives, and the project has achieved, or is likely to achieve, substantial development results, without major shortcomings.

3: provided the relevance of objectives is generally confirmed, the project has achieved most of its major relevant objectives, and has achieved, or is expected to achieve, satisfactory development results, with only a few shortcomings.

2: the project failed to achieve most of its major objectives, has not yielded, and is not expected to yield, substantial development results, and has significant shortcomings.

1: the project failed to achieve any of its major objectives and has not yielded, and is not expected to yield, worthwhile development results.

Achievement of Institutional Development (ID) Objectives:

4: the achievement of ID objectives is in full accordance with the project objective or has exceeded, or is likely to exceed it, without major shortcomings.

3: the achievement of ID objectives is likely to be substantial

2: the achievement of ID objectives is likely to be of only intermediate relevance and modest efficacy or impact.

1: the achievement of ID objectives is of minimal and negligible efficacy or impact.

Sustainability:

4: sustainability of most project achievements and benefits is highly likely to last.

3: sustainability of most project achievements and benefits is likely to last.

2: sustainability of most project achievements and benefits is uncertain.

1: sustainability of most project achievements and benefits is unlikely.

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)
PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP MATRIX

MAIN FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION	LESSONS LEARNED RECOMMENDATIONS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
Formulation and Project Rationale	In view of the cancellation of 70% of the loan, it is recommended to assess better the Government's implementation capacity at appraisal and to systematically make provisions for capacity building at all levels in project design and implementation.	Provision of capacity assessment during appraisal and of capacity building components in the project design.	ADB
Project Implementation	Having had serious delays in project launching and in project execution, it is recommended to install a dedicated PIU.	Install a fully professional PIU in future projects with capacities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-contract issues - Implementation - Post-contract issues - Sector (and sub-sector) issues 	ADB/ Borrower
	The project did not benefit from sufficient and regular supervision missions. In order to help solve some of the problems encountered during project implementation, the Bank should ensure regular and systematic supervision missions carried out by well-balanced and effective supervision teams involving the Country office to a larger extent.	Systematically maintain the pace of required supervisions and provide for occasional extra supervisions.	ADB
	Project implementation has been fraught with difficulties in producing timely reports such as QPRs, audit reports, accounting and financial statements.	Supervision missions should spend ample time in giving guidance to the executing agency on report preparation.	ADB
	The use of a specialized agency to handle procurement activities has facilitated the work of the implementation unit.	Outsourcing of complicated procurement management should be considered.	ADB/ Borrower
	The Bank's response for requests for non-objection for procurement activities has been found to be too long.	The Bank to streamline procurement and requests for No Objection.	ADB

	There is a need to strengthen the capacity of the implementation agencies at central, regional and Woreda levels to ensure effective supervisory visits to the project sites and improve overall project implementation.	Provision of capacity assessment during appraisal and of capacity building components in the project design.	Borrower
Compliance with Loan Conditions and Covenants	The delays in starting up of the project were related to not fulfilling loan conditions, therefore it is recommended to have less challenging loan conditions.	Loan conditions should not constitute a challenge to the weak capacity – capacity issues should be dealt with by the project itself.	ADB
Performance Evaluation and Project Outcome	Log frames are not being used as a monitoring instrument (the log frame in the report has been redesigned for this PCR). Therefore, during project development, log frames should be systematically scrutinised for use as a monitoring instrument.	Focus on log frame development culture.	ADB
	The statistics available are not disaggregated enough to make solid inferences about the effectiveness and impact of some project investment. The collection and analysis of project data are essential elements of an effective monitoring and evaluation process. Therefore, it should be an integral part of the project to be financed.	During project design, provisions should be made for effective measurement of institutional performance and effective reporting, monitoring and evaluation	ADB/ Borrower

	More emphasis should be placed on the need for Bank projects to gather indicators so that <i>Lessons Learned</i> can be analyzed more quantitatively and qualitatively. In this Project, a more direct link could have been drawn between capacity building, community involvement with Primary education and general impact, had more monitoring indicators been available at start up and reviewed during implementation.	Focus on log frame development culture.	ADB/ Borrower
	The construction and delivery of school infrastructures in the project sides has not kept pace with the increase of school age children in the project areas, resulting in overcrowding of classrooms.	Borrowers should improve infrastructure planning in school mapping so as to solve the overcrowding of classrooms.	Borrower
	The Borrower's PCR should contain information that would facilitate the assessment of project outcomes and better evaluation of the impact of Project.	Closer Bank monitoring of the preparation of the Borrower's PCR.	ADB/Borrower
Sustainability	It is assumed that community ownership of the facilities was the key to good maintenance of infrastructure and equipment. Community development to be considered an essential component for social infrastructure sustainability. It is recommended to integrate community development in social infrastructure projects and to mainstream maintenance as a crosscutting issue in projects.	It has become apparent that budgetary requirements are far from achieving sustainability and that continued sensitization towards community ownership could be the key to achieving proper maintenance and sustainability of investments. Borrowers should reinforce effective institutional capacity to deal with maintenance; and develop policies, strategies and action plans for preventive and emergency maintenance of physical infrastructure and equipment.	ADB/ Borrower
	Rural schools appear to perform better than urban schools in terms of maintenance. Peer education of urban communities by rural communities to be considered.	Integration of peer education social development projects.	ADB/ Borrower

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

SELECTED DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

- 01 *Ethiopia: Basic education, technical and vocational training Project*, Appraisal Report, 1992.
- 02 *Loan Agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the African Development Fund* - Basic education, technical and vocational training Project, 1992
- 03 Ethiopia: Summary Record of Loan Negotiations on the Basic education, technical and vocational training Project (ADF) held in Abidjan on 25/03/1992
- 04 *GOE Basic education, technical and vocational training Project* Project Completion Report, April 2004
- 05 Aide memoire of Bank's supervision missions, 1999-2002
- 06 *Project Quarterly Project Progress Reports*, 1-15
- 07 Various contracts executed under Basic education, technical and vocational training Project
- 08 ADB/ADF Project Files: Inter-Office Memoranda, communications with Borrower, contracts, Back-to-Office Reports, etc. (since 1992)
- 09 *Country Strategy Paper* - Republic of Ethiopia
- 10 Project Audit Reports (2)
- 11 ADB Operations Manual (June 1999)
- 12 Ethiopia Education Sector Development Program
- 13 MOE Education Statistical Tables (1996-2002)
- 14 ADB Ethiopia Country Office (ETCO) files

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
BASIC EDUCATION, TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT
(EDUCATION II)

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Borrowers Project Completion Report



Draft

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

ADF LOAN ASSISTED SECOND EDUCATION PROJECT (ADF - II)

LOAN NUMBER: F/ETH/EDU/92/31
Basic Education, and Technical and
Vocational Training Project

Planning & Project Department

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ANNEXES

Annex I: ADF II Education Project Civil Works by Region

Annex II: Civil Work: Status of Construction Annex

III: Detail Report on Financial Utilization Annex

IV: Detail of Civil Works

1. BASIC DATA

1.1 COUNTRY: Ethiopia

1.2 PROJECT TITLE: Basic Education, and Technical and Vocational Training Project

1.4 EXECUTING AGENCY: Ministry of Education
Planning and Project Department
P.O. Box 1367
Tel. 55-31-33
FAX N° 55-02-99
55-08-77
Addis Ababa

1.5 LOAN NUMBER: F/ETH/EDU/92/31

1.6 FINANCING AGENCIES AND FINANCING PLAN *:

Original Agreement: -

ADF: UA 14,736,832

The Government of Ethiopia: UA 2, 146,972

An amount of UA 3,800,000 for the EEI component was canceled and revised to:

ADF: UA 10,936,832

The Government of Ethiopia: UA 1,593,360

The Fund will finance 100% of foreign exchange costs and part of the local currency cost of the project.

1.7 COST ESTIMATE OF THE PROJECT ` :

Foreign Exchange:	UA 7,946,293
Local Cost:	<u>UA 4,583,899</u>
TOTAL	UA 12,530,192

1.8 LOAN AMOUNT: ADF: UA 10,936,832

1.9 DATE OF APPROVAL: April, 1992

1.10 DATE OF LOAN SIGNATURE: January 22, 1993

1.11 DATE LOAN DECLARED EFFECTIVE: March 22/1994

The financial plan is made based on the revised budget due to cancellation of the Electric - Electronic Institute (EEI) component, which leads us to adjust all the figures proportionally. As a result percentage of disbursement and the like will show dramatic changes.

1.12 DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT:

August 07, 1995

1.13 DATE OF LAST DISBURSEMENT:

December 31, 1999

1.14 AUDIT REPORT: ????

1.15 SUPERVISION: to date 7 ADB Missions supervised the ADF-II Education project. They are chronologically enumerated bellow.

ADB Supervision Mission Related to Education Project I & II - 13-14 May, 1994

Technical Field Supervision Mission on Outstanding Issues -
21 June — 05 July, 1996

§ Country Strategy Paper (1999 — 2001) Preparation Mission - 20 Sept. — 03 October 1998

Technical Field Supervision Mission - 18-31 July, 1998

- ▪ Technical and Supervision Mission 16 - 31 October, 1998

Supervision Mission on Outstanding Issues - 21 Nov. — 04 December 1999

- ▪ Supervision: Education II & III Projects and ESDP MTR — 20 Feb. — 07 March 2001.

The missions had significant contributions in the effort of smooth implementation of the project. As the project had encountered delays due to various reasons, the mission had the following inputs.

- Provide technical assistance in the adjustment of the agreement in the context of the need of the country.
Assisted to iron-out bottlenecks and problems in the implementation of the project.
- Helped to avoid misunderstandings between the PMO and ADB.
- Helped ADB to understand the real situation of the project implementation.
- Assisted in the effort of smooth implementation of the project.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Originally the project was designed to have two main components in the area of Basic Education, and Technical and Vocational Training and the Electric - Electronic Institute (EEI). However, the second component was cancelled and remained with the Basic Education, and Technical and Vocational Training Project.

The project was implemented in all the nine Regional States namely: Tigray, Afar, Amhara, Oromya, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz, SNNPR, Gambella and Harari and Diredawa and Addis Ababa City Administrative councils.

The Basic Education, and Technical and Vocational Training project comprised of the following components.

A. Strengthening of Primary Education

Under this component activities include the construction of 80 new primary schools in all regions and provision of furniture and equipment for the 80 Primary Schools. The mode of construction and procurement of furniture is Local Competitive Bidding and the procurement of equipment is International Competitive Bidding.

B. Strengthening of Lower Secondary Education:

This component includes the construction of 7 Lower Secondary Schools and provision of furniture and equipment for the 7 Lower Secondary Schools. The mode of construction and procurement of furniture is Local Competitive Bidding and the procurement of equipment is International Competitive Bidding.

C. Strengthening of Teaching Support Services:

This includes constructions of 7 Awraja Pedagogical Centers and purchase of equipment and furniture for the constructed centers. The mode of construction and procurement of furniture is Local Competitive Bidding and the procurement of equipment is International Competitive Bidding.

D. Strengthening of Education Mass Media:

Includes purchase of 4400 Radio Sets to be used in Primary Schools and provision of training for Education Media Agency Personnel. The mode of procurement of equipment is International Competitive Bidding.

E. Strengthening of Awraja Educational Office (AEO)

This includes procurement of furniture for 43 AEO Personnel Offices through Local *Competitive Bidding*.

E. Strengthening of MOE's Project Management Office (PMO):

Purchase of Office Equipment and Furniture for PMO, through Local Shopping. ?????

In the course of the implementation of this project some changes have been made due to various factors.

1. Major components and funding: due to change in the order of priority the Electric - Electronic Institute (EEI) component of the original project was cancelled and the funding reduced from UA 14,736,832 to UA 10,936,832.
2. Time frame: The original last date of disbursement was 31 December 1997, however due to delay in civil works and procurement of equipment the project life was extended to 31 December 1999. The civil works was delayed due to shortage of building materials, transportation, and changes in site and mainly due to failure of contractors to accomplish the work.
3. Construction: it was planned to construct a total of 80 primary schools but finally the total number of schools reduced to 79 as two schools to be constructed in Addis Ababa have merged to one.

Construction of three primary schools in Afar was terminated due to the failure of the contractor. As they were behind schedule to give for another contractor, they were to be completed by the Regional Government fund. Another school in SNNPR is completed and fully financed by the Regional Government. The reasons for this are also failure of the contractor and that the procedures followed in awarding the work to the new contractor were not that of ADF's, and hence were not eligible for ADF financing. One school in Oromyia Region is not started due to failure of the contractor.

Out of the construction of 7 lower Secondary Schools the construction of one school is terminated after 42% of the cost is paid from ADF-II fund. This is mainly because of the decline of the contractor to resume construction of the school. The Regional Government has been completing the remaining work using its own resources.

The construction of 7 Awraja Pedagogical Centers (APCs) has been completed. Of these, the construction of 1 APC in Afar was completed by the region and 44% of the cost paid from ADF-II fund. Another APC in Gambella is also completed by the Region, where 64.5% is financed from ADF fund and the rest covered by the Regional Government. The main reasons for these are failure of the first contractor and the procedures followed in awarding the work to the new contractors (Gambella) were not that of ADF's and hence were not eligible for ADF financing.

4. Procurement: There was delay in the production and distribution of furniture. The main reason given by the suppliers were lack of materials in the local market or a very high increases in the cost of materials to produce as per specifications. After lengthy negotiations and revisions have been made, all of the suppliers have supplied the furniture and EMPDA has distributed to the beneficiaries, though. items such as notice board have been cancelled from the procurement.

Concerning the procurement of equipment, two companies namely M/S Sotex International and M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l. were awarded the contract. However, the items supplied by M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l. were looted at Assab, Eritrea, which we were forced to reorder from the same company with a price increase of 6% on the original price. These equipment have supplied and distributed to the beneficiaries.

Purchase of 4400 Radio Sets for EMA to be used for Primary Schools is accomplished successfully.

Training: much time was spent to effectively implement the fellowship component. Education Media Agency (EMA) searched for institutions, which offer training in the field required by the agency. After a lot of effort the agency found a training institution called Institute of African Communicators – Ministry of Information, Cairo, Egypt. Since there was no sufficient time to communicate to ADB before the start of the training program to get approval, the trainees were sent to Egypt the soonest possible time not to miss the rare opportunity before the expiry of the training budget. Trainees completed their studies and currently are serving EMA. However, the issue of the fee is not yet settled between ADB and MoE, as ADB requested prior approval from its side.

6. PMO: Only some amount of money utilized for supporting the project management activities as indicated in the detail of the expenditure.

3. FULFILLMENT OF LOAN CONDITIONS'

All the following conditions are fulfilled.

3.1 Conditions Precedent to Entry into Force:

* This section deals with only the loan conditions that are pertinent to components relating to primary and lower secondary schools, Awraja Pedagogical Centers (APCs) and Education Media Agency (EMA).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o o Evidence that the existing Ministry of Education's Project Management Office has been designated to be responsible for the administration and Supervision of the implementation of components relating to it. 	<p>Fulfilled on 16-2-94</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o o Evidence of the opening in the National Bank of a project account for MOE's PMO. 	<p>Fulfilled on 26-8-93</p>
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3.2 Other Conditions:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o o Submit the list of all staff needed for opening the schools financed by the project. 	<p>Fulfilled on 16-2-94</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o o Submit to the Fund the finalized list of the primary schools, the lower secondary schools and the Awraja Pedagogical Centers as well as the land chosen as project sites allocated at no cost to the project. 	<p>Fulfilled on 16-2-94.</p>
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4. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT:

The Planning and Project Department (PPD) is the overall responsible body for the implementation of the whole project. But, as the positive outcome of the Decentralization and Regionalization policy introduced in the country, the implementation of civil works has been the responsibility of the Regions with guidance from the Ministry of Education.

a. **Project Preparation and Monitoring Panel:** This panel under the Planning and Project Department of the Ministry of Education is responsible for the project monitoring and facilitation. It has prepared periodic reports and also the Project Completion Report (PCR).

It coordinates and follows-up all the units involved in the project activities including Educational Materials Production and Distribution Agency (EMPDA), which was designated to accomplish the procurement component.

b. Engineering Services Panel: The panel is mainly responsible in the provision of general guidelines and monitoring of civil works.

c. Project Finance Panel: The Government and loan section of this panel is responsible for all financial aspects of the project.

d. Regional Education Bureaux (REBs): The responsibility of the implementation of the civil works was fully given to REBs with guidelines from MoE. They also covered 15% of the project costs.

Generally the implementation of the project was monitored by PPD using cost effective and systematic mechanisms.

As a positive outcome of the country's new policy of decentralization and regionalization, the responsibility of managing the implementation of the civil works of the project was given to the Regional Education Bureaux with overall guidance and technical assistance of the PPD, MoE. According to the agreement, the REBs covered 15% of the project cost. Regions conducted day to day control of the work, monitored by engineers and experts of each Regional Education Bureaux and prepare reports regularly. Engineers from the Engineering Services panel of MoE conducted the overall guidance and monitoring of the civil works. The panel also regularly reported comprehensively to the Project Preparation and Monitoring Panel in the PPD.

The procurement of furniture and equipment was contracted out to EMPDA. In collaboration with PPD, EMPDA accomplished all the necessary processes of local and international procurement and distribution of the items to the beneficiaries.

The Project Finance in the PPD efficiently managed the fund with its adequate staff. Timely disbursement and reimbursement of fund was very important and key factor for the success of the project.

The fellowship for EMA technicians was implemented by PPD and EMA after a long period of search for a relevant training institute and with in short period of time before the closure of the project.

Moreover, the frequent and valuable missions of ADB had significant contribution towards the successful completion of the project. It helped to resolve problems encountered during the implementation process the project.

5. PROCUREMENT

5.1 Procurement of Services (Civil works)

The civil works identified and approved under this project totals to 94, i.e., constructions of 80 primary schools, 7 lower secondary schools, and 7 Awraja pedagogical centers. All the civil works were awarded to local contractors through local competitive bidding and approval from ADB.

The implementation of the civil work took longer time due to various reasons, mainly due to shortage of materials, failure of contractors, failure to follow ADF's procedures by regions and lengthy process to get approval from ADF. As a result the following problems were encountered.

- Three primary schools in Afar on the sites of Alberbera, Afdera and Gefram were terminated due to the failure of the contractor and the Region finance the cost of completion,
- A primary school in SNNPR, Ambelta site is completed and fully financed by the Regional Government,
- One primary school in Oromyia Region, Illu Kotebe site is not started due to failure of the contractor and infrastructure problem,
- Out of the construction of 7 lower Secondary Schools the construction of one school was terminated in Afar, Dubti due to similar problem to the primary schools,
- The constructions of two primary schools in Addis Ababa merged to one after the no objection obtained from ADB,
- The construction of 7 Awraja Pedagogical Centers, APCs has been completed. The construction of 1 APC in Afar, Sedefa Hagay was completed by the region, One APC in Gambella, Fugndo was also completed by the Region.

Totally over 96 % of the construction is completed either using ADF funding fully or partially due to the reasons explained in the previous sections.

5. Procurement of Equipment and furniture

This component includes procurement of radio sets for primary schools, various furniture and equipment for 80 primary schools, 7 lower secondary schools, 7 APCs and AEOs. The equipment and radio sets were procured through the procedures of International Competitive Bidding and the furniture through Local Competitive Bidding. All procurements were approved by ADB. Both procurements took longer time than the schedule due to several reasons.

The equipment procured from Italy was re-ordered as originally ordered items were looted at Assab port, Eritrea. This entailed an additional cost with an increase of 6% on the original price and longer period to reach the beneficiaries.

The furniture could not also be supplied on time, as some of the suppliers declined to maintain their contract and some mentioned lack of materials locally or a high price increase on the raw materials to produce as per the specifications. As a result of negotiations made to replace some materials, some items were re-tendered and very few items were cancelled from the purchase list.

Except the Notice Board, almost all furniture and equipment were distributed to the beneficiaries before the closure of the project.

6. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. List of Goods and Services Procured and Mode of Procurement:

<u>Item of Description</u>	<u>Mode of Procurement</u>
<i>A. Strengthening of Primary Education</i>	
Furniture for 80 Primary Schools	Local Competitive Bidding
Equipment	International Competitive
Bidding	
Civil Works "	Local Competitive Bidding
<i>B. Strengthening of Lower Secondary Education Furniture for 7 Lower</i>	
Secondary Schools Equipment for 7	Local Competitive Bidding
Civil Works for 7	International Competitive
	Bidding Local Competitive
	Bidding
<i>Strengthening of Teaching Support Services:</i>	
Furniture for 7 Awraja Pedagogical Centers	Local Shopping
Equipment	Local Shopping
Civil Works	Local Competitive Bidding.
<i>D. Strengthening of Education Mass Media:</i>	
Purchase of 4400 Radio Sets for	International Primary Schools
Competitive Bidding.	
<i>Strengthening of MOE's Project Management Office:</i>	
Office Equipment and Furniture for PMO	Local Shopping
<i>F. Strengthening of Awraja Educational</i>	
Offices.	Local Competitive Bidding
Furniture for 43 AEO Personnel	

6.2. Civil Works

Share of the regions for construction of schools, APC and AEO is as indicated in the table. As there is no AEO in the new regional set up, share of items for the AEO was revised.

No.	Regions	Number			AEO Share
		Primary Schools	Lower Secondary Schools	APCs	
1	Tigray	9	1	1	4
2	Afar	8	1	1	4
3	Amhara	8	1		4

4	Oromya	8			4
5	Somali	7	1	1	4
6	Benishangul-Gumuz	5	1	2	—
7	SNNPR	9			4
8	Gambella	5	1	2	4
9	Harari	5			4
10	Addis Ababa	8	1		4
11	Dire Dawa	8			3
	Total	80	7	7	43

6.3. Procurement of Equipment Summary of Awarded Contracts:

6.3.1 Equipment

Contract - 1 Nature of Contract:

Purchase of Radio Sets and Spare

Parts. USD 233,477.00

Contract Amount:

USD 233,477.00

ADF Share:

M/S Yateha Import Enterprise Ethiopia

Name of Company:

Addis Ababa.

Headquarters:

Approved Mode of Procurement:

International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

Actual Mode of Procurement:

Same

Contract - 2 Nature of Contract:

Contract Amount:

ADF Share:

Procurement of Equipment for 80 PS, 7 LSS and 7 APCs

Name of Company:

Headquarters:

£Stg. 122,870.26

Approved, Mode of Procurement:

£Stg. 122,870.26

M/S Sotex International Limited

UK.

International Competitive Bidding (ICB)

Actual Mode of Procurement: Same

Contract - 3 (In place of the equipment that was withheld by the Eritrea government at Assab port, similar equipment with an additional cost of 6% procured from the same company. See b)

a) Nature of Contract: Procurement of Equipment for 80 PS, 7 LSS and 7 APC

Contract Amount: Lit 232,610,650

ADF Share: Lit 232,610,650

Name of Company: M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l.

Headquarters: Italy

Approved Mode of Procurement: International Competitive Bidding (ICB) **Actual**
Mode of Procurement: Same

b) Nature of Contract: Procurement of Equipment for 80 PS, 7 LSS and 7 APCs

Contract Amount: Lit 246,566,393

ADF Share: Lit 246,566,393

Name of Company: M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l.

Headquarters: Italy

Approved Mode of Procurement: Re-ordered **Actual**

Mode of Procurement: Same

Contract - 4 Purchase of Radio Sets & Spare Parts

Contract Amount: \$233,447

ADF Share: \$233,447

Name of Company: Yataha PLC.

Headquarters: China

Approved Mode of Procurement:

ICB

6.3.2. Furniture

S.No.	Supplier	Amount in Birr		Contract date		Mode of Procurement	Remark
		Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II		
1	S.N.S.	331,161.90	1,496,971.07	27/ 11/ '97	30/4/ `98	LCB	Procurement of furniture for 8(
2	MOSVOLD	286,093.35	51,974.16	2 /2/ `97			
3	B.T.H.H.	382,423.00	299,962.17	27/ 11/ '97			
4	BAHIRU BIRRU	673,389.92	126,280.00	_ '97			
5	IACONA ENG.	169,028.86	252,895.89	2 /2/ `97			”

6.4. STATUS OF PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION:

Civil Work: Status of Construction Site/School 1. Region 1(Tigray)

1. Maygua PS
2. Ambera Meteka
3. Atsbi
4. Tankua Melash
5. Abergele
6. Adi Sebaho
7. Ambara Meteka
8. Hakfen
9. Adi Remeise LSS
10. Humera APC
11. Nekesge (Krange) PS All 100% completed

Status

Completed

Site/School

Status

2. Region 2 (Afar)

1. Sidafahgu APC Completed, but only 44% of the cost covered from ADF, the rest covered by the Region. 100% completed
2. Dubti LSS 42% of the cost paid from ADF fund and terminated but the completion followed by the Regional government 100% completed
3. Artoma PS 100% completed
4. Forsi
5. Dubti 100% completed
6. Wanuss 99%
7. Aliberbera Terminated and handled by the Region. 96% completed.
8. Tattalue (Afdera) Terminated and handled by the Region
9. Gefaram Terminated and handled by the Region
10. Yaalde 100% completed

3. Region 3 (Amhara)

1. Ayga PS Completed
 2. Tsitsika
 3. Kitim Wayta
 4. Korarei
 5. Niragua
 6. Dawir Ahmado
 7. Adega
 8. Artoma
 9. Janamora (Mekane berhan) LSS Completed
- All 100% completed

4. Region 4(Oromia)

1. Gori PS
3. Abadu Hindereko "
5. 3. Bure Chall Completed
4. 4. Ilu Kotabe not Started
5. 5. Ripa Guta Seyama" Completed
6. 6. Menc cc *
- ho cc cc
7. 7. Sakal cc cc

Region 5 (Somali)

1. Hargelle PS Completed
2. Jarati
3. Ithey Grabeed
4. Afder PS
5. Mustahel
6. Degahbour

	Site/School		Status
7.	Gode	APC	
8.	Ararso	PS	
9.	Warder	LSS	

6. Region 6 (Benishangul-Gumuz)

1.	Mambuk	LSS	Completed
2.	Assosa	APC	„
3.	Bullen	APC	„
4.	Mankush	PS	
5.	Mandura		"
6.	Menge		
7.	Megele		
8.	Oundulu All		
	100% completed		

7. SNNPR

1.	Gimbo	PS	Completed
2.	Ganbab		
3.	Ajehuliko		
4.	Cheffa		
5.	Ambicho		
6.	Ambelta		but the cost fully
	covered by the region		
7.	Kafie (Dilla)	PS	Completed
8.	Bolie (Dego)		
9.	Kore Biko		
	All 100% completed		

8. Region 12 (Gambella)

1.	Pugnudo	LSS	Completed
2.	Pugnewdo	APC, but only 64.5% of the cost paid from ADF fund, and the rest covered by the Region.	
3.	Fejeji	PS	Completed
4.	Itang	APC	Completed
5.	Chenkewo	PS	Completed
6.	Kobe		Completed
7.	Edenis		Completed
8.	Adwado		

9. Region 13(Harari) 1.

Dekel	PS	Completed
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	Site/School	“	“	Status
	1	“	“	
2.	Kebele 05/Menu	“	“	
3.	Aw.Dig. Dig	“	“	
4.	Kile			
5.	Herewie			
All 100% completed				

10. Region 14 (Addis Ababa)

1.	Kaliti	PS	Completed
2.	Akaki		
3.	Kebele 59	PS	
4.	Bole Weregenu		
5.	C.1 .C.		"
6.	Kotebe (Kebele 02)	"	
7.	K. 25 (H.17)	LSS	Completed
8.	K. Thirteen (H.6) and		
9.	K. Thirteen (H. 8) PS merged and completed		
All 100% completed			

11. Dire Dawa

1.	Gende Gerada	PS	Completed
2.	Mariam Sefer		Completed
3.	Gend Tesfa		Completed
4.	Goro Butuji		Completed
5.	Melka Jebdu		Completed
6.	Kalicha		Completed
7.	Be gawa		Completed
8.	Je dessa	Completed	All 100% completed

6.4.1 Construction, Furniture and Equipment for 80 Primary Schools:

6.4.1.1 Civil Works:

The total number of new primary schools to be constructed was reduced to 79 as two schools to be constructed in Addis Ababa have merged to one by request from Addis Ababa Education Bureau and approved by ADB.

The construction of 74 schools was completed (100%) by ADF-II fund. The construction of three schools in Afar (Alberbera, Afdera (Tattalue) and Gefram) was terminated due to the failure of the contractor. It is to be completed by regional Government fund. Another school in SNNPR (Ambelta) was completed and fully financed by the regional Government. The reasons for this are

failure of the contractor and that the procedures followed in awarding the work to the new contractor were not that of ADF's and hence were not eligible for ADF financing.

Only one school in Oromyia Region (Illu Kotebe) was not started. The contractor took advance but failed to start construction. The main reason given by the contractor was that the road is not adequate to reach to the site.

6.1.1.2 Procurement of Furniture and Equipment:

All suppliers had supplied the furniture and almost all of the items distributed to the beneficiaries.

The equipment supplied by both M/S Sotex International and by M/S Officine Di Annone S.r.l. were received and distributed.

6.4.2 Construction, Furniture and equipment for 7

lower Secondary Schools: 6.4.2.1 Civil Works:

The construction of 6 secondary schools out of 7 has been completed using the appropriate ADF funding.

The construction of one school was terminated in Afar, Dubti due to the decline of the contractor. The Regional Government has taken the responsibility of completing the remaining work using its own resources. 42% of the cost is paid from ADF-II fund.

6.4.2.2 Procurement of Furniture and Equipment:

Same as "6.1.1.2" above.

6.4.3 Construction, Furniture and Equipment for 7 Awraja Pedagogical Centres:

6.4.3.1 Civil Works:

The construction of 7 APCs has been completed.

The construction of 1 APC in Afar (Sedefa Hagay) completed by the region and 44% of the cost was paid from ADF-II fund. One APC in Gambella, Fugndo is also completed by the Region, where only 64.5% was financed from ADF fund. The reasons for this are failure of the contractor and the procedures followed in awarding the work to the new contractor were not that of ADF's and hence were not eligible for ADF financing.

6.4.3.2 **Procurement of Furniture and**

Equipment: Same as "6.1.1.2" above.

6.4.4 Furniture for 43 Awraja Education Offices

Same as "6.1.1.2" above.

6.4.5 Provision of 4400 Radio Sets to Primary Schools:

All the 4,400 Radio Sets were procured and all of them (100%) have been distributed to the beneficiaries.

6.4.6 Fellowship for the Education Mass Media Agency:

Concerning the fellowship component, EMA searched for a training institution called Institute of African Communicators — Ministry of Information, Cairo, Egypt. Three technical personnel trained and are serving the agency.

7. ASSESSMENT OF VARIOUS PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

7.1 The Executing Agency (AE)-Planning and Project Department (PPD), MoE

- OO The executing agency, MoE, is designated by PPD and took the responsibility of the management of the project. The executing agency has made unlimited and unreserved effort to make the project successful. This starts with the fulfillment of the conditions set by the ADF-II agreement and facilitating the coordination of all stakeholders involved in the project. Frequent and fruitful communications have been made with ADB and Regions.
- OO As it is indicated in the previous sections, the implementations of the civil works were managed by regions and frequently monitored by their own personnel. All the procurement activities were contracted out to EMPDA and managed by it. Both activities were accomplished following the guidelines from the executing agency and procedures of the ADF-II. Any activity that violates the ADF-II procedures was excluded from the funding and the implementers were liable for that.
- OO The Engineering Services Panel in the PPD was responsible for the monitoring of construction sites and examining payment certificates for the civil works. The Panel has exerted unreserved effort using its manpower to

make smooth the run of the project. However, most of the sites were not easy to reach and make frequent visits.

OO PPD through its experts monitor the progress of the implementation of all the components, prepared reports quarterly and sent to ADB, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (MEDaC) and other bodies.

OO PPD had used its efficient and low cost project finance management system in the Project finance Panel. Disbursements were claimed timely as much as possible and communicated with ADB whenever problems encountered.

OO The executing agency negotiated with suppliers and contractors to adjust and/or eliminate obstacles created lack of materials, finance or decline of contractors.

However, with all the above endeavors and successes, failure of suppliers and contractors to stick to their contract agreement, lack of timely report from regions and the sluggish response and communication from the ADB side were major threats to the project.

7.2 The Regional Education Bureaux (REBs)

OO The REBs were fully responsible for the implementation of the civil works and financing 15% of the project cost according to the loan agreement. The regions used engineers and other personnel to monitor sites, prepare reports and payment certificates. Over 96% of the constructions were completed fully and payment effected.

OO They also monitor the distribution of equipment and furniture to the beneficiary new schools and offices.

During the implementation of the project lack of adequate communication and getting timely report from the regions were the main obstacles.

7.3 The Contractors

In the project two types of contractors were involved contractors for the civil works and the suppliers of equipment and furniture. In both cases delay in performance was observed.

OO The constructions were accomplished in accordance to the standard and procedures of both the Ethiopian Government and ADB. Most of the contractors completed the work on time and as per the contract. However, the civil works had encountered various problems mainly due to decline of contractors, lack of materials, scattered sites and unavailability of adequate infrastructure. These entailed lengthy processes to re-award to new contractors, additional cost, inability to use ADF fund and unwanted consequences.

OO The procurement of furniture and equipment has been successfully accomplished and distributed to the beneficiaries. However, it had delayed beyond the delivery time. The furniture suppliers had appealed for change of materials as a reason for lack of materials locally or high price increase encountered to produce the furniture as per the specifications set in the contract. Some of the suppliers had withdrew and re-tendered for the second time. The delay in the delivery of equipment was mainly due to the loot at Assab, Eritrea and some procedural problems. To replace the equipment which was looted at Assab, equipment re-ordered from the same company with price increase of 6%.

In general the failure of the contractors to accomplish according to the contract they have agreed has entailed delay, price increase, unnecessary expenses and frequent dialogue with ADB.

7.4 **The ADB**

The Bank has responded positively to the loan request of the Government of Ethiopia and approved the funding for key components of educational development. Moreover, we appreciate the frequent Technical Mission of ADB, which has contributed significantly toward the success of the project. The Bank has rendered a lot of assistance in facilitating pre-loan agreement activities, materializing the agreement as well as the effectiveness of the project.

The technical mission traveled to most construction sites in Ethiopia, which are scattered geographically, and some with uncomfortable facilities. The outcome of the mission's visit and supervision was a significant input for timely adjusting the course of the project and to pin point the constraints.

Moreover, the Bank was very considerate to realize the context of the country and understand the various problems encountered during the implementation of the project. The willingness of the Bank to extend the closing time of the project to December 31 1999 was a big contribution towards the success of the implementation.

8.1 Disbursement Details (Please See Annex...)

8.2 Contributions made by co-financiers

8. LOAN UTILIZATION

PARTICULARS	ADF (USD)	GOVT. (USD)	TOTAL
Loan Amount	11,705,808.88	2,297,927.86	14,003,736.74
Disbursed to Date	6,100,092.29	1,112,281.4	7,212,373.69
Undisbursed Balance	5,605,716.59	1,185,646.46	6,791,363.05
% of Loan Disbursed	52.11	48.40	51.50

8.3 ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS(USD)

PARTICULARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Actual Disbursement	433,854.13	1,170,981.42	1,730,447.22	1,569,332.18	1,195,477.34	6,100,092.29
of Loan disbursed	3.67	9.87	14.1	13.25	10.1	51.50

8.4 Expenditure by Category

Component	Budget	Expenditure	Remark
1. Civil Work	USD 7,093,144 _	USD 5,136,557.83	
2. Furniture	Birr 4,127,330	USD 235,778.86	
3. Equipment	USD 691,697	USD 470,741.51	
4. Radio	USD 233,447	USD 233,447	
4. Fellowship	UA 16,000	USD 19,743.31	
5. Project Management		USD 3,823.56	

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

9.1 Achievements of the Objectives of the Project

The main objective of the ADF loan assisted Basic Education, and Technical and Vocational Training project was to improve the delivery of Ethiopian education through the following six specific objectives.

- A. *Strengthening of Primary Education*, with the basic target of improving access and quality of primary education, includes activities of construction of 80 new primary schools in all regions and provision of furniture and equipment for the 80 Primary Schools.
- B. *Strengthening of Lower Secondary Education*, likewise, improving delivery of education at this level, has construction of 7 Lower Secondary Schools and provision of furniture and equipment for the 7 Lower Secondary Schools.
- C. *Strengthening of Teaching Support Services* includes constructions of 7 Awraja Pedagogical Centers and purchase of equipment and furniture for the constructed centers. This component aimed at both strengthening the delivery of education and the centers to serve schools under their responsibility.
- D. *Strengthening of Education Mass Media*: Includes purchase of 4400 Radio Sets to be used in Primary Schools and provision of training for Education Media Agency Personnel. This is designed to assist the face to face teaching through radio education in primary schools.
- E. *Strengthening of Awraja Educational Office (AEO)*: This includes procurement of furniture for 43 AEO Personnel Offices to assist in the improvement of the education management at the lower level.
- F. *Strengthening of Moo's Project Management Office (PMO)*: Purchase of Office Equipment and Furniture for PMO so that the capacity of the PMO will be enhanced to manage ADF and other education projects.

The overall impact of the project, even though it was started prior to the Education Sector Development programme, 1997/98-2001/2, is believed to have been reflected in the achieved progress of the primary education. The major achievements in the Ethiopian education in the mentioned five years are presented in the table below.

Level	1995/96	1999/00	AAGR (%)
General Education			
1. Enrollment			
I. Primary education			
1.1 Grade 1-6	3,380,068	5,847,259	14.7
1.2 Grade 1-8	3787919	6462503	14.3
2. Senior secondary education	402753	571719	9.2
2. Teachers			
I. Primary education	102121	115777	3.2
2. Senior secondary education	12143	13154	2.0
3. Schools			
I. Primary education	9847	11490	3.9
2. Senior secondary education	346	410	4.3
4. Gross Enrolment Ratios			
I. Primary education			
1.1 Grade 1-6	34.6%	60.6%	
1.2 Grade 1-8	30.1°/T)	51.0%	
2. Senior secondary education	8.1%	10.3%	
6. Student Section Ratio			
1. Primary education	53	66.4	
2. Senior secondary education	63	74.9	
7. Pupil/Teacher ratio			
1. Primary education	37	56	
2. Senior secondary education	33	43	
8. Percentage of female students			
1. Primary education	36.8	39.2	
2. Senior secondary education	43.2	40.8	
9. Percentage of female teachers			
1. Primary education	25.7	29.4	
2. Senior secondary education	8.8	8.4	
Higher Education			
1. Enrollment	35027	67682	17.9
2. Graduates	5394	11627	21.2
3. Teachers	1657	2497	10.8
NA: Not Applicable			
AAGR: Average Annual Growth Rate			

9.2 Plan for the Utilization of Undisbursed balance

Due to the various reasons and mainly due to the devaluation of the local currency, the allocated fund has been found to be too much to accomplish the activities set under the project. The exchange rate for the dollar against the Birr has raise threefold while the cost of local material is not. As a result more than \$7.54 million has remained as unspent balance of the project.

To use this remaining balance, a proposal was submitted to the Bank to use it for the construction of additional primary schools in all regions, as depicted in the table below. However, the Bank insisted on the preparation of the project Completion report (PCR) as a precondition to consider the proposal.

S. No.	Region	% allocated	Allocation/Region in Birr	Unit cost of School	No. of schools to be constructed
1	Tigray	7.66	5,105,554	600,000	9
2	Afar	5.04	3,357,185	600,000	6
3	Amhara	19.20	12,792,543	600,000	21
4	Oromia	25.29	16,853,301	600,000	28
5	Somali	7.57	5,045,574	600,000	8
6	Ben.-Gumuz	3.63	2,422,019	600,000	4
7	SNNPR	15.90	10,599,517	600,000	18
8	Gambella	2.80	1,865,599	600,000	3
9	Harari	1.78	1,188,150	600,000	2
10	Addis Ababa	10.05	6,696,975	2,493,886	3
11	Dire Dawa	1.08	718,768	600,000	1
	Total	100.00	66,645,185.78		103

9.3 Major problems Encountered and Solutions Sought in the Implementation of the Project

The problems encountered during the implementation resulted mainly in the delay of the project incurring additional cost. The specific problems that impaired the smooth running of the project were:

- Failure of contractors,
- Lack of some materials locally,
- Lack of capacity in many aspects,
 - Lengthy process and procedures,
 - Loot encountered at Assab Port and
 - Delay in the response and approval of ADB

Major solutions sought to overcome these problems included:

- Re-tendering and awarding to new contractors,
- Negotiation and replacing with similar material,
- Provide technical assistance and improve capacity through different funding,
 - Optimize the time required for tidy processes and introduced short mechanisms,
- Re-ordered similar items from the same company with additional cost, and -
Use all possible means to urge and communicate with ADB.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally the implementation of this project was closed at a success, with 96% of the constructions completed, all equipment and furniture distributed with very insignificant items missed and training offered to three EMA technical personnel.

10.1 Lessons learned from the Implementation of the ADF — II Project

The project attained its objectives mainly due to the effort made by all stakeholders and the various actors involved in the project. However, the delay of the project has left the beneficiaries and PPD to loose valuable time and resources. In the course of the project implementation the following lessons were learned.

- The need to improve local capacity, i.e. contractors, suppliers, project management staff, regional personnel and all involved in the project.
- Having the ADB country office in Addis Ababa will minimize time spent for approval and to get frequent assistance during implementation.
 - Decentralization helped to speed up implementation of the civil works, tackle the problems during implementation in the context of the locality and created ownership to the community, and should be strengthened.
 - Free market economy created the opportunity to acquire materials easily and timely and helped to speed up implementation.
 - The capacity of the Executing Agency to establish overall guidance and provide technical assistance has to be further strengthened.

10.2 Recommendation to ADB

As the role of ADB in the implementation of the ADF-II project was paramount, improving its internal efficiency and procedures is very important. Timely response from ADB for any request from the Executing Agency is highly

valuable, as it avoids contradictions with contractors, increase in cost and other unforeseen circumstances.

The opening of an ADB country office in Addis Ababa is a key issue, which will obviously avoid the major constraints of the Bank discussed heretofore. This will be of an advantage to both Ethiopia and the Bank as Addis Ababa is a seat of the OAU. In this regard since the Bank has already opened its office in Addis Ababa. We are grateful for the consideration of our request.

Annex I

ADF II Education Project Civil Works by Region

Type of Construction							REGIONS					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	SN NP	12	13	14	D.D	Total Project
Primary Schools	9	8	8	8	7	5	9	5	5	8	8	80
Loser Sec. Schools	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	7
Asraja Pedagogical Center	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	7

Annex II

Civil Work: Status of Construction

Site/School	Status
Region 1(Tigray)	
1. Maygua PS	Completed
2. Ambera Meteka "	
3. Atsbi	
4. Tankua Melash	
5. Abergele	
6. Adi Sebaho	
7. Ambara Meteka "	
8. Hakfen	
9. Adi Remeise LSS	
10. Humera APC	
11. Nekesge (Krange) PS	
All 100% completed	
Region 2 (Afar)	
1. Sidafahgu APC	Completed, but only 44% of the cost covered from ADF, the rest covered by the Region. 100% completed
2. Dubti LSS	42% of the cost paid from ADF fund and terminated but the completion followed by the Regional government 100% completed
3. Artoma PS	100% completed
4. Forsi	
5. Dubti	100% completed
6. Wanuss	99%
7. Aliberbera	Terminated and handled by the Region. 96% completed.
8. Tattalue (Afdara)	Terminated and handled by the Region
9. Gefaram	Terminated and handled by the Region
10. Yaalde	100% completed
Region 3 (Amhara)	
1. Ayga PS	Completed
2. Tsitsika	
3. Kitim Wayta	
4. Korarei	"
5. Niragua	"
6. Dawir Ahmado "	
7. Adega	"
8. Artoma	
9. Janamora (Mekane berhan) LSS	Completed
All 100% completed	

Site/School		Status
Region 4(Oromia)		
1. Gori	PS	Completed
2. Abadu Hindereko "		
3. Bure Chall		Completed
4. Ilu Kotabe		not Started
5. Ripa Guta Seyama"		Completed
6. Mencho		
7. Sakalji		
8. Jawis		
All 100% completed		
Region 5 (Somali)		
1. Hargelle	PS	Completed
2. Jarati		
3. Ithey Grabeed		
4. Afder	PS	"
5. Mustahel		
6. Degahbour		
7. Gode	APC	"
8. Ararso	PS	
9. Warder	LSS	
Region 6 (Benishangul-Gumuz)		
1. Mambuk	LSS	Completed
2. Assosa	APC	
3. Bullen	APC	
4. Mankush	PS	
5. Mandura		
6. Menge		
7. Megele		
8. Oundulu		
All 100% completed		
SNNPR		
1. Gimbo	PS	Completed
2. Ganbab		
3. Ajehuliko		
4. Cheffa		
5. Ambicho	"	
6. Ambelta	"	" but the cost fully covered by the region
7. Kafie (Dilla)		Completed
8. Bolie (Dego)	"	
9. Kore Biko	"	
All 100% completed		

Site/School	Status
Region 12 (Gambella)	
1. Pugnudo LSS	Completed
2. Pugnewdo APC, but only 64.5% of the cost paid from ADF fund, and the rest covered by the Region.	
3. Fejeji PS	Completed
4. Itang APC	Completed
5. Chenkewo PS	Completed
6. Kobe	Completed
7. Edenis	Completed
8. Adwado	
Region 13(Harari)	
1. Dekel PS	Completed
2. Kebele 05/Menu	
3. Aw.Dig. Dig	
4. Kile	
5. Herewie	
All 100% completed	
Region 14 (Addis Ababa)	
1. Kaliti PS	Completed
2. Akaki	"
3. Kebele 59 PS	
4. Bole Weregenu	
5. C.r.C.	
6. Kotebe (Kebele 02) "	
7. K. 25 (H.17) LSS	Completed
8. K. Thirteen (H.6) and	
9. K. Thirteen (H. 8) PS merged and completed	rt'c'R J) M4,'6 ,a..'(ii
All 100% completed	
Dire Dawa	
1. Gende Gerada PS	Completed
2. Mariam Sefer	Completed
3. Gend Tesfa	Completed
4. Goro Butuji	Completed
5. Melka Jebdu	Completed
6. Kalicha	Completed
7. Belewa	Completed
8. Jecdessa	Completed
All 100% completed	

07.04)

Annex III

Detail Report on Financial Utilization: Special US Account NO. 0261501006000 ADF.2
FIETHIEDU/92/31

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
1	09-01-95	09-04-95	Construction of PVS in Diredawa Region	39,974.57
2	10-02-98	10-03-95	construction of PVS in Oromia Region	19,798.94
3	17/11/95	23/11/95	construction of PVS in SNNPR	9,988.42
		11-08-95	Educational Media Agency for Radio Sets	233,447.00
4	21/12/95	28/12/95	Construction of PVS in Diredawa Region	34,038.53
5	22/12/95	27/12/95	Construction of PVS in Harari Region	96,606.85
6	16/1/96	23/01/96	Construction of PVS in Oromia Region	3,071.44
7	16/1/96	25/01/96	construction of PVS in SNNPR	14,451.26
8	02-02-96	02-06-96	construction of PVS in Oromia Region	13,040.27
9	19/02/96	22/02/96	Construction of PVS in Region 14	5,438.10
10	22/02/96	26/02/96	Construction of PVS in Region 14	3,823.51
11	26/3/96	28/03/96	Construction PVS in Amhara region	67,923.12
12	15/4/96	18/04/96	Construction of PVS In SNNPR	6,841.23
13	30/4/96	05-03-96	Construction of PVS in region 14	3,798.94
14	05-10-96	13/05/96	Construction of PVS in Ormia Region	6,976.53
15	14/5/96	16/05/96	Construction of PVS in region 1	27,482.38
16	14/5/96	16/05/96	construction of PVS in SNNPR	11,275.57
17	16/5/96	20/5/96	Construction of PVS in Oromia Region	12,679.10
18	21/5/96	24/05/96	construction of PVS in Region 1	10,440.02
19	21/05/96	24/05/96	construction of PVS in region 14	7,554.01
20	06-03-96	06-04-96	construction of PVS in SNNPR	7,913.94
21	03-06-96	06-07-96	Construction of PVS in region 14	19,371.82
22	06-07-96	06-11-96	construction of PVS in Oromia Region	12,361.87
23	14/06/96	18/06/96	Construction of PVS in SNNPR	8,726.83
24	20/06/96	21/06/96	Construction of PVS in SNNPR	6,226.76
25	20/6/96	21/6/96	Construction o PVS in Region 1	25,750.93
26	27/06/96	07-01-96	Construction of PVS in Oromia Region	9,374.86
27	27/6/96	07-01-96	Construction of pVS & Humera Pedagogical Center in Region 1	69,244.84
28	07-02-96	07-04-96	Construction of PVS in Oromia Region	7,113.79

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
29	07-02-96	07-04-96	Construction of Gode Awraga Pedogical Centre in Somalia Region	28,192.11
30	07-05-79	07-12-96	Construction of Primary School in Amhara Region	38,536.29
31	17/07/96	19/07/96	Construction of PVS in Oromia Region	8,094.05
32	27/07/96	23/07/96	Construction of Genbay Primay Village School in Tigray Region	16,255.10
33	24/07/96	25/07/96	Construction of Abergedede PVS in Tigray Region	14,279.42
34	08-05-96	08-06-96	Construction of Niruas & Korarie PVS in Region 3	25,470.09
35	09-02-96	09-03-96	Construction of Karedging PVS in Region 1	27,861.62
36	09-03-96	09-05-96	Construction of Hakfen PVS in Region one	9,298.23
37	13/09/96	16/09/96	Construction of 59 PVS in Region 14	6,066.84
38	13/09/96	16/0-9/96	Construction of 4 Primary School in Afder Zone	110,208.35
39	18/6/96	20/09/96	Construction of Goro Primary School in Arisi Zone	8,100.78
40	18/09/96	20/09/96	construction of Kafi PVS in Gedo Zone	7,394.45
41	18/09/96	20/09/96	Construction of Kitima wara PVS in North showa Zone	25,680.84
42	18/09/96	23/09/96	Construction of Cheffa Primary School in Hadya Zone	10,523.82
43	20/09/96	24/09/96	Construction of Jawis Primary School	17,874.71
44	25/09/96	30/09/96	Construction of Guan Primary School in Region 14	7,366.62
			Total	1,155,938.75
45	25/09/96	30/09/96	Construction of PVS in Region 14	7,834.47
46	10-01-96	10-02-96	Construction of Ai Huluko PS SNNR	4,668.13
47	10-01-96	10-02-96	Construction of Humaram Pedagogical Centre in Region One	8,168.10
48	31/10/96		Construction Gende Gerade PVS	3,839.60
49			Construction of Goro Batiji PVS in DerDawa Region	7,863.16
50	10-03-96	10-04-96	Construction of Melka Jebdu PVS in DereDawa region	3,771.92
51	10-03-96	10-04-96	Construction of MaramSefer PVS in DereDawa region	3,839.60
52	10-03-96	10-04-96	Construction of Gende Tesfa PVS DereDawa Region	3,646.10

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
53	10-03-96	10-04-96	Construction of Abergele PVS Region One	11,586.86
54	10-03-96	10-04-96	Construction of Amhara Melka PVs Region One	12,328.98
55	10-08-96	10-10-96	Construction of Aw-Bekormati Manole 5 Elementary School	8,151.82
56	10-08-96	10-10-96	Construction of Aw- Bekor Mati Manole of Elementary School Region 13	14,050.78
57	10-09-96	10-10-96	Construction of Sakalje PVS Region Oromia	13,169.91
58	16/10/96	17/10/96	Construction of 3 Primary Schools in Somali Region	67,026.70
59	24/10/96	28/10/96	Construction of Ambicho Primary School in Hadya Zone	3,761.71
60	23/10/96	28/10/96	Construction of (Dero) Polio PVS SNNR	13,438.13
61	24/10/96	28/10/96	Construction of T/Ambicho Primary School in Haddya Zon	10,529.45
62	13/11/96	14/11/96	Construction of Maigua Primary School Region One	14,351.60
63	15/11/96	19/11/96	Construction of Buyo Chala PVS in Region Oromia	14,372.79
64	28/11/96	28/11/96	Construction of 4 Primary Schools in Afar Zone in Somalia Region	57,509.35
65	12-04-96	12-06-96	Construction of Bole Weregenu Primary School in Region 14	11,018.90
66	12-04-96	16/12/96	Construction of Adaga PVS in Amhara Region	32,515.77
67	12-04-96	12-06-96	Construction of PVS in Region 14	7,410.71
68	12-06-96	12-09-96	construction of Mencho PVS in Region Oromia	29,400.37
69	12-12-96	13/12/96	Construction of 3 PVS in Region Somali	36,421.62
70	12-12-96	13/12/96	Construction Gode Town APC in somali Region	20,853.02
71	17/12/96	19/12/96	Construction of Blhe PVS in SNNR	3,735.81
72	24/12/96	30/12/96	Construction of PVS in Region 14	15,104.98
73	25/12/96	27/12/96	Construction of PVS in Liedo Zone	8,526.44
74	01-03-97	01-03-97	Construction of PVS in Region 14	10,423.10
75(a)	13/01/97	14/01/97	Construction of PVS in Region One	7,949.90
75(b)	01-03-97	01-08-97	Construction of 3 PVS Region 14	11,620.29
76	17/01/97	20/01/97	Construction of PVS in Region Benshangule	33,738.17
77	17/01/97	20/01/97	Construction Pedagogical Centre in Benshangule	22,191.62
78	17/01/97	20/01/97	Const. of Assosa Nglele PS in Benshangule	33,167.20

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
79	17/01/97	17/01/97	Const. of Pedagogical centre in Benshagule	27,385.83
80	17/01/97	20/01/97	Const. of PVS in Benshagule	33,557.22
81	28/01/97	30/01/97	Const. of Bonsa El.Sech. SNNR	5,895.92
82	31/1/97	02-03-97	Const of PVS in region one	13,463.32
83	31/1/97	02-03-97	Const. of Priamry School in region Oromia	6,242.75
84	30/01/97	31/01/97	Const. of 5 elementary School in region Harari	9,963.75
85	31 /01 /97	02-03-97	Const of PVS region one	3,162.96
86	02-05-97	02-06-97	Const. of Elem. School in Harari	5574.75
87	02-07-97	13/02/97	Const. of PVS in region Oromia	6,794.11
88	03-11-97	03-12-97	Const. of PVS in region one	6,218.04
89	03-03-97	04-02-97	Const. of L.S.S region one	99,553.77
94	04-10-97	15/04/97	Construction of PVS Region Amhara	9,090.39
95	04-11-97	15/04/97	Construction PVS in Amhara Region	22,477.18
96	16/04/97	18/04/97	Construction of PVS	28,118.16
97	20/5/97	05-02-97	Audit Fee	663.81
98	21/5/97	26/05/97	Construction of 3 Primary School in Somalia Region	19,977.01
99	30/5/97	06-03-97	Construction of APC Pugnewedo Gambella	14,806.68
100	30/5/97	06-03-97	Construction PVS in Region 14	11,166.42
101	30/5/597	06-03-97	Construction of PVs in Deredewa	4,752.53
102	30/5/97	06-02-97	Construction of Kallich PVS	4,752.53
103	30/5/597	06-02-97	Construction of Belewa PVS	4,752.53
104	30/5/97	06-02-97	Construction of PVS Region 14	5288.65
105	09-02-89	06-03-97	Construction PVS in Region 14	5886.32
106	06-02-97	06-03-97	Construction of Dupty LSS in Region 2	58,699.03
107	06-02-97	06-03-97	Construction of LSS in somalia Region	179,881.31
108	06-02-97	06-03-97	Const. of4 PVS in Somalia Region	29,169.01
110	18/6/97	19/06/97	Const. of 3 pVS Dredewa	16,438.15
111	19/06/97	23/06/97	Const. of Sayo Elementary School in Oromia	17,318.49
112	24/06/97	25/06/97	Const. of PVS in Gedo Zone	1,438.07
113	07-01-97	07-04-97	Const. of Bonga Elm. School in SNNR	14,180.21
114	14/7/97	15/7/97	Const. of in Region one	15,390.47
115	14/07/97	15/07/97	"	14,150.56
116	17/07/97	18/07/97	"	81,454.11
117	21/7/97	22/07/97	Const. of PVS in Region 14	18,036.74
118	28/07/97	30/07/97		20,441.38

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
119	28/07/97	30/07/97	"	17,484.19
120	27/08/97	29/08/97	Const. of L.S.S. in Region 3	102,206.52
121	27/08/97	29/08/97	Const. of L.S.S in Somali Region	102,044.75
122	09-07-97	09-09-97	Const. PVS in Oromia Region	7,779.15
123	09-08-97	09-09-97	Const. APC in Afar	16,363.40
124	09-08-97	09-08-97	Const. of L.S.S in Afar	32,189.70
125	15/09/97	18/09/97	Const. of Elem. School in Oromia Region	989.26
126(b)	09-10-97	15/09/97	Const. of L.S.S in Gambella region	23,963.53
1260)	09-10-97	15/09/97	" "	158,142.48
127	24/10/97	28/10/97	Const. of 3 PVS in Somali Region	6,790.22
128	23/10/97	27/10/97	Const. of 4 PVS in Somali Region	9,053.18
129	19/11/97	21/11/97	Const. of PVS Somalia Region	4,789.91
130	24/11/97	26/11/97	Const of PVS Region 14	765.30
131	24/11/97	25/11/97	Const. of Region 14	1,300.43
132	12-08-97	12-10-97	Const. of PVS in Afar Region	9,759.01
		19/12/97	Telex charge	1.39
133	12-08-97	12-10-97	Const. of LSS in Gambella Region	102,633.31
134	16/12/97	18/12/97	Const. of LSS in Amhara Region	114,760.64
135	16/12/97	18/12/97	Const. of 6 Different PVS in Different Region	79,869.51
136	18/12/97	23/12/97		1,585.71
137	25/12/97	29/12/97	Const. of PVS in Amhara Region	2,737.69
138	16/02/98	18/02/98	Const. of L.S.S in Region One	141,473.17
139	17/02/98	18/02/98	Const. of APC in Afar Region	6,413.91
140	18/02/98	26/02/98	Const. of PVS in Benshangul Region	31,591.45
141	20/02/98	26/02/98	Const. of PVS in Afar Region	15,601.95
145	13/03/98	15/03/98	Const. of L.C.S in Benshangul Region	133,614.06
146	03-05-98	03-11-98	Const of PVS in Afar Region	15,509.51
		02-06-98	L/c opening charge	5.50
147	13/03/98	17/03/98	Audit Fee	956.01
148	13/03/98	17/03/98	Const. of Pedagogical Cntre in Region one	13,286.04
149	04-03-98	13/04/98	const. of Duptu PVS in Afar Region	9,646.86
		27/03/98	Purchase of instrational equipment for different Pimary LSS & APC13	130,445.13
		31/03/98	Extension charge collected under I/C # 21225	966.28
150	04-02-98	04-09-98	Const. of I.S.s in Amhar Region	112,814.85
151	04-02-98	04-03-98	Const. of L.S.S. in Afar Region	28,781.95
		16/04/98	L/C opening Sotex International Ltd.	517.30

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
152	29/04/98	05-07-98	Const. of 3 PVS in Somali Region	6,292.61
153	29/04/98	05-07-98	Const. of 4 PVS in Somalia Region	9,897.30
154	05-08-98	05-08-98	Const. of PVS SNNR	1,305.28
155	27/05/98	06-01-98	Const. of PVS in Region One	2,517.32
156	27/05/98	06-01-98	Const. of PVS in Region 4	1,715.21
		29/05/98	Charges collected	11.64
157	07-02-98	07-08-98	Const of PVS in Region 12	1,544.57
		07-09-98	for the purchase of equipment	205,251.94
158	06-01-98	06-02-98	Const. of LSS in Region 14	51,390.79
159	06-05-98	19/06/98	Const of PVS in Region 12	23,713.60
160	06-05-98	06-09-98	Const of PVS in Gambela Region	1,831.14
161	06-04-98	06-11-98	Const of PVS in Region 1	1,336.75
162	24/06/98	07-01-98	Const. of LSS in Region 5	23,771.02
163	24/6/98	07-01-98	Const. of LSS Region 5	15,844.94
165	13/07/98	29/07/98	Const of PVS in Region 14	1,165.55
166	14/07/98	29/07/98	Const. of PVS in Region 4	876.91
167	13/07/98	30/07/98	Const. of PVS in region 14	1,176.82
168	13/7/98	30/07/98	Const of PVS in region 14	1,181.26
169	14/07/98	16/07/98	Const. of Dupty LSS in Afar region	12,968.21
170	30/07/98	31/07/98	Const. of LSS in Gambella region	11,263.37
171	08-10-98	17/08/98	Const of PVS Gambella region	12,005.81
173	30/07/98	08-04-98	Production of furniture for defft. Schools	38,224.73
174	30/07/98	27/08/98	Const. of PVS in SNNPR	968.86
175	30/07/98	08-10-98	Const. of PVS in region SNNPR	1,277.17
176	08-03-98	08-06-98	Const. of Elementary School in region SNNPR	1,605.51
177	08-12-98	18/08/98	Const. of LSS in region Benshangule	179,201.75
178	21/08/98	27/08/98	Const. of PVs in Afar region	8,494.49
179	21/08/98	26/08/98	const. of PVs in Afar region	12,304.74
180	24/08/98	26/08/98	Const. of LSS in region 5	195,858.39
	24/08/98	27/08/98	Const. of PVs in Afar region	17,835.24
		28/08/98	Charge under Instruction	5.00
181	28/09/98	11-02-98	Const. of PVS in region one	3,078.21
182	01-01-99	01-05-99	Const. of PVS in Afar region	11,696.29
183	13/10/98	15/10/98	Const of PVS in region 6	38,073.34
184	21/10/98	22/10/98	Const of PVS in Region 14	32,363.45
185	20/10/98	21/10/98	Const of PVS in region 6	11,360.59
186	30/11/98	24/12/98	Const. of PVS in Region one	1,237.45

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
187	22/01/98	25/01/99	Const. of LSS in region 14	42,531.63
188	27/01/98	02-02-99	Const of LSS in region Benshangule	10,682.67
189	03-04-99	04-05-99	Const of PVS in Gambella region	1,953.49
190	03-08-99	03-09-99	Const. of Furniture Loser Secondary APC & AEDP	87,140.47
191	31/03/99	04-07-99	Cost of Furniture	12,189.10
192	03-11-99	04-05-99	Audit fee	696.63
193	26/04/99	27/04/99	Const. of LSS in Amhara region	41,591.41
194	05-04-99	05-12-99	Const. of PVs in Deredewa Dm. region	3,240.67
195	06-04-99	06-11-99	Const of PVS in region 14	803.69
196	14/06/99	13/06/99	Furniture	108,074.09
			Construction	56,473.36
199	07-07-99	13/07/99	Const. of PVS Oromia region	1,887.68
		July 26/1999	L/C opening 21885 offic equipment & Argicultural tools	135,044.44
200	28/07/99	19/08/99	Const of J.SS in Tigrie region	15,016.87
201	30/07/99	08-03-99	Const of S.S.s in region 14	50,672.99
202	08-12-99	17/08/99	Const. of siska PS in region Amhara	5,027.51
203	08-09-99	08-10-99	Const. of LSS in region Amhara	16,816.66
204	13/12/91	25/08/99	Const of Newrak Primary School in region 3	1,781.83
205	27/9/99		Const. of Dewea Furci & Artuma	8,973.17
206	30/9/99	10-04-99	Tution fund accommodation fees for three traineed from Ed. media (EMA)	17,275.69
207	30/9/99	30/09/99	Allowance taken on hand while proceedingto cairo for traing	301.48
208	30/9/99	30/09/99	"	301.48
209	30/9/99	30/09/99	" " "	301.48
210	10-06-99	10-07-99	Production of furniture for different schools	148,694.05
212	12-02-99		Const.of PVS in region 14	14,400.68
213	12-02-99	13/12/99		14,285.92
214	16/12/99	22/12/99	Cost of air ticket Addis Ababa to Cairo for three trainees from EMA	1,567.18
215	21/12/99	23/12/99	Const. of Pugnwido L.S.S in Gambella region	19,047.70
216	27/12/99	28/12/99	Const. of Pugnwido L.S.S in Gambella region	90,658.94
217	28/12/99	30/12/99	Const. of L.SS in region 14	8,610.75
218	28/12/99	30/12/99	Const. of PVS in region One	2,533.50
219	28/4/99	30/12/99	Const. of PVS in region 13	1,585.31
220	28/4/99	29/12/99	Const. of L.S.S in Somali region	23,297.03

No.	Application Date	Value Date	Details of Claim	Expenditure in USD
221	29/12/99	30/12/99	Const. of L.S.S in Benshangule gumuz region	64,394.48
222	29/10/99	30/12/99	Const of PVS in region 14	28,526.45
223	29/12/99	30/12/99	Const. of Bnllen Pedagogical Centre in Region 6	2,398.89
224	29/12/99	30/12/99	Const. of Ondulu PVs in Benshangule Gumuz Region	1,475.33
225	29/12/99	31/12/99	Const. of Beyeda Wereda Ayga Kebele PVS in region three	2,535.93
226	29/12/99	30/12/99	final payment for the Gode Awraja Pedagogical Centre	6,836.95
227	29/12/99	31/12/99	Construction of Ababa Hinderk PVS in region 4	17,226.47
228	30/12/99	31/12/99	Const. of Edene (Aleya) PVS in Gambella Region	24,394.70
229	30/12/99	31/12/99	Payment for assembling furnitures for different schools	1,040.79
230	30/12/99	31/12/99	Payment for assembling furnitures for different schools	1,429.75
232	30/12/99	31/12/99	Payment for furniture for different schools	30,954.59
233	30/12/99	31/12/99	For construction of Abodo Dalcotch PVS in Gambell region	31,288.63
234	30/12/99	31/12/99	Const. of Arbawaye PVS in region 3	23,526.10
235	30/12/99	31/12/99	Const. of Arbawaye PVS in region 3	1,238.24
236	31/12/99	31/12/99	Const. of Sekalegi PVS in Oromia region	1,401.78
237	05-03-00	05-08-00	Payment for assembling furnitures for different schools	414.97
			Total	6,100,092.07

Annex IV

Detail of Civil Works

Primary Schools, Lower Secondary Schools and Awraja Pedagogical Centers Built Under ADF II

S. No	Project	Beneficiary	Zone	Woreda	Site	Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount paid	Final Status %	Remark
I	Adi-Remetes L.S.S.	Region Tigray	Western	Adi-Remetes	Adi-Remit	Nifuse-H/Selase	2,878,554.00	2, 861579.71	100%	
2	Dubt-L.S.S	Region Afar	One	Dubti	Dubti	G/sselasei-Abrha B.C.	2,500,000.00	1,061,585.90	100%	58% covered by R.E.B
3	Mekane Brhan L.S.S	Region Amhara	N/G	Janamora	Mekane-Brhan	Nigru Kibret B.C.	3,422,869.55	3,304466.30	100%	
4	Warder L.S.S.	Region five	Warder	Warder	Warder	Satcon G.C.	4,911,113.80	4,710034.60	100%	
5	Mambuk L.S.S	Region six	Metekel	Mambuk	Mambuk	Mela Eng. G.C.	3564269.30	3215931.80	100%	
6	Pugnewdo L.S.S.	Region Gambella	Gambella	Gambella	Pugnewdo	Alemayehu G.C.	4,198,709.00	3,318,264.17	100%	
7	W-17 Kebele 25 L.S.S.	A.A. Region	3	17	K.25	Eng.Tewodr os Abera B.C.	1,590,134.83	1,643877.20	100%	
8	Humera APC	Region Tigray	Western	Humera	Humera	T.E.B.	401,183.11	378,107.00	100%	
9	Sidafabgi APC	Afar Region	3	Dubti	Sidafabgi	G/Selase Abrham B.C.	300,000.00	182,719.64	100 %	56% covered by R.E.B.
10	Gode APC	Region five	Gode	Gode	Gode	Tewekel Trans. Co.Com	438,399.35	429631.36	100 %	
11	Pugnewdo APC	Region 12	Gambella	Gambella	Pugnewdo	Melka Worku G.C.	293,944.25	189,690.54	100 %	35% covered by R.E.B.

S. No	Project	Beneficiary	Zone	Woreda	Site	Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount paid	Final Status	Remark•
12	Itang APC	Region 12	Gambella	Itang	Rang	Alemayehu Bedne B.C.	366,703.36	325,954.42	100%	
13	Assosa APC	Region 6	Assosa	Assosa	Assosa	Bogale Jara	207,843.95	207,843.95	100%	
14	Bullen APC	Region 6	Metekel	Metekel	Bullen	Bogale Jara	251,039.20	229975.61	100%	
S.No	Project	Beneficiary	zone	woreda	Site	contractor	Contract Amount	Amount paid	Final Status %	Remark
15	Maygua P.V.S	Region Tigray	Central		Maygua	Melaku W/Senbet	234006.00	217667.15	100%	
16	Krange P.V.S.		southern	Nekesege	Krange	T.E.B.	279287.80	257751.83	100%	
17	Hakfen P.V.S.		wester		Hakfen		227667.57	219830.86	100%	
18	Gembay (amberameteka)		central	Ambrameteka	Gembay	Kabew B.C.	262721.69	228636.41	100%	
19	worktabor (abergel)			Abergele	Worktabor	"	257624.90	238626.13	100%	
20	Adi-suboha		Estern	Atseba-wonberta	Adisobuha	T.E.B.	279222.50	267067.22	100%	
21	Gimus (Tsaeda EMBA)		"	tsaedamba	Gimus		279222.50	269348.84	100%	
22	Rubaxy (Tankua melash)	"	central	Tankua melash	Rubaxy	woldai T/Mariam	240471.10	228447.53	100%	
23	Awdosil (Atsbi)		Western	Atsibi	Awdosil	Hadish Gebru	219265.74	209836.38	100%	
24	Artima P.V.S	Afar region	5	Dewe	Artuma	Akrig G.0	300,000.00	239633.49	100%	
25	Forsi P.V.S		5	Dewe	Farssi	Akri G.0	300,000.00	172,379.44	100%	
26	Dubti P.V.S.	"	1	Goyah	Dubti	Luci B.c.	298000.00	151389.70	100%	
27	Wanus P.S.		1	Awssa	Wanus	"	298000	205143.64	99%	
28	Alberera P.S.	"	4	Tura	Alberbera	G/silase Abrha	295000.00	205143.64	96%	100%covered by R.E.B.
29	Tattule P.S.		2	Afder	Tattule	Luci B.C.	298000.00	-----	0%	to be constructed by REB
30	Gefren P.V.S.	Afar region	3	Bure	G/Selase Abrha B.C.	G/silase Abrha	295,000.00	-----	0%	to be constructed by REB

S. No	Project	Beneficiary	Zone	Woreda	Site	Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount paid	Final Status %	Remark
31	Yelda (Dewe)		5	Dewe	Yelda	Akir G.C.	300000.00	245607.84	100%	
32	Korare P.V.S.	Region Amhara	N/Shewa	Ankober	Korare	Kabew B.0	254328.80	227783.16	100%	
33	Kitimwoyra P.V..S.			Berehet	Kitimwoira	Gezahegn adgeh B.C.	38251 1.45	355945.42	100%	
34	Beyeda P.V.S.		N/Gonder	Beyeda	Ayga	Akir G.C.	527130.20	459927.50	100%	
35	Tistska P.V.S.		Agew	zquala	Tists	Kabew P.S.	308488.13	245814.17	100%	
36	Niragua P.V.S.		Agew Himra	Abergele	Niragua		321474.67	321 138.98	100%	
37	Adega P.V..S.			sekota Adega	Adega	HWL G.C.	271474.67	254474.67	100%	
38	Artuma Kebede 013		Ormia	Artuma	Kebele15	Burakconst.	236387.50	236387.50	100%	
39	kebele 012			Dawei	kebele 12	Solomon kebede	257169.66	242180	100%	
40	Gori P.S.	Oromia Region	Arsi		Gori	Alemayehu KebedeB.0	181577.73	181577.73	100%	
41	Bayuchala		Jimma		Bayuchala	Getu Abebe BC	189624.30	177085.29	100%	
42	Ripagutedoyoma		W/welega	savay	Ripagutasoyoma	Dabus T/Maria B.C.	284847.3	259425.99	100%	
43	Mencho		Borena		Mencho	Gezachew Deress P.S.	29025.53	286105.92	100%	
S.No.	Project	Benficiery	zone	woreda	Site	contractor	contract amount	Amount paid so far	Final Status %	Remark
44	Sakalagi		E/Wellega	Limma	sakalagi	Anteneh Getachew	269074	260233.44	100%	
45	Jawis		W/Harar	Kumi	Jawis	Tesfaye Truneh BC	234248.19	232047.85	100%	
46	Ellukoteb		W/Shewa	Adaberga	Elukotebe	Bidergew Mengesha BC	179944.92	6988.49	0%	Advance payement
47	Ababu Hinderk		E/shewa	Didakombolcha	AbabuHinderk	BekeleTsega ye BC	166727.57	176515.97	100%	

S. No	Project	Beneficiary	Zone	Woreda	Site	Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount paid	Final Status %	Remark
48	Hargele	Region five	Afder	Afder	Hargele	T.T.Con. Corn.	424164.03	-----	100%	
49	Jartti				Jartti		424164.03	-----	100%	
50	Itamye Garbed				Ltamye Garbed		424164.03	-----	100%	
51	Afder				Afder		424164.03	1630257.77	100%	
52	Degehabur		Degeh-abur	Degeh-abur	Degeh-abur	T.T.Con. Corn.	352524.32	-----	100%	
53	Mustahil			Gode	Mustahil		352524.32	-----	100%	
54	Ararso		Degeh-abur	Degeh-abur	Degeh-abur		352524.32	1036421.53	100%	
55	Megele	Region Six	Assosa	Assosa	Mengelle	Bogale Jara BC	290803.90	278537.42	100%	
56	Menge(abejunda)				Abejunda		290803.90	285836.64	100%	
57	Ondulu				Ondulu		290803.90	281431.50	100%	
58	Mankush		Metekel	Guba	Mankush		290803.90	290803.00	100%	
59	Mandura			Mandura	Mandura		323048.53	283332.33	100%	
60	Ambelta	S.N.N.Region	Gurage	Ezena Welen	Ambelta	----- -----	-----	-----	100%	covered by R.E.B
61	Hilhulka		K.A.T.	Adaga	Huliko	Samuel S/Mariam	208517.00	187665.66	100%	
62	Cheffa		Hadaya	Kiki	Cheffa	Desta Beyene	190613.55	149022.22	100%	
63	Ambicho		Hadaya	Limu	Ambicho	Tadess Lambed B.0	176470.18	157271.04	100%	
64	Bonga PS		Katshika	Gimbu	Bonga	Girma Tulu B.0	187839.41	168758.14	100%	
65	Dilla(kafile)PS		Gedeo	Wenago	Kuffa	Tofic Omer	161955.10	150184.42	100%	
66	Bolie (Dero)		Gedeo	Wenago	Bolie (Dero)	Berhe Tekle(B.C)	220767.45	204366.83	100%	
67	Kofe Biko		Amro	Amrolalay	Kofe Biko	Emnete	171930.58	164931.56		

S. No	Project	Beneficiary	Zone	Woreda	Site	Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount paid	Final Status %	Remark' =
						Endeshaw			100%	
68	Gembab		Bendmaji	Gembab	Gembab	Andualem Bekele B.0	296540.65	269620.01	100%	—
69	Kobern (Eleya)	Region Gambella	Gambella	Gambella	Koben	Habtamu W/abb B.0	313540.65	302650.78	100%	
70	Edane		Gambella	Gambella	Edane	Almayehu Bedane B.0	440012.75	385935.44	100%	
71	Ginkwo				Ginkwo	Alpha B.C.	395624.79	365899.91	100%	
72	shentawo (Abodo)				Abodo	Amanuel B.C.	369498.90	162144.44	100%	
73	Fajaj				Fajaj	Adugna Ejigu B. C.	384678.00	338770	100%	
S.No	Project	Benficiery	zone	woreda	Site	contractor	contract amount	Amount paid so far	Final Status %	Remark
74	Gende gerada	D.D.Region	D.D.	D.D.	Gendgerda	A.B.Constr action	145833.73	145833.73	100%	
75	Mariam Sefer		"		Mariam Sefer			"	100%	
76	Gendetesfa				Gendetesfa				100%	
77	Goro Buteji	"			GoroButeji	—			100%	
78	Melka Jeldu				MelkaJeldu		148670.87	145833.73	100%	
79	Kalicha				Kalicha	Legese Siamregn B.C.	200174.47	180162.79	100%	
80	Belewa			"	Belewa		200174.47	180162.79	100%	
81	Jeldessa				Jeldesa		200174.47	180162.79	100%	
82	Awdigdig	Hareri Region	Harer	Harer	Awdigdig	Ephrem Tesfaye B.0	25066.02	216479.98	100%	
83	Deker				Deker	Habtamu Abegaz B.0	37566.57	298177.24	100%	
84	Harrawie				Harrawie	Ephrem	144014.68	90097.85		