



WHAT ABOUT THE VALUE FOR RESOURCES SPENT? WHAT BETTER COULD HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED?



# Ndiosmone-Palmarin Water Supply Project Sustainability of Access to Cleaner Water in Senegal

The main objective of the project was to improve the living and health conditions of the 116 selected rural communities in the Thies and Fatick regions of Senegal through providing access to clean water by constructing a water supply system.

# What was planned?

# It was planned to:

- Spend US\$ 35 million, including IDB loan financing of US\$ 10 million (29%).
- Complete the project by September 2009, in 36 months.

# Targeted outputs were:

- Drilling 4 boreholes, construction of 2 reservoirs.
- Installation of mechanical and electrical equipment for water intake, storage and distribution
- Installation of 800 Km of distribution network using PVC pipes.
- Installation of 613 public standpipes and 6,745 private connections.

# In order to:

• Create reliable access to clean water for rural communities in the selected 116 villages of the Thies and Fatick regions.

# And ultimately to:

• Improve public health and living conditions of the target population.

# What actually happened?

#### Actually:

- US\$ 33 million spent, 6% lower than planned. IDB provided US\$ 9.3 million, 28 % of the total financing.
- The project took 51 months, ending in December 2010, with an implementation delay of 15 months.

# The outputs were:

- 4 boreholes and 2 reservoirs with a capacity of 5,000 m<sup>3</sup>.
- 720 km of distribution network (90% of the target) for the water supply.
- 567 standpipes (92% of the target) and 8,812 private connections (131% of the target).

# The outcomes were:

• The project is currently providing safe drinking water to 136 villages (about 350,000 people) in the Thies and Fatick Regions compared to 116 villages planned at appraisal.

# And ultimately led to:

- Improved public health and living conditions in the regions with access to cleaner water. Some of these villages are located in islands where people used to drink brackish water before the potable water was available to them.
- Emergence of various commercial activities, small-scale irrigation, and livestock farming, all of which improved livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

# So, what is it to take away?

• Use of private operator for operations and maintenance of the project has helped mitigate operational challenges quickly, reaping greater project outcomes. For similar projects, private operator may be preferred for infrastructure operation and maintenance. It is also important that the firm responsible for managing the project facilities be onboard and ready for handover as soon as the project is completed. This will ensure immediate utilization of the project facilities and outputs after the project completion while they are still under the warrantee of the contractors.



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Construction of the distribution network

# What went right?

• Some key issues that could put the sustainability of the project at risk had been identified in the assessment made by the project operator (Hydraulic Infrastructure Management Company) before starting operating and managing the project. This has reduced the threat to the sustainability of the project results. As a result, the executing agency, Office des Forages Ruraux (OFOR), has already floated timely a tender to speed up the repair of one non-functioning borehole pump with the purpose of improving the water distribution efficiency.

# What could have been better?

- Only 52% of water produced is sold. The remaining quantity is either lost in the distribution network or taken through illegal connections. This implies that the financial sustainability of the project outcomes is not well ensured.
- The road access to the project reservoirs is damaged in some parts and one of the four project boreholes was not functioning due to inadequacy of the pump, which was oversized for the borehole flow.



Water reservoir in Tassette