









ENERGY FACILITY SEMINAR KIGALI 2012



**REINFORCEMENT AND EXTENSION OF
ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
IN 107 COMMUNITIES IN COTE D'IVOIRE**



PLAN OF PRESENTATION

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INTRODUCTION



Introduction

The project is part of the program to strengthen electricity network in rural areas.

Target communities have already electricity and more than 50% of the population has no access to energy services due to the insufficient capacity of existing technical systems.

Purpose: to supply electricity to 107 localities on the Ivorian territory, with the purpose to correct deficits of electrification due to the growing population in these places after a first experience of electrification.



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PROJECT IMPACTS



Project Impacts

In the medium and long term, the expected effects of this project are:

- 📄 Improved rate of access to electricity in target rural areas
- 📄 Increased number of subscriptions including social subscriptions (moderate tariff), in favor of the poorest
- 📄 Increased annual consumption by types of subscriptions in the project areas; i.e. the average level of consumption of electrical energy per household.



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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH



Methodological Approach

The methodological approach proposed for this project includes the following main steps:

Preparatory phase

- Meeting with communities to identify needs

Technico-economic studies phase

- Make a technical studies in the field and establish the necessary detailed technical specifications

Procedures for award of contracts

- Preparation of tenders dossiers
- Launch of invitations to tender and selection of service providers



Methodological Approach

Implementation Phase

- Achievement of reinforcement works and extension
- Receiving works and startup
- Final evaluation

Marketing and subscription Phase

- Consumer awareness campaign
- Marketing connections / promotional subscriptions



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PROCUREMENT



Procurement

In this project, the Procurement procedures used are those of the European Community.

Therefore, we had to make international and local open tenders, depending on the purpose and the value of the contract.

Preparation of Tender dossiers

According to the procurement procedure, Supplies of Equipment and Works (implementation) were treated separately.

Technical specifications were drafted on the basis of preliminary studies and approved by the Steering Committee.



Procurement

Tender dossiers

Tender dossiers are written by the CIE in accordance with the Practical Guide to Contract Procedures for EU External Actions, and approved by the Steering Committee.

We noted that the separated treatment of equipment supplies and the work is in accordance with European Community procedures.



Procurement

The advantage of dealing with supplies and works separately is to have to deal with companies which work in their own field of business.

This approach leads to:


- For the recipient, the establishment of a material inventory management. This requires space and appropriated tools.
- A failure of the supplier stops the whole project.


In CIE, for these kinds of works, we generally make a global tender. The company which wins the contract, takes care of supplies and carry out the work.



Procurement

Allotment

 **Supplies** : The material has been divided into 5 lots

 **Works**: 3 groups of sites were established (G1-G2-G3), each group is subject to an individual Call for Proposals (CfP), with several lots. Thus:

- CfP 1 (G1) has 7 lots for 43 villages,
- CfP 2 (G2) has 7 lots for 34 villages, and
- CfP 3 (G3) has 6 lots for 30 villages.

For the works, we made groups for better project management. These groups were made taking in account the disparity of communities.

Making groups, we made three Calls for Proposals (CfP) instead of one. This allowed us to launch separate tenders sequentially



Procurement

Launching of Tenders and selection of Providers

Tenders were published in newspapers and on the website of the Ivorian Electricity Company.

Files were available in the Chairman Secretary Office of the Steering Committee and tenders should go there to take copies. Those who were able to download files directly from the website could do this.

The deadline for submission of bids was :

- International tenders (material supplies) : 180 days
- National tenders (Works) : 45 days.








Procurement

After the publication, the tenderers made requests for clarifications which concerned:

- Bills of quantities. There were omissions in some of them
- The technical specifications of the material to be supplied
- The understanding about certain required administrative documents
- The postponement of the date of deposit of the offers.



Procurement

-  All the demands of clarification must be made in writing.
-  One week before the deadline of deposit of the offers, all the questions were answered and put on the Web site of the CIE.
-  All the tenderers were invited to visit this site regularly.
-  It is important that particular attention is brought to the elaboration of the tender dossier which has to contain all the necessary information.
-  Bills of quantities have to be the object of a rigorous check to limit any omissions, the source of additional budget requirements.



Procurement

Number of offers received for each group of works contracts :

- G1 (30),
- G2 (24),
- G3 (21)

For supplies, we received 10 offers including one international.



Procurement

Note that after the analysis, the financial offers were widely below the budget.

This allowed us to make complementary works in 45 villages of the 107.

For these complementary works, we made a call for proposals grouping the supply of the material (equipment) and the works.

The management of the 45 villages project is easier than the global project in terms of the material.



Procurement

By taking into account the real-life experience at the level of the realization of the project, in terms of deadline and the capacity of companies to make the works, we say that the criterion of **abnormally low offers** must be taken into account in such project.

This avoids attributing the works to companies which cannot make the work as required



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PICTURES



Pictures



Extension of electrical network to feed the village ELIBOU



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Pictures



Electricity network
extension in the village
ELIBOU



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Pictures



Reinforcement of
electrical distribution
network in
ANYAMAN



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CONCLUSION



Conclusion

For projects of this size (107 localities), we suggest to make groups with lots for a best monitoring of the project.

In order to avoid dependence on a single supplier who can delay the whole project in its implementation phase, we suggest not to separate supplies of equipment and works.

The tenders organized were open tenders. This allowed many companies to bid and submit offers.

The selection criteria were clearly defined in the tender file, so the contracts made for supplies and works have not been challenged.



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THANKS