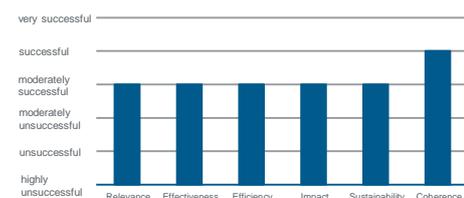


# Ex-post evaluation

## Special Initiative on Displacement, Ethiopia

<b>Title</b>	Upgrading Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Refugee Camps and Host Communities in Gambella		
<b>Sector and CRS code</b>	14031 Basic water supply and sanitation		
<b>Project number</b>	2016 40 549		
<b>Commissioned by</b>	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)		
<b>Recipient/Project-executing agency</b>	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
<b>Project volume/ Financing instrument</b>	EUR 6.5 million/BMZ grant funds from SI Displaced Persons and Host Countries		
<b>Project duration</b>	December 2016 – December 2021		
<b>Year of report</b>	2023	<b>Year of random sample</b>	2022

Overall rating:  
**moderately successful**



## Objectives and project outline

The objective at outcome level was to create improved access to water and sanitation services of appropriate quality used by South Sudanese refugees and the residents of the host communities in the Gambella region. At impact level, the aim was to contribute to the health of the target group and to stabilisation, which was considered to be at risk in the region due to the population living in poverty and the very high pressure on basic services. An attempt was made to achieve these goals by building water and sanitation infrastructure and educating the population on hygiene.

## Key findings

Results below expectations were found for almost all evaluation criteria, but the positive aspects dominate; therefore, the project is rated as moderately successful overall.

- The relevance of the project impresses with structure-forming elements as well as its focus on refugees and host community, which created the transition from humanitarian aid to long-term development cooperation.
- The measures were well coordinated on the ground between the various actors, with a recognisable division of tasks within the framework of German DC.
- The effectiveness of the project showed deficits at the time of the evaluation, as, among other things, not all infrastructure facilities were operational. Structure-forming effects were nevertheless achieved.
- Production and allocation efficiency corresponded to the efficiency in comparable FC projects with UNICEF as the executing agency.
- Positive health effects of the measures cannot be proven, but appear plausible, as do stabilisation effects by avoiding escalating violence, as it was possible to reduce the pressure on basic services.
- Sustainable effects of the project are at risk as long as the municipal company cannot guarantee the covering of the costs of the water supply.

## Conclusions

- With the transition from humanitarian aid to development cooperation, the degree of complexity increases, requiring intensive project management.
- Project-executing agencies that have little experience with measures of this type and size need continuous support.
- The learning experiences of the project can be transferred to other contexts in which refugees and host community are addressed.
- Measures to strengthen ownership at local level must be taken into account in order to counteract vandalism and theft.
- Even with limited sustainability requirements, a long-term exit strategy is required for projects of this type.

## Ex post evaluation – rating according to OECD-DAC criteria

### General conditions and classification of the project

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) registered 4.5 million internally displaced persons and almost 870,000 refugees from other countries in Ethiopia in mid-2022 as a result of the central government's military confrontation with the Tigray province.<sup>1</sup> Around 403,000 refugees came from neighbouring South Sudan, where rival ethnic groups have been fighting a bloody civil war since 2013, and were admitted primarily to the Ethiopian state of Gambella. This leads to considerable potential for interethnic conflict in Gambella because, among other things, the Nuer ethnic group, to which the majority of refugees from South Sudan belong, has replaced the Anywaa as the majority ethnicity in Gambella.<sup>2</sup>

The large refugee population represents an enormous challenge for the low-income country of Ethiopia. This applies in particular to Gambella, the region that has received the most refugees within the country during the duration of the project and is at the same time one of the poorest and most conflict-prone regions in Ethiopia, with a below-average supply of basic social services.<sup>3</sup> The state Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA)<sup>4</sup> was also active in Gambella during the duration of the project, but lacked resources to supply the refugees who depend on international support.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the Tigray conflict have further exacerbated Ethiopia's existing problems.<sup>5</sup> The number of people in need of humanitarian aid increased from around 8 million in 2020 to 15.8 million one year later.<sup>6</sup> As a result of the crisis, macroeconomic growth slowed to 4.8% in 2022, but was thus above the demographic growth rate. As a result of the rise in world market prices for energy and food due to the Russia-Ukraine war, the inflation rate continued to rise to 32.6% in 2022, significantly above the central bank's 8% target. The domestic and economic reform process initiated by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed after his election in 2018 has largely failed. Against the backdrop of ongoing domestic political tensions, ethnic conflicts and a democratic legitimacy crisis, Ethiopia was almost on par with countries such as Guinea and Mali in the Fragile State Index 2022 of the Fund for Peace with an index value of 99.3.<sup>7</sup> In the Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2022, Ethiopia is classified as a "hard autocracy", with severely limited transformation to more private-sector options and a weak governance index.<sup>8</sup>

### Brief description of the project

Due to the large influx of refugees from neighbouring South Sudan to the Ethiopian state of Gambella, the project's objective was to improve access to water and sanitation for refugees and residents of host communities in the Gambella region, taking into account the additional water requirements. Infrastructure measures, benefits in kind and hygiene information measures were envisaged. Overall, this was intended to improve the health situation of the target group and contribute to stabilising the region, which was considered to be at risk due to the population living in poverty and the very high pressure on basic services. The project-executing agency was the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

### Map of the project country incl. project locations

<sup>1</sup> [www.unhcr.org/statistics/2022MYTannex.zip](https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/2022MYTannex.zip) (accessed: 4 April 2023)

<sup>2</sup> Vemuru, Varalakshmi/Sarkar, Aditya/Woodhouse, Andrea Fitri (2020): Impact of Refugees on Hosting Communities in Ethiopia. A Social Analysis, Washington DC, p. II-84f.

<sup>3</sup> Zewdie Hagos, Samuel (2021): Refugees and local power dynamics. The case of the Gambella Region of Ethiopia, Discussion Paper, 25, German Development Institute, Bonn, p. 1 et seqq.

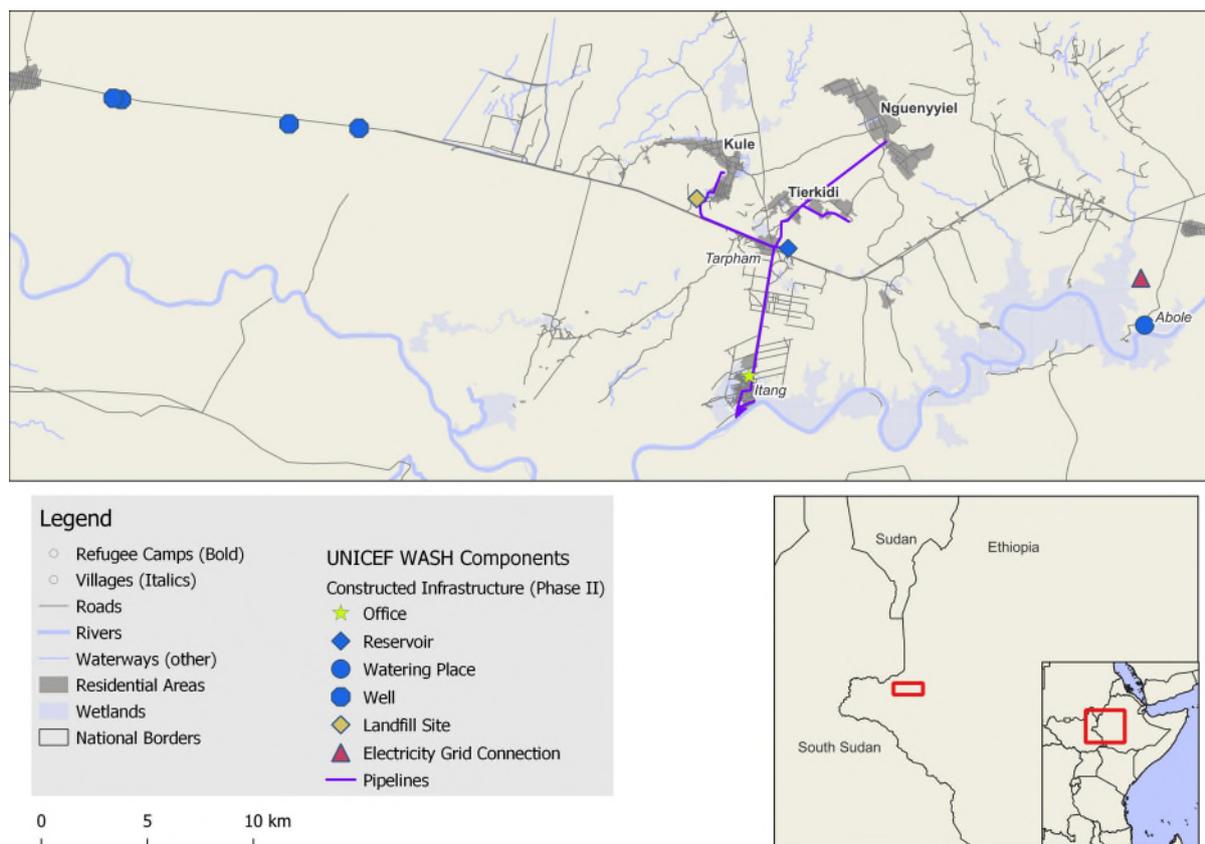
<sup>4</sup> Now renamed Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS).

<sup>5</sup> By the beginning of April 2023, a total of 500,116 COVID-19 infections were reported for Ethiopia, as well as 7,572 deaths with and from COVID-19; however, a high number of unreported cases can be assumed in the country's health system. <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6> (accessed: 4 April 2023).

<sup>6</sup> Source of this and other key socio-economic data: <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/ethiopia/ethiopia-economic-outlook> (Accessed: 5 April 2023).

<sup>7</sup> <https://fragilestatesindex.org/global-data/> (accessed on: 4 April 2023)

<sup>8</sup> <https://bti-project.org/de/reports/country-dashboard/ETH> (accessed on: 4 April 2023)



Source: Own data

## Breakdown of costs

		Inv. (planned)	Inv. (actual)
<b>Investment costs* (total)</b>	<b>EUR million</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Counterpart contribution	EUR million	0	0
Debt financing	EUR million	6.5	6.5
<i>Of which budget funds</i>	<i>EUR million</i>	6.5	6.5

\* Total grant to UNICEF

## Rating according to OECD-DAC criteria

### Relevance

#### Policy and priority focus

The project financed from the special initiative “Tackling the root causes of displacement, reintegrating refugees” to provide water and sanitation for South Sudanese refugees and the local population in Gambella addressed the interface between humanitarian aid, development and peace policy and took into account the lack of availability of basic services for both population groups. The fact that the project was implemented by UNICEF was in line with the policy of the Ethiopian central government, which called on the international community to support host communities and regions in dealing with refugee situations due to a lack of state resources and increasing numbers of refugees.

At the same time, during the implementation period of the project from the end of 2016 to June 2020 the Ethiopian government strived to implement the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and formulate a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy to achieve a sustainable solution to the long-lasting refugee situations by integrating refugees and involving national, regional and local structures and capacities.<sup>9</sup> In conceptual terms, these developments were responded to by implementing structural measures that were intended to transform supply systems operated by humanitarian actors into local structures. Against this background, the plan was to establish the local water utility company Itang Town Water Utility (ITWU), which was to be supported by building capacity as well as by building office space and equipping it with appropriate materials. There was also a plan to commission Ethiopian construction companies through local Ethiopian government agencies.

### ***Focus on needs and capacities of participants and stakeholders***

In addition to setting up the local water supply company, Component 1 and 2 of the project envisaged the expansion of existing water supply systems and the implementation of autonomous water supply systems in refugee camps and host communities. Sanitation measures were also to be implemented, such as the construction of a landfill site, as well as hygienic awareness-raising measures (Component 3). The improvement of the water and sanitation supply and the intended minimisation of the risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases were geared towards the needs of the population in Gambella and the refugees, which mainly included women and children. The weak capacities of the local authorities were also addressed in the design through the planned use of international consultants and organisations that were to contribute to local capacity building. On the other hand, there were no plans to involve the local population, e.g. through water user committees; corresponding tasks were to be assumed by international NGOs or the local water utility ITWU. Participatory elements in the design for the integration of local population groups, e.g. women, would have had the potential to strengthen people's personal responsibility and competences, prevent vandalism if necessary or develop gender impact potential.

### ***Appropriateness of design***

It appears plausible that the measures planned at selected project locations, such as the expansion of existing water supply systems, the construction of independent water supply systems and the implementation of sanitation, hygiene and education measures, can make a substantial contribution to solving the core problem mentioned in the programme proposal, which consisted of the lack of availability of basic services for refugees and the local population. It can also be assumed that the various measures make a fundamental contribution to the project's objective of reducing waterborne diseases in the camps and host communities through better water availability combined with sanitation, hygiene and education measures.<sup>10</sup> However, no distinction was made between outcome and impact levels in the design of the FC project. In order to better take into account the different impact levels, among other things, the target system was subsequently modified as follows in the EPE: At outcome level, the aim of the project was to create improved access to a high-quality water and sanitation supply used by South Sudanese refugees and the residents of the host communities in the Gambella region in Ethiopia. At impact level, a contribution was to be made to the health of the target group and to stabilisation in the Gambella region. The latter means the absence of violence, conflicts and unrest in the host communities, as stability was considered to be at risk due to the population living in poverty and the very high pressure on basic services. For this reason, the project was based on conflict-sensitive implementation and follow-up by the project-executing agency UNICEF.<sup>11</sup>

### ***Response to changes/adaptability***

The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 or the volatile refugee numbers during the implementation period did not necessitate any adjustments with regard to the design and implementation of the project. On the other hand, serious planning errors as well as cost and time overruns meant that the planned construction of a

<sup>9</sup> For more on this, see Binkert, Eva et al. (2021): Local Governments and the Sustainable Integration of Refugees in Ethiopia; available at [https://www.idos-research.de/uploads/media/DP\\_21.2021.pdf](https://www.idos-research.de/uploads/media/DP_21.2021.pdf). Further information on the CRRF can be found at <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/briefing-note-comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-CRRF-ethiopia-july-2018> (accessed: 17 April 23)

<sup>10</sup> This clear attribution of the measures to the developmental impacts is also due to the focus on only one sector compared to the predecessor project (BMZ no. 2014 40 726), which, in addition to water and sanitation, also included health/food security and education/protection of children. These sectors, some of which are not directly related, make it much more difficult to establish a clear chain of cause and effect relationships than focusing on just one sector, although this approach was intended to achieve holistic effects with regard to the living situation of those affected.

<sup>11</sup> Further information can be found in the Conflict Sensitivity, Peace Building and Social Cohesion Guideline for WASH Programming in Ethiopia; <https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/media/5356/file/Conflict%20Sensitivity,%20Peace%20Building%20and%20Social%20Cohesion%20Guideline%20for%20WASH%20Programming%20in%20Ethiopia.pdf> (accessed: 19 May 2023).

landfill site and the establishment of a waste disposal system had to be interrupted during the implementation period. Conceptually necessary adjustments were, however, only made slowly by UNICEF during the implementation phase of the project and in the follow-up projects (BMZ no. 2017 40 810 and 2018 49 850), so that completion of the waste disposal system has not yet been achieved to date (see Effectiveness).

**Summary of the rating:**

When assessing the relevance of the project, it is taken into account that the design of the project as part of the special initiative “Tackling the root causes of displacement, reintegrating refugees” largely followed the UNICEF project proposal, as alternative design options were scarcely available in the short term. However, individual aspects should have been given greater consideration in the design, such as the necessary continuous support in the construction of the landfill site in order to avoid implementation errors. However, the design impresses with the parallel involvement of refugees and host community, as well as with structure-forming elements that mark the transition from humanitarian aid to long-term development cooperation. Overall, we therefore rate the relevance of the project as moderately successful, i.e. the positive aspects dominate, even if the relevance of the project is below expectations.

**Relevance: Moderately successful (rating 3)**

**Coherence**

*Internal coherence*

The project was preceded by the FC project Support for South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, which was also implemented by UNICEF as the project-executing agency and included the health/food security and education/protection of children sectors in addition to water and sanitation, and attempted to stabilise the humanitarian emergency in Gambella (BMZ no. 2014 40 726). In addition, the evaluated FC project was followed by two other projects aimed at supporting UNICEF in optimising and expanding the implemented water and sanitation supply and strengthening sustainable structures (BMZ nos. 2017 40 810 and 2018 49 850).

The measures implemented by UNICEF as part of the evaluated FC project were clearly linked to international norms and standards to which German DC is also committed, such as the 2030 Agenda. They were also in line with national development plans, such as Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan II. In addition, the FC project was complemented by the currently ongoing German Technical Cooperation project “Qualification and employment prospects for refugees and host population in Ethiopia” (BMZ no. 2017 40 604), which is intended to contribute to an improved range of employment-related vocational training for refugees and the local population. The equal consideration of both groups is intended to promote the integration of refugees there and strengthen the stability of host communities.

*External coherence*

UNICEF coordinated in the water sector through monthly coordination meetings with UNHCR, RRS and other partners in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), such as Oxfam. Together with partners, monitoring visits were also made to implementing organisations, e.g. international NGOs such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which were analysed and assessed in advance by UNICEF with regard to their financial management, procurement process and expertise. In addition, UNICEF coordinated with Ethiopian ministries and authorities and used their systems, e.g. when tendering for construction work (cf. Relevance).

**Summary of the rating:**

Overall, a fundamental division of tasks within German DC can be seen, and the measures were well coordinated between the actors in the water sector in Gambella. For these reasons, we assess the coherence as fully in line with expectations, without any material deficiencies.

**Coherence: Successful (rating 2)**

**Effectiveness**

The outcome-level objective adjusted as part of the EPE was to create improved access to a qualitatively adequate water and sanitation supply used by South Sudanese refugees and the residents of the host communities in the Gambella region in Ethiopia.

The on-site visit to selected project sites by a local expert in May 2023 showed that the water infrastructure in Gambella had improved.<sup>12</sup> However, according to the project appraisal (PA), it was not possible to confirm the target value underlying the project objective of supplying at least 240,000 people (Indicator 1) with at least 20 litres of water per capita per day (l/c/d) (Indicator 2 (newly added as part of the EPE)).<sup>13</sup> For example, in the Kule, Tirkiede and Nguneyyiel refugee camps, the daily water consumption per capita in litres (l/c/d) was only between 10 and 14 l/c/d at the time of the EPE. Even in the months before, the per capita consumption of 20 litres could not be reached, as data from the NGO Oxfam, which was responsible for distributing water and food in the refugee camps, show. Reasons for not achieving the 20 litres per capita standard during the period were borehole siltation, pipe ruptures, power outages and fuel shortages for generators. It was also not possible to clearly establish during the on-site visit whether the per capita water consumption in the host communities was at least 20 l/c/d. In order to provide water of adequate quality, the water was treated with chlorine and tested for free residual chlorine. Tube tests were also used; there were no other options for checking water quality due to a lack of water laboratories in the region. We consider the water tests to be appropriate and in accordance with local water quality standards (Indicator 3 (newly added as part of the EPE)).

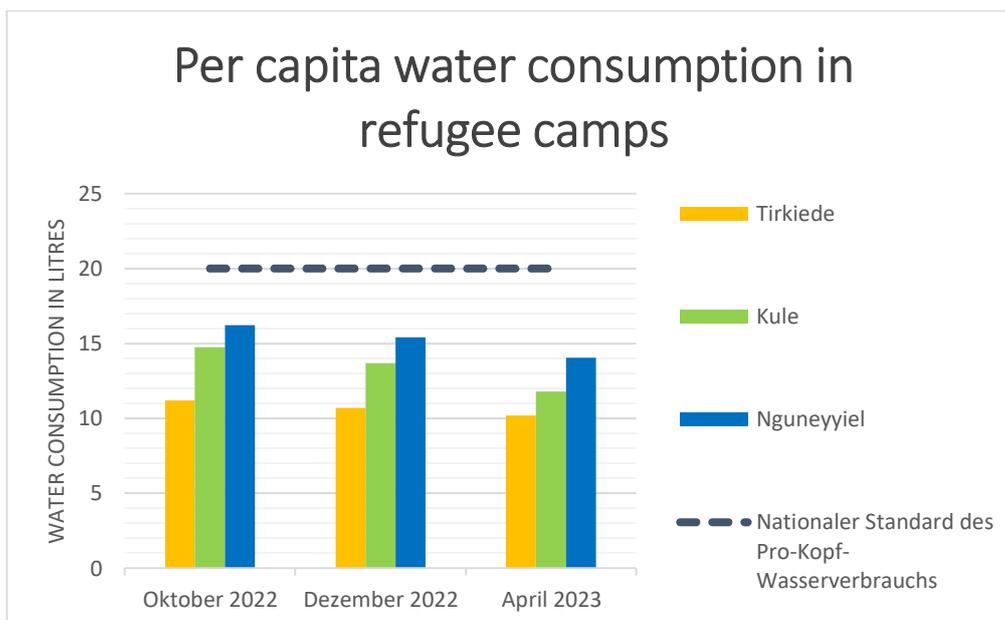
Indicator	Status during PA	Target value PA (2016) / EPE	Actual value at final inspection (2021)	Actual value at EPE (April 2023)
(1) Number of people using the improved water supply	150,000	240,000	250,000 <sup>14</sup>	Indicator almost achieved with around 234,000 people
(2) Water consumption per capita (NEW)	N/A	min.: 20 l/c/d	N/A	Kule (10 l/c/d), Tirkiede (11.8 l/c/d) and Nguneyyiel (14.1 l/c/d) → not met
(3) Water quality meets local water quality standards (NEW)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ITWU tests daily for residual chlorine content and suspended solids. → local standards achieved

Source: project documents and data collection as part of the on-site visit.

<sup>12</sup> As part of the evaluation of the predecessor project (BMZ no. 2014 40 726), an on-site visit to the project region also took place in February 2020. The individual results of the evaluation carried out in 2020 with an overall rating of 3 can be found at [https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/PDF/Evaluierung/Ergebnisse-und-Publikationen/PDF-Dokumente-A-D\\_EN/%C3%84thiopien\\_Gambella\\_2020\\_E.pdf](https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/PDF/Evaluierung/Ergebnisse-und-Publikationen/PDF-Dokumente-A-D_EN/%C3%84thiopien_Gambella_2020_E.pdf) (22 May 2023).

<sup>13</sup> The value of 240,000 corresponds roughly to the refugee population of 234,000 people in the camps of Kule (51,000), Tirkiede (71,000) and Nguneyyiel (112,000) (March 2023). In March 2023, a total of 422,000 refugees were accommodated in seven refugee camps in Gambella.

<sup>14</sup> The UNICEF Final Report dated August 2020, Table 4, presents a figure of 235,561 beneficiaries.



Source: Oxfam

#### Contribution to achieving targets

The fact that the targets could not be fully achieved to date was due to the fact that measures were not implemented due to planning errors, as was the case with the construction of a landfill site and the establishment of a system for the disposal of faeces in Component 3 (cf. Relevance).<sup>15</sup> At the same time, the FC project was integrated into UNICEF’s overall commitment, which had an impact on the FC project’s target achievement and was dependent on the financing of other donors. For example, the ongoing interruption of construction work for the landfill was also due to UNICEF not being able to tap into other sources of financing that would have been necessary for completion.

The failure to meet targets with regard to the water supply ascertained at the time of the EPE are due to the fact that the infrastructure created was not fully usable at the time of the EPE, such as the shallow wells built in two health centres and two schools. There, solar panels were stolen or submersible pumps were removed to protect against theft. The exclusively women-managed water kiosks created under Component 2 were also not fully functional due to technical problems or difficulty paying for water by operators.<sup>16</sup> Other infrastructure, such as boreholes, was damaged by vandalism. Both theft and vandalism were attributed by project managers to the fact that access to water was irregular and not equally accessible to all people in the project region.

For example, power outages or pipe ruptures meant that there was no constant access to water in both the refugee camps and the host communities. For these reasons, for example, refugees in the Nguneyyiel refugee camp, which is divided into zones, were forced to go to other zones or the Tirkiede refugee camp, which is 5km away, to get water there. There were also financial differences in access to water. While the water is provided free of charge in the refugee camps, the residents of the host communities must pay the applicable tariff for water abstraction in households or at water kiosks (currently ETB 26.50/EUR 0.44 per m<sup>3</sup>).<sup>17</sup>

On the other hand, the establishment of the municipal water supplier ITWU, which is intended to help ensure a high-quality water and sanitation supply in the Gambella region, was largely satisfactory. At the time of the EPE,

<sup>15</sup> In terms of sanitation and hygiene, among other things, public defecation was still a major problem, also because urine-diverting dry toilets (UDDT), which were mainly built by Oxfam, hardly existed in the camps anymore, liquid waste could not be absorbed due to the soil conditions, and corrugated sheet metal and metal doors of the UDDT were stolen.

<sup>16</sup> Gender-specific measures were not implemented as part of the project, nor were gender risks or results systematically observed and recorded. The fact that the water kiosks were exclusively operated by women was due to cultural conditions in the project region.

<sup>17</sup> However, particularly vulnerable households in the host communities also received water free of charge if they were classified as such by the local authorities. In addition, the conditions for the introduction of tariffs for refugees were investigated in follow-up projects, e.g. through payment of cash transfers or through access to employment opportunities.

the company had appropriate office space and, after 3.5 years since its founding, was able to maintain operations with around 50 employees. With the support of an international consulting company, a business plan and a tariff system were created to avoid sustained cost shortfalls, as their consequences for the company's liquidity and periodic expansion and reinvestments would jeopardise long-term operations. At the time of the EPE, ITWU was still dependent on external financial support for the construction of additional boreholes, the building of water reservoirs and the expansion of the pipelines. There was also a partial need for support with regard to ITWU's institutional and operational capacities, such as the recruitment of qualified staff or the development of skills to solve technical problems.

### ***Quality of implementation***

Since the FC project in part involved more complex measures with various implementation risks, for which the project-executing agency UNICEF lacked management capacities, international consultants were involved, e.g. in the establishment of the water supplier ITWU or in the design of the landfill site (cf. Sustainability). However, their quality in terms of target achievement was rated as below expectations by project managers and participants. There was also staff turnover at UNICEF, which also had a negative impact on the implementation and review of the measures. The performance of international NGOs and private companies commissioned with the implementation of the measures is generally positive.

### ***Unintended consequences (positive or negative)***

It was not possible to clearly identify any unintended positive or negative consequences of the FC project. However, anecdotal evidence during the on-site visit to the project area suggested that the free supply of water and food in the refugee camps was sometimes criticised by the Ethiopian host community. In addition, the impression among parts of the Ethiopian host community evidently grew that services for refugees and the host community were not provided in a balanced manner, which also made the integration and social cohesion between the host community and refugees intended in the CRRF more difficult (cf. Relevance and Impact). The integration of national structures and capacities intended in the CRRF, which was also intended to have economic effects, also proved to be challenging. In follow-up projects, for example, due to the booming Ethiopian construction sector in the capital and the remote and unsecure location of Gambella, no national construction companies participated in tenders for the construction of boreholes.

### ***Summary of the rating:***

Overall, we rate the FC project's effectiveness as moderately successful. Deficits can be identified at all levels of the effectiveness evaluation dimensions, but the fact that structural measures were largely successfully implemented, such as the establishment of the local water supplier, contributes to the overall assessment remaining positive.

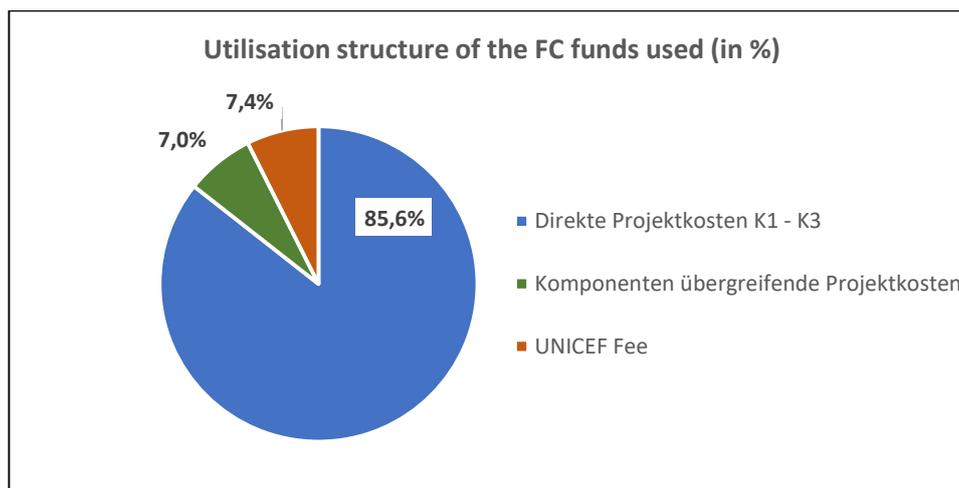
**Effectiveness: Moderately successful (rating 3)**

## **Efficiency**

### ***Production efficiency***

UNICEF, as the project-executing agency, was not obliged to submit detailed cost and performance accounts to KfW for the measures implemented. This was in line with the standard procedure (single-audit principle) for cooperation with UN organisations. The Ethiopian government and UNICEF did not make any counterpart contributions to financing the project measures. There was financial additionality in the use of public FC funds for the project, as the development and expansion of the water and sanitation supply in Gambella would not have received financing from private capital markets.

The following cost structure of the project can be derived from the final report submitted by UNICEF Ethiopia in August 2020: Of the FC funds used amounting to EUR 6.5 million (USD 6.9 million), USD 5.9 million (85.64%) was used to finance the direct costs of the project in the three components and USD 487,000 (7.00%) for cross-component costs. In addition, UNICEF charged USD 513,000 as a flat-rate administrative fee, representing 7.4% of the project costs of USD 6.4 million.



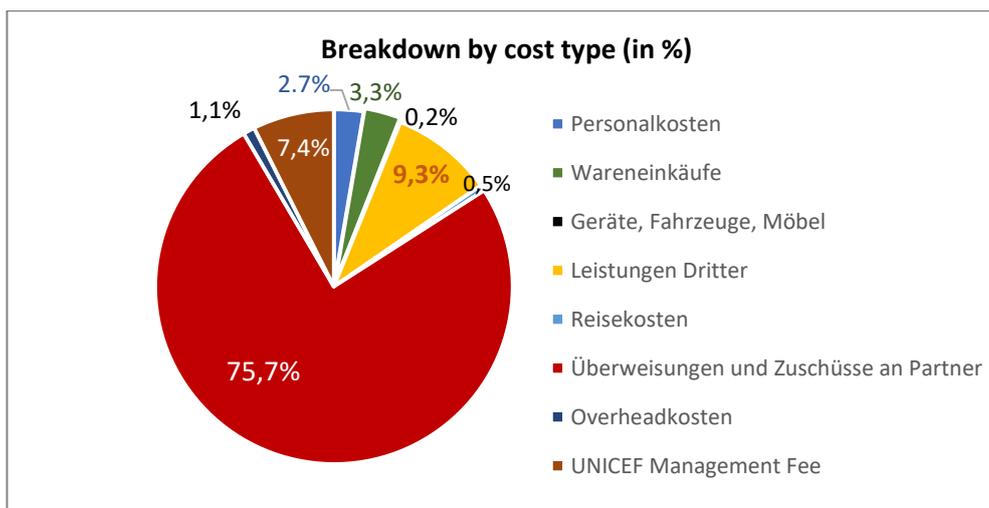
In Components 1 and 2, the planned outputs were almost completely achieved, only incompletely in Component 3 (cf. Effectiveness). The breakdown of financial inputs to outputs in the three components cannot be reconstructed from the UNICEF accounting documents, and the project completion report also does not contain any detailed information on this. It is only possible to break down the total costs by cost type;<sup>18</sup> it shows that three quarters of the costs were for grants and transfers to partners, a further 9% for services provided by third parties (national construction companies, international NGOs, consultants) on behalf of UNICEF. UNICEF project management (including personnel, logistics, procurement of goods, overhead costs) accounted for 6.6% of the total costs. In accordance with the module proposal, UNICEF was responsible for overarching coordination, technical follow-up and monitoring of the project, the concrete implementation of which took place as part of sub-agreements by partners and third parties.<sup>19</sup> The flat-rate management fee amounting to 8% of the cost of the project (or 7.36% of the total costs) corresponded to UNICEF’s practice for comparable FC projects and is assessed as appropriate.<sup>20</sup>

The accounting documents provided by UNICEF also indicate significant cost reductions due to the water supply systems created in Components 1 and 2. The production costs per cubic metre of water are significantly lower with the new water supply system than with the previous water transport by truck, so that the investment costs could be paid off in a few years. In Component 3, the building of sanitary and hygiene infrastructures had to be partially discontinued or postponed due to massive cost overruns due to planning errors until other financing budgets were available for completion (cf. Relevance/Effectiveness). There was no indication of any misappropriation of funds.

<sup>18</sup> UNICEF Donor Statement by Activity (Uncertified) from 20 December 2016 to 16 July 2020.

<sup>19</sup> UNICEF selected the partners (NGOs and private companies) on the basis of a performance evaluation; the services to be provided were regularly monitored by UNICEF in consultation with UNHCR (weekly and monthly progress reports) and assessed on site (cf. Coherence).

<sup>20</sup> Cf. EPE “UNICEF Jordan WASH Berm and Education/NLG” (BMZ no. 2016 18 594).



UNICEF's "partners" (see red segment of pie chart) included ARRA, UNHCR, Gambella Regional Water Bureau, International Rescue Committee, Oxfam and other NGOs. Contractors/suppliers are subsumed under "Third-party services".

If UNICEF requested cost-neutral adjustments to the budget lines and the timetable based on updated information on support needs, this was appropriate and understandable in the situation at the time. The implementation time of the project (end of 2016 to mid-2020) was extended by 18 months compared to the 24 months planned in the module proposal. The causes of the delay in the implementation of the project included coronavirus-related movement and access restrictions to the project locations due to the precarious security situation, but also incorrect planning specifications for construction projects in Component 3. Taking these limiting factors into account, we still rate the time efficiency of the project as successful.

Taking into account the extremely difficult framework conditions, the overall production efficiency of the project can only be assessed as moderately successful, as the landfill site in Component 3, which is important for the hygiene conditions in the camps, was not built.

### Allocation efficiency

Statements on the allocation efficiency of the project can only be derived indirectly by interpreting the number of the provided invoice documents of a total of around 235,000 beneficiaries as an indicator of output utilisation from the perspective of the target group, and the use of the improved water and sanitation supply has positive effects for the target group (impact).<sup>21</sup> In Component 1, more than 223,000 people were direct and indirect beneficiaries (of which 53% were female) and 12,600 people in Component 2 (close to 50% were female).<sup>22</sup> The direct costs per beneficiary in both components were USD 25.4 and the total costs were USD 29.6. Outputs of the two components were achieved more cost-effectively than in an FC project in Jordan evaluated in 2022, also with UNICEF as the project-executing agency; here, the direct costs of the WASH component were USD 36.6 per beneficiary and USD 41.4 total costs per beneficiary.<sup>23</sup> We rate the allocation efficiency of the evaluated project as successful.

### Summary of the rating:

Taking into account the framework conditions in the intervention area on the one hand and the only partial implementation of the planned measures in Component 3 on the other, the project's production efficiency is assessed as partially successful from the perspective of the project-executing agency. We rate the allocation efficiency of

<sup>21</sup> The number of beneficiaries differs significantly in the documents evaluated; our evaluation is based on the figures from the UNICEF Ethiopia Final Report, Table 4, dated August 2020.

<sup>22</sup> For Component 3, UNICEF states the number of beneficiaries as zero.

<sup>23</sup> Cf. EPE "UNICEF Jordan, WASH Berm and Education/NLG" (BMZ no. 2016 18 594). In an FC project in Ethiopia evaluated in 2021 with UNICEF as the project-executing agency, the outputs/outcomes of the WASH component were achieved for just USD 5.88 per beneficiary due to significantly lower investment costs for new and rehabilitated water supply systems; cf. EPE "Support for Malnourished Children and Drought Affected Households in Ethiopia" (BMZ no. 2015 69 144).

the project as successful from the perspective of the target group. Time efficiency is rated as still successful. Taking into account all evaluation dimensions, overall we rate the efficiency of the project as moderately successful.

**Efficiency: Moderately successful (rating 3)**

## Impact

### *Overarching developmental changes (intended)*

The target adjusted at impact level as part of the EPE was to contribute to the health of the target group and to stabilisation in the Gambella region. The latter takes into account the absence or reduction of violence, conflicts and unrest, as stability in the region was considered to be at risk due to the population living in poverty and the very high pressure on basic services. For this reason, we also assess the project's identifier, FS 1 (Peace and Security), as appropriate, as there was also considerable potential for inter-ethnic conflict.

Data on the prevalence of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhoea, ascariis, worm diseases, schistosomiasis and trachoma, among others, are not available for the Gambella region as time series, but only as locally focused snapshots, which show that diarrhoea is still one of the most common diseases among South Sudanese refugees after malaria and respiratory infections. Although the construction of the FC-financed infrastructure and other FC measures cannot demonstrate a significant reduction in waterborne diseases, a positive contribution to the health of the target group can be assumed, as the measures generally improved access to water in accordance with local quality standards in the project region (cf. Effectiveness). In addition, a significant outbreak of waterborne diseases in the refugee camps or communities could not be confirmed (Indicator 1 (moved to impact level as part of the EPE)).

Despite existing conflicts between different ethnicities, a contribution to stabilisation in the sense of avoiding escalating violence also appears plausible (Indicator 2 (newly added as part of the EPE)), as the FC measures and the overall commitment of UNICEF were able to reduce the pressure on basic services. However, vandalism on the infrastructure facilities and theft of individual parts could not be completely avoided (Indicator 3 (newly added as part of the EPE)).

Indicator	Status during PA	Target value PA (2016) / EPE	Actual value at final inspection (2021)	Actual value at EPE (April 2023)
(1) No significant outbreak of waterborne diseases in camps or communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	Diarrhoea common in refugee camps, but no significant outbreak confirmed. → not achieved
(2) No conflicts between refugees and local residents (NEW)	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are conflicts between ethnicities, but no escalating violence between refugees and the local population. Therefore overall contribution to stabilisation plausible. → achieved
(3) Infrastructure is not damaged by vandalism (NEW)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Partially damaged. → not achieved

Source: Data collection as part of the on-site visit.

### ***Contribution to overarching developmental changes (intended)***

Despite unverifiable and unquantifiable development policy changes at impact level, we consider it undisputed that the measures of the FC project can generally contribute to improving the health status of beneficiaries and stabilising the region. In addition, the developmental additionality of the FC project and the overall commitment of UNICEF can be assumed compared with private investments, as private investments in the water and sanitation infrastructure in the region are unlikely to occur.<sup>24</sup> In other words, without the FC measure and the other measures by UNICEF, the living situation of the vulnerable South Sudanese refugees and the beneficiaries in the host communities would most likely have been assessed as worse and more unstable. By focusing on refugees and the local population, the FC project is also characterised by a high level of replicability in other refugee contexts, because projects of this type can contribute to developmental impacts at a social and economic level.

However, all of them faced such serious challenges that development policy changes with regard to health, to which the FC project and UNICEF's overall commitment could have contributed, are neither verifiable nor quantifiable. These continue to include a lack of hygiene practices and flooding, but also a precarious health condition of the target group due to undernourishment and other diseases. In addition, at the time of the on-site visit, the health stations in the refugee camps were barely in operation due to a lack of resources, and refugees stated in group discussions that they could not expect any services there.

### ***Contribution to (unintended) overarching developmental changes***

Conflicts and a sometimes perceived increase in inequalities between refugees and residents of the host communities have not occurred in the project region during or after the implementation period. For example, numerous conflicts were documented by the project-executing agency UNICEF and anecdotal evidence as part of the on-site visit indicates that the services between the local population and refugees were not perceived as balanced by the residents of the host communities and a contribution to social cohesion of the two groups could not be achieved (cf. Effectiveness). Despite all this, the observable conflicts seem to be less an expression of these perceived unequal support services than a conflict that has been simmering for decades between the different ethnic groups. Interviews with project managers and stakeholders during the on-site visit also suggest that the conflicts are not directly attributable to water use conflicts, but to cattle looting, theft or rape.

### ***Summary of the rating:***

Overall, we rate the overarching developmental impacts as below expectations, but still positive, as stabilisation effects in the sense of avoiding escalating violence appear plausible. Negative results that could be causally associated with the project were also not identified.

**Impact: Moderately successful (rating 3)**

## **Sustainability**

### ***Capacities of participants and stakeholders***

The project was a crisis-related emergency programme with only limited sustainability requirements. Accordingly, an exit strategy was not planned for the project. However, the intention was to quickly transform the water and sanitation services established in the predecessor project (BMZ no. 2014 40 726) as material emergency aid into sustainable structures and to integrate the refugees into basic national services. This required UNICEF, as the executing agency, to manage the coordination and monitoring of several office holders within the bundle of measures. The state Regional Water Bureau Gambella and the state RRS<sup>25</sup> were responsible for the water supply in general, while UNHCR and its partners (IRC, Oxfam) were responsible for the water supply in the camps. UNICEF's management tasks were made more difficult by weak structures in state institutions. In addition, UNICEF in Ethiopia previously only had experience in implementing small village water supply systems and WASH projects.

<sup>24</sup> However, developmental additionality compared to other DC actors and emergency aid is less likely, as without UNICEF's involvement another organisation might have made the investments.

<sup>25</sup> The tasks of ARRA in Gambella have now been transferred to the Refugee & Returnee Service (RRS), which was founded in 1992.

The project's target group – refugees in the camps and residents in the host communities – is characterised by a precarious economic situation, as reliable sources of income and formal employment conditions are rare.<sup>26</sup> There is a lack of sufficient own funds to maintain the implemented infrastructure permanently with user fees without external promotion. This situation threatens to become even worse with the influx of further refugees. The positive effects of the water infrastructure will only be retained if it is maintained on a permanent basis; this requires active participation of the target group and involvement in hygiene education concepts. Pit latrines in the camps that were not emptied or replaced in a timely manner were not used, resulting in increased open defecation and associated health risks.<sup>27</sup>

UNICEF did not have the necessary capacities to continue the tasks undertaken as part of the evaluated project after its termination; FC follow-up projects and other donor financing were therefore necessary and will remain so.

### ***Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities***

The capacity of the water infrastructure created as part of the project was already at its limits at the time of the final inspection in December 2021; therefore, the rehabilitation of existing boreholes and the increase in water extraction through new boreholes were partially carried out in the Gambella IV follow-up project. UNICEF's personnel and technical capacity bottlenecks that had been identified during project implementation were addressed, among other things, in a new special initiative "Forced Displacement" project with better staffing for UNICEF Ethiopia. To ensure the long-term operation of the newly created water infrastructure, management tasks were delegated from international NGOs to the municipal utilities services provider. As part of the project, the new water supplier received support from a consulting company from Germany to build up capacity.

### ***Durability of impacts over time***

The positive effects, which were partly evident with the improved water supply in the project area at outcome and impact level, will only be retained if the functionality of the supply systems in the camps and in the host communities is sustainably ensured. This requires full cost coverage (or subsidies) for operation, maintenance and reinvestment for the systems. A tariff for full cost coverage according to state requirements was established, but due to budget cuts, UNHCR, as ITWU's main customer, which purchased 90–95% of the fresh water for distribution in the refugee camps, was initially unable to guarantee the tariff payment of the water supplies to the camps. UNHCR provided water to the refugees in the camps at no charge, while residents in the host communities had to pay for water abstraction in households or at water kiosks per litre according to the applicable tariff (cf. Effectiveness). In the host communities, there were revenue losses due to illegal water abstraction from the pipeline system; additional costs were incurred due to vandalism and theft.

The sustainability of the project's impacts remains at risk as long as the financial sustainability and technical loss reduction of the supply systems are not adequately addressed. In addition, political instability and intra-societal tensions, which erupt in sporadic outbreaks of violence, call into question the sustainability of the positive effects achieved by the project. It was not possible to motivate the population in the communities and camps to actively engage in maintaining the functionality of the supply systems, which was also due to unclear future prospects for South Sudanese refugees ("stay or go?").<sup>28</sup>

### ***Summary of the rating:***

The contribution of the measures made by the project to the development and support of sustainable capacities in the water supply of the target group was below expectations, but the recognisable positive results dominate; significant deficiencies could not be identified. Sustainability is therefore rated as moderately successful overall. According to the information provided, many of the deficits are addressed in follow-up projects.

### **Sustainability: Moderately successful (rating 3)**

<sup>26</sup> Cf. Carver, Freddie/Gebresenbet, Fana/Naish, Dominic (2020): Gambella regional report. 2018–2019 refugee and host community context analysis. London, p. 13 et seqq.

<sup>27</sup> The design of the latrines in the camps has been changed to optimise the location by UNHCR in cooperation with UNICEF; the construction of new urine diversion dry toilets is now being carried out by refugees themselves as part of the sustainability strategy.

<sup>28</sup> There are no formally registered refugee organisations in Gambella, only informal (including transnational) networks that are barely eligible as partners for participation concepts in the bureaucratised standard procedures of the donor community; cf. Gidron, Yotam/Carver, Freddie (2022): International Organisations and "Local" Networks: Localisation and Refugee Participation in the Ethiopian-South Sudanese Borderlands, Refugee Survey Quarterly, 41, 1–25.

## Overall rating: 3

The complex environment of the project is particularly taken into account for the overall rating. With the same weighting of the evaluations of the six DAC criteria, the overall rating is “moderately successful”.

## Contributions to the 2030 Agenda

Universal validity: The project contributed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 16 and SDG 17.

Shared liability and accountability: The project was complemented by measures by UNHCR and other partners, such as international NGOs; joint monitoring visits took place regularly. In addition, existing systems and structures of Ethiopian authorities were used, e.g. in the tendering of construction work. Accountability was based on UNICEF’s single audit principle.

Interaction of economic, environmental and social development: In particular, positive interactions between social and economic impacts were promoted by building water supply systems for refugees and local populations and involving private construction companies.

Inclusiveness/leave no one behind: For South Sudanese refugees as a particularly vulnerable group, the project’s measures had a positive impact in the area of water and sanitation; above all, girls and women were also reached by these impacts.

## Project-specific strengths and weaknesses as well as cross-project conclusions and lessons learned

The project had the following strengths and weaknesses in particular:

- As part of emergency aid, the project quickly converted water and sanitation supply systems into sustainable structures and thus initiated the transition from humanitarian aid to long-term development cooperation, which also enabled cost reductions compared to supply using tankers.
- The simultaneous consideration of refugees and the population of the host communities ensures high replicability in other contexts.
- To promote ownership, project measures were transferred to municipal institutions whose capacity building was supported in a targeted manner. On the other hand, the local population was not involved, which reduces impact potential, e.g. in terms of empowering women or social cohesion between the local population and refugees.
- Due to lockdowns and travel bans resulting from the coronavirus pandemic, UNICEF, as the project-executing agency, was unable to carry out sufficient follow-up in order to detect individual adverse developments in good time and counteract them in consultation with FC. For this reason, for example, the planned waste disposal system could not be completed. That is why continuous monitoring and regular exchange between the project-executing agency and those responsible for FC are essential, as the added value of this type of financing and implementation of FC projects compared to German participation in the financing of UN programmes via the multilateral German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) title is based on the possibility of management by KfW.
- The project did not envisage measures to promote refugees’ own initiative and offer assistance to those returning to South Sudan.

Conclusions and lessons learned:

- In the case of complex projects in fragile contexts, adjustments to the design and duration of measures are almost inevitable.

- The potential for escalating conflict between a refugee population, the number of which many times exceeds the local population, and the host community can tend to be reduced if refugees in camps and the local population of the host communities equally benefit as a target group from the positive effects of the project; however, this does not guarantee a contribution to social cohesion.
- Binding exit strategies for projects in fragile contexts can counteract the institutional self-interest of UN institutions as project-executing agencies by assessing their respective tasks and functions as permanently necessary regardless of context and needs.
- The spread of waterborne diseases can only be curbed if investments in new water and sanitation systems are accompanied by the propagation of integrated hygiene concepts and these are widely practised by the population.

## Evaluation approach and methods

### Methodology of the ex post evaluation

The ex post evaluation follows the methodology of a rapid appraisal, which is a data-supported qualitative contribution analysis and constitutes an expert judgement. This approach ascribes impacts to the project through plausibility considerations which are based on a careful analysis of documents, data, facts and impressions. This also includes – when possible – the use of digital data sources and the use of modern technologies (e.g. satellite data, online surveys, geocoding). The reasons for any contradicting information are investigated and attempts are made to clarify such issues and base the evaluation on statements that can be confirmed by several sources of information wherever possible (triangulation).

#### Documents:

KfW project documents, UNICEF project proposals and reports, secondary specialist literature, World Bank analyses, ex post evaluations of comparable projects with UNICEF as project-executing agency

#### Data sources and analysis tools:

local data collection; GPS data; UNHCR Refugee Data Finder; Bertelsmann Transformation Index; Health Nutrition and Population Statistics; WHO Statistics IRIS; World Development Indicators.

#### Interview partners:

UNICEF employees; KfW employees in the operational area; officials of Ethiopian state institutions; WASH specialists of UNHCR; members of the target group.

The analysis of impacts is based on assumed causal relationships, documented in the results matrix developed during the project appraisal and, if necessary, updated during the ex post evaluation. The evaluation report sets out arguments as to why the influencing factors in question were identified for the experienced effects and why the project under investigation was likely to make the contribution that it did (contribution analysis). The context of the development measure and its influence on results is taken into account. The conclusions are reported in relation to the availability and quality of the data. An evaluation concept is the frame of reference for the evaluation.

On average, the methods offer a balanced cost-benefit ratio for project evaluations that maintains a balance between the knowledge gained and the evaluation costs, and allows an assessment of the effectiveness of FC projects across all project evaluations. The individual ex post evaluation therefore does not meet the requirements of a scientific assessment in line with a clear causal analysis.

#### The following aspects limit the evaluation:

- Some of the project documents could not be obtained at all or only with a great deal of effort.
- Proof of costs in project documents was partly contradictory or incomplete.
- Deviating information in project documents on the number of beneficiaries of the FC project made it difficult to assess the efficiency criterion.

- Simultaneous or timely ex post evaluations of several FC projects meant a significant capacity burden for UNICEF as the project-executing agency and for UNICEF employees on site.
- Security-related access restrictions to the intervention area made it necessary to carry out the evaluation as a remote evaluation with the use of a national expert on site.

## Methods used to evaluate project success

A six-point scale is used to evaluate the project according to OECD DAC criteria. The scale is as follows:

- Level 1** very successful: result that clearly exceeds expectations
- Level 2** successful: fully in line with expectations and without any significant shortcomings
- Level 3** moderately successful: project falls short of expectations but the positive results dominate
- Level 4** moderately unsuccessful: significantly below expectations, with negative results dominating despite discernible positive results
- Level 5** unsuccessful: despite some positive partial results, the negative results clearly dominate
- Level 6** highly unsuccessful: the project has no impact or the situation has actually deteriorated

The overall rating on the six-point scale is compiled from a weighting of all six individual criteria as appropriate to the project in question. Rating levels 1–3 of the overall rating denote a “successful” project while rating levels 4–6 denote an “unsuccessful” project. It should be noted that a project can generally be considered developmentally “successful” only if the achievement of the project objective (“effectiveness”), the impact on the overall objective (“impact”) and the sustainability are rated at least “moderately successful” (level 3).

## List of abbreviations:

FI	Final inspection
ARRA	Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs
GBP	Gross domestic product
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ETB	Ethiopian birr
EUR	Euro
FC	Financial cooperation
FC E	FC evaluation
HDI	Human Development Index
ITWU	Itang Town Water Utility
l/c/d	Litres per capita per day
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PA	Project appraisal
PAR	Project appraisal report
PP	Project proposal
RRS	Refugees and Returnees Service
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TC	Technical cooperation
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	US dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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**List of annexes:**

Target system and indicators annex

Risk analysis annex

Recommendations for operation annex

Evaluation questions in line with OECD DAC criteria/ex post evaluation matrix annex

## Target system and indicators annex

Project objective at outcome level		Rating of appropriateness (former and current view)			
During project appraisal: The objective of the FC measure is to reduce water-borne diseases in the Nguenyiel, Kuke and Tierkidi camps and the host communities in Itang and adjacent administrative districts by improving the water, sanitation and hygiene supply to the population.		The project purpose is to be assessed as appropriate against the background of the identified core problem, but there is no distinction between outcome and impact levels			
During EPE (if target modified): At outcome level, the aim of the project was to create improved access to a qualitatively adequate water and sanitation supply, which is used by South Sudanese refugees and the residents of the host communities in the Gambella region in Ethiopia.					
Indicator	Rating of appropriateness (for example, regarding impact level, accuracy of fit, target level, smart criteria)	PA target level  Optional: EPE target level	PA status (year)	Status at final inspection (year)	Optional: Status at EPE (2023)
Indicator 1 (PA): No significant outbreak of waterborne diseases in camps or communities	Moved to impact level as it can be used as a proxy indicator for improved health status.	0	0	0	./.
Indicator 1 (PA): <del>People who have more than 20 litres of water available per day</del> Number of people using the improved water supply	Indicator covers two aspects at the same time, the number of users and the daily consumption per capita. Since the latter is also covered in the newly formulated Indicator 2, this aspect is deleted here.	240,000 people	150,000 people	250,000 people	./.
NEW: Indicator 2: Water consumption per capita	Reflects improved access and usage	20l per capita	N/A	N/A	./.
NEW: Indicator 3: Water quality meets the local standards	Reflects the extent to which supply is of adequate quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	./.

Project objective at impact level		Rating of appropriateness (former and current view)			
During project appraisal: N/A					
During EPE (if target modified): At impact level, the aim is to contribute to the health of the target group and to stabilisation in the Gambella region.		Contribution to health and stabilisation is assessed as appropriate.			
Indicator	Rating of appropriateness (for example, regarding impact level, accuracy of fit, target level, smart criteria)	Target level PA / EPE (new)	PA status (year)	Status at final inspection (year)	Status at EPE (2023r)
NEW: Indicator 1: No significant outbreak of waterborne Diseases (such as diarrhoea, ascariasis, worm diseases, schistosomiasis, and trachoma) in camps or communities	Can be used as a proxy indicator of health status.	N/A	N/A	N/A	./.
NEW: Indicator 2: No conflicts between refugees and local residents	Can be used as a proxy indicator for stabilisation	N/A	N/A	N/A	./.
NEW: Indicator 3: Infrastructure is not damaged by vandalism	Can be used as a proxy indicator for stabilisation	N/A	N/A	N/A	./.

## Risk analysis annex

Risk	Relevant OECD-DAC criterion
<p>Implementation risks (vandalism to infrastructure, theft of equipment, unsuitable construction companies, planning shortcomings, failure of electro-mechanical machinery)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified in reporting during the implementation phase</li> <li>- Identified ex post in the PCR</li> <li>- Identified ex post in the UNICEF final report</li> </ul>	<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>Efficiency</p>
<p>Deteriorating security situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified ex ante in the 2016 programme proposal</li> <li>- Identified in reporting during the implementation phase</li> <li>- Identified ex post in PCR and during field visits</li> <li>- Identified ex post in the UNICEF final report</li> </ul>	<p>Overarching developmental impact</p>
<p>Insufficient financing for the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified in reporting during the implementation phase</li> <li>- Identified ex post during field visits</li> </ul> <p>Weak operator structure of water and sanitary infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identified in reporting during the implementation phase</li> <li>- Identified ex post during field visits</li> </ul>	<p>Sustainability</p>

## Recommendations for operation annex

No recommendations for operation were formulated in the project completion reports.

Evaluation questions in line with OECD-DAC criteria/ex post evaluation matrix annex

## Relevance

Evaluation question	Specification of the question for the present project	Data source (or rationale if the question is not relevant/applicable)	Rating	Weighting ( - / o / + )	Rationale for weighting
Evaluation dimension: Policy and priority focus			2	0	
Are the objectives of the programme aligned with the (global, regional and country-specific) policies and priorities, in particular those of the (development policy) partners involved and affected and the BMZ?	<p>What strategic guidelines were underlying the project on the German side?</p> <p>Are the objectives and measures of the project consistent with national and international strategies?</p>	Project documents, BMZ documents, UN-HCR documents and national documents, such as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework or National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS)			
Do the objectives of the programme take into account the relevant political and institutional framework conditions (e.g. legislation, administrative capacity, actual power structures (including those related to ethnicity, gender, etc.))?	<p>To what extent was the Ethiopian government involved?</p> <p>What administrative structures and capacities were used?</p>	Project documents: KfW final follow-up, KfW reporting, UNICEF final report, interviews during field visits UNICEF, UNHCR, ARRA, Regional Water Bureau			
Other evaluation question 1	To what extent were power relationships between ethnicities and conflicts in the project region taken into account in the design?	Programme proposal, final inspection, V; World Bank (2020): Impact of Refugees on Hosting Communities in Ethiopia, Case Study Gambella, Part II, p. 84 et seqq. Hagos, Samuel Zewdie (2021): Refugees and Local Power Dynamics: The Case of the Gambella Region of Ethiopia.			
Evaluation dimension: Focus on needs and capacities of participants and stakeholders					

<p>Are the programme objectives focused on the developmental needs and capacities of the target group? Was the core problem identified correctly?</p>	<p>What core problem was identified?</p> <p>What development policy intervention is needed in the region?</p>	<p>Programme proposal: The core problem is the lack of availability of basic services for refugees and local residents, further intensified by the constant influx of refugees.</p> <p>Programme proposal: Expansion of inadequate water and sanitation, with increasing risk of waterborne diseases</p>			
<p>Were the needs and capacities of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable parts of the target group taken into account (possible differentiation according to age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.)? How was the target group selected?</p>	<p>How was the target group selected (need / degree of coverage / urgency)?</p> <p>To what extent was the do-no-harm principle taken into account in the selection?</p>	<p>Project documents, interviews with the operational department and the project-executing agency</p> <p>Interviews with the operational department and the project-executing agency; Carver, Freddie/Gebresenbet, Fana/Naish, Dominic (2020): Gambella regional report. 2018–2019 refugee and host community context analysis.</p>			
<p>Would the programme (from an ex post perspective) have had other significant gender impact potentials if the concept had been designed differently? (FC-E-specific question)</p>	<p>To what extent was the GG1 indicator adequately taken into account?</p> <p>How is the situation of women in the region to be assessed (health, equality, etc.)?</p>	<p>Project documents, UNICEF Final Report; secondary data.</p> <p>UNICEF Final Report; Interviews with target group; Vemuru, Varalakshmi/Sarkar, Aditya/Woodhouse, Andrea Fitri (2020): Impact of Refugees on Hosting Communities in Ethiopia. A Social Analysis, Washington DC.</p>			
<p>Evaluation dimension: Appropriateness of design</p>			3	+	Sanitary infrastructure was a central component of the project and could not be built due to design weaknesses.
<p>Was the design of the programme appropriate and realistic (technically, organisationally and financially) and in principle suitable for</p>	<p>Why did the project only take into account the water and sanitation supply, and not several components as the predecessor project did, for example?</p>	<p>Project documents, interviews with the operational department and project-executing agency</p>			

<p>contributing to solving the core problem?</p>		
<p>Is the programme design sufficiently precise and plausible (transparency and verifiability of the target system and the underlying impact assumptions)?</p>	<p>To what extent was the preliminary results matrix supplemented and adapted in the PP?</p>	<p>Project documents, in particular PP; interview with operational department</p>
<p>Please describe the results chain, incl. complementary measures, if necessary in the form of a graphical representation. Is this plausible? As well as specifying the original and, if necessary, adjusted target system, taking into account the impact levels (outcome and impact). The (adjusted) target system can also be displayed graphically. (FC-E-specific question)</p>	<p>According to the UNICEF project proposal, waterborne diseases and their outbreaks were to be prevented (outcome/impact) by expanding existing water supply systems and building independent water supply systems as well as through hygiene and sanitation measures at selected locations (output)</p>	<p>Project documents, in particular PP, Annex 1</p>
<p>To what extent is the design of the programme based on a holistic approach to sustainable development (interplay of the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainability)?</p>	<p>To what extent can the financing of water infrastructure have long-term, holistic effects, or are decisive components/measures missing?</p>	<p>Secondary literature, including Forstinus, Nwabor Ozioma et al. (2016): Water and Waterborne Diseases: A Review. International Journal of Tropical Disease &amp; Health, Vol. 12, 4, p. 1–14; Chot, Gabel/Moges, Awdenegest/Shewa, Amanuel (2019): Impacts of soil and water conservation practices on livelihood: The case of watershed in Gambela region, Ethiopia. African Journal of Environmental Science and Technology, Vol. 13, 6, p. 241–252.</p>
<p>For projects within the scope of DC programmes: is the programme, based on its design, suitable for achieving the objectives of the DC programme? To what extent is the impact level of the FC module meaningfully linked to the DC</p>	<p>To what extent is the project's results matrix embedded in a longer-term development approach (education, health, nutrition, etc.) that may be supported by other donors?</p>	<p>UNICEF documents</p>

programme (e.g. outcome impact or output outcome)? (FC-E-specific question)					
Other evaluation question 1	To what extent was the project designed to develop additionality with respect to other development policy measures (particularly with respect to humanitarian measures)?	Project documents, questions for the operational department.			
Other evaluation question 2	Why was only the outbreak of waterborne diseases identified as the core problem in the PP, although other viral diseases (e.g. hepatitis) also posed a great risk in Gambella	Question for the operational department. Ayele et al. (2020): Prevalence and associated risk factors for Hepatitis B and C viruses among refugees in Gambella, Ethiopia. Biset, Gebeyaw et al. (2022): Malaria among under-five children in Ethiopia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Malaria Journal, Vol. 21, 338.			
Evaluation dimension: Response to changes / adaptability			2	0	
Has the programme been adapted in the course of its implementation due to changed framework conditions (risks and potential)?	How did the influx of refugees develop during the implementation period?  What influence did the coronavirus pandemic have?	Project documents; interviews with the operational department and project-executing agency. UNHCR Global Trends Forced Displacement 2021; UNHCR Refugee Statistics  COVID-19 Dashboard Ethiopia; Center for Systems Science and Engineering, Johns Hopkins University			
Other evaluation question 1	What priorities were set in subsequent phases and what results were achieved?	Project documents for subsequent phases, interviews with the operational department and project-executing agency			

## Coherence

Evaluation question	Specification of the question for the present project	Data source (or rationale if the question is not relevant/applicable)	Rating	Weighting (- / 0 / +)	Rationale for weighting
<p><b>Evaluation dimension: Internal coherence (division of tasks and synergies within German development cooperation):</b></p>			2	0	
To what extent is the programme designed in a complementary and collaborative manner within the German development cooperation (e.g. integration into DC programme, country/sector strategy)?	Is German TC involved or active in the Gambella region?	Project documents, interviews with operational department			
Do the instruments of the German development cooperation dovetail in a conceptually meaningful way, and are synergies put to use?	Are there synergies with other projects?	Project documents identify synergies with previous and subsequent projects			
Is the programme consistent with international norms and standards to which German development cooperation is committed (e.g. human rights, Paris Climate Agreement, etc.)?	Which international norms and standards are UNICEF aligned with that are relevant for the project?  What contributions does the project make to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs?	Project documents, in particular PP, Annex 3 Project-executing agency analysis			
<p><b>Evaluation dimension: External coherence (complementarity and coordination with actors external to German DC):</b></p>					
To what extent does the programme complement and support the partner's own efforts (subsidiarity principle)?	Which Ethiopian authorities and ministries did UNICEF cooperate with?	Project documents, interviews with the operational department and project-executing agency			

Is the design of the programme and its implementation coordinated with the activities of other donors?	Is there a round table with other donors who are active in the same intervention context?	Interview with project-executing agency
Was the programme designed to use the existing systems and structures (of partners/other donors/international organisations) for the implementation of its activities and to what extent are these used?	Which local structures and systems are used, e.g. in the building of water infrastructure or procurement of materials?	Project documents, interview with the project-executing agency during field visits
Are common systems (of partners/other donors/international organisations) used for monitoring/evaluation, learning and accountability?	Did UNICEF use systems of other institutions for monitoring and accountability?	Interview with project-executing agency

## Effectiveness

Evaluation question	Specification of the question for the present project	Data source (or rationale if the question is not relevant/applicable)	Rating	Weighting ( - / o / + )	Rationale for weighting
<b>Evaluation dimension: Achievement of (intended) targets</b>			3	0	
Were the (if necessary, adjusted) objectives of the programme (incl. capacity development measures) achieved? Table of indicators: Comparison of actual/target	Why could not all objectives be achieved, e.g. with regard to the use of sanitation of adequate quality?	Project documents, interviews with the local expert			
<b>Evaluation dimension: Contribution to achieving targets:</b>			3	0	
To what extent were the outputs of the programme delivered as	Why could not all measures be implemented as planned, e.g. landfill?	Project documents, interviews with the local expert			

planned (or adapted to new developments)? ( <i>Learning/help question</i> )		
Are the outputs provided and the capacities created used?	Who will use the infrastructure created?	Project documents, interviews with the local expert
To what extent is equal access to the outputs provided and the capacities created guaranteed (e.g. non-discriminatory, physically accessible, financially affordable, qualitatively, socially and culturally acceptable)?	What are the barriers to access/use?  How were barriers to access addressed?	Project documents, interview with project-executing agency
To what extent did the programme contribute to achieving the objectives?	Were the measures sufficient/complete to achieve the objectives?  Were the funds used in such a way that as many people as possible benefited from the measures?	Project documents
To what extent did the programme contribute to achieving the objectives at the level of the intended beneficiaries?	Which groups of people have benefited from the measures (gender, age, local population, etc.)?	Interview with project-executing agency
Did the programme contribute to the achievement of objectives at the level of the particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups involved and affected (potential differentiation according to age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.)?	To what extent have children and women in particular benefited?	Project documents, interview with project-executing agency
Were there interventions specifically addressing gender impact potential (e.g., through women's participation in project committees,	To what extent was the target group involved, e.g. in the form of water committees?	Project documents, interview with project-executing agency

water committees, use of social workers for women, etc.)? (FC-E-specific question)				
Which project-internal factors (technical, organisational or financial) were decisive for the achievement or non-achievement of the intended objectives of the programme? ( <i>Learning/help question</i> )	What role did the overall financing of the UNICEF programme play in the implementation of the FC measure?	Project documents, interview with project-executing agency		
Which external factors were decisive for the achievement or non-achievement of the intended objectives of the programme (also taking into account the risks anticipated beforehand)? ( <i>Learning/help question</i> )	Which other donors have also participated?	Interview with project-executing agency		
Other evaluation question 1	To what extent did the measures contribute to UNICEF being able to fulfil its tasks (including beyond the duration of the project)?	Interview with project-executing agency		
Other evaluation question 2	What was/is the financing situation of UNICEF in retrospect and in the future? Was there a financial gap?	Interview with project-executing agency		
<b>Evaluation dimension: Quality of implementation</b>			3	0
How is the quality of the management and implementation of the programme to be evaluated with regard to the achievement of objectives?	How is UNICEF's administrative capacity to be assessed?  How does the target group perceive the services of UNICEF? Are there opportunities for complaints/criticism?	Interview with project-executing agency, project documents, in particular PP, Annex 3 Project-executing agency analysis.  Itang Town Water Utility: Perception Survey Report 2020		

<p>How is the quality of the management, implementation and participation in the programme by the partners/sponsors evaluated?</p>	<p>Which international and local NGOs / civil society initiatives / authorities / companies does UNICEF work with?</p>	<p>Project documents, interview with project-executing agency</p>			
<p>Were gender results and relevant risks in/through the project (gender-based violence, e.g. in the context of infrastructure or empowerment projects) regularly monitored or otherwise taken into account during implementation? Have corresponding measures (e.g. as part of a CM) been implemented in a timely manner? (FC-E-specific question)</p>	<p>Have gender-relevant risks been identified and taken into account if necessary?</p>	<p>Project documents, interview with project-executing agency</p>			
<p>Evaluation dimension: Unintended consequences (positive or negative)</p>			<p>3</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>Can unintended positive/negative direct impacts (social, economic, ecological and, where applicable, those affecting vulnerable groups) be seen (or are they foreseeable)?</p>	<p>What effect did the financing of the measures have on the local population?  Which water use conflicts could be identified? What is water used for? What was the impact of water use conflicts?</p>	<p>Project documents, interview with project-executing agency</p>			
<p>What potential/risks arise from the positive/negative unintended effects and how should they be evaluated?</p>	<p>Was the measure able to support the acceptance of refugees in the host community?</p>	<p>Project documents, interview with project-executing agency</p>			
<p>How did the programme respond to the potential/risks of the positive/negative unintended effects?</p>	<p>Was there any consideration given to expanding/modifying/extending the measures during the course of the project?</p>	<p>Project documents, interview with project-executing agency</p>			

## Efficiency

Evaluation question	Specification of the question for the present project	Data source (or rationale if the question is not relevant/applicable)	Rating	Weighting ( - / o / + )	Rationale for weighting
<b>Evaluation dimension: Production efficiency</b>			3	0	
How are the inputs (financial and material resources) of the programme distributed (e.g. by instruments, sectors, sub-measures, also taking into account the cost contributions of the partners/executing agency/other participants and affected parties, etc.)? (Learning and help question)	What share of the total costs did the individual components of the project have? Did this division correspond to the core problem addressed?	Final follow-up; UNICEF Ethiopia Summary of Expenditure Plan SC160646; UNICEF Donor Statement by Activity (Uncertified) from 20 December 2016 to 16 July 2020.			
To what extent were the inputs of the programme used sparingly in relation to the outputs produced (products, capital goods and services) (if possible in a comparison with data from other evaluations of a region, sector, etc.)? For example, comparison of specific costs.	<p>What were the costs per beneficiary in the three components?</p> <p>What were the costs per rehabilitated/newly installed water abstraction point?</p>	<p>Final follow-up; UNICEF Progress Report to the German Government/KfW, August 2020. EPE "Support for mal- and undernourished children and population groups affected by drought in Ethiopia" (BMZ no. 2015 69 144) and EPE "UNICEF WASH and NLG, Jordan" BMZ no. 2016 18 594)</p> <p>UNICEF Donor Statement by Activity (Uncertified) from 20 December 2016 to 16 July 2020; . EPE "Support for mal- and undernourished children and population groups affected by drought in Ethiopia" (BMZ no. 2015 69 144) and EPE "UNICEF WASH and NLG, Jordan" BMZ no. 2016 18 594)</p>			
If necessary, as a complementary perspective: To what extent could the outputs of the programme have been increased by an alternative use of inputs (if possible in a comparison with data from other evaluations of a region, sector, etc.)?	Were there realistic alternatives to UNICEF's actual input structures to achieve the planned outputs in the three components?	Questions for operational area			

Were the outputs produced on time and within the planned period?	Were the outputs achieved in the planned period? What were the internal/external causes of delays	KfW reporting, final follow-up; UNICEF Ethiopia Final Report August 2020			
Were the coordination and management costs reasonable (e.g. implementation consultant's cost component)? (FC-E-specific question)	What administrative fee was defined in the financing agreement with UNICEF? Was UNICEF's flat rate for administrative costs appropriate compared to other UN organisations as project-executing agencies in fragile contexts?	Interview with operational department. Project documents for comparable FC projects EPE Ethiopia Gambella I 2020; EPE BMZ no. 2015 68 021; BMZ no. 2015 68 898; BMZ no. 2015 69 144			
Other evaluation question 1	Did the payments paid by UNICEF to commissioned NGOs and companies correspond to the customary level in the country for orders of comparable subject matter and qualifications?	Questions to project-executing agency			
Evaluation dimension: Allocation efficiency			2	–	Incomplete data pool for assessing allocation efficiency
In what other ways and at what costs could the effects achieved (outcome/impact) have been attained? ( <i>Learning/help question</i> )	Did UNICEF gain a de facto monopoly position as the project-executing agency?  Were alternative executing agencies (e.g. Ethiopian state institutions or NGOs) considered for the project?  Could a stronger integration of the three components have contributed to improving the health situation of the target group and development in the region?  Did the financing of the measures for South Sudanese refugees and the local population contribute to social cohesion in the intervention area?	Questions for operational area Vemuru, Varalakshmi/Sarkar, Aditya/Woodhouse, Andrea Fitri (2020): Impact of Refugees on Hosting Communities in Ethiopia. A Social Analysis, Washington DC. Zewdie Hagos, Samuel (2021): Refugees and local power dynamics. The case of the Gambella Region of Ethiopia. Discussion Paper, 25, German Development Institute. Bonn			

To what extent could the effects achieved have been attained in a more cost-effective manner, compared with an alternatively designed programme?	Were alternatives to the UNICEF WASH/NLG design considered in terms of costs in order to achieve the intended positive effects?	Programme proposals; questions for the operational department
If necessary, as a complementary perspective: To what extent could the positive effects have been increased with the resources available, compared to an alternatively designed programme?	Question not relevant, as it was a follow-up project in a crisis situation	
Note: If the internal identifier PSP (Private Sector Participation; see Inpro under 1.11) was issued for the project or there is generally cooperation with private actors (commercial banks, companies, professional NGOs) in the implementation of FC (private sector as an instrument), the following evaluation question must be taken into account:		
In what respect was the use of public funds financially complementary?	No specification necessary.	

## Impact

Evaluation question	Specification of the question for the present project	Data source (or rationale if the question is not relevant/applicable)	Rating	Weighting ( - / o / + )	Rationale for weighting
<b>Evaluation dimension: Overarching developmental changes (intended)</b>			3	0	
Is it possible to identify overarching developmental changes to which the programme should contribute? (Or if foreseeable, please be as specific as possible in terms of time.)	To what extent does the region show stabilisation/no stabilisation?	Interview with operational department and project-executing agency, secondary literature, focus group interviews			

<p>Is it possible to identify overarching developmental changes (social, economic, environmental and their interactions) at the level of the intended beneficiaries? (Or if foreseeable, please be as specific as possible in terms of time)</p>	<p>How does the target group perceive their situation?</p>	<p>Focus group interviews</p>			
<p>To what extent can overarching developmental changes be identified at the level of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable parts of the target group to which the programme should contribute? (Or, if foreseeable, please be as specific as possible in terms of time)</p>	<p>No specification necessary, as evaluation question sufficient</p>	<p>Interview with project-executing agency</p>			
<p>Evaluation dimension: Contribution to overarching developmental changes (intended)</p>			<p>3</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>To what extent did the programme actually contribute to the identified or foreseeable overarching developmental changes (also taking into account the political stability) to which the programme should contribute?</p>	<p>To what extent can the construction of infrastructure contribute to health and stability?</p>	<p>Secondary literature; interviews with the operational department and the project-executing agency</p>			
<p>To what extent did the programme achieve its intended (possibly adjusted) developmental objectives? In other words, are the project impacts sufficiently tangible not only at outcome level, but at impact level? (e.g. water supply/health effects)</p>	<p>How have other health-relevant indicators developed in the region?</p>	<p>Secondary literature</p>			

<p>Did the programme contribute to achieving its (possibly adjusted) developmental objectives at the level of the intended beneficiaries?</p>	<p>What studies, secondary data are there on the social situation of South Sudanese refugees?</p>	<p>Secondary literature, target group interviews</p>
<p>Has the programme contributed to overarching developmental changes or changes in life situations at the level of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable parts of the target group (potential differentiation according to age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.) to which the programme was intended to contribute?</p>	<p>To what extent have the measures contributed and are still contributing to overarching changes for girls, women or socio-cultural minorities?</p>	<p>Secondary literature, target group interviews</p>
<p>Which project-internal factors (technical, organisational or financial) were decisive for the achievement or non-achievement of the intended developmental objectives of the programme? (<i>Learning/help question</i>)</p>	<p>To what extent did UNICEF's capacities contribute to achieving the goals?</p>	<p>Interviews with project-executing agency and operational department</p>
<p>Which external factors were decisive for the achievement or non-achievement of the intended developmental objectives of the programme? (<i>Learning/help question</i>)</p>	<p>Were there any overarching strategies that had an impact on the achievement of objectives?  How did the security situation in the region develop?</p>	<p>Project documents, interviews</p>
<p>Does the project have a broad-based impact? - To what extent has the programme led to structural or institutional changes (e.g. in organisations, systems and regulations)? (<i>Structure formation</i>)</p>	<p>Can the measures be replicated in other fragile contexts or have they been replicated?</p>	<p>Interviews with project-executing agency and operational department</p>

<p>- Was the programme exemplary and/or broadly effective and is it reproducible? (Model character)</p>					
<p>How would the development have gone without the programme (developmental additionality)?</p>	<p>What effects does a lack of water supply have on vulnerable population groups?</p>	<p>Secondary literature, target group interviews</p>			
<p>Evaluation dimension: Contribution to (unintended) overarching developmental changes</p>			3	0	
<p>To what extent can unintended overarching developmental changes (also taking into account political stability) be identified (or, if foreseeable, please be as specific as possible in terms of time)?</p>	<p>How has political stability and the influx of refugees in the intervention area developed?</p>	<p>Interviews with project-executing agency, secondary data</p>			
<p>Did the programme noticeably or foreseeably contribute to unintended (positive and/or negative) overarching developmental impacts?</p>	<p>See above</p>				
<p>Did the programme noticeably (or foreseeably) contribute to unintended (positive or negative) overarching developmental changes at the level of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups (within or outside the target group) (do no harm, e.g. no strengthening of inequality (gender/ethnicity))?</p>	<p>Can/could increasing negative coping strategies be observed in the target group?</p> <p>What are the socio-demographic characteristics of refugees? Are there any particularly vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>Interview with project-executing agency and target group</p>			

## Sustainability

Evaluation question	Specification of the question for the present project	Data source (or rationale if the question is not relevant/applicable)	Rating	Weighting (- / 0 / +)	Rationale for weighting
Evaluation dimension: Capacities of participants and stakeholders			3	0	
Are the target group, executing agencies and partners institutionally, personally and financially able and willing (ownership) to maintain the positive effects of the programme over time (after the end of the promotion)?	<p>Was UNICEF able to continue the measures in the three components after the end of the FC funding for this project?</p> <p>Was the project's design suitable for connecting other projects?</p> <p>Have the UNICEF approaches in the areas of water and sanitation been adopted by Ethiopian government departments and/or NGOs?</p>	<p>Question to project-executing agency.</p> <p>Project documents Gambella III and IV.</p> <p>Itang Town Water Utility (2020): Integrated water supply model serving refugee communities and host communities in Gambella. Symposium on "Climate resilience systems approaches for small town WASH services in Ethiopia".</p>			
To what extent do the target group, executing agencies and partners demonstrate resilience to future risks that could jeopardise the impact of the programme?	<p>Was the project able to contribute to alleviating the worst effects of the refugee crisis in the Gambella region?</p> <p>Were South Sudanese refugees motivated to change their situation through their own initiative?</p>	<p>Questions to project-executing agency Walelign, Solomon Zena/Wang Sonne, Soazic Elise/Seshan, Ganesh (2022): Livelihood Impacts of Refugees on Host Communities Evidence from Ethiopia, WB Policy Research Working Paper 10044.</p> <p>Gidron, Yotam/Carver, Freddie (2022): International Organisations and "Local" Networks: Localisation and Refugee Participation in the Ethiopian-South Sudanese Borderlands. Refugee Survey Quarterly, Vol. 41, p. 1–25.</p>			
Evaluation dimension: Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities:			2	0	

<p>Did the programme contribute to the target group, executing agencies and partners being institutionally, personally and financially able and willing (ownership) to maintain the positive effects of the programme over time and, where necessary, to curb negative effects?</p>	<p>Were there initiatives to independently maintain the created water abstraction points by the users after the end of the promotion?</p> <p>Has a concept been created to sustainably finance the water infrastructure through user fees?</p> <p>Has an exit strategy been formulated?</p>	<p>Interview of local expert with target group and questions to project-executing agency.</p>			
<p>Did the programme contribute to strengthening the resilience of the target group, executing agencies and partners to risks that could jeopardise the effects of the programme?</p>	<p>What risks jeopardise the resilience of the project-executing agency to continue the measures?</p> <p>Which people in the target group are particularly affected by this?</p>	<p>Questions for the project-executing agency Interviews of local expert with target group.</p>			
<p>Did the programme contribute to strengthening the resilience of particularly disadvantaged groups to risks that could jeopardise the effects of the programme?</p>	<p>Which risks (e.g. sociocultural and/or economic hurdles) jeopardise the continuation of the measures in Components 2 and 3?</p> <p>Which groups of people are particularly affected by this?</p> <p>Did the measures contribute to reducing (latent) tensions between the refugee population and local residents?</p> <p>Were the measures able to strengthen the target group's awareness of the importance of hygiene measures?</p>	<p>Questions for the project-executing agency.</p> <p>Interviews of local expert with target group.</p>			
<p>Evaluation dimension: Durability of impacts over time</p>			<p>3</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>How stable is the context of the programme (e.g. social justice, economic performance, political</p>	<p>How has the economic, political and social situation developed in Ethiopia and the intervention areas?</p>	<p>Internet research and secondary literature; African Development Bank (2023): Ethiopia Economic Outlook. World Bank (2023) Ethiopia Socioeconomic Dashboard.</p>			

stability, environmental balance)? ( <i>Learning/help question</i> )		
To what extent is the durability of the positive effects of the programme influenced by the context? ( <i>Learning/help question</i> )	Does a continued influx of refugees from South Sudan and/or a lack of opportunities for the refugees living in the camps to return home jeopardise the positive effects achieved?	Internet research, secondary literature. UNHCR (2022): Food shortages and aid cuts put more displaced women at risk of gender-based violence.
To what extent are the positive and, where applicable, the negative effects of the programme likely to be long-lasting?	What are the risks that the positive impacts achieved by the FC project will no longer exist in the foreseeable future due to the fragile situation in the intervention area and the unsecured financial situation of UNICEF?  Are Ethiopian government institutions in a position to continue the WASH structures in the medium term?	Questions to the operational department and the project-executing agency; Reporting of follow-up phases
To what extent are the gender results of the measure to be considered permanent (ownership, capacities, etc.)? (FC-E-specific question)	Does UNICEF intend to prioritise/give greater consideration to access to WASH services for girls/women?	Questions for the project-executing agency
Other evaluation question 1	Did the experience in the previous FC project “Support for refugees and host communities Gambella I” lead to a conceptual realignment of follow-up Phase II and further phases?	Questions for operational area
Other evaluation question 2	If the fragile context in Gambella persists, can any impacts of the project be permanent?	The project was not designed for sustainable effectiveness