

Ex post evaluation

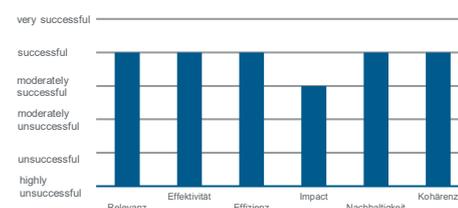
UNRWA basic services in the context of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon and Jordan

Title	UNRWA basic services in the context of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon and Jordan		
Sector and CRS code	Multisector aid for basic social services 1605000		
Project number	2018 49 553		
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)		
Recipient/Project-executing agency	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)		
Project volume/ Financing instrument	EUR 15.00 million/BMZ budget funds		
Project duration	December 2018 – December 2019 (financing agreement, financing retrospectively from August 2018)		
Year of report	2022	Year of random sample	2022

Objectives and project outline

The objective at outcome level was to maintain the use of basic services of an appropriate quality in the education and health sector for Palestinian refugees at selected locations in Jordan and Lebanon. At impact level, this was intended to contribute to the resilience of the target group and to maintaining stability in the refugee camps (dual objective). The FC project included the funding of salaries already paid by UNRWA for staff and minor operating costs in schools in Lebanon and Jordan, as well as for staff in health centres in Lebanon, thus providing partial financing for UNRWA programmes in the education and health sectors.

Overall rating:
successful



Key findings

The project has been rated “successful” for the following reasons:

- The decisive factor for the relevance being rated as good was the correct addressing of the core problem, namely the precarious situation of Palestinian refugees (from Syria) with the risk of increasing social conflicts in Lebanon and Jordan and the problematic financial situation of UNRWA
- Access to basic services was maintained, which is why the FC project was rated as an effective part-financing of the education and health programme, even if not all data was available to assess the quality of basic services.
- The staff salaries paid by UNRWA were based on the staffing costs of comparable public service activities; therefore, the production efficiency of the services provided by UNRWA was assessed as appropriate.
- Although the impact achieved was not quantifiable at impact level, the resilience-promoting and stabilising effects of the UNRWA education and health system were plausible
- From today’s perspective, the sustainability level clearly applies to the temporary maintenance of appropriate UNRWA basic services, even if the project financed under the special initiative “Fighting the causes of displacement, integrating refugees” was not designed for sustainability.

Conclusions

- When commissioning UNRWA as the project-executing agency, its organisational purpose as a temporary assistance programme and its quasi-monopoly position with regard to the provision of basic services to Palestinian refugees must be taken into account.
- The project was able to temporarily stabilise UNRWA’s precarious financial situation.
- Projects lasting only a few months cannot be expected to make a lasting contribution to strengthening the resilience of Palestinian refugees and stability in host countries.

Rating according to DAC criteria

Overall rating: 2

Ratings:

Relevance	2
Coherence	2
Effectiveness	2
Efficiency	2
Overarching developmental impact	3
Sustainability	[2]

Overall, the project is rated as good and in line with expectations, as there are no material shortcomings. Due to the limited sustainability requirements, the criterion of sustainability is not taken into account in the overall rating.

General conditions and classification of the project

The Syrian crisis has further increased the number of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan; Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) have sought refuge in neighbouring countries as a result of the civil war. The large refugee population in the context of the Syrian crisis is overwhelming the integration and absorption potential of both countries, which are also suffering from massive economic problems, even further exacerbated by the effects of the coronavirus pandemic. Palestinian refugees are under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). The UN aid agency must finance itself primarily through voluntary grants from the international donor community, which repeatedly leads to financing bottlenecks that jeopardise the provision of basic social services by UNRWA in the camps. The EUR 15 million financial contribution from Germany funded personnel costs in UNRWA schools in Jordan and Lebanon, and Lebanon health centres to maintain access to education and health services for Palestinian refugees.

Relevance

The FC project to maintain UNRWA basic services in the areas of education and health for Palestinian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon was geared towards the development policy priorities of the German Federal Government, such as supporting refugees and host countries in the context of the Syrian crisis.¹ In addition, the project was in line with the international plans for dealing with the Syrian crisis, such as the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis (3RP), drawn up by the United Nations in 2014, and which, for the first time, put the idea of resilience at the heart of an approach for dealing with a specific refugee situation that has existed for several years.

The implementation partner for the 3RP included UNRWA, the relief agency responsible for supplying the Palestinians and their descendants, who became refugees at the start of the Arab-Israeli war in 1948. With the outbreak of the civil war in Syria in 2011 and the displacement of Palestinian refugees living there, the number of people in Jordan and Lebanon, who were under UNRWA's mandate, grew again and put massive pressure on UNRWA's financial resources.² For this reason, as part of the FC project evaluated here from the special initiative "Fighting the causes of displacement, integrating refugees" (SI

¹ Since 2014, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has set up specific special initiatives to supplement traditional development cooperation. The project evaluated here was funded as part of the special initiative "Fighting the causes of displacement, integrating refugees"; [Displaced people | BMZ](#) (accessed: 25/04/2022).

² An estimated 2.3 million Palestinian refugees were living in Jordan at the end of 2020. The number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Jordan was 17,495 in 2020 (2014: 13,836); [PRS JUNE Snapshot \(Draft 5\) \(unrwa.org\)](#) (accessed: 06/05/2022). An estimated 480,000 Palestinian refugees were living in Lebanon in 2020; for 2018, the number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon was 29,145 (2016: 32,042); [Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon | UNRWA](#) (accessed: 25/04/2022).

Displaced People), EUR 15 million was made available for the temporary financing of UNRWA teachers and healthcare personnel in Lebanon as well as teachers in UNRWA schools in Jordan in order to maintain access to basic services in the areas of education and health. This was intended to benefit Palestinian refugees from Syria and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan, who were also affected by precarious living conditions and multidimensional poverty (vulnerable groups).³

The fact that the FC project was not detached from the overall UNRWA commitment in Jordan and Lebanon and served to partially finance UNRWA programmes with much larger budgets is reflected, among other things, in the formulation of the FC project's impact chain.⁴ For example, the intervention logic presented in the module proposal aimed to maintain access to basic services (outcome) through the temporary financing of staff in education and healthcare (output) in order to reinforce the resilience of the target group (impact).⁵ In addition, according to the module proposal, the project was intended to contribute to stabilising the neighbouring countries of the Syrian crisis and reduce the impact on refugees.⁶

In the present EPE, this impact chain is considered expedient as the FC project cannot be considered in isolation from UNRWA's overall commitment.⁷ In this context, it seems logically stringent that, among other things, it was possible to maintain consistent access to education and health services through salary payments, as schools or health centres did not have to be closed, and the use of the services contributed to the resilience of the target group.⁸ The modified EPE objective is to maintain the use of basic services at outcome level that are appropriate in terms of quality for Palestinian refugees at select locations in Jordan and Lebanon. At impact level, this is intended to contribute to the resilience of the target group. In addition, the aim is to contribute to maintaining stability in the refugee camps in the context of the Syrian crisis (dual objective).

The discussion about the impact chain and the integration of the FC project into UNRWA's overall commitment clearly reflects one thing with regard to the relevance of the FC project: the FC project's measures alone were not expected to have any long-term overarching developmental impact, nor was the intervention design part of the core competence of Financial Cooperation. Rather, the project must be examined from a relevance point of view in the context of the special initiative "Fighting the causes of displacement, integrating refugees", which was offered through annual funding commitments for co-financing, and how it was achieved with the temporary financing of education and health personnel within the scope of the project.

Overall, the project properly identified the core problem, namely the precarious situation of Palestinian refugees (from Syria) with the risk of increasing social conflicts in Lebanon and Jordan and the problematic financial situation of UNRWA, which is why we rate the relevance as good.

Relevance rating: 2

Coherence

Internal coherence: In addition to the project to maintain basic services, which was not integrated into a DC programme or an overarching strategy, German development cooperation implemented other FC and TC projects focusing on Palestinian refugees (from Syria) in Jordan, Lebanon and the region.⁹ The

³ The situation of Palestinian refugees from Syria is particularly precarious in Lebanon. A 2015 survey showed that 90% of Palestinian refugees from Syria lived below the poverty line; [Palestine Refugees from Syria in Lebanon | UNRWA](#) (accessed: 25/04/2022).

⁴ For the two-year period 2016–2017, UNRWA's core budget (general funds) was USD 1.5 billion, of which around half was invested in education measures. Around one sixth of the core budget went to the health component.

⁵ The module proposal and other project documents are not based on a definition of resilience.

⁶ As peace and security were identified as important secondary objectives of the project in the module proposal and basic services were to be enhanced in a crisis area, the project was assigned the code FS 1 (Peace and Security).

⁷ From the point of view of the financing of salaries, intended effects would have to be applied to UNRWA staff and not to the beneficiaries of UNRWA services.

⁸ Resilience is understood in the ex post evaluation, in line with the 3R plans, as the ability of individuals, households, communities and institutions to anticipate, withstand, recover from and cope with shocks and crises (see Impact).

⁹ The FC projects included, for example: the regional programme Palestinian Refugee Camp Middle East (REPAC) (including BMZ no. 2009.65.061; 2012.66.840; 2013.67.226; 2014.68.230; 2016.69.118, 2017.68.282), the reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Camp in Lebanon (including BMZ no. 2016.18.677; 2018.18.707) and promoting the employment of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (BMZ no. 2017.40.851; 2018.49.843). Regional TC projects were the project to strengthen the social participation of Palestinian refugees

projects complemented each other and the FC project evaluated here was geared towards the international norms and standards of DC, such as respect for human rights or implementation of Agenda 2030, to which UNRWA is also committed. The additionality of the FC project, on the other hand, must be assessed critically, as salaries already paid by UNRWA were funded by the provision of funds in December 2018.¹⁰ Moreover, this also hindered the predictability of cash inflows, as required in the context of development cooperation, and why instruments such as budget support were created.

External coherence: The financing deficit of UNRWA, which has grown considerably since the United States of America cut its contributions in 2018, was topped up by an increase in funds from donors such as the European Union, Germany, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, who also partially financed the UNRWA education and health programme, which the FC project also contributed to financing. UNRWA did not systematically record whether individual donors linked their contributions exclusively to the financing of salaries or of certain institutions, as in the case of the project evaluated here. The overview provided by UNRWA merely shows whether they were made available for the UNRWA programme budget for basic services in the areas of education, health, emergency and social assistance or in emergency aid measures or temporary projects.¹¹ Irrespective of the funded component, UNRWA was a project-executing agency with no alternative for the donor institutions due to its sole mandate to care for Palestinian refugees, which coordinated well with state institutions and local agencies in the host countries and, for example, used the respective curricula of the host countries in the schools.

Overall, we still rate the coherence as good. Although the additionality of the project was not accomplished, co-financing with other donors strengthened coherence and other projects were meaningfully supplemented. The coordination between UNRWA and the competent authorities in Jordan and Lebanon was good.

Coherence rating: 2

Effectiveness

The objective at outcome level was to use the partial financing of the UNRWA education and health programme to maintain the use of basic services of an appropriate quality in the education and health sector for Palestinian refugees in selected locations in Jordan and Lebanon.¹²

With regard to the education sector (73% of the FC funds used), it can be seen that in Jordan and Lebanon, the target value for formally taught children was achieved during the implementation period¹³ – even beyond the project term.

(FASPAR), to strengthen psychosocial support structures for Palestinian refugees, to strengthen the influence of Palestinian refugees on their living conditions (PART), and to strengthen social cohesion and violence prevention through cultural and sports activities for Palestinian refugees.

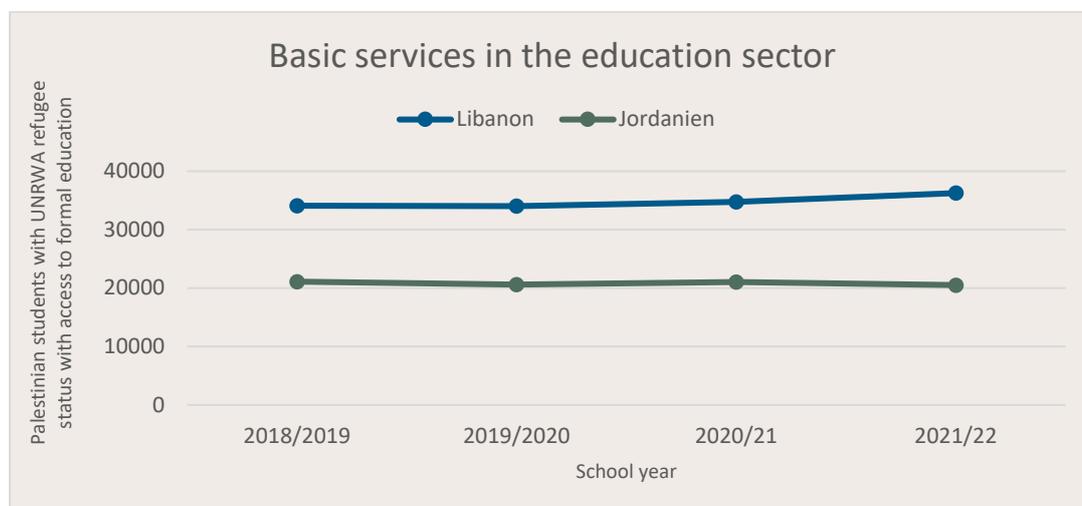
¹⁰ Additionality exists if the cooperation partner or project partner would not have carried out the development measures without additional financing.

¹¹ The overview of donor contributions can be found at [overall_donor_ranking.pdf \(unrwa.org\)](#) (accessed 02/05/2022).

¹² Schools were selected based on the proportion of Palestinian refugees from Syria. For this reason, schools were selected in particular, which are located in regions where many Syrian refugees have found refuge.

¹³ The slight variations between the target value and the status are due to the difference between the number of pupils who finished 10th grade, and the children enrolled in the 1st grade.

Maintenance of basic services in the education sector, 2018–2021



Source: Internal project documents (data from UNRWA)

During the implementation period, 56% of beneficiaries in Jordan and 53% in Lebanon were girls. The proportion of Palestinian refugees from Syria, on the other hand, was only 2% in Jordan and 13% in Lebanon during the implementation period; the proportion fell further in both countries in 2021 (11% in Lebanon and 1.4% in Jordan). The coverage ratio of the target group of Palestinian refugees from Syria was therefore low, but is far above the percentage of the population of Palestinian refugees from Syria in relation to the Palestinian refugees who lived in Jordan or Lebanon before the outbreak of the Syrian war (Lebanon: 6.1% and Jordan: 0.8% (2020)).

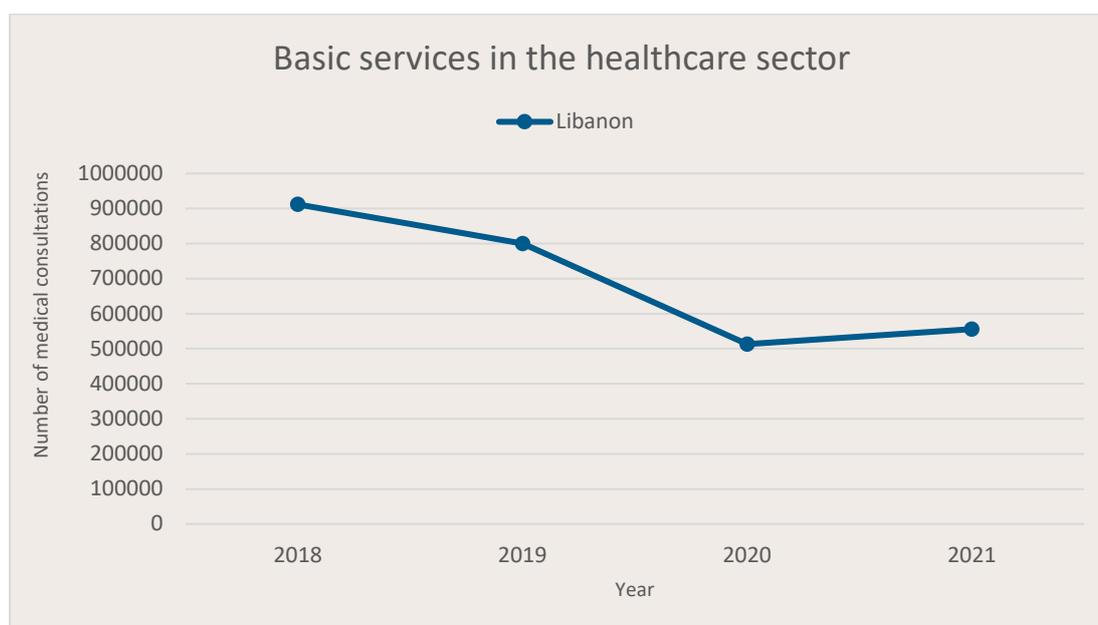
Indicator	Target value PA (2018/19), status PCR (2018/19)	Ex post evaluation (2021/22)
Number of Palestinian refugee children with access to education in Lebanon (62 co-financed schools from a total of 69)	34,004, 34,107	36,258
- of which girls	17,809, 17,995	18,760
- of which from Syria	4,561, 4,382	3,863
Completion rate at UNRWA schools in Lebanon	N/A	100% (2020/21)
- after the 9th grade		92.61% (2020/21)
- after the 12th grade		
Teacher-pupil ratio at UNRWA schools in Lebanon	N/A	1:27 (2022)
School dropout at UNRWA schools in Lebanon (absolute)	N/A	171 (2021/22)
- boys		115
- girls		56
Number of Palestinian refugee children with access to education in Jordan (17 co-financed schools from a total of around 170)	21,275, 21,108	20,521
- of which girls	11,929, 11,873	11,191
- of which from Syria	342, 358	294

Source: Internal project documents (project completion report, reports and data from UNRWA)

The extent to which basic services in the education sector were of adequate quality cannot be clearly answered. In Lebanon, relevant indicators on the quality of education show that the completion rates in the 2020/21 school year after the 9th and 12th grades were relatively good in an international comparison, while the teacher-pupil ratio was relatively poor.¹⁴ There are also clear differences between genders. For example, UNRWA's information on school dropout rates suggests that access to education between girls and boys in Lebanon is not used to the same extent and boys leave school more frequently. Nevertheless, both in Jordan and Lebanon, before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, school dropout rates at UNRWA schools in the primary school sector were significantly reduced. The decisive factors here included psychosocial support and follow-up assistance to avoid repeating school years, which poses a fundamental risk of dropping out of school.¹⁵ Since the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, however, there has been increasing evidence that dropout rates are on the rise again and that children are leaving school due to the precarious living conditions of their families, for example to go to work.¹⁶

With regard to the maintenance of basic services in the health sector (15.4% of FC funds) in Lebanon, the quantitative picture in the implementation period is similar to that in the education sector. Nearly as many health check-ups were carried out in the 24 health stations as planned.¹⁷ However, basic services in the healthcare sector could not be maintained beyond the project term, which UNRWA attributed to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated access restrictions.

Maintenance of basic services in the healthcare sector, 2018–2021



Source: Internal project documents (data from UNRWA)

However, from a qualitative point of view, the consultations cannot be assessed because there is a lack of data on this. Nor is there robust data to show the extent to which access to health consultations was guaranteed for vulnerable groups, nor can the gender distribution of the health consultations used in Lebanon be precisely specified. However, statistics from consultations with Palestinian refugees from Syria in 2018 in all UNRWA health centres in Lebanon indicate those seeking advice were 60% female, compared to 40% male.¹⁸

¹⁴ UNRWA was unable to provide the corresponding data for Jordan.

¹⁵ UNRWA Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2021; [2019 gender implementation report final.pdf \(unrwa.org\)](#) (accessed: 05/05/2022).

¹⁶ [Palestinian Child Labor... Dreams of a Generation Lost Among Crises | Reports & Research | Palestinian Association For Human Rights \(Witness\) \(pahrw.org\)](#) (accessed: 05/05/2022).

¹⁷ The variance between target value and status is explained by estimation errors.

¹⁸ UNRWA (2019): Annual Operational Report 2018 for the Reporting Period 01 January – 31 December 2018. Amman, p. 101.

Since the FC project only served to finance the salaries of UNRWA school and health personnel, in addition to the minor financing of running costs (water, electricity and petrol costs) and smaller procurements (writing paper), this gives rise to the question of whether and what effects were observed among the financed teaching, medical and administrative staff. According to UNRWA, 58% of the positions funded by the FC project were occupied by women in schools and 52% in health centres; all employees were refugees. A migration of Jordanian and Lebanese specialists (without UNRWA refugee status) from, for example, state schools to UNRWA schools was therefore not accomplished. A reverse effect can also be largely ruled out, especially in Lebanon, where the right to work for Palestinian refugees is severely restricted and employment opportunities are almost exclusively restricted to refugee camps. According to UNRWA, the main temporary effect of securing salaries was that, through employment, teaching and administrative staff and healthcare personnel had the opportunity to provide financial support to their families and to help meet the basic needs of their families.¹⁹

Overall, the FC project as partial financing of UNRWA programmes in the education and health sectors with the aim of maintaining basic services can be described as effective against the backdrop of the available data, although aspects for assessing the quality of the use of basic services cannot be evaluated to a sufficient extent.

Effectiveness rating: 2

Efficiency

The FC project mainly funded staffing costs in UNRWA schools and health centres; salary payments therefore accounted for 88% of the costs. During the four-month funding phase, the total costs per pupil in Lebanon amounted to USD 347, in Jordan almost USD 108; converted to per capita costs per month, this meant almost USD 87 for UNRWA schools in Lebanon, while in Jordan this amounted to only USD 27. The significant difference in per capita costs was due to different salaries in the two countries. In Lebanon, teachers were paid an average monthly salary of USD 1,798, in Jordan only USD 1,119; the monthly salary of school officials reached an average of USD 2,364 in the Lebanese UNRWA schools and just USD 1,357 in Jordanian schools. UNRWA bases its salary payments for staff in its schools and health centres on the salary for comparable qualifications and job characteristics of the civil service in the respective country. In comparison with the salary level in Jordan, salaries paid to staff in the UNRWA schools in Lebanon were rather high, but corresponded to the normal salary paid to teachers there. Account must also be taken of the UNRWA schools' ambitious pedagogical-didactical concept, which focuses on the development of "educational resilience" and achieves a pupil performance profile that is broadly higher than that of public schools.

In contrast to the funding of personnel costs for UNRWA education services in Lebanon and Jordan, UNRWA staffing costs for health services were only funded in Lebanon. This differentiation of the allocation of funds was based on an UNRWA needs analysis, according to which Palestine refugees in Lebanon are in a comparatively particularly precarious socio-economic and legal situation and only have limited access to other service providers in the health sector; in addition, the presence of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon is significantly higher in terms of numbers and in relation to the total number of Palestinian refugees in the country than in Jordan (see Relevance). With monthly salaries of between USD 1,322 and USD 2,240, the health care centres employed around 250 employees with different medical qualifications; they provided a total of around 376,705 consultations over the five-month term; the costs per consultation were USD 7.81. These production costs of the health services provided are assessed as appropriate, especially since the FC financing was able to secure a range of basic health services under the precarious conditions of everyday life in the camps.

Statements on the allocation efficiency of the FC project can only be derived indirectly from the available data by interpreting the number of more than 55 thousand beneficiary pupils and the high utilisation of medical consultations as indicators of output utilisation from the perspective of the target group.

¹⁹ The extent to which this has prevented – especially in the long-term – adverse coping strategies and alleviated the precarious situation of households remains unclear in the context of the ex post evaluation, as does the question of the influence of financing salaries, for example on the motivation to work or the experience of sense of purpose among employees.

The module proposal dated 16 November 2018 envisaged 12 months from the conclusion of the financing agreement to the final inspection for the term of the project (August 2018 – July 2019); however, the financing agreement was only concluded in December 2018, and the final inspection took place in December 2019. However, the funded measures were only implemented in the last four to five months of 2018. The overall implementation time was only slightly delayed, meaning that the project's time efficiency is rated as good.

From today's perspective, the project achieved a good result in line with expectations from an efficiency perspective; we therefore rate the efficiency criterion as good.

Efficiency rating: 2

Overarching developmental impact

The FC project as partial financing of the UNRWA education and health programme was intended to contribute at impact level to the resilience of the target group and to maintaining stability in the refugee camps in the context of the Syria crisis (dual objective).

Based on the definition of the 3R plans, resilience is understood as the ability of individuals, households, communities and institutions to anticipate, withstand, recover from and cope with shocks and crises. In the context of the Syrian crisis, we consider UNRWA's approach to education in Jordan and Lebanon to be suitable for strengthening the resilience of the target group in this sense. In addition to the integration of Palestinian refugees from Syria into the UNRWA education system, the approach also includes professionalisation offers for teachers, psychosocial support measures, learning support programmes and awareness-raising measures for child protection and other issues, all of which serve to prevent and manage crises and are available to all Palestinian children with refugee status.

Even though it seems plausible that UNRWA's education approach can contribute to the resilience of the target group, the contribution cannot be measured or quantified within the scope of the ex post evaluation. Nor can it be estimated to what extent access to and use of health services has maintained or enhanced the resilience of the target group. However, studies show that the UNRWA health system in Jordan and Lebanon has proven to be transformative, capable of absorbing, and adaptable in the context of the Syrian crisis. In this way, increased patient numbers were successfully managed and service provision was enhanced through more intensive cooperation and reorganisation of personnel tasks.²⁰ These findings are also reflected in the subjective assessment of the health status of the target group from 2020. More than two thirds of all Palestinian refugees from Syria surveyed stated that their health status was very good, good or medium; less than one third rated it as poor. Overall, respondents rated their health better than in 2015.²¹

With regard to stabilising effects, it can be assumed that the maintenance of UNRWA services in the education and health sectors made a certain contribution to stabilising refugee camps, although UNRWA reports that conflicts and violence have increased in the refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon, for example, over the past five years. In addition to isolated acts of violence and theft, there were also threats of violence against UNRWA employees, as well as civil unrest and armed violence between political groups in Lebanon. The agency's offices were destroyed there, various infrastructure facilities were stolen and UNRWA facilities had to be closed at short notice due to the security risks in both countries.

Overall, despite a lack of empirical evidence and an undisputed gap in the allocation of FC projects and impact, we rate the overarching developmental impact as satisfactory in terms of resilience-enhancing and stabilising effects from access to and use of education and health services.

Overarching developmental impact rating: 3

²⁰ [Resilience capacities of health systems: accommodating the needs of Palestinian refugees from Syria | Eldis](#) (accessed: 05/05/2022).

²¹ [socio-economic survey report 2020 edit 27.4 vf.pdf \(unrwa.org\)](#) (accessed: 05/05/2022).

Sustainability

The FC project financed under the special initiative “Fighting the causes of displacement, integrating refugees” – which lasted only a few months – was not designed to have a lasting effectiveness.²² Although the project was able to stabilise UNRWA’s financial situation for the provision of education and health services in the short term, the continuation of these activities after the end of the short-term FC financing was dependent on further financing – including from other donors – although the project was capable of being tied in with other projects. FC continued to support UNRWA in this area in the following years. UNRWA schools and health centres continued to be used by the target group even after the end of this evaluated FC project (see Effectiveness). In this respect, the FC project’s beneficial effects were sustained to the extent the FC project’s objective was to secure the use of basic services for Palestinian refugees by partially financing UNRWA’s education and health programme at outcome level, thereby contributing to the resilience of the target group at impact level.

There is no political solution to the Palestinian refugee question, on which the future task of UNRWA also depends, in sight in the foreseeable future. UNRWA’s financing situation therefore remains precarious, and so does the sustainability of the range of social services offered in the camps in which UNRWA provides basic services.

If this political risk is excluded from the evaluation of sustainability and only the securing of the use of qualitatively appropriate UNRWA basic services is taken into account for the evaluation, then from today’s perspective, taking into account the limited sustainability requirement, the FC project is assigned sustainability level 2 (good sustainability); because it can be expected with some probability that UNRWA will receive the necessary financing commitments, so that the impacts of the evaluated project remain positive.

Sustainability rating: 2

²² Module proposal 2018, note 5.2.

Notes on the methods used to evaluate project success (project rating)

Projects are evaluated on a six-point scale, the criteria being **relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, overarching developmental impact** and **sustainability**. The ratings are also used to arrive at a **final assessment** of a project's overall developmental efficacy. The scale is as follows:

Level 1	Very good result that clearly exceeds expectations
Level 2	Good result, fully in line with expectations and without any significant shortcomings
Level 3	Satisfactory result – project falls short of expectations but the positive results dominate
Level 4	Unsatisfactory result – significantly below expectations, with negative results dominating despite discernible positive results
Level 5	Clearly inadequate result – despite some positive partial results, the negative results clearly dominate
Level 6	The project has no impact or the situation has actually deteriorated

Rating levels 1-3 denote a positive assessment or successful project while rating levels 4-6 denote a negative assessment.

The **overall rating** on the six-point scale is compiled from a weighting of all five 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 ("overarching developmental impact") and the sustainability are rated at least "satisfactory" (level 3).