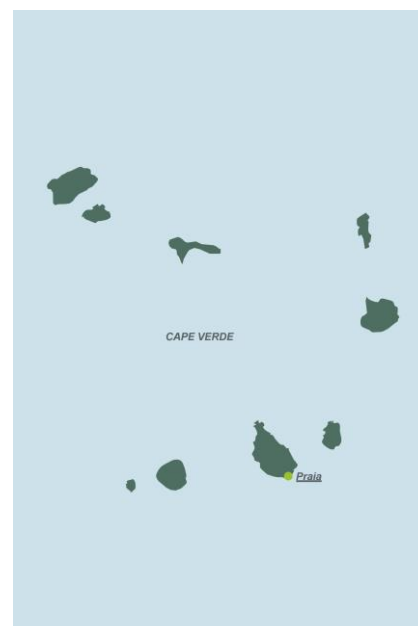


Ex post evaluation – Cape Verde

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Sector: Agricultural land resources (3113000)
Project: Natural Resource Protection Fogo, PRNF II (BMZ no.: 2005 65 770)*
Implementing agency: Ministry of Rural Development, Cape Verde**



Ex post evaluation report: 2017

		Project (Planned)	Project (Actual)
Investment costs (total)	EUR million	4.7	5.52
Counterpart contribution	EUR million	0.25	0.34
Funding	EUR million	4.45	5.18
of which BMZ budget funds	EUR million	4.45	5.18

*) Random sample 2016

**) after reorganization named Ministry of Agriculture and Environment since 2016

Summary: Second phase of the Natural Resource Protection Fogo Programme with measures for soil and water conservation, to improve agricultural and livestock production as well as tourist infrastructure in and around the island of Fogo's natural park – building on a Technical Cooperation predecessor project from the 1990s. The basic idea of all the interventions was to adapt agricultural and income-generating activities to the natural park's conservation and usage zones, and to improve the population's living conditions at the same time by intensifying these activities.

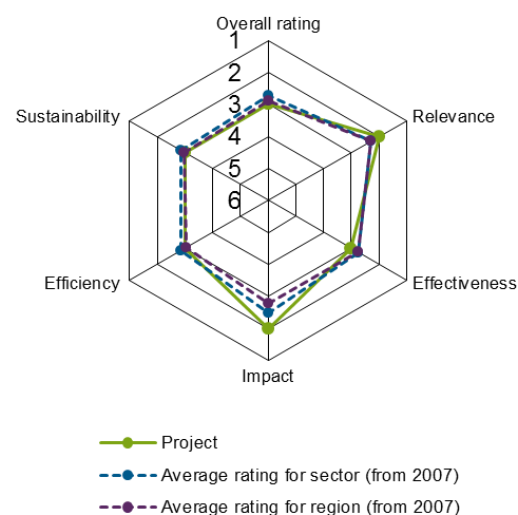
Development objectives: The ultimate objective (impact) was to conserve the partly endemic biodiversity by promoting resource-saving and income-generating practices for the population. The project objective (outcome) was to reclaim the natural resources through improved agro-sylvo-pastoral land-use systems and by means of the functioning natural park.

Target group: Around 2,000 families (10,000 people) who live in small villages and scattered settlements in the programme region and make a living from crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

Overall rating: 3

Rationale: The number of endemic species (flora) has increased in parts of the natural park since the project appraisal (PA). The population living in and around the park regularly carries out planting of endemic species and forest management under the guidance of the park management. The soil damage due to overgrazing (land use pressure), pronounced at the time of the PA, was reduced by raising awareness and by park monitoring. The project contributed to a structural increase in income for the target group owing to tourism, goat farming – now mainly semi-stationary – along with cheese production and wine-growing.

Highlights: This is a pilot project for balancing the interests of use and conservation in a natural park and its surrounding area. However, the volcanic eruption in 2014/15 destroyed 90% of the infrastructure of the population traditionally living in the volcanic caldera. The rebuilding work is being carried out unauthorised. The natural park's sustainability depends on whether the government defines and implements new conservation and usage zones. The destroyed park administration building is only part of the project; other measures have a sustainable impact.



Rating according to DAC criteria

Overall rating: 3

General conditions and classification of the project

Since the 1980s, German development cooperation has promoted soil conservation measures in agriculture, afforestation and the water sector on Fogo and other islands of Cape Verde.

The first Financial Cooperation (FC) phase of the Fogo Natural Resource Protection Programme only promoted agricultural measures, particularly for soil and water conservation. The natural park promotion aspect was added in the second phase, financed from the residual funds of other FC projects after Technical Cooperation activities came to an end. The evaluation focused solely on the second phase.

The Fogo Natural Park is the country's largest natural park by area and the only one that is traditionally populated. The Fogo Natural Park has model attributes for the national conservation system, since it is the first natural park that had a participatory process to develop a management plan and set up a functioning administration.

Relevance

The project was based on the overarching political objectives of the Cape Verdean government at the time of the project appraisal (PA) in 2005 and is also in line with the current national objectives for rural development, biodiversity conservation and combating desertification. The measure is coherently linked to Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects and those of German Technical Cooperation (TZ), under which the legislative basis for the national system of protected areas was established in 2003.

The logic of the project intervention is consistent with the basic idea for biosphere reserves, as per a Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) sector paper and the position of the Cape Verdean government. Conservation can thus only be successful if a balance is achieved between the interests of use and protection and the population's living conditions stabilise or improve in the medium to long term. The challenging project approach therefore envisaged a behavioural change towards sustainable practices in "threatening sectors" in and around the protected area. Specifically, sustainable conservation of the natural resources (including the partly endemic biodiversity) was to be facilitated by the financial support for eco-tourism and for a switch from free-range goat grazing to semi-stationary goat keeping, soil conservation measures and diversification of crops (including forage). The expectation was for the measures to improve the living conditions of the population, including by increasing yields and incomes, and thus to also increase the willingness to conserve the partly endemic biodiversity. A multi-sector approach (agriculture and livestock, water, tourism, biodiversity) with intensive support from local and international consultants was chosen to address various bottlenecks that had been identified in problem analyses during the project appraisal. The agricultural products promoted were socio-culturally appropriate, suited the island of Fogo's competitive advantages (dry farming) and showed inherent market potential (goat cheese, wine, fruit).

Considering the scarcity of available areas, the promotion of agricultural activities, goat farming and tourism may even – with increasing yields and accompanying incentives to expand activities – potentially increase the land use pressure on biodiversity and exacerbate the core problem (inherent conflict of objectives in the project). At the same time, these industries are the key means of subsistence for people on Fogo. For this reason, achieving the ultimate objective essentially: a) raising the population's awareness, b) effective systems for land rights and land-use planning, and c) monitoring and penalty mechanisms for compliance with the usage zones. Both a) and c) were indirect components of the project. The inherent conflict of objectives in the project was reflected in the different weighting of agricultural and biodiversity conservation objectives by the relevant administrative directorates. These offices were not always located in the same (partner) ministry due to changing organisational structures in the course of the project. On a critical note, in contrast to the programme proposal, the agreements with the project-executing agency

had not always firmly fixed biodiversity conservation as the ultimate objective alongside improving the population's living conditions.

Relevance rating: 2

Effectiveness

The project objective was to sustainably reclaim the natural resources by improving agro-sylvo-pastoral land-use systems and by means of the functioning natural park. The indicators had been changed in the course of the project and are rated as generally appropriate within the ex post evaluation. The monitoring system agreed in the PA, including regular data collection by the National Institute of Agricultural Research, was not implemented due to staff shortages, preventing the details below on the indicators from being expressed more accurately.

The indicators for the functioning of the natural park were expanded in the ex post evaluation (EPE) to gauge the effective oversight of risk factors, which was identified as a key prerequisite for achieving the ultimate objective.

The achievement of the project objective can be summarised as follows:

Indicator	PA target value	Ex post evaluation
(1) Loss of land due to soil erosion, control areas vs. intervention areas	n.a.	13 % (540 ha) of agricultural areas in the project area were protected by mechanical erosion control measures. According to the heads of 15 farmers' associations in 15 different locations, the agriculturally useful areas in the intervention areas were enlarged by the erosion control measures. Meanwhile, farmers without erosion control measures on their land suffered losses of land in the same locations. However, providing robust evidence and quantification are impossible due to a lack of data. ^{1,2}
(2) Increase of agricultural and livestock production by participating families in comparison with non-participants	+20 % vs. 2005 (no baseline data available)	In goat farming, according to the figures, the import of genetically enhanced billy-goats financed in the project helped to achieve an increase in the production of milk (overall, as well as per animal and year) and cheese. The milk production of the breed introduced, per year and per goat, was up to 500 % higher than of native goats. Auxiliary indicators such as the production trend in individual villages and dairies support the positive development in the sector. Costs for inputs (supplementary feeding and medicines) are also higher, but outweighed by the benefits here, according to the information provided. ^{1,3}
(3) Functioning natural park: a) administration of Fogo Natural Park has adequate operational budget and	n.a.	a) Over the last two years, the Directorate of Environment has financed the salaries of the park director, of three technical employees and two administrative employees, along with other ongoing costs. The Direc-

<p>b) legal administrative autonomy for self-financing</p> <p>c) reduction of free-range goat grazing</p> <p>d) decrease in forest fires</p>		<p>torate of Agriculture financed the park rangers. The budget was inadequate for activities (for example, planting endemic species, afforestation, controlling invasive plants, research and training/raising awareness); funds for these were acquired via donor projects.</p> <p>b) Not achieved.</p> <p>c) According to the information provided, free-range goat grazing in the natural park area decreased sharply. Nonetheless, violations against the grazing ban are regularly recorded.</p> <p>d) Not achieved. 2004: > 300 ha in Monte Velha destroyed by forest fire. Four large fires between 2011 and 2015 with areas affected encompassing 73 ha (2011) to 801 ha (2015).⁴</p>
<p>(4) Tourist numbers rise at least as strongly on Fogo as in the whole country</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>Tourists registered in hotels⁵:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cape Verde: +129 % between 2005 and 2012 - Fogo: +510 % between 2005 and 2013

¹⁾ The quantification was difficult. None of the National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (INIDA), the statistical division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment or their delegation on Fogo have up-to-date data to this effect. The farmers themselves and representatives of the farmers' associations were also unable to quantify the development of agricultural land or yields in surveys. This is presumably due to factors including the strong fluctuations in production, as well as the low degree of organisation in the farmers' associations and marketing channels. Neither the farmers themselves nor the associations document production or marketing data; there is also no functioning land register system.

²⁾ Mechanical erosion control measures (especially stone walls and terracing) were rated as more effective than biological measures, as the latter only provided a survival rate of 20-70 % due to a lack of precipitation at the time of planting.

³⁾ Semi-industrial cheese production rose alongside traditional homemade cheese production. Four cooperatives with production units for goats' cheese have been created since the project started.

⁴⁾ Source: Annual Report 2015, National Statistics Institute (INE).

⁵⁾ Sources: Cape Verde data: INE. Fogo data: GOPA (2005) and UN Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (2015).

Agricultural production on Fogo depends heavily on the frequency and amount of rainfall, which fluctuate based on the climate. Systematic irrigation agriculture is rare in the project area. This is due to the topography of the volcanic island of Fogo, which would require high investment and operating costs to exploit underground water sources using wells and pumping systems and thus makes irrigation agriculture highly uncompetitive compared to irrigation agriculture on other islands. The agricultural yields and accordingly the available feedstuff and goat milk production were thus significantly lower in years with low rainfall (for example, 2014) according to the information provided (especially maize and beans; nationally, the production of these products fell by 84 % in 2014 compared with the previous year). The reduced supply of feedstuff also led to a temporary rise in extensive goat farming and grazing in 2014. Furthermore, the drought's consequences included water resources drying out in the reservoirs and tanks, along with an increase in erosion due to loss of vegetation. The promotion of fruit trees and biological erosion control measures was only successful when regular rainfall followed the planting. The survival rates were too low because of periods of drought and strong rainfall occurring. A positive example was the increased yields of grapes for wine production on the volcano caldera of Chã das Caldeiras, which grew from 90 t in 2005 to 200 t in 2014. This represents 52 % of nationwide production in 2014. This cultivation had been promoted since 2005 by FC, the Italian NGO COSPE, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the government.

The project objective, to "reclaim" the agricultural resources, also included the transformation (**quality improvement and further processing**) of agricultural products. The products promoted – wine, cheese and fruit marmalades – were selected based on the market potential on Fogo and the tourist islands of Santiago, Sal and Boa Vista. Wine and cheese from Fogo have developed into quality products with strong demand in the tourist markets (hotels, restaurants) on these islands. The production quantities and length of time available are currently below the level of demand. Presently, there is not enough infrastructure and initiative on the farmers' part to further process fruit, an area in which predominantly women work. The processing structures in the villages on the volcano caldera, which were based on small units, have been destroyed. For instance, this resulted in the unsatisfying situation that mango production, which was previously promoted, achieving high harvest yields in the high-rainfall years of 2015 and 2016, then rotted in large part or was used as animal feed.

Regarding **functioning of the natural park** the topic of effective zoning and oversight shall be addressed here. The participatory process for formulating zoning and management requirements (management plan) in the natural park contributed to good communication between all parties involved. Ultimately, however, the core zones (i.e. zones without any use) proved to be significantly smaller than in the first scientifically-based zoning proposal (Leyens, 2002: Biodiversity and Conservation of the High Altitude Vegetation of the Island of Fogo: Elaboration of a Concept for a Protected Area). The natural park's management plan has not been updated since its approval in 2010, although the positive biodiversity trend (flora and fauna) allowed for two new core zones to be designated, according to the park administration. Work plans are created each year and executed depending on the availability of funds. There was little visible demarcation of zones. The monitoring and control of adherence with land use restrictions in certain zones are overseen by the park rangers - who dispose of upgradeable level of knowledge and equipment - by extensive communication and, in certain cases, by involving the forest police and financial sanctions for violations. The oversight has contributed to an effective reduction of the degradation caused by goat grazing. We were unable to conclusively verify within the scope of the evaluation whether the agricultural areas in the natural park were expanded only on the land designated for that purpose. From today's perspective, the natural park's protection and management concept should take greater account of the prevention and control of forest fires (firebreaks, raising awareness to counter slash-and-burn farming practices) as a threat factor for the ecosystems, as well as the risk of a volcanic eruption.

Effectiveness rating: 3

Efficiency

To evaluate the **production efficiency**, the largest budget items were considered. The project-executing agency concluded bulk contracts based on unit prices (per plant/m/m³) with the farmers' associations (which in turn employed their members as workers) for implementing the soil conservation measures (25 % of the total costs) and for planting the fruit trees and endemic plants. The unit prices are comparable with the unit prices in the Global Environment Facility's project on Fogo and other islands. The wage costs account for approximately 70 % of the costs. They result from daily wages that are in line with the wage level for unskilled labour. In the case of some farmers' associations, the unit price arrangement resulted in stone embankments, gabions and dry-stone walls being built higher than was necessary but fewer in number. The production efficiency could have risen if the beneficiary farmers had carried out 100 % (rather than 10-15 %) of the work that would improve their own land's quality as their own contribution, as is common practice in some of the region's FC projects. The costs for the park administration building were high in the African context at EUR 1.2 million (23 % of the total costs) for 120 m², although they stemmed from international competitive bidding, giving high weighting to an architecturally demanding and internationally award-winning concept. The production efficiency is rated as satisfactory overall.

The relationship between costs and micro as well as macro-economic benefits must be explored to judge the measure's allocation efficiency. Incorporating the target group in the work temporarily generated direct earned income via wages. Farmers whose land is not sufficient to ensure a means of subsistence rely on contract work. The farmers whose land was targeted by soil conservation measures also benefited from an increase in the land's value and yields. The introduction of genetically higher-quality billy-goats achieved particularly positive income effects at relatively low cost through a multiplier effect on goat rearing. The income effects in relation to the cost of transplantation were also substantial in viticulture. This can be attributed to efficient value chains in both lines of production. Other agricultural products were pri-

marily supported due to their significance for food security in subsistence agriculture. The presence of the natural park administration via the building construction in the park area was rated as a milestone for improving communication between park personnel and the population and, in turn, for effective conservation of biodiversity by monitoring and control of the activities in the park. Given that the building was completely destroyed by the volcanic eruption, accounting for the risk of a volcanic eruption is recommended in site selection and design in case of reconstruction. Other limitations in allocation efficiency result from the low survival rates of seedlings in fruit cultivation. The **allocation efficiency** is categorised as satisfactory overall.

The relatively high share of consultancy in total costs (38 %) can firstly be attributed to the capacity-building character of the project and secondly to the delays of the start of the park administration building's construction (project length prolonged from three to nine years). Construction only started once the Cabinet had formally passed the natural park management plan in March 2010 following a participatory process spanning several years. The situation at PA required national and international expertise for awareness, training and follow-up measures. The Cape Verdean partners also rated the consulting team's knowledge transfer and management and communication skills as a success factor for the project. Against this background, we deem the use of consultants to be appropriate.

Efficiency rating: 3

Overarching developmental impacts

The measure's ultimate objective, reviewed in the ex post evaluation, was to preserve the partly endemic biodiversity by promoting resource-conserving income creation practices for the population.

A positive point to be noted is the systematic biodiversity monitoring, which the consultant established within the project and is now being successfully continued by the natural park administration in scientific cooperation schemes. A system of this type can help the park management to actually measure impacts for the first time and decide where enhanced conservation measures must be executed.

Isolating the project's impacts within the scope of the ex post evaluation is not possible due to a lack of available income data, as well as the activities being continued by other donors and the government, both in areas that were subject to intervention and those that were not. The following auxiliary indicators are provided to assess the development of income levels among the target group and biodiversity between the project appraisal and evaluation:

Indicator	PA target value	Ex post evaluation
(1) % of beneficiaries who observe an improvement in living conditions due to the project ¹	n.a.	88 % of those surveyed (22 out of 25) and 100 % (15) of presidents of the farmers' associations stated an improvement in living conditions due to the project measures. ²
(2) Preservation of variety of endemic species ³		The variety of species (flora) in the natural park areas under consideration (Caldeira and Bordeira Interior) increased from 17 to 26 endemic plant species between 2007 and 2015.

¹) The "increase in income of beneficiary families (target: 20 %)" indicator envisaged for the ex post evaluation could not be quantified within the surveys, as the beneficiaries were unable to quantify or estimate their monetary income due to the heavy fluctuations over time and a lack of documentation.

²) The examples cited for improvement in living conditions within the unrepresentative survey were improving availability of water from tanks, higher rainfall, wider variety of food, improved condition of houses due to repair work from earned income and – multiple times in the case of goat farmers – the financing of a university degree for their children.

³) Data source: Mauer baseline/GOPA 2007; Pontes/Universidade de Cabo Verde 2015. Data on Bordeira Exterior currently being collected. The project financed the establishment of a monitoring system for biodiversity with 182 observation points in the area of the natural park, alongside the collection of a data inventory on the variety of endemic species of flora in the Fogo Natural Park, based on the established methodology (baseline, K. Mauer/GOPA 2007). Since then, the natural park has entered into various cooperation schemes for biodiversity research with national and international universities.

It is worth to highlight structural income improvements in viticulture and goat farming, to which the project has partially contributed. The experiences in goat rearing, involving the introduction of a genetically enhanced breed, were extended in the project from 10 to over a hundred goat farmers, and are now being sought after and replicated on Fogo and other islands. In the meantime, the construction of tourist infrastructure in the natural park has generated daily wages for 45 trained tourist guides, which are five times higher on average than, for example, the daily wages earned in construction before, or the daily wages of guides on other islands of Cape Verde.

Since the project plan did not specify any criteria for the allocation of funds from the farmers' associations within individual categories of interventions (such as erosion control), it is impossible to rule out the possibility that these measures have increased disparities within the target group.

The project contributed to a recovery of vegetation and even demonstrably contributed to an increase in endemic plant species in parts of the natural park; these resulted from its successful switchover to semi-stationary goat farming, planting of endemic species and the work of the park staff. Additionally, although the beneficial rainfalls in 2015 encouraged the growth of agricultural and endemic plants, the volcanic ash from the eruption of 2014/2015 only contributed positively to the development of endemic plants. Some farmers outside of the risk zone also reported lost yields and a reduction in their livestock count from the eruption.

Overarching developmental impacts rating: 2

Sustainability

The Fogo Natural Park is a pioneer in the Cape Verdean system of protected areas. The work in tree nurseries, the planting of endemic species and forest management is being continued with the involvement of the population in and around the park. There are some fledgling initiatives for the exchange of experience in the form of internships of natural park technical employees, coming to Fogo from other islands. The financial sustainability of the park, however, is uncertain, as instability regarding the future budget and park ranger system has existed since the elections in autumn 2016, and there is no practice of self-financing from entry fees or "eco-charges". A positive point to mention is that the natural park is actively and successfully raising donor funds for small projects. In terms of institutional sustainability, however, there is a danger of further weakening with deliberations in government about transferring the park administration to the jurisdiction of the Delegado on Fogo (agriculture priority area).

The measures in agriculture and livestock in and around the natural park are being continued and further developed with donor funds (GEF) and government budget funds, including in the competitive value chains. The government is currently developing a quality and certification system for goat cheese to tap into larger shares of the market in the tourism sector (hotels, restaurants). Proposed legislation to this effect was drafted in December 2016. The further development of value chains, including for fruit, and an expansion of the transport links between the islands offer further potential for sustainable developmental impacts. Considering the high emigration flows, however, particularly from the island of Fogo (to the USA and Europe), there is a noticeable trend of the young generation being less active in dry farming than the older population cohorts and women who stay. On the other hand, younger people – and so far, mostly men – are increasingly working in yield-focused goat farming.

In the future, successful biodiversity conservation will also depend on a balance between the interests of conservationists and users. Growth dynamics with ambivalent impacts have been found both in goat farming and in tourism. On the one hand, there are substantial income effects; on the other, a potential rise in the pressure to use natural resources. The drought in 2014 demonstrated that a depleted feedstuff situation led to increasing goat grazing in the natural park. The government counteracted this in part with feedstuff imports; anticipatory planning of the need for feedstuff based on early warning systems and storage consistent with this are necessary. The management areas for feedstuff cultivation, restricted in availability, must be considered a limiting factor for goat farming as long as feedstuff importation is relatively expensive. The importance of monitoring and control in this area is clear. Stronger prevention of forest fires, which were caused by people in recent years, can also have sustained impacts.

The progress of the endemic vegetation as well as dry and livestock farming fluctuate strongly depending on precipitation patterns and so remain vulnerable to climate change. Tourism is also seasonal.

The volcanic eruption destroyed two villages almost in their entirety. The flow of lava buried beneath it 89 % of residential buildings and tourist accommodations of the 697 people living in the volcanic caldera, along with 23 % of the agricultural areas, as well as the administrative building that was inaugurated only seven months previously. The total damage is calculated at EUR 28 million, of which the losses were 75 % in infrastructure and 25 % in production (UN/Cape Verde government: Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Fogo Volcanic Eruption 2015). The project did not lessen the vulnerability of the population traditionally living in the volcanic caldera, but resilience did increase due to the income from viticulture and tourism. That is also highlighted by some of the population using their own funds to rebuild homes and accommodation and receiving tourists, albeit without authorisation. The reconstruction work is unorganised and does not heed sustainability criteria in the way it is executed, a clear government decision regarding the future of building regulations in the volcanic caldera was absent at the time of the EPE. Public infrastructure was not being rebuilt and St. Catarina municipality was not restoring waste disposal service. The evaluation committee noted high dissatisfaction with the situation among its interviewees, which is also creating new conflicts with the natural park.

Several decades will be needed to embed resource conservation as part of the population's behaviour, as per international experience. The volcanic eruption interrupted the natural park's consolidation process. The natural park's success is therefore at a critical point at present. The government is advised, as soon as possible, to update the natural park's management plan and zoning, and the local land-use regulation and construction plans based on these. Environmentally responsible reconstruction of public infrastructure is necessary and will depend on the government's ultimate decision about resettlement in the volcanic caldera. Furthermore, officially placing the natural park under the control of the Directorate of Environment is recommended, along with introducing a sustainable financing method and conflict resolution methods. It is also currently necessary to intensify monitoring and control within the natural park. The government and project-executing agency have recognised the need for action. A resolution of the Cape Verdean government published in February 2017 addresses some of the sustainability criteria. Thus measures to reinforce monitoring, control activities and the awareness campaigns are planned. Parts of the destroyed infrastructure are also due to be rebuilt. It remains to be seen when budgets for this purpose will be made available and what its scope will be. As important as the new government's cost-saving efforts in the public sector are for fiscal consolidation, they also imply risks for the Fogo Natural Park's sustainability. There is a need and explicit demand on the government's part for a German development cooperation commitment.

Sustainability rating: 3

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

Projects (and programmes) are evaluated on a six-point scale, the criteria being **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency** and **overarching developmental impact**. 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.

Sustainability is evaluated according to the following four-point scale:

Sustainability level 1 (very good sustainability): The developmental efficacy of the project (positive to date) is very likely to continue undiminished or even increase.

Sustainability level 2 (good sustainability): The developmental efficacy of the project (positive to date) is very likely to decline only minimally but remain positive overall. (This is what can normally be expected).

Sustainability level 3 (satisfactory sustainability): The developmental efficacy of the project (positive to date) is very likely to decline significantly but remain positive overall. This rating is also assigned if the sustainability of a project is considered inadequate up to the time of the ex post evaluation but is very likely to evolve positively so that the project will ultimately achieve positive developmental efficacy.

Sustainability level 4 (inadequate sustainability): The developmental efficacy of the project is inadequate up to the time of the ex post evaluation and is very unlikely to improve. This rating is also assigned if the sustainability that has been positively evaluated to date is very likely to deteriorate severely and no longer meet the level 3 criteria.

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).