

Ex post evaluation – Mauritania

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Sector: 15110 Public sector policy and administrative management (PDCD II); 43030 Urban development and management (PDCD III)
Programme/Project: Municipal development and decentralisation II-III; BMZ No. 2000 65 201, 2002 70 389, 2004 65 286*, 2004 70 674
Implementing agency: Direction Générale des Collectivités Territoriales; Agence Mauritanienne d'Exécution de Travaux d'Intérêt Public pour l'Emploi



Ex post evaluation report: 2015

		Investment measures		Accompanying measures	
		(Planned)	(Actual)	(Planned)	(Actual)
Investment costs (total)	EUR million	5.69	5.34	1.00	1.00
Counterpart contribution	EUR million	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00
Funding	EUR million	5.05	4.70	1.00	1.00
of which BMZ budget funds	EUR million	5.05	4.70	1.00	1.00

*) Random sample 2015

Summary: The "Municipal Development and Decentralisation" programme (Programme de Développement Communal et Décentralisation, PDCD) was part of a programme largely funded by the World Bank. Under the investment measures in Phases II and III of the PDCD programme, municipal infrastructure measures in the four regional capitals of Sélibaby, Kiffa, Aioun El Atrouss and Néma were financed and implemented in a labour-intensive manner, along with Kobéni, Tamchekett and Ould Yendjé as part of the special component "Department capitals". The PDCD accompanying measures involved personnel support to strengthen the administrative capacity of the programme intervention cities, especially with regard to planning, implementing and operating municipal infrastructure as well as the capacity of the project-executing agency and the developer.

Objectives: The ultimate objective of the project was to support the decentralisation process in Mauritania by promoting municipal self-governance and improving the living conditions of the population. The common programme objectives for the investment and accompanying measures were the provision and appropriate use of sustainable social and economic infrastructure, building up the administrative and technical capacities of the municipalities and of the developer, and the institutional funding of the programme-executing agency DGCT.

Target group: The target group was the population of the programme intervention cities, which are located in regions largely with high poverty rates.

Overall rating: 4

Rationale: Critical results dominate the evaluation of both phases of the project. Even if the quality of the buildings is very high and some positive overarching effects were achieved, the areas of effectiveness, efficiency and principally sustainability are rated as unsatisfactory. This is attributable to existing framework conditions, the municipalities having insufficient financial and human resources, and partly to the design of the project.

Highlights: The results show that preference should be given to implementing smaller, less complex measures at municipal level, while there is a concurrent need at national level for a procedure that helps to overcome structural weaknesses at municipal level through targeted reforms.

