KfW Development Bank

Ex-post evaluation
Water and sanitation, Uganda

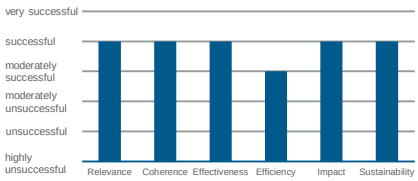
Title	Facility for developing the Water Supply and Sanitation in northern and eastern Uganda, Phase II		
Sector and CRS code	Water supply and sanitation – large systems / 140200		
Project number	2013 658 40		
Commissioned by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)		
Recipient/Programme executing agency	Republic of Uganda represented by Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Water and Environment		
Project volume/ Financing instrument	*EUR 10.2 million grant*		
Project duration	*31.12.2014 - 26.02.2019*		
Year of report	2024	**Year of random sample**	2021

Objectives and project outline

At outcome level, the goal was to provide a sufficient, hygienically perfect, socially acceptable and sustainable supply of water and sanitation for the population in small towns and rural centres in northern and eastern Uganda.

At impact level, the aim was to make a significant contribution to improving the health situation in the project area and to reducing regional and social disparities. A programme-based basket funding with "PBA 2" marker was chosen for implementation, which meant that strengthening of ownership and capacity of the recipient was a core objective.

Overall rating:
moderately unsuccessful



Key findings

The objectives of the project have been sustainably achieved and the recipient is highly acknowleged in the Ugandan water sector and beyond.

The project is rated overall “successful” for the following reasons:

– The systemic programme-based approach of the project is essential for the successful assessment of relevance. This guaranteed transparency and commitment to the objectives in the sector, while allowing for adaptability.

– The increased performance of the recipient throughout the implementation of the project, as well as its central role in the achievement of national objectives beyond the water sector, indicate a high level of support from the Government of Uganda. Effectiveness is considered successful in terms of achievement of the target and performance of the recipient.

– Relatively high administrative costs and undifferentiated subsidies, which lack an immediate poverty focus, have come at the expense of efficiency, which is considered to be moderately successful.

– As regards the overall development impact, there are indications suggesting a successful impact of the project on the health situation in the project areas.

– Sustainability is rated successful.

Conclusions

– The systematic support of the recipient in the implementation of the national strategy increased the chances of success.

– Systemic approaches increase the institutional adaptability of the recipient.

– Embedding infrastructure measures and technical support in the sector dialogue strengthened the role of the recipient.

– Systemic approaches can increase administrative burdens and are not suitable for project financing as such.

– Long-standing country-specific sector knowledge is extremely relevant for the funding of systemic approaches.

– The data available in Uganda allows for target setting for overall development impact in a defined project area.

Ex-post evaluation - assessment according to OECD DAC criteria

Overview of the rating per criterion:

Relevance	2
Coherence	2
Effectiveness	2
Efficiency	3
Overarching developmental impact	2
Sustainability	2
Overall rating:	**2**

List of abbreviations:

AM	Accompanying measure
PCR	Project completion report/final inspection
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)
DC	Germany´s Development Cooperation
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
EUR	Euro
FC	Financial Cooperation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoU	Government of Uganda
HC	House connections
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
JFA	Joint Financing Agreement
JPF	Joint Partnership Fund
JWESSP	Joint Water and Environment Sector Support Programme
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDP	National Development Plan
NRECCLWM	Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Lands and Water Management
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PBA	Programme-based approach
PSP	Public Stand Post
PWG	Programme Working Group
QVZ	Quantifiable supply targets
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
SWG	Sector Working Group
TC	Technical Cooperation
UA	Umbrella Authorities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIP	National Institute of Public Health
UPMIS	Utility Performance Monitoring & Information System
WatSSUP	Water and Sanitation for Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda
WSDF	Water and Sanitation Development Facilities

General conditions and classification of the project

The FC project financed the second phase of the facility for developing the water supply and sanitation in northern and eastern Uganda. This was to contribute to the implementation of the *Joint Water and Environment Sector Support Programme* (JWESSP), which was aligned with the *National Development Plan* (NDP). The funds from FC have been used through the existing *Joint Partnership Fund (*JPF) to finance the provision of drinking water and sanitation in the north and east of the country, an area particularly affected by population growth and the long-standing conflict between the rebel *Lord's Resistance Army (*LRA) and the Ugandan Government, with large numbers of refugees. As a programme-based approach (PBA2), the JPF aimed to support the Ugandan Government's *Sector Wide Approach (*SWAp) since 2001 and to make maximum use of existing national public finance and accounting structures. This should ensure effective implementation, reduce the administrative burden on the *Government of Uganda (*GoU) and ultimately minimise transaction costs for all parties involved.

Brief description of the project

The project supported the *Water and Sanitation Development Facility (*WSDF) North (WSDF North) and East (WSDF East) with headquarters in Lira and Mbale respectively through a financial contribution to the JPF. The project is based on the proven Phase I approach, which has been further developed and included activities for selection (application process), planning and implementation of multi-annual infrastructure measures for (1) the expansion of piped drinking water systems, (2) the improvement of sanitation and (3) the sustainable protection of water resources. In total, actions have been implemented in 24 small towns and rural centres - 11 in the northern region and 13 in the eastern region - to improve water and sanitation.

The project was designed to support the provision of water and sanitation infrastructure, the improvement of public hygiene awareness and the performance of the project promoter, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and its regional WSDF. A further focus was placed on improving sustainable operation by private operators. The target group was the population of the selected sites, which included former refugees *(Internally Displaced Persons*, IDP).

Breakdown of total costs

The cost of the JWESSP actions to be funded by the JPF was estimated at EUR 20.0 million for the period 2013-18 during the appraisal in 2014. Funding was to be provided by the EU (EUR 9.0 million) and Germany (EUR 10.0 million). A minimum counterpart contribution of 10% of the programmed German funding per year as co-funding to the JPF had been agreed upon with the Government of Uganda. However, the total counterpart contribution was not to fall below a EUR 1.0 million limit.

At the time of the evaluation, the total cost of the implemented measures and their funding amounted to EUR 13.7 million. The reduction in investment was driven by a reduction in the EU contribution of EUR 7.8 million. On the other hand, the Ugandan counterpart contribution increased by EUR 1.3 million to EUR 2.3 million and the German contribution by EUR 0.2 million, resulting in a total German contribution of EUR 10.2 million.

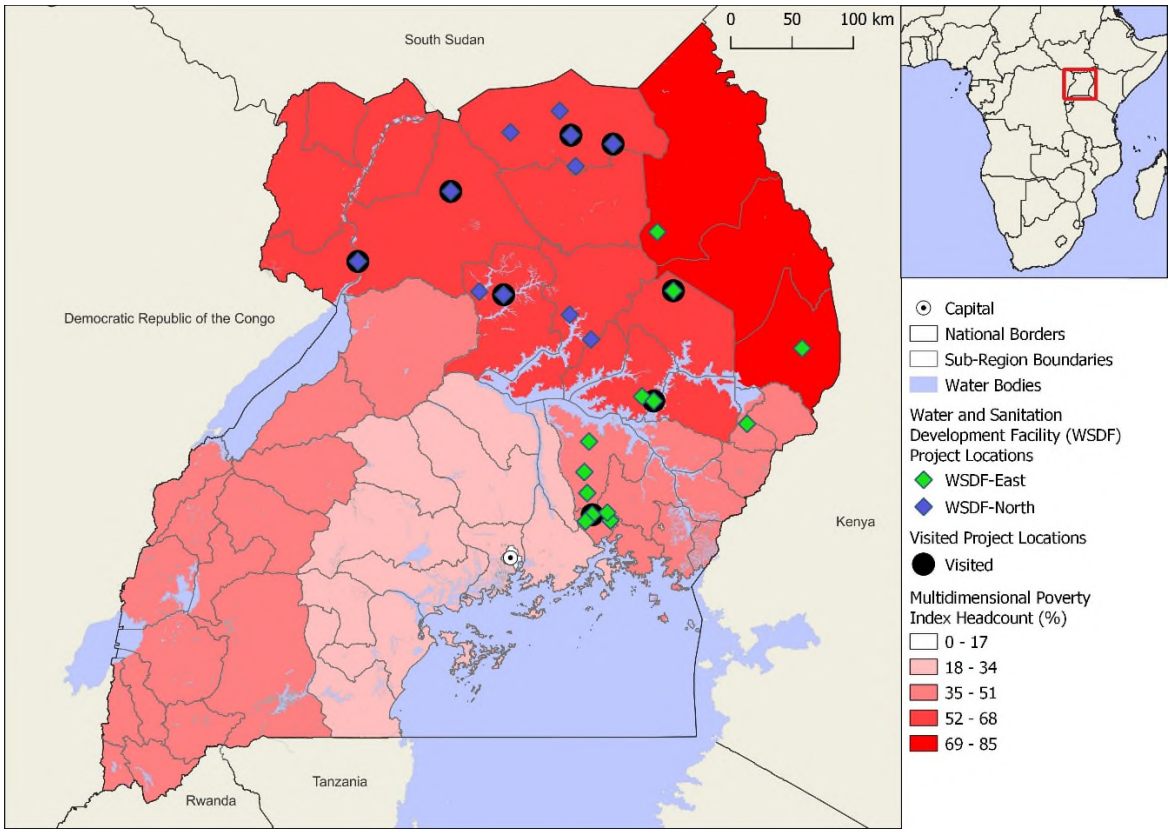
		Inv. (plan)	Inv. (actual)	AM (Plan)	AM (actual)
investment costs (total) EUR million		**20.0**	**13.7**	**—**	**—**
Counterpart contribution	EUR million	1.0	2.3	—	—
Funding	EUR million	19.0	11.4	—	—
of which BMZ funds	*EUR million*	*10.0*	*10.2*	—	—
of which EU funds	*EUR million*	*9.0*	*1.2*	—	—

Map of the project country incl. project areas

In the following map (Figure 1), the project locations in northern and eastern Uganda have been coloured according to WSDF responsibilities. The places marked in blue are managed by the WSDF North and the places marked in green are managed by the WSDF East. Sites visited during the evaluation were selected to cover different population and operational responsibilities and are also marked in black on the map. In addition to the impact-level contribution to improving the health situation in the project area through access to drinking water and adequate sanitation, regional and social disparities should also be reduced. Poverty is a key factor here, and the UNDP's *Multidimensional Poverty Index (*MPI), which combines the dimensions of education, health, and living standards, has been transferred to the map for a better understanding of poverty distribution in Uganda. Areas of light red on the map are considered to be less poor than dark red areas.

The map shows that two thirds of the project's sites are located in regions where between 50% and 85% of the population are classified as poor in terms of education, health and living standards. Eight sites in the east are located in areas where between one third and half of the population are classified as poor. The project can therefore be considered to be strongly linked to poverty.

Figure 1: Poverty distribution in Uganda according to Multidimensional Poverty Index Headcount with project locations.



Sources: Open Street Maps and Poverty Status Report 2021, MoFPE February 2023. Own presentation.

Rating according to OECD DAC criteria

Relevance

1. Alignment with policies and priorities

The project "Support for the facility for developing the water supply and sanitation in northern and eastern Uganda - Phase II" aimed to contribute to improving the health situation of the population in the intervention area (impact level) by ensuring sufficient, hygienic, socially acceptable and sustainable water and sanitation supply for the population in the small towns and rural centers of northern and eastern Uganda (Outcome level). In addition, the project aimed to reduce regional and social disparities.

The implementation of the project was carried out through the JPF and pursued, as a programme-based approach, in particular the objectives of ownership, harmonisation and alignment of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The basis for the JPF was the *Joint Financing Agreement* (JFA), which was recognised by the German development cooperation, but was not signed for unknown reasons. The purpose of the JFA was to coordinate the Community financial and technical support of GoU by numerous donors in the implementation of the JWESSP in the years 2013 to 2018. The JWESSP was fully aligned with the NDP and aimed, among other things, at achieving 77% of the rural and 100% of the urban population with improved water and sanitation.

The objectives of the project were and still are aligned with the global, regional and country-specific political goals and priorities of GoU and BMZ. They take account of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Specifically, the project - with its objective and taking into account the BMZ's quantifiable supply targets (QVZs) - should contribute to increasing the impact in the water and sanitation sector, improving health and well-being (SDG 3), reducing poverty (SDG 1), reducing gender inequalities (SDG 5) and national inequalities (SDG 10), and improving the supply of clean water and sanitation (SDG 6). In addition, the programme-based approach aimed at cohesion and mutual support between global and local partnerships (SDG 17). In doing so, the project explicitly takes into account the quality characteristics (1) of human rights, gender equality and inclusion, and (3) combating poverty and reducing inequality in the BMZ's 2030 Agenda.

The political and institutional framework was generally conducive to a programme-based approach.

2. Alignment with the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders

The target group of the project was the population in selected small towns, rural growth centres and former refugee camps in northern and eastern Uganda, whose share of the poor was above the national average at the time of the appraisal, which also continued to be the case for 2020 according to the MPI (see Figure 1). The demand driven application process took into account the needs and capacities of user committees and municipalities, which were additionally supported by consultants (including FC).

Vulnerable parts of the target group were not explicitly taken into account, but women and children in particular benefited from the objective of the project due to improved access to water and sanitation infrastructure, which reduced in particular the time spent in obtaining water. In rural Uganda, for example, women and children are usually responsible for this, as well as caring for sick relatives. Thus, the project had the potential to have a positive impact on their educational opportunities, especially for girls. The core problem was correctly identified also from today's perspective and the capacities of the parties and stakeholders to implement and use the project were considered sufficient.

Participants in the implementation of the JPF - more than in typical investment projects - included staff from the relevant national structures such as the MWE and the relevant regional *WSDF East* and North.[1] Central to this were the governance and dialogue mechanisms agreed in the JFA for implementing the basket funding.

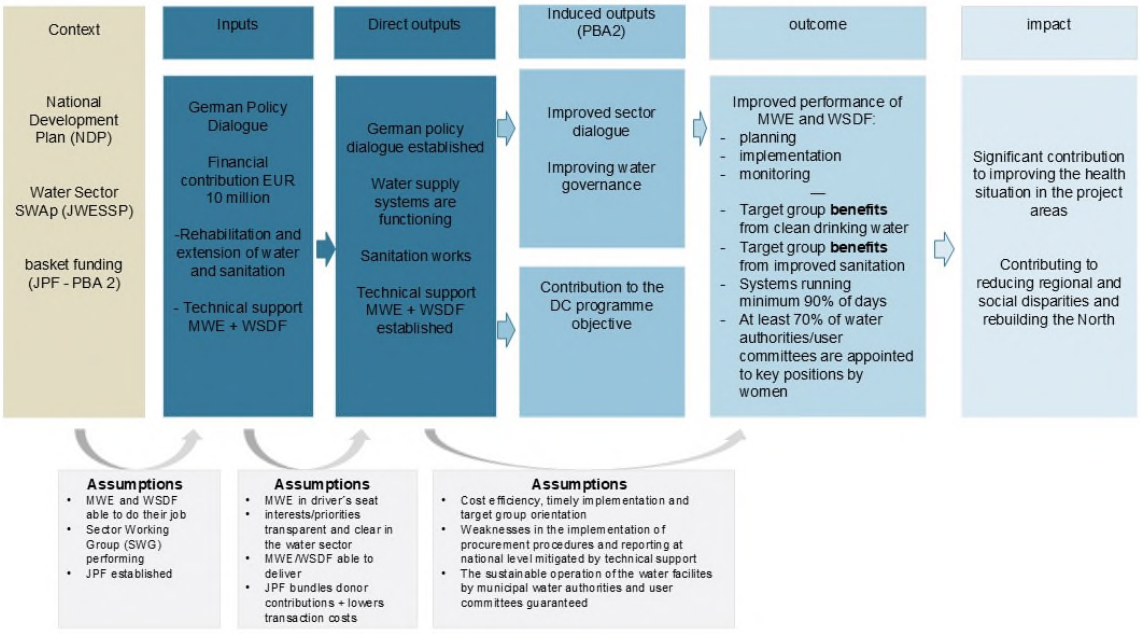
[1] The Regional WSDF's tasks include developing safe tap water supply systems, improving general health conditions by reducing water-borne diseases, strengthening user communities to increase commitment and capacity building for the operation and maintenance of installed facilities, contributing to the protection of water resources and the environment through appropriate technologies, developing and promoting appropriate technologies for sanitary facilities at household level and public infrastructure, including sewage sludge management systems, and supporting the operation and maintenance of existing water supply systems through comprehensive renovation and expansion of infrastructure to improve their functionality and extend their reach.

Protecting the capacities of national partner structures and strengthening them through consultants (including FC) is a key objective in PBA2 projects.

3. Appropriateness of design

In the design for the project, three approaches were combined. One is the contribution to the NDP in the areas of water supply and disposal via the JESSP. In parallel, the contribution to the achievement of the development co-operation programme objective, i.e. to increase access to water and sanitation. Finally, the JPF as a funding instrument that provides for the involvement of national structures in implementation and thus contributes to the effectiveness of the DC in terms of sustainable development, in line with the Paris Declaration. For the three components to develop an added value a functioning donor or sector dialogue was an essential condition

Figure 2: Reconstructed Impact Logic of the programme



Source: Own presentation

According to the reconstructed impact logic (see Figure 2), the project's input consisted of two parts: (a) an active role for Germany in the policy dialogue and (b) the financial contribution of EUR 10.2 million for the rehabilitation and expansion of water and sanitation services and the human resources support for MWE and WSDF. At impact level, this should contribute to improving the health situation in the project areas and to reducing regional and social disparities. The chain of impact between inputs and impact is essentially aimed at ensuring that the dialogue with the partner, but also in the sector, takes place in a purposeful manner, the JPF functions effectively and the MWE and its subordinate authorities perform their tasks in implementation and sector management actively and efficiently. By building the water supply and disposal measures, the project contributes to the achievement of the DC programme objective (induced output), while at the outcome level the aim is to have a high-performing MWE and to effectively supply the target group with water and sanitation services. At the same time, 70% of water authorities and user committees are supposed to be staffed by women in key positions.

The programme-based, systemic approach was then and is now appropriate to contribute to the achievement of the NDP and DC programme objectives. The impact logic of the approach is conclusive. The main challenge in the implementation was to use the existing capacities of the MWE efficiently and purposefully. Both technical support and dialogue played a central role in this.

At impact level, there is a risk that the project's positive effects on improving the health status of the population and reducing economic and regional disparities and social disparities in the project region will not materialise or only partially materialise due to the high population growth. For example, GoU pointed out in the JWESSP 2013 that while the JWESSP can help achieve national and international targets for the sector, it was concerned that

the projected disproportionate population growth could undermine the positive outputs on the supply side. Accordingly, the MWE states in the *Programme Performance Report 2022* that access to rural water supply has decreased from 68% in 2020 to 67% in 2022 because the number of villages had increased from 57,150 to 58,022 during the same two-year period.[2]

4. Adaptability – response to change

The open and demand-driven approach provided sufficient scope to respond to change. The decentralised positioning of the executing agency with WSDF North and East provided sufficient proximity to the target group to take into account region-specific concerns. The demand-driven application process used clear and transparent selection criteria and could be adapted to new framework conditions if necessary.

With operational support and supervision of the operators, key tasks relevant to the success of the project were carried out by the *Umbrella Authorities* (UA).[3] Their capacities, such as institutional suspension outside the MWE, had already been assessed as sub-optimal at the start of the project during the programme appraisal. In the course of implementation, the UAs were integrated into the MWE in 2017 and now play an essential role in the operation of the infrastructure in close coordination with and complementary to the WSDF.

To address the central importance of some key issues for Uganda's development, GoU has responded by resolving the purely sectoral consideration of cross-cutting issues. Water and sanitation services (in addition to natural resource management, climate change, land management and environment) are considered to be a catalyst for NDP III implementation and an integrated strategy has therefore been developed in this area with the aim of increasing prosperity and quality of life in Uganda.[4] Sectoral working groups focusing e.g. on water and sanitation issues only have since ceased to exist, making sectoral dialogue more difficult.

Rating summary

The project is highly relevant, taking into account the policies and priorities of GoU and the Federal Government. This also applies to the high adaptability of the systemic programme-based approach in order to be able to react to changes or needs of the target group, but also in the sector. However, with the introduction of the holistic strategy (*Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Lands and Water Management*, NRECCLWM), the functional framework has changed, and the political dialogue no longer relates to the sector alone. From a sectoral perspective, the programme-based approach thus loses relevance, as the influence of German development cooperation in the sector dialogue decreases accordingly. From today's perspective, funding through a programme-based approach therefore seems less effective than at the beginning of the project. This corresponds to the downgrading of the instrumental marker from PBA 2 to 1 in Phase III due to the strong earmarking of the FC funds for specific actions and a specific project area. For Phase II as such, the overall relevance is considered to be successful.

Relevance: 2

Coherence

5. Internal coherence

The project fit well into the German portfolio and the development cooperation programme in the water sector. GIZ's support to the UA until 2017 was of strategic importance for improving its capacities. It can be expected that continued TC support would have been beneficial until the end of Phase II. However, GoU's focus on restructuring the UA has borne fruit; the TC project "*Water Supply and Sanitation for Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (WatSSUP)*" - now in Phase II - has synergies with Phase III and IV of the TC programme, particularly in the area of support to the US in the north.

[2] Programme Performance Report 2022 p. 102, Ministry of Water and Environment, October 2022

[3] The six regional Umbrella Water and Sanitation Authorities provide tap water and sanitation to a large number of small towns and rural growth centres in Uganda.

[4] Programme Performance Report 2022 Foreword, Ministry of Water and Environment, October 2022

Through the project, German development cooperation contributes to the achievement of international norms and standards. Specifically, the cost-effective provision of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation services makes a significant contribution to strengthening human rights, particularly because the target group is characterised by a disproportionate share of poverty on average in the country and many former refugees live in the programme region. At the same time, the project pursues gender equality objectives and contributes to climate change adaptation by securing the availability of raw and drinking water in the long term.

6. External coherence

The development cooperation programme and hence the project support the GoU SWAp in the water and sanitation sector with the aim of achieving better harmonisation and coordination within the sector. At the time of the evaluation, the Development Partners Group in the sector is actively coordinating its efforts, but the JFA mechanism has lost its special role as a coordination platform. The current programme-based approach to the implementation of government measures under NDP III has also divided the original water and environmental sectors into three different programmes. In practice, this means that coordination at sectoral level is not very effective in a holistic sense. At the same time, the number of donors in the sector is decreasing due to the reorientation of their strategies. However, the various groups of water and sanitation development are still meeting in the framework of the JESSP on capacity development in the sector.

Rating summary

To sum up, the water and sanitation sector in Uganda is in a phase of transition. This relates both to the national approach to solving the key challenges in the sector and to the prioritisation of some donors. As a result, new mechanisms of cooperation will have to be established. Nevertheless, coherence is considered successful for much of the implementation.

Coherence: 2

Effectiveness

7. Achievement of (intended) objectives

The effectiveness criterion refers to the achievement of objectives in terms of direct, short- and medium-term effects. For programme-based approaches, in addition to the use of output-level services and, where appropriate, the achievement of further quality criteria, the improved performance of the partner must also be evaluated in the best case, which can be measured by its role in the sector as well as by its original tasks such as planning, implementation and monitoring of measures (see Figure 2 for the Impact Logic).

Specifically, the FC project aimed at providing sufficient, hygienic and sustainable water supply and disposal for the predominantly poor population in selected small towns and rural growth centres in northern and eastern Uganda, which should be measured by the availability and use of the created infrastructure. In addition, it was important to ensure the participation of women in strategic planning in the sector. This should be understood through their institutional involvement. Finally, the performance of the partner must be evaluated against the background of the PBA2 marker. No specific indicator has been set for this. However, due to the systemic approach of basket funding, performance can be approximated by existing indicators. An additional indicator will be introduced as part of the evaluation to focus on the cost-covering operation of water supply systems in the project area. It represents the performance of the two UAs in terms of management of the systems in relation to the four other regional UAs not supported in the project.[5]

However, the requirement for a programme-based approach goes beyond that for an investment project, so the following section also deals with the perception of the partner role in the sector, which can be determined by the strengthening of ownership and capacities, in particular of the MWE and the WSDF in the north and east of the country, as well as the harmonisation of donor contributions.

[5] Note: Both UAs show a positive operating cost coverage overall. See also sustainability criterion.

The achievement of the target at the outcome level can be summarised as follows:

Indicator	Status PA	Target value PA	Actual value PCR 07/2018	Actual value EPE 02/2023
1) (1) At least 180,000 people **will benefit** from an improved, hygienic drinking water supply.	0	➢ 180,000	196,068 - **Fulfilled**	196,000 - **Fulfilled**
(2) Of these, at least 45,000 will have access for the first time to a hygienically safe drinking water supply	0	➢ 45,000	138,680 - **Fulfilled**	97,777 - **Fulfilled** Note: according to the UPMIS database
2) (1) At least 38,000 people **benefit** from improved sanitation.	0	➢ 38,000	67,917 - **Fulfilled**	76,965 - **Fulfilled**
(2) At least 23,000 people will have access to sanitation for the first time.	0	➢ 23,000	23,569 - **Fulfilled**	No current numbers[6] Note: according to the UPMIS database
3) Water supply systems and public sanitation in small towns and rural growth centres function for at least 90% of the day	87%	➢ 90%	96% - **Fulfilled** WSDF-N: 91% WSDF-O: 100%	90% - **Fulfilled** Note: according to the Programme Performance Report 2022 based on MWE MIS Database
4) Women occupy key positions in at least 70% of water authorities and user boards.	49%	➢ 70%	100% - **Fulfilled** WSDF-N: 100% WSDF-O: 100%	87% - **Fulfilled** Note: National average for 2022; considered sufficient approximation and based on MWE MIS database
5) New - Costing operation: income from water sales/operating costs[7]				**Fulfilled**
UA-North	—	➢ 78%	—	For both UAs, the operating cost coverage according to UPMIS has been consistently positive since 2021
UA-East	—	➢ 83%	—	

[6] No up-to-date figures from UPMIS could be provided here. However, as this indicator was met at the time of the AK, the delegation does not see any reason to believe that the situation has changed significantly, or even deteriorated, in the light of experience on the ground.
[7] The 2020 operating cost recovery rates were used as targets. Source: Umbrella Authorities 2020 - Data on Operational Performance, Financial Viability and the Impact of Covid-19, May 2021, MWE & World Bank

8. Contribution to the achievement of objectives

The following actions have been funded under the programme:

a) FC consultant and co-funded local consultant services,

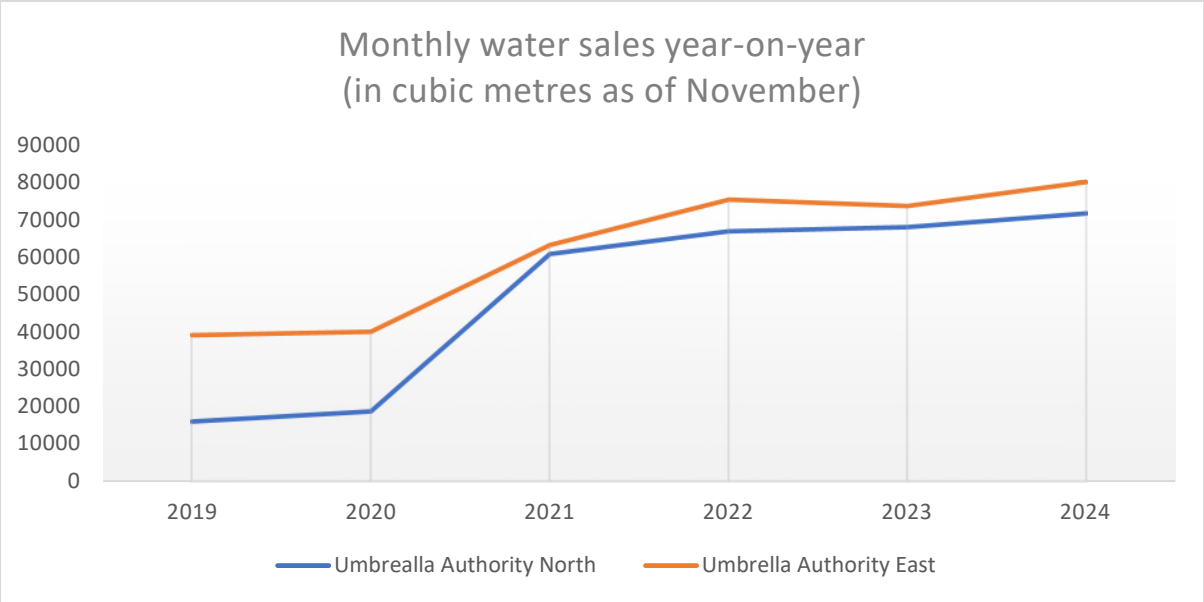
b) rehabilitation and extension of water and sanitation (or dismantling in former refugee camps),

c) procurement/equipment (with a focus on operators),

d) Accompanying measures, programme management (specific support from FC, if required).

All water supply systems visited are functional and thus usable by the population. The aim of Indicator 1 was to ensure that the target group would benefit[8] from an improved, hygienically perfect supply of drinking water, while it was essential that people who were not previously supplied with this supply should also benefit from it. These values were met both at the final inspection and at the time of the evaluation. In addition, the evaluation included, where possible, water consumption to measure the actual use of clean drinking water. For the entire catchment area of both UA, a disproportionately increasing sale of water compared to the increase in connections can be detected. Accordingly, it can be assumed that customers are in principle able to expand their use of clean water. This contributes to reducing the overcapacity of water supply systems identified in the 2019 completion report, as also shown in the graph below. Since 2019, the monthly water sales of UA North in cubic metres have increased year-on-year by 2024 from approx. 16,000 m³ to 71,775 m³. Over the same period, sales of the UA East more than doubled from just under 40,000 m³ to just over 80,000 m³.

Figure 3: Monthly water sales from UA North and East



Source: UPMIS. Own presentation.

While drinking water quality largely meets the requirements, consumption does not reach the target level of 20 litres per capita per day for the design of the programme, which is usually used for assured acceptable health effects in this context. Due to the water consumption of around 10 litres per capita, it cannot be completely excluded that the population will continue to use unsafe water sources in some cases; however, health risks would only be associated here if this water would also be used for cooking and drinking. Overall, however, the trend is positive; random interviews in health centres for the status of diarrhoeal diseases support this finding, so that we expect positive health effects even with lower than expected average consumption.

The achievement of Indicator 2 is mainly due to the increased use of improved latrines in households, promoted by public awareness campaigns including demonstration toilets. An important approach of the MWE was the

[8] The term 'benefit' is used in the evaluation to define that an appropriate amount of water per capita of water of a water quality compliant with national standards is available by users at an appropriate distance and is actually used for daily needs. It is only by taking the latter aspect into account that the intended health effects can actually materialise.

condition that a toilet had to be available as a prerequisite for the installation of household and garden connections. The number includes people who improved their toilets after the project was completed. The customer visits and discussions during the evaluation showed that the WSDF was able to both effectively monitor these conditions and raise its customers' awareness of sanitary facilities and their use. Public toilets and demonstration toilets built under the project also contribute to the sanitation objectives.

The achievement of Indicator 3 in relation to the availability of water supply systems in accordance with the UA's *Management Information Systems (*UPMIS) could be confirmed by the mission by sampling as all visited systems were operational and generally properly maintained by the UA. Improvements can be made, for example, by replacing some large water meters to better determine the water balance. The system in Pacego, operated by the *National Water and Sewerage Corporation* (NWSC[9]), showed some neglect that NWSC promised to address. The mission felt that the UA showed more ownership of the systems it operated than the NWSC for the small centers, which may not be the focus of the NWSC. However, drawing further conclusions from this would be inadmissible on the basis of the individual case.

Due to the sometimes unreliable power supply from the electricity grid, decentralised power supply is part of the everyday life of water supply systems with a direct impact on the availability of the systems. Solar modules are the preferred power supply in order to keep the running costs for operation low. However, due to the lack of electricity storage capacities, diesel generators are still essential to ensure the water supply even after sunset and thus the daily minimum supply, which is currently 16 hours per day (plan) from WSDF North and could be reached with 22 hours (actual). For WSDF East these targets were 14 hours (plan) and 21.5 hours (actual) respectively.

Gender impact potentials were to be ensured in the project through Indicator 4 "Key positions of women in water sector institutions". GoU pursues this approach in the public sector throughout the country - regardless of the sector. At final inspection, the project indicator was met and at the time of the evaluation, the nationwide share of water committees with women in key positions (*chairperson, secretary* or *treasurer)* remained at a remarkable 87%. It can be concluded from this and from the relevant discussions on the ground that this indicator at 70% continues to be met in the project. This should ensure that the needs of the female population in the project areas can also be addressed as specifically as possible.

Overall, it can be stated that all the original indicators were met at the outcome level.

Indicator 5 introduced under EPE has developed positively since 2020. In 2021, a study by MWE and the World Bank[10] concluded that the four UAs reached an operating cost coverage of 84% in 2020. It has been estimated that Covid-19 has prevented a higher cost recovery of about 90%. For this evaluation, the targets for UA North (78 %) and East (83 %) were used as targets for measuring financial performance. Since 2021, UPMIS has consistently reported positive operating cost coverage. The assumption that the performance of the UA has improved since the PCR is thus underlined and can also be gauged from the strong increase in water sales (see Figure 3 above). We therefore consider the UA's performance in the national context to be appropriate.

In addition, the programme-based approach via basket financing already has a significant impact on the performance of the WSDF and is seen as an essential prerequisite for the sustainability of the funded actions. Thus, both WSDFs benefited directly from the consultancy work of the FC consultant and the financial integration. The development of the UA was also supported by the actions of the FC and other donors in the sector. However, the attention that the water sector has now received through the national programme *Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management* (NRECCLWM) cannot be overestimated. This is not only due to the fact that water supply plays a central role for GoU in the NDP III, as it has already done so in the previous NDP. Rather, the MWE takes the lead in the implementation of the programme and the MWE minister reports directly to the *Office of the Prime Minister*. Accordingly, the *Permanent Secretary* of the MWE is responsible for the implementation and coordination of the overall programme with its state and non-state stakeholders. The central body is the *Programme Working Group (*PWG), which he leads and manages.

[9] In Uganda, water and sanitation services are essentially divided between rural service areas, which are run by the Umbrella Authorities, and urban service areas, which are served by the NWSC.

[10] Umbrella Authorities 2020 - Data on Operational Performance, Financial Viability and the Impact of Covid-19, p. 8, May 2021, MWE & World Bank

The institutional upgrading of the MWE by the NRECCLWM is accompanied by challenges, which the MWE only has limited influence on. Responsibility beyond the water sector absorbs resources, which are then lacking for sector-specific tasks. In the view of the Mission, the sector dialogue is suffering from this situation and cannot yet be compensated by additional capacities and funding from the national budget. As a result, water donors will continue to play a significant role but may not be able to exert the same level of influence on the MWE as the MWE will no longer be able to maintain the relevant structures for sector dialogue. It would therefore be important to monitor carefully whether the targets in the water sector benefit from or are affected by the new NRECCLWM structure and how donors in the water sector are positioning themselves in the short and medium term. First of all, the evaluation will consider the NRECCLWM as a strong signal for the sector and the MWE, which in the official discussions with the mission has shown strong ownership for the NRECCLWM and its role in it.

9. Quality of implementation

The two *Water and Sanitation Development Facilities* (WSDF North and WSDF East) have shown a quite good performance during the project phases planning, awarding, construction and acceptance of the construction work. Measures to improve the water supply included the construction of wells, including pump house and the installation of a well pump, as well as transport pipelines, chlorination plant, tank, distribution network, house connections and water kiosks and taps. In addition, Ecosan demonstration toilets, toilets for schools and sanitary facilities consisting of toilets and showers in public places were created as part of the project. The facilities are generally of good quality. The electromechanical equipment is also still functional in the sites visited and, according to information, also in the other sites.

There is no reason to complain about the planning and award processes of the project. The irregularities in the award procedure which occurred during Phase I did not recur during Phase II. In addition, the risks were further limited by the FC consultant's extended engagement. The implementation of the programme essentially followed the planning.

A rather fundamental question is the projection of water requirements, which was used in accordance with the Ugandan standards. This is higher than what would be necessary to achieve positive health effects. On the other hand, this has the potential to accommodate for the significant growth in the number of users, which has been triggered by the positive development of the centers, without necessarily increasing the available infrastructure investments. As stated before water sales have multiplied in both regions since the final inspection.

10. Unintended effects (positive or negative)

In some of the project sites visited, such as Kapelebyang and Pabbo, the mission noted a visible contribution to the economic development of rural centres through reliable access to clean drinking water (but also electricity). It is expected that this will lead to a further influx of people from the surrounding area, as a result of which the integration of IDP should also progress. Due to the generous size of the systems, capacity will not reach its limits, at least in the medium term.

Rating summary

In summary, the evaluation concludes that effectiveness has been successful. All initial indicators have been met, positive gender impact potentials can be identified, and both the WSDF and the UA are willing and able to maintain and expand the water supply at the existing level. The national comparison with cost-covering operations shows that the two UAs perform on a lower level than the UAs in the centre and south. However, taking into account the particular challenges in the structurally weak north and east, we still view the performance as positive. Ownership of the MWE has in addition been strengthened by its central role in the NRECCLWM. This indicates that the MWE will continue to take intensive care of the project areas.

With regard to the future role of donors in the sector the evaluation-team sees some challenges. GoU's very systemic approach could pose challenges for traditional project financiers if access to the MWE were to become more difficult and implementation modalities such as project funding were no longer envisaged for financing water projects (*crowding-out effect* for classical project funding).

Effectiveness: 2

Efficiency

11. Production efficiency

In the following, it is assessed whether the outputs (see Figure 2) could be achieved in an economic and timely manner. The results of technical support, water supply and sanitation will be taken into account. When assessing the effectiveness of the German policy dialogue, on the other hand, there is the question of whether the choice of a programme-based approach to achieving the set programme objectives was the most appropriate instrument from a cost and impact point of view. Therefore, the efficiency of the German policy dialogue is considered under the allocation efficiency.

The total costs for Phase II amounted to EUR 13.7 million split between the investment costs (rounded) for water (EUR 8.3 million) and sanitation (EUR 1.5 million), general programme management (EUR 2.3 million) and technical support (EUR 1.7 million).

The specific investment costs per capita for the water and sanitation phase II after the completion of the works amounted to approx. EUR 64 and EUR 42 for water supply and EUR 22 for sanitation. We consider these costs to be reasonable compared to the recommended per capita planning costs of the Directorate for Water Development (DWD) of USD 75[11]. From the QVZ's point of view, these per capita costs are also within the limits, which were estimated at EUR 43 for the water supply and EUR 26 for sanitation measures during the final inspection. Previous observations on the overplanning of some projects were partially compensated by numerous new connections in all phase II project locations and an increase in new connections in the entire catchment area of the WSDF in the north and east of around 10% in 2021/22[12]. The significant increase in water sales compared to the PCR in both UAs also points to an increasing utilisation of the systems.

The cost of FC-based technical support accounted for 12% of the total cost. We consider this proportion to be appropriate, but at EUR 1.7 million it was significantly higher than expected at EUR 1 million. Both the increased cost of technical support and the cost of programme management by the partner, which was estimated with EUR 0.5 million during appraisal and increased to approx. EUR 2.3 million at the time of the final inspection, suggests that capacities of the MWE and WSDF/UA were initially overestimated and that the proper implementation of infrastructure measures and the proper use of resources could only be ensured by significant - including financial - readjustment.

Despite these implementation challenges, the project was completed in 49 months, a delay of just under 2 months. This and the significant increase in the counterpart contribution (programme management, see above) indicate a high level of ownership of the partner as well as a good and above all results driven coordination between the stakeholders.

Water losses in UA-operated systems are 25.5% in the North and 24% in the East. For networks that have only been in operation for around five years, the losses are on the higher side, but there is a positive trend (e.g. compared to Phase I) and the values are below the national standard for rural regions of 30.7%.[13]

The collection efficiency for systems operated by UA in 2021/22 was 88% for the North and 88.5% for the East. This also applies for the operating cost ratio, which for both UAs regularly exceeds 1.

NSWC's collection efficiency in 2021/22 was 96% and operating costs were covered by 31%. The latter is on par with previous years. NWSC's water losses in 2021/22 are 26.4% in the East and 24.4% in the North, roughly equal to the losses of the UA.[14]

The tariff for households served in the systems operated by the UA is 2,050 UGX/m³ in the north and 1,000 to 2,000 UGX/m³ in the east depending on the size of the system. In general, NWSC-operated systems are with

[11] Technical review of the finished designs for 16 small towns and rural growth centres Water supply infrastructure development, IC Consultant 2012

[12] Programme Performance Report 2022 pp. 74 ff, Ministry of Water and Environment, October 2022

[13] Programme Performance Report 2022 p. 129, Ministry of Water and Environment, October 2022

[14] Source: National Water and Sewerage Corporation - Integrated Annual Report 2021/22

3,720 UGX/m³ more expensive for residential users than UA-operated systems, although they have more connections and should therefore be operated more cost-effectively (see appendix to current tariffs).

Overall, we rate the production efficiency as successful.

12. Allocation efficiency

Could the outcomes/impact have been achieved by other means and, where appropriate, at lower cost? In this sense, the performance of MWE/WSDF and the supply of the target group will be discussed below.

With regard to the performance of the partner, the question arises whether the programmatic approach via the basket funding has been optimal here. It has already been noted that the actual costs of programme management (including administration), amounting to almost EUR 2.3 million, deviated significantly from the planned costs of EUR 1 million. Unfortunately, the pure administrative costs for the project according to the PCR cannot be deduced from this. If the costs for the FC consultant, which also increased significantly, of EUR 1.7 million (instead of EUR 1 million) are added to the programme management, then there are costs for the programme implementation of approx. EUR 4 million, which represents almost 30% of the total programme; not necessarily on the scale expected from an established funding and implementation structure. The question might therefore arise whether a standard project setup with parallel structures could have supported the implementation of the measures more cost-effectively. That seems realistic in this case.

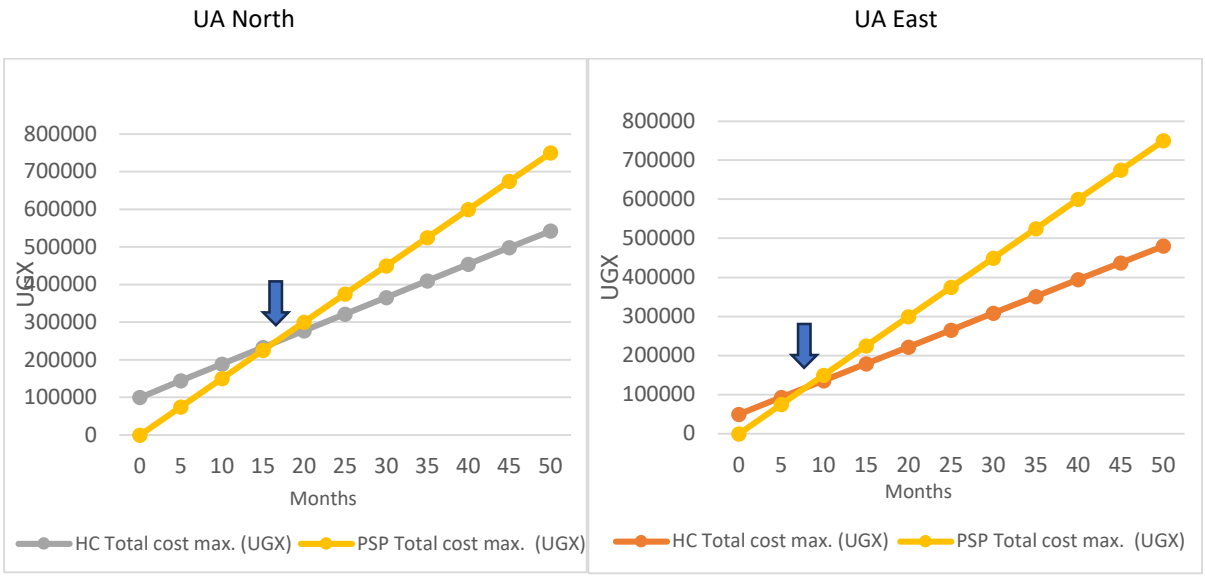
Likewise, the *earmarking* in the basket may have led to the German development cooperation (possibly) focussing very heavily on the implementation of German funds without seeking to join forces with other donors in the sector. Political dialogue and harmonisation in the sector have certainly suffered as a result. On the other hand, the evaluation mission estimates that the high level of counterpart contribution is also a result of the existing ownership of the partner and the programme-based systemic approach with institutional learning effects. It is therefore not possible to assess clearly whether the results described above would also have been achieved in the medium to long term by means of a standard FC approach.

The poverty-orientated nature of water supply in the project region must be critically questioned. Even though the tariff price per cubic metre of drinking water at public stand posts (PSP) is set at a maximum of 2,500 UGX nationwide, the mission found that all the PSP visited charge 100 UGX for a canister of 20 litres of drinking water. This equals UGX 5,000 per cubic meter, which means that the cost of drinking water is in fact twice as high as the tariff stipulates. In addition, customers pay significantly more at the PSP than the owners of a residential house connection (HC) with a maximum of 2,950 UGX in the north and a maximum of 2,870 UGX in the east. Finally, applicants for a house connection can expect a discount, so that the connection with 100,000 UGX in the north and 50,000 UGX in the east costs significantly less than half of the cost-covering price.[15] This means, investing in a HC is obviously profitable, as you can expect to pay less for drinking water than users of PSP in the foreseeable future.

Accordingly Figure 4 shows how the costs are evolving for those buying drinking water in the north and east. In the north, according to WSDF North, the cost of a HC is 100,000 UGX. The maximum calculated price for a cubic metre is 2,950 UGX. In contrast, the cost per cubic metre for users of PSP is in fact 5,000 UGX. The arrow in the left-hand graphic marks the point in time at which the user of the PSP pays more for his aggregated water consumption than the owner of a HC: approx. after 16 months. In the east, this date is already reached after approx. 8 months, as the subsidy is higher, which is reflected in the lower price of 50,000 UGX for the HC and the maximum calculated tariff per cubic metre with 2,850 UGX being lower than the one in the north.

[15] Information from WSDF North and East in the context of the evaluation mission.

Figure 4: Cost comparison for a connection to a house (HC) versus a public service (PSP)



Source: Approved Tariffs for Gazetted Water Authorities effective 1st July 2022, MWE Own representation.

Users of the PSP visited during the evaluation are not aware of this matter, nor do WSDF or the UA point this out to them. It must therefore be questioned whether this approach will enable the MWE to achieve the objective of ensuring the widest possible coverage of water supply. The fact that users of PSP are willing to buy drinking water at a price above the tariff indicates, on the one hand, that users appreciate clean drinking water and, on the other hand, that they are able to pay this price. MWE should make every effort to persuade customers less with subsidies than with the medium-term advantages of HC over PSP: water consumption via private HC is not only more hygienic, but also cheaper in the medium term than PSP.

We rate the allocation efficiency as being of moderate success.

Summary of the rating:

Overall, the mission considers the efficiency of production and allocation to be average. Questions arise in particular with regard to allocation efficiency of the basket-funding i.e. relatively high administrative costs and undifferentiated subsidisation in relation to poverty orientation. In both cases, the funds could be used more efficiently and in a more targeted way within the framework of a standard FC project. In contrast, however, the high ownership of the partner show effects of institutional learning at MWE, which can contribute to efficiency in the implementation of the measures in the medium term. Overall, we rate efficiency moderately successful.

Efficiency: 3

Overarching developmental impact

13. Overarching (intended) developmental changes

The overarching development policy objectives at impact level were to make a significant contribution to improving the health situation in the project area (SDG 3) and to reducing regional and social inequalities (SDG 10).

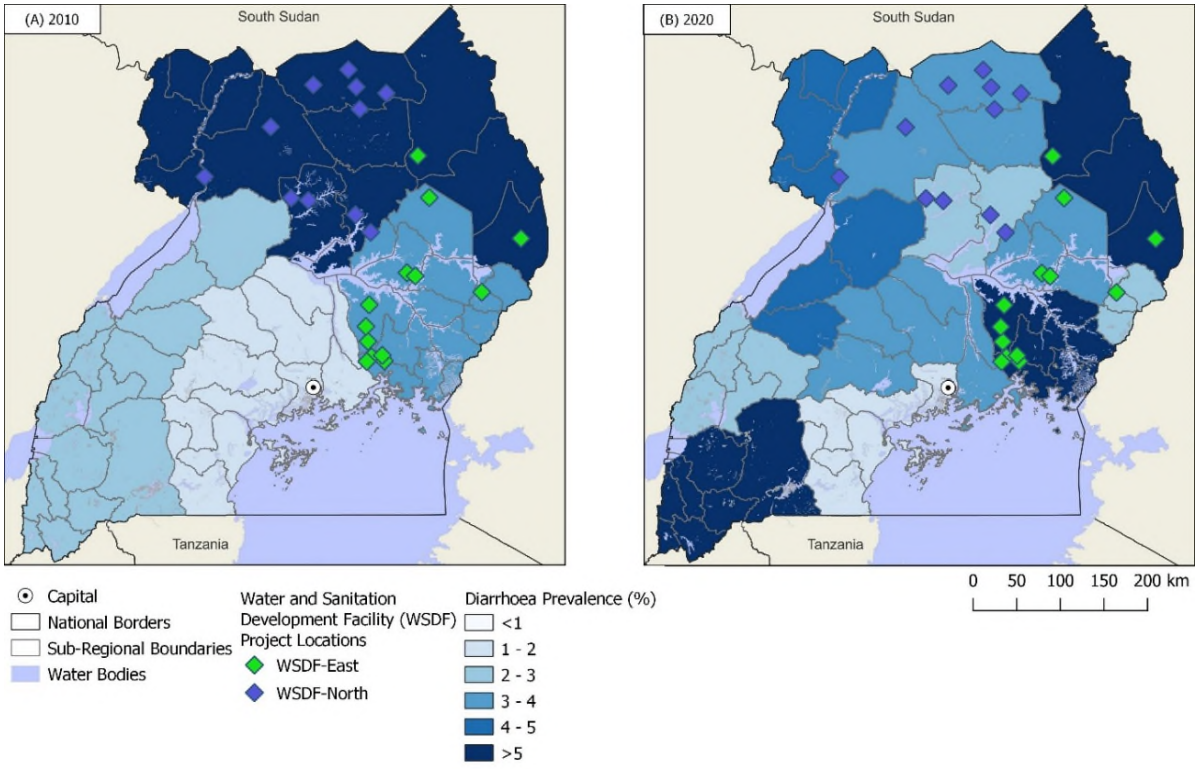
In addition, the project was supposed to deliver with regard to socio-economic and cultural changes, such as ending poverty in all forms and everywhere (SDG 1), achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls (SDG 5) and ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all (SDG 6).

14. Contribution to overarching (intended) developmental changes

The project's direct contribution to SDG 5 and 6 via water and sanitation measures and the participation of women in decision-making bodies was considered under the effectiveness criterion. A possible contribution of the project to SDG 3, SDG 10 and SDG 1 will be examined in more detail below.

Presumably assuming that the overall development impact cannot be measured due to the attribution gap, no indicators were agreed upon or specified to measure the impact. Under the ex-post evaluation for the first phase of the project (2020), a household survey of the target group was conducted, in which 88% of the respondents, among others, responded positively to the question whether the health situation had improved with the project. This view was confirmed in this evaluation in several discussions with customers of WSDF North and East. The doctor of a visited regional hospital also expressed her conviction that the measures of the project have had a noticeably positive effect on the health situation of the population in the region.

Figure 5: Distribution of Diarrhoeal Diseases in Uganda



Source: Open Street Maps and Uganda National Household Survey Report 2019/2020, Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2021. Own presentation.

Diarrhoea is a typical water-borne disease in Uganda and is among the top 10 causes of death for children aged 5 years and under, according to the *Uganda National Institute* of *Public Health (*UNIP) study.[16] The incidence in this age group averaged 12% nationwide in 2016-21. The study concludes that improved hygiene and clean water, e.g. by using taped water, significantly contribute to solving the problem.

Looking at the overall population prevalence of diarrhoea in 2010 compared to 2020 in Figure 5, we can see that it has decreased in northern and far eastern Uganda. At the same time, prevalence has increased, e.g. in the north-east and south of the country. Diarrhoeal diseases remain a key challenge in Uganda, and there is no nationwide trend toward reducing prevalence as we can see from this perspective. A causal link between the project and the developments in the north and east of the country cannot be inferred from this. However, based on the

[16] Factors Associated with Acute Watery Diarrhoea among children aged 0-59 months in Obongi District, Uganda, April 2022: A Case - Control Study

discussions in the field, the mission believes that the project, together with other GoU measures aimed at reducing regional and social disparities, has contributed to reducing inequalities in the poor and very remote areas leading to additionality.

15. Contribution to overarching (unintended) developmental changes

Overarching unintended changes in development policy cannot be unambiguously identified. However, the mission assumes (based on the increased economic activity of the population observed at some project sites) the potential for the development of regional economic centres through water supply, provided further conditions such as transport and electricity connections are ensured.

Rating summary

To sum up, we consider the impact on the overall development of the health situation to be successful, based on the National Household Survey and the positive feedback expressed in the interviews during the field visits.[17] At the same time, the selection of the project region makes it possible to assume that these positive overall development policy changes were particularly beneficial for a disadvantaged poor target group and thus also contributed to the reduction of inequalities and poverty in general.

Overarching developmental impact: 2

Sustainability

16. Capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders

Despite the challenge for the UA to sustainably operate and maintain water supply systems, the mission sees clear signs that the positive effects of the project will continue beyond the end of support. In contrast to Phase I of the programme, the on-site visits did not reveal any significant deterioration of the activities completed in Phase II, with the exception of the leaky reservoir at Pacego (operated by NWSC, not UA). The mission sees this as the result of the successful integration of the UA into the MWE as a single responsible entity with positive implications for its capacity and qualification of personnel, as well as for their more adequate financial and technical resources.

Both UA (North and East) have developed a professional monitoring system including the publicly accessible UPMIS and a call centre for customer care and public relations. The mission was able to convince itself of the high motivation and qualification of the employees. This is a significant improvement over Phase I and contributes to customer satisfaction and acceptance.

The operating cost-covering water supply has developed positively as a result of the rising revenues from the increased water sales. However, the UA remain dependent on MWE allocations and, according to the UA, receive additional support from the WSDF in terms of administration, but also reinvestments, subsidised connection fees as well as subsidized tariffs. The significant increase in the number of connections should allow for further revenues for the UA in the short to medium term. Given the high ownership of GoU in the water sector and the decisive role of water supply in the NRECCLW management programme, the mission expects the MWE to further strengthen the UA.

17. Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities

The monitoring systems developed in the UA with the support of the FC Consultant are a key prerequisite for the effective and efficient operation of the water supply systems. To some extent, the sustainability of the measures could be further improved through the ongoing support provided to WSDF and UA in the north in the ongoing phases III and IV. In addition, it is expected that GIZ's WatSSUP support for the UA will further strengthen management capacities. It is essential to convince the population of the advantages of tap-bound, treated water, especially where other water sources, which may not be hygienically satisfactory, are present. The tariff and cost structure play a rather significant role in this.

[17] Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), 2021. Uganda National Household Survey 2019/2020. Kampala, Uganda; UBOS

18. Durability of impacts over time

We expect that GoU's strong focus on the NRECCLW management programme will help ensure the sustainability of the project's effects over time. The institutional reforms in the water sector, and in particular the UA structure in charge of operations integrated under the MWE, are permanent changes that have a direct positive impact on the water supply systems created. In addition, the close cooperation between the UA and the WSDF and the continued provision of technical support to the DC help to strengthen the capacities of the UA.

Rating summary

In summary and taking into account the current data availability and the ongoing cooperation with the MWE, sustainability is assessed as still successful. Raising public awareness of the benefits of clean drinking water and optimising the tariff structure on the one hand, and further strengthening of the UA on the other, are essential prerequisites for this and need to be intensified.

Sustainability: 2

Overall Rating: 2

The project is assessed as successful, taking into account all criteria. With the choice of programme-based basket funding, the strengthening of ownership and the capacity of the institution became the center piece of the project. Although other donors did not continue to focus on JPF support in the course of programme implementation for various reasons, and the sector-specific dialogue became less relevant as a result of the establishment of the cross-sectoral programme *Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Lands and Water Management,* the approach guaranteed transparency and commitment with regard to the objectives in the sector while maintaining a high degree of adaptability. The MWE's well-established cooperation with the regional WSDF and the regional UA gives confidence that the sufficient and hygienically compliant water supply and disposal for the population in the selected small towns and rural growth centres in northern and eastern Uganda will not only be sustainable but will be further expanded in the short to medium term. The utilisation of the created capacities will benefit, and consequently the coverage of operating costs - with the MWE paying close attention to using subsidies in a more differentiated way and taking greater poverty orientation into account. The evaluation cannot provide a sound assessment of the project's contribution to improving the health situation in the project area and reducing social inequalities, even if evidence of a positive contribution could be found. Hence, we would like to see target values being set in the cause of an appraisal at the impact level for the evaluation of overarching developmental changes. Due to the defined project area and the relatively good data situation in Uganda, it has been suggested that setting target values at impact level would be acceptable, despite the caution in interpreting the data.

Contributions to the 2030 Agenda

Universal claim: The project contributed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 10 and SDG 17.

Shared responsibility and accountability: Transferring more ownership to the MWE by using the JPF to fund the sector and increase donor cohesion. This was accompanied by joint monitoring of implementation and monitoring of activities.

Interaction between economic, environmental and social development: The construction of water supply and disposal systems for refugees and the local population as well as the involvement of private construction companies fostered positive interactions between social and economic effects.

Inclusiveness/Leave no one behind: For refugees in the region as a particularly vulnerable group, the project's measures have had positive effects in the area of water and sanitation; in particular, girls and women have been reached.

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

The strengths and weaknesses of the project include in particular:

Strengths:

- Ownership of the MWE was supported, which among other things contributed to meaningful institutional restructuring regarding the operation of water supply systems (integration of the UA).
- The sector dialogue has been key for the implementation, increased transparency and therefore stakeholder acceptance.
- The technical support given to MWE among other things helped strengthening the institution's capacity for transparent use of funds.
- The application process guaranteed transparency and participation.

Weaknesses:

- Basket funding means shifting responsibilities closer to the partner making it more difficult to closely monitor implementation in return.
- The strategic realignment of the partner requires adjustments on the donor side as well, including use of financial instruments.
- The capacities of water supply systems were oversized but are increasingly being exploited.
- Tariff and subsidy policies do not seem to be necessarily poverty-orientated in the medium to long term.

Conclusions and Lessons Learned:

- Partner-oriented systemic support increases chances for successful implementation of the national strategy.
- The systemic approach increased institutional adaptability of the partner.
- Embedding infrastructure measures and technical support into the sector dialogue strengthened the role of the partner.
- Systemic approaches tend to increase administrative burdens and are not suitable to replace project financing.
- Long-standing country-specific sector knowledge is extremely relevant for the funding of systemic approaches.

Evaluation approach and methods

Methodology of the ex-post evaluation

The ex-post evaluation follows the methodology of a rapid appraisal, i.e. a data-based qualitative contraction analysis and constitutes an expert judgement. The project is credited with impacts through plausibility considerations based on careful analysis of documents, data, facts and impressions. This includes, where possible, the use of digital data sources and the use of modern techniques (e.g. satellite data, online surveys, geocoding). Causes of any conflicting information are investigated, attempts are made to eliminate them and to base the assessment on such statements, which are confirmed, if possible, by several sources of information (triangulation).

Documents:

Internal and external project documents, secondary specialist literature, strategy papers, country and sector analyses, comparable evaluations, media reports.

Data sources and analysis tools:

Digital databases, on-site data collection, partner monitoring data, satellite images, digital analysis tools

Interview partners:

Staff from the Ministry of Environment and Water, the WSDF North and East, Umbrella Authorities North and East, user groups, randomly selected water and sanitation users in the project area, other donors and GIZ staff.

The analysis of effects is based on assumed impact relationships, documented in the impact matrix already developed during project testing and updated during ex-post evaluation, where applicable. The evaluation report shall set out arguments as to why which influencing factors were identified for the observed effects and why the project under investigation is likely to have had what contribution (contraction analysis). The context of the development activity shall be taken into account in terms of its impact on the results. The conclusions shall be proportionate to the availability and quality of the data base. An evaluation design is the reference framework for evaluation.

The methodology shall provide for project evaluations a cost-benefit balance, on average, which balances intelligence and evaluation, and shall allow for a systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of FP projects across all project evaluations. The individual ex-post evaluation cannot therefore take into account the requirements of a scientific assessment in the sense of a clear causal analysis.

The following aspects limited the evaluation:

Availability and reliability of some data

Methodology of the performance evaluation

A six-point scale is used to assess the programme according to the OECD DAC criteria. The scale values are assigned as follows:

Level 1 Very successful: result significantly above expectations

Level 2 Successful: result fully in line with expectations, without significant deficiencies

Level 3 Moderately successful: below expectations, but positive results dominate

Level 4 Moderately unsuccessful: is significantly below expectations and negative results dominate despite recognisable positive results

Level 5 Unsuccessful: despite some positive partial results, the negative results clearly dominate

Level 6 Highly unsuccessful: the project is useless or the situation has worsened

The overall rating on the six-point scale is based on a project-specific weighting of the six individual criteria. Levels 1-3 of the overall rating indicate a "successful" project, while levels 4-6 indicate an "unsuccessful" project. It should be noted that a project can generally only be considered developmentally "successful" if the achievement of the project objective ("effectiveness") and the impact on the overall objective ("overarching developmental impact") as well as the sustainability are rated as at least "Moderately successful" (rating 3).

The annex to this report is available upon request (German only).

Imprint

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