

Probable Date of Board Presentation

Not Applicable

FOR INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

FROM : Vincent O. NMEHIELLE
Secretary General

SUBJECT : UGANDA - ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION PROGRAMME*

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Please find attached the above-mentioned Report.

Attach:

cc: The President

*Questions on this document should be referred to:

Mrs. N. NWABUFO	Acting Director General	RDGE	Extension 8343
Mrs. G. W. GICHURI	Director	AHWS & AWF	Extension 4015
Mr. O. M. CHANDA	Division Manager	AHWS.2	Extension 3544
Mr. A. MBIRO	Water and Sanitation Specialist	COUG	Extension 6772
Mrs. N. A. OGAL	Team Leader	RDGE.2	Extension 8233

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



UGANDA

ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

(PCR)

August 2020

UGANDA: ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAM - PCR



AFRICAN
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I BASIC DATA

A Report data

Report date	Date of report:	<ENTER HERE>	
	Mission date (if field mission)	From: 01/04/2019	To: 12/04/2019

B Responsible Bank staff

Positions	At approval	At completion
Regional Director	Mr Gabriel Negatu	Nnenna NWABUFO
Country Manager	Mr. Jeremiah Mutonga	Mr. Kennedy Mbekeani
Sector Director	Mr. Mohamed El Azizi	Ms. Gladys W. Gichuri
Sector Manager	Mr. Oswald Chanda	Mr. Oswald Chanda
Task Manager	Mr. Andrew Mbiro	Mr. Andrew Mbiro
Alternate Task Manager	Mr. Christopher Mutasa	Mr. Christopher Mutasa
PCR Team Leader	n/a	Ms. Nancy A. A. Ogal
PCR Team Members	n/a	Mr. David Engwau, Senior Procurement Officer, SNF1.3/COUG; Mr. Gilbert Kagoro, Disbursement Officer, COUG; Ms Grace Katuramu, Financial Consultant, COUG

C Project data

Project name: ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME		
Project code: P-UG-E00-013	Instrument number(s): 5550155000551	
Project type: Climate Change Resilience Investment Project	Sector: Water and Environment	
Country: Uganda	Environmental categorization : 2	
Processing milestones – Bank approved financing only (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources)	Key Events (Bank approved financing only)	Disbursement and closing dates (Bank approved financing only)
Financing source/ instrument1: LDCF (GEF)		
Date approved: 4 th March 2015	Cancelled amounts: n/a	Original disbursement deadline: 30 th June 2018
Date signed: 30 th April 2015	Supplementary financing: n/a	Original closing date: 30 th June 2018
Date of entry into force: 30 th April 2015	Restructuring (specify date & amount involved): n/a	Revised (if applicable) disbursement deadline: 30 th June 2019

Date effective for 1st disbursement: 18 th September 2015	Extensions (<i>specify dates</i>): n/a		Revised (<i>if applicable</i>) closing date: n/a	
Date of actual 1st disbursement: 8 th October 2015				
Financing source/ instrument2:	Financing source/ instrument2:		Financing source/ instrument2:	
Date approved: n/a	Cancelled amounts: n/a		Original disbursement deadline: n/a	
Date signed: n/a	Supplementary financing: n/a		Original closing date: n/a	
Date of entry into force: n/a	Restructuring (specify date & amount involved): n/a		Revised (if applicable) disbursement deadline: n/a	
Date effective for 1st disbursement: n/a	Extensions (specify dates): n/a		Revised (if applicable) closing date: n/a	
Date of actual 1st disbursement: n/a				
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Disbursed amount (amount, USD):	Percentage disbursed (%):	Undisbursed amount (USD):	Percentage undisbursed (%):
Financing source/ instrument1: LDCF (GEF)	8,370,000	100	nil	nil
Financing source/ instrument2:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Government: Government of Uganda				
Other (e.g. co-financiers). <i>Add rows as needed</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	8,370,000	100	nil	nil
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Committed amount (UA):	Percentage committed (%):	Uncommitted amount (UA):	Percentage uncommitted (%):
Financing source/ instrument1: LDCF (GEF)	8,370,000	100	nil	nil
Financing source/ instrument2:	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Government:				
Other (eg. co-financiers). <i>Add rows as needed.</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	8,370,000	100	0	0
Co-financiers and other external partners: - n/a				
Executing and implementing agency (ies): Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)				

D Management review and comments

Report reviewed by	Name	Date reviewed	Comments
Country Manager	Mr. K. MBEKEANI		
Sector Manager	Mr. O. CHANDA		
Ag. Director General (as chair of Country Team)	Mrs. N. NWABUFO		
Sector Director	Ms. G. W. GICHURI		

II Project performance assessment

A Relevance

1. Relevance of project development objective

Rating*	Narrative assessment (max 250 words)
4	<p>The Development Objective of the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (WSSP) was to contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on water supply and sanitation (WSS) which was 62% in 2015 and targeted 100% by 2030. The Development Objective of the Additional Funding to the WSSP through Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) financing project was to maintain and improve the resilience of the population and ecosystems to climate change in selected flood and drought prone areas in the eastern and north-eastern districts. This comprised the mountain catchment regions of Bududa Gravity flow schemes, Soroti, Bukedea, Budaka, Pallisa, Kumi, Butaleja, Otuke, Apac and Katakwi districts. It incorporated climate change-related aspects into the initial WSSP activities to ensure that communities, infrastructure and ecosystems are resilient to weather and climate variability.</p> <p>Relevance - Policies & Strategies: The WSSP supported the Government of Uganda's (GoU's) efforts to achieve sustainable provision of safe water and hygienic sanitation, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77% of the population in rural areas and 90% of the small towns' population by the year 2018 from a baseline of 65% and 67% respectively in 2010. The WSSP contributed to the National Development Plan Phase I (NDP I) (2010-2015) and NDP II (2016 -2020) which are GoU's key frameworks for ensuring poverty eradication and financial investment in infrastructure. The core priorities of the NDP are: (i) agricultural growth, (ii) industrialization, (iii) infrastructure, (iv) human resource development, and (v) private sector development. The NDP identifies the provision of adequate water supply and improved sanitation as one of the key priority areas for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.</p> <p>In conformity with the thrust of the NDP, the Bank's Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for Uganda for 2011-2015 focused on two pillars: (i) infrastructure development and (ii) improving capacity and skills development for poverty reduction. The first pillar, on which the WSSP was anchored, focused on development and rehabilitation of critical economic and social infrastructure, including WSS.</p> <p>Relevance - beneficiaries: The design process had extensive consultations with various stakeholders in the government and non-government sectors both at national and local levels within the targeted districts who were consulted during the preparation phase. Other Development Partners (DPs) in the country including UNDP, FAO, GIZ, USAID, DANIDA and a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were consulted in the development and refining of the interventions. Modalities for understanding how consultations with stakeholders were conducted and how feedback was obtained from stakeholders at implementation was also reported. Gender considerations for involvement in sustainability and empowerment were taken on board ensuring affirmative action for women in management positions of water user committees and also ensuring training of women groups and youth for new skills such as masonry work for water tank construction and sanitation facilities and making of reusable sanitary pads.</p> <p>how aligned to CSP, Bank and borrower strategies, beneficiary needs based on stakeholder consultation, Overview</p>

* For all ratings in the PCR use the following scale: 4 (Highly satisfactory), 3 (Satisfactory), 2 (Unsatisfactory), 1 (Highly unsatisfactory)

2. Relevance of project design

Rating*	Narrative assessment (max 250 words)
3.5	<p>(assesses the extent to which project design adopted the solutions to the identified problems and the timing of eventual changes in the scope, implementation arrangements, and technical solutions during the project).</p> <p>Project design. The additional funds programme was implemented within the existing framework of the national water sector, as was the WSSP. The Forestry Sector Support Department executed Component 1 on building resilience to climate change in flood -prone areas of Mount Elgon in partnership with Uganda Wildlife Authority. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department executed Component 2 on ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas. The Water for Production Department executed Component 3; on Ensuring access to water for production</p>

as an adaptation in drought-prone areas while the Climate Change Department executed Component 4 on knowledge management and monitoring.

The four departments took responsibility for designing appropriate technical and tailor-made solutions for the respective components, sub components and activities in order to address the vulnerabilities within the project area.

The designs were geared at addressing both the identified current and future impacts of weather, climate variability and change to water supply and sanitation systems, and for enhancement of population and ecosystems resilience in selected flood/drought prone areas of east and northeastern districts of Uganda. There were no significant changes made in scope, implementation arrangements or technical solutions. The project to a large extent maintained the original design which was strong, adequate and achieved the set outputs and outcomes. There were some challenges which caused delays however they were addressed, and the project was completed within the planned time-frame. These were:

- During the project design, feasibility studies did not consider the design of resilient water and sanitation infrastructure system that are climate proofed. This affected actual project activities implementation and caused unnecessary delays for tangible projects outputs. A combination of both feasibility studies and appropriate resilience infrastructure designs would be adequate to avoid unnecessary delays in project implementation.
- The establishment of the baseline report for the four priority areas of intervention, would have been conducted during the feasibility study at design of the program. However, this was done at implementation phase when some activities were being implemented, creating a challenge for developing appropriate baselines and indicators for monitoring resilience.
- The other challenge was on tree seedlings supply. Implementation progress for these activities was hampered by the unfavorable weather conditions that could not permit distribution and planting of the seedlings. This caused a lot of deviation in supply and planting periods planned. Integration of small-scale irrigation systems for climate smart agriculture would have been appropriate to solve the situation on ground.

The only noted adjustment was with the communal tanks which was effected early in the project and implemented without causing any delays in the achievement of the intended outputs.

3. Lessons learned related to relevance

Key issues <i>(max 5, add rows as needed)</i>	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Implementation through the existing government structures strengthens the system	The use of existing institutional arrangement comprising of sector technical staff and districts is instrumental in creating a sense of ownership, institutional memory and ensuring sustainability after project implementation. However, there is need for constant capacity building due to the high staff turnover of the district level staff.	GoU , DPs
2. Challenge of sanitation provision in schools without providing facilities within the surrounding community	Improving sanitation of the schools without catering for the surrounding communities leads to mismanagement /vandalism of the school facilities. There should have been a component for the surrounding communities as well.	GoU, DLGs, DPs, NGOs
3. On job training of local artisans and women groups to ensure O&M is critical	On job training of local artisans and women groups during the construction was a very useful strategy for enhancing O&M as well as replication of the technologies implemented e.g. Ferro cement RWHTs, local cook stoves etc.	GoU, DPs, NGOs
4. Lack of baseline at the start of the project.	Projects should include a budget to conduct studies for collection of baseline data.	GoU, DPs
5. Number of latrine stances for girls	There is need to adjust the school latrine design to ensure that girls get at least the same number of latrine stances (not less than five) as boys and preferably more because their population is higher than that of boys.	GoUs, DLGs, DPs, NGOs

B Effectiveness

1. Progress towards the project’s development objective (project purpose)

Comments
<p><i>Provide a brief description of the Project (components) and the context in which it was designed and implemented. State the project development objective (usually the project purpose as set out in the RLF) and assess progress. Unanticipated outcomes should also be accounted for, as well as specific reference of gender equality in the project. The consistency of the assumptions that link the different levels of the results chain in the RLF should also be considered. Indicative max length: 400 words.</i></p> <p>Overview: The Additional Funding to the WSSP was designed to maintain and improve the resilience of the population and ecosystems to climate change in selected flood/drought prone eastern districts. The sub-components were aligned to the WSSP components as follows:</p> <p>Sub-component 1 (Under Component 1 of the Programme): Building resilience to climate change in flood -prone areas of Mount Elgon (USD 1,100,000) Comprised of: 1.1. Reforestation of encroached/ degraded forest through taungya¹ planting, 1.2. Planting of indigenous trees, bamboos and grasses along stream/river banks and 1.3. Use of efficient stoves for cooking.</p> <p>Sub-component 2 (Under Component 1 of the Programme): Ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas (USD 2,200,000) Comprised of 2.1. Installation of climate-resilient, gender-appropriate sanitation facilities in schools and markets.</p> <p>Sub-component 3 (Under Component 1 of the Programme): Ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas (USD 4,150,000) Comprised of 3.1. Installation of community and household-level rainwater harvesters, 3.2. Extension of gravity water scheme, and 3.3. Construction and desilting of existing valley tanks.</p> <p>Sub-component 4 Knowledge management and (USD520,000)</p> <p>Under Sub-component (1) on building resilience to climate change in flood -prone areas of Mount Elgon, the program has successfully improved the integrity of Mount Elgon ecosystems through planting 782 hectares of tree out of the 900-targeted representing a 86.88% achievement. It has supported 820 households out of the 400 targeted to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms including agroforestry representing a 205% achievement. It has also supported 1,296 households and 15 institutions with efficient energy cooking stoves. In recognition of the importance of gender, under sub component 1, a total of 789 females and 322 males from the three districts of Bukwo, Bududa and Namisindwa were involved.</p> <p>Under subcomponent (2) on ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas, the programme has increased access to climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas to 59,309 out of the targeted 40,000 representing 148% achievement. In addition, there has been an increased girl-child school enrolment of 29,707. The programme designed and constructed 133 latrines with drains, 121 no. 10 stance latrines in 60 schools and 4 stance latrines in public places within the project area. This translates to 20 schools per district and 2 public places except in Paliisa where only 1 public latrine and 21 school latrines were built instead of 20. For each school, a provision for a washroom and an incinerator to cater for disposal of used pads under the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) was made. Membership of the School Health Clubs (SHC) is comprised of the pupils, the Science Teacher as the patron, and a member of the Village Health Committee (VHT). Their main task is the promotion of improved hygiene and sanitation within the school, championing the cause for MHM. Further, as part of capacity building 30 local masons were trained (5 per district) of which 5 were women. In addition, district counterpart staff were attached to the contractor for knowledge transfer. The SHC and Water User Committees (WUC) are tasked with carrying out operations and maintenance (O&M) of the schools and the public places respectively.</p> <p>Under Sub-component 3) on rainwater harvesting, all 903 household Rainwater Harvesting Tanks (RWHT) were completed with 5,400 users as beneficiaries.</p>

¹ The **taungya** is a system whereby villagers and sometimes forest plantation workers are given the right to cultivate **agricultural** crops during the early stages of forest plantation establishment. **Cultivation** is often allowed to continue until trees shade crops due to canopy closure

ii) Extension of Bududa Gravity Flow Scheme (GFS) to Nabweya: The construction of the GFS extension is complete and is under the defect's liability period. It has provided an additional 1,200 connections and is benefiting 32,400 users.

iii) Construction of Water for Production/Valley Tanks: Ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas through construction of 9 Valley Tanks of 10,000 m³ for improved water availability for livestock farming in the 3 districts of Apac, Otuke and Katakwi. Each district received 3 Valley Tanks with each planned to serve 2,300 heads of cattle. 2 local masons were attached to the contractor for on-the-job training in O&M of the facilities. With the exception of the Katakwi and the Apac Valley Tanks which have been technically commissioned, all the other Valley Tanks are still under the defect's liability period.

Issues of Gender integration /mainstreaming were facilitated through the involvement of both men and women in the mobilization, formation of the WUCs where at least 1/3 are women and ensuring that they are in management positions. Women groups were also trained in the construction of RWHTs. The school latrines have separate stances for the girls and boys and on the girls end a separate washroom is part of the standard design for the school latrines.

Disability issues were addressed through provision of a separate stance mounted with rails to ease movement with the room wide enough to allow maneuverability of a wheelchair and/or crutches.

Overall Assessment of progress: The Additional support has made substantial progress and accomplishments in meeting its Development Objectives (DO). A total of 97,109 people (access to water, 37,800 and access to sanitation 59,309) have been served over the 5-year period.

The project outcomes are contributory to the national outcomes as reported by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) in the national sector performance report 2019. The percentage of schools with basic hand washing facilities nationwide has increased from 34% to 42% between 2015 and 2019. The national cumulative Water for Production Storage Capacity has increased from 37.2% to 41% in the same period. The percentage of Water User Committees/Water Boards/Environmental management/Water catchment management committees with women holding key positions has increased from 67% up to 75% in the same period. The percentage of population using an improved water source within 30 minutes and distance of not more than 1 km has improved from 67 to 70 % in the same period.

2. Outcome reporting

Outcome indicators (as per RLF; add more rows as needed)	Baseline value (Year)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 50 words per outcome)	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
Outcome 1: - Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (ha) (CSI and to be input for AMAT 2.3.1.1)	0	782	900	86.88%	Target not attained due to resource limitation. 430 hectares (ha) in and outside the National park done. 352 ha of indigenous tree species planted along riverbanks in and outside the national park.	No
Percentage of population covered by risk reduction measures which mitigate the impacts of flooding and landslides (% male, % female) (AMAT 2.2.2.1)	0	820	400	205%	Target exceeded. A total of 820 households supported to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms including agroforestry.	No

Households using technology to reduce wood consumption	0	1,296	1500	86.4%	Target not attained. 1,296 households and 15 institutions supported with efficient energy cooking stoves.	No
Outcome 2: People with access to improved sanitation, of which 53% are female (CSI, - equivalent to AMAT 1.2.3, and Golden Indicator 8, Feed-in to Golden Indicator 4.1 - rural)	0	59,309 (29,707)	40,000	148%	Initial target of 400,000 people was erroneously entered in the logical framework instead of 40,000 people, which was estimated based on the available resources. All facilities were completed. This included total enrollment of schools that benefitted and public facilities of which 29,707 are female. The school enrolment for girls is 26,957.	Yes
No. of students with access (and using) hand washing facilities (Schools) (linked to WSSP indicator)	0	53,809	6000	897%	Target has been exceeded. Hand washing facilities were installed in all schools.	No
Pupil to latrine/toilet stance ratio – schools (Golden Indicator 4.2)	86:1/114:1 from NAPAS baseline survey report conducted	54:1	40:1	81%	Though the target facilities fitting in the budgeted resources were constructed. The pupil stance ratio targeted has not been attained. The universal education allows for all children to come to school with no limitation which distorts the project pupil stance ratios. Pupil stance ratio has, on a positive note, reduced significantly following the project intervention. Fewer pupils at any one instance crowd on each stance.	No
Outcome 3: People with access to improved drinking water sources, of which 53% are female (CSI - equivalent to AMAT 1.2.3)	0	37,800 (19,278 women representing 51% of the people served)	29,000	130% (97%)	Whereas the target for overall access has been exceeded, the target for female users has not been attained. All 903-house hold rain water-harvesting tanks were completed benefiting 5,400 users. The GFS extension is also complete providing additional 1200 connections benefiting 32,400 users.	Yes
Additional potable and non-potable (for irrigation) water production capacity at a community water point (liters - where 1 m ³ = 1000 liters) (CSI - Equivalent to AMAT 1.2.4 and Golden Indicator 6)	46 million litres	136 million litres	136 million litres	100%	Target has been attained. Works contract for 9 valley tanks commenced in quarter 3, 2017 and are all complete. Each valley tank has a capacity of 10,000 m ³ resulting in additional capacity of 90 million litres.	Yes

Outcome 4: Improved awareness of technologies, measures and practices to increase resilience to climate change in flood and drought-prone regions	Limited capacity for implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	14 quarterly reports	15 reports	93%	Target has not been fully attained. M&E consultants were contracted to continuously support the monitoring of activities, prepare quarterly reports and programme documentation, and document good practices for awareness raising.	No
Rating* (see IPR methodology)	Narrative assessment					
3.5	<p>An overall assessment of the project reveals successful accomplishment of programme outcomes, with three out of the nine (9) outcome indicators exceeding the appraisal targets, notably: i) Tree cover - 205%, ii) access to sanitation - 148%, and iii) Hand Washing Practice - 897%. One outcome indicator for additional potable and non-potable (for irrigation) water production capacity has fully achieved target (100%) whereas the remaining five outcome indicators are in the range of 81% to 97%. The stakeholder interviews held indicated satisfaction with the quality of the services provided. However, there is still great need for improved latrines at the institutions and public places because currently within the beneficiary districts, the pupil stance ratio is around 1: 89 pupils with some being above 1:100. From interviews with community management structures at Busina landing site in Kumi district where one of the public latrines was constructed, it was revealed that all the households rely on this facility and yet this is a transit route to Katakwi and several weekly market traders. In as much as it is too early to assess the health benefits and increase income levels emanating from the programme, it was noted from observations and interviews held that the living conditions of programme beneficiaries has generally improved. The job opportunities created for the communities (both men and women) during the construction phase presents further opportunities in the skills gained which will become handy given the need to replicate the technologies. The women groups trained and equipped by the project expressed their appreciation for acquired skills and were committed to constructing more water tankers in their communities. The hands-on skill in making energy saving stoves were not only embraced by communities but also institutions whose fire wood consumption would drastically reduce. There is also improved school attendance for the girl-child as well as retention in schools due to the girl friendly latrines with a washroom, incinerators as well as the skill in making Re-Usable Pads (RUPs) which will facilitate easy access to sanitary pads for the adolescent girls. It is noteworthy that the pad and incinerators were after thoughts considered necessary as additional and integral outputs to the constructed climate resilient latrines to ensure achievement of the high school retention for girls. Extension of water from a Gravity flow scheme to one of the heavily water stressed hill was greatly appreciated by the entire Bududa district administration. The challenges of water in the locality where no other technologies were feasible had earlier been raised by the district local government with His Excellency the head of state.</p>					

3. Output reporting

Output indicators (as specified in the RLF; add more rows as needed)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 50 words per output)	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
Component 1: Baseline analysis and adaptation alternatives: Flood –prone areas of Mount Elgon					
Output 1.1.1: Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (ha)	430	500	86%	Target has not been met. 305 hectares within the National park done and 125 hectares of indigenous tree species outside the park).	No

(CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.1)					
Output 1.2.1: Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (ha) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.1) (river banks inside and outside the National Park)	352	400	88%	Target has not been met. 200 ha of indigenous tree species including bamboo were planted along riverbanks outside the national park in Bukwo, Namisindwa and Bududa. Additionally, 152 hectares of indigenous tree species including bamboo were planted along river banks within the national park. There is illegal deforestation in sections of the forests and so the project was targeting reforestation through planting of trees in and outside the national park forests that form the catchment of the gravity flow schemes as a CC resilience measure and on river banks to control river erosion. The Bamboo trees have been known to form a protective erosion barrier limited the river from meandering	No
1.2:2: People trained in climate resilient agricultural practices, of which are female (number, 33%) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.1)	530	300	176%	Target has been exceeded. 530 Households were supported to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms for agroforestry and three (3) demonstration sites were established. It was found easier to register household represented. Some were represented by one person but others had more members so yes the number of people was most likely bigger but not recorded.	No
1.3.1: Community catchment protection groups established and functioning (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	8	8	100%	Target has been met. Eight (8) collaborative forest management arrangements between UWA and the communities adjacent to the National Park were established and facilitated.	No
1.3.2: Forest co-management groups established (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	4	4	100	Target has been met. Four (4) environment committees were established and trained.	No
1.3.3: Community members trained in water conservation / catchment protection (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2).	156	200	78%	Target has not been met. 156 community members were trained in catchment protection.	No
1.3.4: Environmental protection structures at the	8	8	100	Target has been met. Eight (8) collaborative forest management arrangements between UWA and the communities adjacent to the National Park were established and facilitated.	No

GFS sites strengthened (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)					
1.3.5: Households using technology to reduce wood consumption (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2) Households using technology to reduce wood consumption (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	1,296	1500	86.4%	Target has not been fully met. 1,296 households and 15 institutions were supported with efficient energy cooking stoves.	No
Component 2: Ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas					
2.1.1 No. of gender-segregated and disabled-friendly public sanitation facilities constructed including schools / institutions (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 1.2.1.1)	132	132	100%	Target has been fully met. 97 climate-resilient lined VIP latrines, 18 cesspits and 17 enviroloos in the six districts are 100% complete and have been commissioned. Each block has 6 stances and is easy to de-sludge. The girls' facilities have washrooms and incinerators to ensure menstrual hygiene while the boys' facilities have urinals. Further, each facility has a 1000-liter capacity rainwater harvesting system for hand washing. Additionally, a stance for the disabled is segregated to avoid soiling by other able bodied students.	Yes
2.2.1 No. of artisans / masons trained (30% female) (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.2.1.1)	30	30	100%	Target has been fully met. 30 masons were trained and attached to the contractor's team for knowledge transfer. Women were not so forth coming for sanitation masonry work resulting in only 5 women out of the 30 being trained.	No
2.2.2. People educated through hygiene programs, of which are female (50% female) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	302	540	56%	Target has not been met. Advocacy and sensitization meetings, and trainings were conducted, and IEC materials developed. WASH structures for all the 132 blocks were formed and trained (comprising 192 women). Hygiene programs however are not that enticing to communities. Future programs will try to package them together with climate resilient agricultural practices	Yes
Component 3: Ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas					
No. of household rain water harvesting systems (RWH) constructed (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.1.1.2)	913	900	101.4%	Target exceeded as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apac: 258 HH RWH tanks completed. - Otuke: 250 HH RWH Tanks completed. - Katakwi: 250 HH RWH tanks completed. - Bududa: 155 HH tanks completed. 	No
No. of communal rain water harvesting systems	42	20	210%	Target exceeded as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apac: 12 communal tanks completed. 	No

constructed (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.1.1.1)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Otuke: 9 communal tanks completed. - Katakwi: 9 communal tanks completed. - Bududa:12 communal tanks completed. 	
No. of gravity flow schemes constructed (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 1.2.1.5)	1.00	1	100%	Target has been fully met. Original works are 100% completed with 1,622 connections. For the extra works, 213 additional water connections are under installation.	No
Agriculture-related climate resilient interventions (number) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 1.2.1.5)	9	9	100%	Target has been fully met. Works on 9 valley tanks has been completed with technical commissioning done for Katakwi and Apac. Technical commissioning in Otuke will take place in July 2019. The valley tanks in Katakwi were also providing water for cattle from the neighbouring Napak districts during the drought. The water sources in Katakwi attracted buffalos in the dry season. In addition, the valley tanks in Katakwi were filled with local fish species which was a source of nutritious food for the households.	No
No. of artisans / masons trained (30% female) (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.2.1.1)	30	30	100%	Target has been fully met. Masons were trained as planned. Furthermore, 27 women groups (240 women and 40 men) in all targeted districts were trained in construction of ferro- cement tanks and equipped with tools.	No
District personnel and NGOs trained in climate resilient water production (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	80	80	100%	Target has been fully met. Support supervision activities done by the consultants in the districts. Advocacy meetings at district and sub county level were conducted and the designs for the technologies shared with the districts.	No
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation					
Number of reports and briefs	14	15	93%	Target not met although quarterly reports were produced regularly. The project became effective in October 2015 and that quarter was only planned for procurement activities. Therefore, the first report was covering two quarters - October 2015 to March 2016. The component has also documented new climate resilient sanitation technologies which the sector is considering for upcoming projects like the waterless Enviro loo which combine sun and wind to enhance evaporation and dehydration to transform human water to a pathogen free material for agriculture. The component is also finalizing a documentary for wide dissemination and adoption of the good practices.	No

Number of dissemination workshops	4	6	66.6%	The two remaining planned dissemination workshops of the Best practices were delayed awaiting the finalization of the video documentary which was funded under the project. The workshops will be conducted in October 2019 using GoU Resources.	No
Rating* (see IPR methodology)	Narrative assessment				
3	<p>Outputs compared to targets in the RLF Linkages between activities, outputs and additional factors, positive or negative influencing outputs (refer to SCIs for outputs).</p> <p>The general assessment of the project outputs indicators reveals significant achievement of all the set targets. Out of the nineteen (19) output indicators, three (3) were exceeded. These were i) People trained in climate resilient agricultural practices – 176%, ii) No. of household rain water harvesting systems (RWH) constructed – 101.4%, and iii) No. of communal rain water harvesting systems constructed – 210%. Nine (9) output indicators were fully met, namely i) Community catchment protection groups established and functioning – 100%, ii) Forest co-management groups established – 100%, iii) Environmental protection structures at the GFS sites strengthened – 100%, iv) No. of gender-segregated and disabled-friendly public sanitation facilities constructed – 100%, v) Number of artisans / masons trained (30% female) towards ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas – 100%, vi) District personnel and NGOs trained in climate resilient water production – 100%, vii) No. of gravity flow schemes constructed – 100%, viii) Number of agriculture-related climate resilient interventions – 100%, ix) Number of artisans / masons trained (30% female) towards ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas – 100%. The remaining seven (7) output indicators were however not fully met and were in the range of 17% to 93%. All the facilities are still within the defects liability period and therefore the contractors are still responsible for operations. From the interviews, stakeholders using the public latrines as well as the valley tanks expressed unwillingness to contribute towards O&M. Further, the schools visited had not started using the incinerators and on probing, they indicated that they did not know how to use the facilities. The neighbouring communities to the schools with the resilient latrines are also vandalizing the facilities because the school management locks them up after school and during the school holidays. The supervision missions pointed out the need for training beneficiary schools on the use of the incinerators and the need for dialogue with the communities regarding latrines. The lessons learnt will guide future project proposals</p>				

4. Development Objective (DO) rating

DO rating (derived from updated IPR)*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)				
3.25	<p>Outcomes and outputs ratings are combined to assess the progress towards development objective: Refer to table for rating comparison for outcomes and output</p> <p>Results demonstrate satisfactory achievement of the project development objective. The additional funding has supported government efforts to maintain and improve the resilience of the population and ecosystems to climate change in selected flood and drought prone areas in the Eastern and North-Eastern districts (Soroti, Bukedea, Budaka, Pallisa, Kumi, Butaleja, Otuke, Apac and Katakwi districts). It incorporated climate change-related aspects into the initial WSSP activities to ensure, community, infrastructure and ecosystems are resilient to weather and climate variability. 320 households were supported to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms, 3 demonstration sites established and 400 farmers (78 females and 322 males) trained in various aspects of catchment protection. It is noted that use of water from unprotected wells and springs has significantly reduced because of access to safe and sustainable water sources. Furthermore, construction of sanitation facilities in schools has improved school attendance, increased retention of the adolescent girl-child in schools, and reduced pupil absenteeism. The project has improved the pupil stance ratio from an average 1: 89 to 1:54 for the targeted schools. The project has facilitated protection of the riverbanks. Similarly, the strategies to maintain and sustain WSS infrastructure will ultimately strongly contribute to reversal of lake water pollution.</p>				

5. Beneficiaries (add rows as needed)

Actual (A)	Planned (B)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	% of women	Category (eg. farmers, students)
820 people covered by risk reduction measures which mitigate the impacts of flooding and landslides	400	205%	Data not provided	Community/farmers
59,309 people with access to improved sanitation	40,000	148%	45%	Community members/farmers and pupils
53,809 students with access (and using) hand washing facilities (Schools)	6,000	897%	Data not provided	Pupils with access to HWFs
37,800 people with access to improved drinking water sources	29,000	130%	51%	Community members/farmers

6. Unanticipated or additional outcomes (add rows as needed)

Description	Type (eg. gender, climate change, social, other)	Positive or negative	Impact on project (High, Medium, Low)
1. Increase in availability of local fish species	Economic & nutrition	Positive	Low
2. More cattle from the neighbouring Karamoja district watering from the valley tanks in Katakwi – over 3,000 heads of cattle	Economic/social/conflict	Negative	Medium
3. Wild animals (buffaloes) too benefitted from the constructed water troughs for cattle. This was good for the tourism industry though it could introduce diseases from the wild	Economic/social	Negative	Low
4. Provision of RWHTs will impact on the collection of revenue by the piped water scheme during the rainy season.	Economic	Negative/Positive	Medium

7. Lessons learned related to effectiveness (add rows as needed)

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Operation and maintenance costs for the public latrines and the valley tanks.	There is need to develop a long-term strategy for sensitization of beneficiaries. Bylaws should be developed and enforced to ensure contributions towards O&M of the valley tanks and the public latrines.	GoU/DPs
2. Vandalism of the school latrines by the surrounding communities to the schools.	There is need to plan and budget for similar interventions for the communities surrounding the beneficiary schools to avoid vandalising the facilities.	GoU/DPs

C Efficiency

1. Timeliness

Planned project duration – years (A) (as per PAR)	Actual implementation time – years (B) (from effectiveness for 1st disb.)	Ratio of planned and actual implementation time (A/B)	Rating*
4	5	0.8	3
Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)			
The project implementation was planned for 4 years. Physical implementation ended in 30 th June 2019, however it has the defects liability period which elapses at the end of December 2019.			
Implementation of the Program was planned for 48 months. Actual implementation however took 60 months. One (12 months) extensions was granted from July 2018 to 30 June 2019. This was the first project of its kind and it necessitated repeated			

engagements with the beneficiaries to gain consensus on the applicability of the technologies and the location. This delayed infrastructure contracts.

2. Resource use efficiency

Median % physical implementation of RLF outputs financed by all financiers (A) (see II.B.3)	Commitment rate (%) (B) (See table 1.C – Total commitment rate of all financiers)	Ratio of the median percentage physical implementation and commitment rate (A/B)	Rating*
100%	100%	1	4

Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)

ratio of physical completion of outputs to targets.

The ratio of physical completion of outputs to targets is rated 4 (Highly Satisfactory). As of 30th June 2019, a total USD 8,370,000 of the ADF/Global Environment Fund representing 100% of the total budget had been disbursed. The RLF outputs financed match the targets laid out in the Logical framework. The status of physical completion of each component is presented in the following table:

Component	Planned	Percentage (%) complete
Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated	500 ha	86%
River bank Surface protected, reforested or rehabilitated	400 ha	88%
People trained in climate resilient agricultural practices, of which are female (number, 33%)	300 people	176%
Community catchment protection groups established and functioning	8 no.	100%
Forest co-management groups established	4 no.	100%
Community members trained in water conservation / catchment protection	200 people	78%
Environmental protection structures at the GFS sites strengthened	8 no.	100%
Households using technology to reduce wood consumption	1,500 no.	86.4%
No. of gender-segregated & disabled-friendly public sanitation facilities constructed including schools / institutions	132 no.	100%
No. of artisans / masons trained (30% female)	30 no.	100%
People educated through hygiene programs, of which are female (50% female)	540 people	56%
No. of household rain water harvesting systems constructed	900 no.	101.4%
No. of communal rain water harvesting systems constructed	20 no.	210%
No. of gravity flow schemes constructed	1 no.	100%
Valley Tanks constructed (Agriculture-related climate resilient interventions)	9 no.	100%
No. of artisans / masons trained (30% female)	30 no.	100%
District personnel and NGOs trained in climate resilient water production	80 no.	100%
Number of reports and briefs	15 no.	93%
Number of dissemination workshops	6 no.	17%
MEDIAN VALUE		

The Programme highly satisfactory rating is attributable to the following:

- The status of physical completion of three of the outputs exceeded the targets indicated in the programme logical framework thereby boosting the overall rating for resource-use efficiency. These are: i) People trained in climate resilient agricultural practices (176%), No. of household rainwater harvesting systems constructed (101.4%), No. of communal rainwater harvesting systems constructed (210%).
- The status of physical completion of the majority (nine) of the outputs were commensurate (100%) with the set target.
- For six of the output indicators, there was progress made but the actual PAR target was not fully met. Notably the case of i) people educated through hygiene programs (56%), ii) Number of dissemination workshops (17%), iii) Households using technology to reduce wood consumption (86.4%), iv) Community members trained in water conservation / catchment protection (78%), v) Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (86% and 88%).

3. Cost benefit analysis

Economic Rate of Return (at appraisal)	Updated Economic Rate of Return (at completion)	Rating*
13%	17%	3
Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)		
<p>Did the benefits of the project achieved exceed project costs, was implementation efficient</p> <p>The project has registered a satisfactory rating given the EIRR ratio at completion compared to the appraisal. The updated economic return of the project is EIRR 17% and ENPV USD\$ 17,798,368 which reflects its benefits. The economic benefits of the intervention remain positive with most outcome indicators showing a positive outturn (see section II.B2. on outcome reporting). With improved Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), it will be possible to capture the outcome and impact indicators for future reporting and evaluation.</p> <p>The programme benefits exceeded the cost, as is the case of most WSS projects. Implementation through the existing institutional structure with clear O&M mechanisms and continuous monitoring with the possibility of continued corrective actions is likely to result in continued positive returns. Nabweya water supply extension has procured an authority who is already managing Bududa Large Gravity Flow System (LGFS). The intervention mainly covers rural beneficiaries, where cost recovery targets are below O&M. The analysis, however, focuses only on the economic impact of the interventions.</p> <p>Though it is too early to quantify all the project benefits, it can be stated with confidence that the current observations and opinions from the beneficiaries revealed that the project benefits.</p>		

4. Implementation Progress (IP)

IP Rating (derived from updated IPR) *	Narrative comments (commenting specifically on those IP items that were rated Unsatisfactory or Highly Unsatisfactory, as per last IPR). (indicative max length: 500 words)
3	<p>Consider all 3 main categories: i) compliance with covenants (project covenants, environmental and social safeguards and audit compliance), ii) project systems and procedures (procurement, financial management and monitoring and evaluation), and iii) project execution and financing (disbursement, budget commitments, counterpart funding and co-financing).</p> <p>The implementation project for the project was as follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compliance with covenants is rated as satisfactory. All the covenants have been adhered to and fulfilled. Under physical progress, the project obtained NEMA certificates. The project is by design mainly about environment mainstreaming and the ESIA instruments are in place therefore it adequately addresses these to the standards of the Bank. The project systems and procedures are rated satisfactory. Although there were procurement delays, major procurement processes got “no objection” from the Bank on first recommendation by the Implementing Agency. On financial management, the project adhered to the Bank Financial Management (FM) guidelines and the requirements of the Executing Agency (EA). The project also requested for the last replenishment, which was disbursed in February 2019 and raising the disbursement ratio to 100%. The project has so far had three annual external audits and the reports submitted to the bank. The 4th audit report is expected in December 2019. In addition, there are continuous internal audits by the project Implementing Agency. The Audits found out that the project has sound financial management. Concerning monitoring and evaluation, During the project, an M&E consultant was put in place charged with monitoring of outputs/ outcomes and preparing all quarterly progress reports. Furthermore, a mid-term evaluation for the project was conducted in 2017.

5. Lessons learned related to efficiency

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Implementation through the existing government structure is critical for follow up and sustainability.	Implementation through the existing government institutions strengthens them, however there is need for constant capacity building because of staff turnover in order to keep up with the changes and technological advancements.	GoU, DPs
2. Hiring of an M&E consultant to spearhead the documentation and implement the ESMP is useful.	Hiring of an M&E consultant to spearhead the documentation and implement the ESMP was very useful in ensuring timely delivery of reports. However their contract expired in 2018 leaving a gap for the remaining project period where the IP had to step in.	GoU /DPs

D Sustainability

1. Financial sustainability

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
2.5	<p>(assess mechanism to ensure the continued flow of benefits after project completion, (e.g. tariffs, user fees, maintenance fees, budgetary allocations, etc.)</p> <p>The project was designed to sustain itself. The management of the Nabweya extension (piped scheme) was handed over to the eastern umbrella authority (UA) with a sub office located in Bududa town. The Sub office has employed a team of 13 staff members to carry out the O&M ranging from awareness raising, billing, carrying out repairs etc. The RWHTs' O&M is borne by the respective households/users.</p> <p>The RWHTs beneficiaries contributed UGX 100,000 per household as capital contribution which was banked at the respective district water office accounts. It is hoped that this will form a revolving fund for constructing other RWHT facilities. Furthermore, the respective beneficiaries are responsible for meeting the respective O&M and general repairs on their facilities. The capacity to carry out repairs has been catered for through on job training for masons and the women groups.</p> <p>From the interviews, it was noted that some households who received RWHTs were also connected to the piped water supply system which is supposed to be paid for. The users who benefited from both are however not willing to pay for the piped water supply during the rainy season even resulting in outstanding bills. They pay only during drought when they cannot access the rain water.</p>

2. Institutional sustainability and strengthening of capacities

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>(assesses the extent to which the project has contributed to strengthening institutional capacities)</p> <p>Water supply system is run by a strong institution umbrella authority. It has a solid back-up structure with the regional office located in Mbale and at the national level providing oversight headed by the Assistant Commissioner. However, it should be noted that although the Nyabweya power grid has been installed, it has not yet been connected and is therefore currently powered by two diesel generators which is not the most cost efficient and sustainable in terms of fuel costs as well as inaccessibility of the pumping house when it rains due to slippery roads.</p> <p>The key indicators of institutional strengthening was the budget allocation to the government institutions to carry out the capacity building of the user groups i.e. Nyabeya Forest College to train the community groups in making improved cook stoves and ATC to train the women groups in constructing ferro-cement RWHTs.</p> <p>Opting for UA to manage the Nabweya extension (already managing the Bududa scheme piped water supply) was a very good decision as the utility has experience in managing piped water schemes for in Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) and Large Gravity Flow Schemes (LGFSS). UA employed competent and experienced staff who are based within the project areas i.e. from interviews with the team demonstrated capacity to manage the system. Presently, since the system is still under the</p>

	<p>defects liability period with the contractor carrying out the repairs, it is important that the causes of the frequent pipeline bursts are addressed.</p> <p>For the management of the Faecal Sludge from the latrines, GoU has constructed a faecal sludge treatment plant within Paliisa and another one planned for Kumi. These two will service the evacuable latrines constructed in the schools within the project area.</p>
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3. Ownership and sustainability of partnerships

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>assesses whether project has effectively involved relevant stakeholders and promoted a sense of ownership amongst the beneficiaries (both men and women)</p> <p>Stakeholder involvement. The programme involved District Inspectors of Schools and District Education Officers in the assessment as well as the advocacy and sensitisation right from the inception stage of the programme. As part of capacity building thirty (30) local masons were trained in Ferro cement RWHT construction (5 per district), five (5) of which were women in addition to 14 women groups. In addition, district counterpart staff were attached to the contractor for knowledge transfer. School Health Clubs were formed to be responsible for O&M of the school facilities. The School Health Clubs were trained in making Re Usable Pads (RUPs) and Water User Committees were formed to carry out O&M of the schools and the public places respectively. For each of the valley tank, 2 local masons were attached to the contractor for on-the-job training.</p> <p>Beneficiary ownership. Right from the beginning, the project had a stakeholder engagement mechanism that involved formation of Water and Sanitation Committees (WSCs) that were voted in by the community for the communal facilities and School Health Clubs for the schools. There were several community engagements such as first entry sensitisation meetings and training of Water Users Committees. In addition, the project involved district counterpart staff who were attached to the respective contractors for knowledge transfer who were additionally tasked to engage stakeholders on a day-to-day basis, addressing their concerns and delivering feedback to them on behalf of the IA. Furthermore, through regular site meetings, several stakeholders were engaged and regularly updated on the progress. The stakeholders, including political leaders, local government staff, community representatives, WSCs; had a platform at the site meetings to express their views and concerns about the implementation and design of the project.</p>

4. Environmental and social sustainability

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>(for Category I and II projects. Assesses implementation of environmental and social mitigation and the capacity of country institutions to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of the operation)</p> <p>There was training of contractors on HIV/AIDs, ensuring protective measures around the construction sites and the workers had to put on protective gear while on site. Systems were instituted to ensure non-interference with the school programme by the contractors as well as ensuring that the workers were sensitised on children abuse/rights issues. In order to ensure that there was adherence to the environment and social safe guards there was regular interface between the implementer, contractor and the beneficiaries. The safeguards that were implemented were: i) Sensitisation on HIV/AIDs for the workers, ii) Effective disposal of water, iii) Ensuring that there is a latrine on site, and iv) Appropriate accommodation for the workers. A consultant was hired to monitor implementation of the ESS. Further, there were quarterly ESMP monitoring exercises throughout the project period.</p> <p>The mother WSSP project undertook Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs). NEMA certificates were also obtained from the government. At the time of this project completion reporting, the certificates were in place at the IA. In addition, several independent assessments were conducted during the design phase. These included catchment assessment, geological assessments and social assessment among others. The ESMP was carried out by a consultant who carried out regular monitoring to ensure adherence to the agreed checklists. The consultant was in a position to guide the implementation of the mitigation measures. This included regular updating of the ESMP of the project. However, at the time of the project completion reporting, there was no evidence of Environmental Audits.</p>

	The IA is one of the lead agencies in the environment sector and their capacity to manage environment and social sustainability of the operations is adequate. The regional structures were delegated to the role of establishing and training the Water User Committees for the respective valley tanks using their respective budgets. However, due to competing demands, the committees for Katakwi had been established but not yet trained by the end of the project.
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5. Lessons learned related to sustainability

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
1. Recruiting UA to operate and maintain the water supply system was spot on and well thought out.	Recruiting experienced institutions to manage RGCs /LGFS.	GoU, DPs
2. Regional decentralised offices should have a budget to support the establishment and training of the community management structures.	The regional structures tasked to provide support in establishing and training of the community management structures should be allocated a budget i.e. the Regional Water for Production and the Regional Technical Support Units (TSU) for the sanitation Committees and the School Health Clubs.	GoU, DPs
3. EIA was concluded after project commencement but should have been part of the design phase.	EIA should usually be part of the design phase such that environmental risks are part of the decision-making process	GoU, DPs

III Performance of stakeholders

1. Bank performance

Rating*	Narrative assessment by the Borrower on the Bank's performance, as well as any other aspects of the project (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (indicative max length: 250 words)
3.5	<p>i. Rate the Bank, Borrower, co-financiers, contractors, service providers) both qualitative and quantitative as available. NB) this rating will not factor in the overall PCR rating but helps to clarify the other dimensions (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability).</p> <p>- Bank performance: through feedback by Borrower and self-evaluation. Assess Bank's performance from preparation/approval to completion. Substantiate Banks i) proactive ID and resolve of problems, (ii) used lessons learned from previous operations in design and implementation, (iii) promoted stakeholder participation to strengthen ownership, (iv) enforced safeguard and fiduciary requirements; (v) ensured adequate monitoring and evaluation system. (vi) undertook high quality and continuous supervision with adequate skills mix, and (vi) timely responses to requests.</p>
<p>Comments to be inserted by the Bank on its own performance (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (indicative max length: 250 words)</p> <p>The Borrower stated that Bank's overall performance was commendable and expressed satisfaction for timely response to Borrower's needs and promotion of project sustainability through provision of trainings to the implementing staff and the management structure.</p> <p>This was the first time the sector was implementing a Bank funded project designed to improve climate resilience of the WATSAN facilities. The Bank was approached by the then minister of water and environment to become one of the Implementing Agencies for the country for GEF Projects. The Bank at preparation was proactive in following up this GoU request. A South African based climate expert was recruited by the bank to assist government in formulating the project concept and compilation of the Project Identification Form (PIF). The bank further recruited ECO Ltd Consortium with UNEP Riso centre to jointly appraise the project with COUG and also follow up the approval by GEF and in a parallel process the Bank board approval. The bank was proactive in effecting project effectiveness and processing of the first release within 6 months after board approval.</p> <p>At project design, there was full participation of the climate change department, the rural water supply and sanitation department and the water for production department. The beneficiaries to where take through the concept and the need for interventions to address climate resilience in the water and sanitation facilities.</p>	

The Bank encouraged adoption of the water for production technologies tested in other projects to install (RWH tanks, Valley Tanks and Gravity Flow schemes). The Bank further encouraged adoption of CLTS sanitation technologies to install resilient sanitation facilities.

The Bank monitored the procurement process closely through demanding monthly updated procurement plans. Progress of the project was monitored through monthly and quarterly progress reports, bi-annual Bank supervision missions and project midterm review. The project was supervised and tracked for steady disbursement by the Bank. The Bank missions always had a good skill mix including Financial management experts to track fiduciary controls. The M&E results were integrated in the GOU sector monitoring framework and an IPRR made at each supervision mission. The Bank always alerted the IA in time to act on issues that were likely to cause problems to the Project such as timely justification of the special account and deadline of disbursements

Key issues (related to Bank performance, max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned
1. There was no standard Bank PAR format for such funding and the TM had to be innovative in developing the PAR	Bank should formulate a standard appraisal format for external funding and for supplementary loans.
2. The approval process for GEF/LDCF funds is a two stage both under the GEF and then again under the Bank Board with different PARs which make the process lengthy	The Bank should explore mechanism of merging the approvals into one and adopting one set of documents.
3. Disbursement to the project was through 4 tranches	The tranche disbursement mechanism ensured timely and sufficient funds available to the executing agency
4. Procurement was to a large extent using national competitive processes and documentation	Use of country procurement process reduces on the lead time with less back and forth in getting bank no objections.

2. Borrower performance

Rating*	Narrative assessment on the Borrower performance to be inserted by the Bank (both quantitative and qualitative, depending on available information). See guidance note. (indicative max length: 250 words)
3.5	<p>For a project that was the first of its kind, the grant recipient performed exceptionally well. At inception, the grant recipient opted to implement the project through its in-situ departments as opposed to a standalone PIU. This not only ensured institutional memory but also availed adequate skills and staff numbers to successfully implement the project. It was also agreed to use the sector partnership fund guidelines common to all DPs and the sector M&E framework with common indicators. All the targeted departments were very receptive at preparation and appraisal with all commissioners actively engaged in guiding the formulation of the project and providing unit costs and technology options basing on the prevailing data and experience.</p> <p>The Grant recipient full filled all project covenants with none outstanding. The Grant recipient tracked implementation of the ESMP and provided regular stand-alone reports.</p> <p>The use of departments to implement also ensured that the project was budgeted for in the departmental work plans and budgets ensuring adequate counterpart funds. The project adopted the sector M&E framework reporting on a quarterly and annual basis with results captured in the Annual Sector Performance report and discussed in the annual Joint Sector review and the quarterly sector working group meetings. The grant recipient has established various organs to manage communal water systems. The large gravity flow schemes were transferred to the umbrella authorities for sustainable management while schools managed the communal tanks and sanitation facilities at their premises. Use of domestic rainwater tanks has inbuilt automatic sustainability arrangements by the very beneficiary. As part of the project, the sector ensured training of masons to encourage replication of the interventions and to ensure repairs for the RWH tanks. The simple spares for replacement are readily available in the local market.</p> <p>The sector responded well with submission of accountability, which eased processing of replenishments and all project funds, were 100% disbursed.</p>
Key issues (related to Borrower performance, max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned
1. Use of the consultant to monitor and guide the Implementation of the ESMP.	1. Hiring of a consultant to carry out monitoring and guidance on Implementation of the ESMP was a very useful strategy as it has ensured that the environmental and social safeguards are on track.
The sector had no ready designs for climate resilience which affected the start time of infrastructure implementation	1. The sector should incorporate designs for climate resilience when planning future water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure Quality at Entry (QaE).

3. Performance of other stakeholders

Rating*	Narrative assessment on the performance of other stakeholders, including co-financiers, contractors and service providers. See guidance note on issues to cover. (indicative max length: 250 words)	
3	Contractors and consultants. Contractors and consultants expressed some level of dissatisfaction with respect to the delays in processing payments under the direct method of payment due to the lengthy procedures to be followed. The PCR mission has noted that delays in processing payment certificates resulting from the due diligence instituted in the sector had an impact of the cash flow and timely implementation of activities.	
Key issues (related to performance of other stakeholders, max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned (max 5)	Target audience (for lessons learned)
1. procurement of competent firms	Direct payments by the Bank to the Contractors & Consultants is assurance of getting all that is due to them	EA, AfDB

IV Summary of key lessons learned and recommendations

1. Key lessons learned

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Key lessons learned	Target audience
1. Use of Umbrella Authorities to operate and maintain the water supply system.	Recruiting Umbrella Authorities which are experienced in managing RGCs and LGFS is crucial for the sustainability of the installed water facilities. In this case, it was the Bududa gravity flow system.	EA
2. Delays in procurement processes.	Future projects should explore use of advance procurement at the appraisal stage to reduce on lead-time and improve quality at entry.	EA
3. Ready designs at project concept stage.	The Executing Agency should start incorporating climate resilience in the designs for water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure QaE and significant disbursement at the start of the project.	EA
4. Use of the consultant to monitor and guide the Implementation of the ESMP.	Hiring of a consultant to carry out monitoring and guidance on Implementation of the ESMP was a very useful strategy, which ensured close follow up of the environmental and social safeguards.	EA
5. There appear to be no standard Bank PAR formats for funding from GEF and such supplementary funding.	The Bank should review the existing PAR for investment to develop an appropriate PAR for such supplementary funding.	AfDB
6. The approval process for GEF/LDCF funds is a two stage both under the GEF and subsequently under the Bank Board with different PARs, which make the process lengthy.	The Bank should explore mechanism of merging the approvals into one and adopting one set of documents.	AfDB

2. Key recommendations (with particular emphasis on ensuring sustainability of project benefits)

Key issue (max 10, add rows as needed)	Key recommendation	Responsible	Deadline
1. Implementation through existing institutions as opposed to use of a stand-alone PIU.	All Future project designs should continue the use of existing permanent institutional structures in the EA to implement project, which ensures institutional memory, use of common implementation modalities and adequacy of skill and numbers and long-term sustainability.	EA, DPs	immediate

2. Implementation of capacity building of stakeholders and institutional strengthening of in situ training facilities.	Planning for and implementing capacity building within the program provides for existence of a critical mass of skilled trainers and experts both in the institution and among beneficiaries and ensures long sustainability of the infrastructure.	EA, DPs	immediate
3. Support to beneficiary institutions such as schools and health centres has to involve the surrounding communities as well.	Excluding surrounding communities in the planning and implementation of infrastructure among beneficiary institutions such as school an HC often results in vandalism. The planning should involve all stakeholder with some for all and not all for some.	EA, DPs	immediate
4. Water for Production with a provision for access to water for domestic use;	When planning for water for domestic animals or irrigation, some attention should be given to domestic human use especially in upcountry areas where no alternative source exists. It is also possible to design the water for production facility as a multipurpose facility. Areas with wild animals were seen to attract the wild animals to the cattle troughs as well. This calls for joint planning with the wild life authorities	EA, DPs	immediate
5. Delays in procurement processes	Projects should be encouraged to incorporate advance procurement at appraisal. This also means designs should be ready at the time of submitting proposals.	EA, DPs	immediate
6. Intesification of climate resilient facilities as part of adaptation to CC.	Wherever such facilities are installed, the community response is overwhelming, a clear indication of the high demand arising from the CC adverse effects of draught or flooding.	EA, DPs	immediate
7. Lack of baseline data	There is need for baseline studies either prior to or in the very beginning of the project to establish a starting point in the targeted areas against which the impact can be assessed	EA, DPs	immediate

V Overall PCR rating

Dimensions and criteria	Rating*
DIMENSION A: RELEVANCE	3.25
Relevance of project development objective (II.A.1)	4
Relevance of project design (II.A.2)	3.5
DIMENSION B: EFFECTIVENESS	3.25
Development Objective (DO) (II.B.4)	3.25
DIMENSION C: EFFICIENCY	3.25
Timeliness (II.C.1)	3
Resource use efficiency (II.C.2)	4
Cost-benefit analysis (II.C.3)	3
Implementation Progress (IP) (II.C.4)	3
DIMENSION D: SUSTAINABILITY	2.875
Financial sustainability (II.D.1)	2.5
Institutional sustainability and strengthening of capacities (II.D.2)	3
Ownership and sustainability of partnerships (II.D.3)	3
Environmental and social sustainability (II.D.4)	3
AVERAGE OF THE DIMENSION RATINGS	3.156
OVERALL PROJECT COMPLETION RATING	(HS, S, U, HU)


VI Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym (add rows as needed)	Full name
ADB	<i>African Development Bank</i>
ADF	<i>African Development Fund</i>
AG	<i>Auditor General</i>
AMAT	<i>Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool</i>
APR	<i>Annual Progress Review</i>
ATC	<i>Appropriate Technology Centre</i>
CEO	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>
CSI	<i>Core Sector Indicators</i>
DANIDA	<i>Danish International Development Agency</i>
DCC	<i>Department of Climate Change</i>
DEA	<i>Directorate of Environment Affairs</i>
DLG	<i>District Local Government</i>
DP	<i>Development Partner</i>
DWD	<i>Directorate of Water Development</i>
ESMP	<i>Environment and Social Management Plan</i>
EU	<i>European Union</i>
FAO	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation</i>
FSSD	<i>Forest Sector Support Department</i>
GEF	<i>Global Environment Facility</i>

GFS	<i>Gravity Flow Scheme</i>
GIZ	<i>German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation</i>
GoU	<i>Government of Uganda</i>
Govt	<i>Government</i>
JPF	<i>Joint Partnership Fund</i>
KM	<i>Knowledge Management</i>
KWMZ	<i>Kyoga Water Management Zone</i>
LDCF	<i>Least Developed Countries Fund</i>
LGFS	<i>Large Gravity Flow Schemes</i>
M&E	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
MHM	<i>Menstrual Hygiene Management</i>
MWE	<i>Ministry of Water and Environment</i>
NAPA	<i>National Adaptation Programme of Action</i>
NCB	<i>National Competitive Bidding</i>
NDP	<i>National Development Plan</i>
NEMA	<i>National Environment Management Authority</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Government Organization</i>
NP	<i>National Park</i>
RBCSP	<i>Bank's Results Based Country Strategy Paper</i>
QaE	<i>Quality at Entry</i>
RGCs	<i>Rural Growth Centres</i>
RUPs	<i>Reusable Pads</i>
RWSS	<i>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation</i>
RWSSI	<i>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative</i>
SHC	<i>School Health Clubs</i>
SPS	<i>Sector Programme Support</i>
STWSS	<i>Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation</i>
SWAP	<i>Sector Wide Approach to Planning</i>
TSU	<i>Technical Support Unit</i>
UA	<i>Umbrella Authority</i>
UWA	<i>Ugandan Wildlife Authority</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
USAID	<i>United States Agency for International Development</i>
VFM	<i>Value for Money</i>
VT	<i>Valley Tanks</i>
WSDF-C	<i>Water and Sanitation Development Facility in the Central Region</i>
WESWG	<i>Water and Environment Sector Working Group</i>
WFP	<i>Department of Water for Production</i>
WSSWG	<i>Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector Working Group</i>
WUC/WSC	<i>Water User Committees/Water and Sanitation Committees</i>

APPENDIX I

Implementation Progress Report, updated during April 2019 Supervision and PCR Mission

Implementation Progress and Results Report (IPRR)	 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
A Report summary and proposed actions	

Report data

Report type:	Date of report: 22/05/2019	Mission date (<i>if field mission</i>)	
	Launching/field supervision/MTR/Desk/Review/other (<i>specify</i>): Field Supervision	From: 01/04/2019	To: 12/04/2019
Prepared by:	Task Manager: Andrew Mbiro	Alternate Task Manager: Chris Mutasa	Division Manager: Joseph COOMPSON

Project data

Project code: P-UG-E00-013	Project name: Additional funds to Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (AFWSSP)	
Instrument number(s):	Country: Uganda	
Grant number: 5550155000551	Sector: Water Supply and Sanitation	
Processing milestones – Bank approved financing only (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources)	Key Events (Bank approved financing only)	Disbursement and closing dates (Bank approved financing only)
Financing source/instrument 1: GEF Date approved:4/03/2015 Date signed:30/04/2015 Date of entry into force:30/04/2015 Date effective for first disbursement:05/10/2015	Financing source/instrument 1: GEF Cancelled amounts: N/A Supplementary financing: N/A Restructuring (specify date & amount involved):N/A Extensions (specify dates):N/A	Financing source/instrument 1: GEF Original disbursement deadline:30/June 2018 Original closing date:30/June 2018 Revised (if applicable) disbursement deadline: 30/June 2019 Revised(if applicable) closing date: N/A

Date of actual first disbursement:08/10/2015					
Date effective for 2 nd disbursement.					
Date of actual 2nd disbursement:					
Financing source/instrument 2:	Financing source/instrument 2:	Financing source/instrument 2:			
Date approved:	Cancelled amounts:	Original disbursement deadline:			
Date signed:	Supplementary financing:	Original closing date:			
Date of entry into force:	Restructuring (specify date & amount involved):	Revised (if applicable) disbursement deadline:			
Date effective for first disbursement:	Extensions (specify dates):	Revised (if applicable) closing date:			
Date of actual first disbursement:					
Date effective for 2nd disbursement:					
Date of actual 2nd disbursement:					
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Foreign currency (USD):		Local currency (USD):	TOTAL (USD)	
Financing source/instrument 1: GEF			8,370,000	8,370,000	
Financing source/instrument 2:					
Financing source/instrument 3:					
TOTAL:			8,370,000	8,370,000	
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Disbursed to date (amount, USD):	Disbursed to date (%):	Undisbursed to date (amount, USD):	Undisbursed to date (%):	
Financing source/instrument 1: GEF	8,370,000	100%	0	0%	
Financing source/instrument 2:	n/a				
Financing source/instrument 3:	n/a				
Executing and implementing agency (ies):					
Ministry of Water and Environment					
Co-financiers and other external partners:					

Performance status

Progress towards development objective

Rating on Development Objective (DO)	Performance rating		Summary of key findings
	Current	Previous	
	3	3	

Implementation progress

Rating on Implementation Progress (IP)	Performance rating		Summary of key findings
	Current	Previous	
	3	3	

It is a national programme with all conditions fulfilled.

Procurement plan and annual work plan were prepared and all works contracts are awarded. The final disbursement was extended by a year to June 2019 and with all procurement completed implementation will be achieved in the project period

The 4th and last tranche was released 7th Dec2018

Overall project performance classification

Overall Project Performance Classification (PP, PPP or NPPP)	Project status		Summary of key findings
	Current	Previous	
	NPPP	NPPP	

Development outcomes will most likely be achieved. Implementations of activities are progressing well.

Issues, risks and actions for management consideration

Issues affecting project implementation

(Report major challenges to project implementation and proposed actions for management attention)

Key issues	Corrective actions	Responsible	Deadline
Preparation of the PCR	The EA has committed to prepare the PCR	MWE	30 June 2019

Main risks and mitigation

(Report major risks to project implementation and proposed actions for management attention)

Risks	Mitigation measures applied or proposed	Responsible	Deadline
none	NA		

Management review and comments

Report reviewed by	Name	Date reviewed	Comments
Country Manager	K. MBEKEANI		
Regional Director	G. NEGATU		
Sector Manager	J. COOMPSON		
Sector Director	GLADYS GICHURI		

B Results reporting and assessment

Progress towards development objective (project purpose)

State the project development objective (usually the project purpose as set out in the Results-based Log frame) and assess progress

The objective of the proposed Additional Fund to Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (AFWSSP) is to maintain and improve the resilience of the population and ecosystems to climate change in selected flood/drought prone eastern districts.

Outcome reporting

Outcome indicators (as specified in the RLF, add rows as needed)	Baseline value (a)	Most recent value (b)	End target (<i>expected value at project completion</i>) (c)	Progress towards end target (% realized) (b-a/c-a)	Assessment
Outcome 1: - Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (ha) (CSI and to be input for AMAT 2.3.1.1)	0	782	900	86.88%	-(305 +125) Ha in and outside the National park done. (200 + 152) ha of indigenous tree species along river banks in and outside the national park.
% of population covered by risk reduction measures which mitigate the impacts of flooding and landslides (% male, % female) (AMAT 2.2.2.1)	0	820	400	205%	-(320+ 500) Households supported to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms including agroforestry. 1,296 households and 15 institutions supported with efficient energy cooking stoves.
Outcome 2 :)	0	59,309 (29,707)	40,000	148%	Initial Target of 400,000 people was erroneously entered in the

People with access to improved sanitation, of which are female (CSI, - equivalent to AMAT 1.2.3, and Golden Indicator 8, Feed-in to Golden Indicator 4.1 - rural)					LF instead of 40,000 people which was estimated for the available resources. All facilities were completed. Included total enrollment of schools that benefitted and public facilities of which 29,707 are female
# of students with access (and using) hand washing facilities (Schools) (linked to WSSP indicator)	0	53,809	6000	897%	The school enrolment for girls is 26,957 Hand washing facilities are installed on all facilities Pupil stance ratio has on a positive note reduced significantly following the project intervention. Fewer pupils at any one time crowd on each stance.
Pupil to latrine/toilet stance ratio – schools (Golden Indicator 4.2)	86:1 114:1 from NAPAS baseline survey report conducted.	54:1	40:1		
Outcome 3: People with access to improved drinking water sources, of which are female (53%) (CSI - equivalent to AMAT 1.2.3)	0	37,800 (19,278 women)	29,000	97%	All 900-house hold rain water-harvesting tanks were completed benefiting 5,400 users The GFS extension is also complete providing additional 1200 connections benefiting 32,400 users.
Additional potable and non-potable (for irrigation) water production capacity at a community water point (liters - where 1 m ³ = 1000 liters) (CSI - Equivalent to AMAT 1.2.4 and Golden Indicator 6)	46 million lts	136 million lts	136 million lts	100%	Works contract for 9 Valley tanks commenced in July-Sep qtr. of 2017 and works are completed now in defect liability period ongoing. Each VT is 10,000 m ³
Outcome 4: Improved awareness of technologies, measures and practices to increase resilience to climate change	Limited capacity for implementing M&E	13 QTR Reports	15 Reports	90%	M& E consultants are on board and continuously supporting the monitoring, Qtr reporting and program documentation and

in flood- and drought-prone regions					documentary good practices for awareness raising done. EA is already preparing the PCR while the Bank PCR mission is scheduled for last quarter 2019
Rating on project outcomes	This report	Previous report	Justification		
	3	3	<i>(A rating of 2 or 1, along with proposed remedies, must be discussed in the Issues, Risks and Actions for Management section)</i> Outcomes are likely to be achieved.		

Output reporting

Output indicators (as specified in the RLF, add rows as needed)	Most Recent Value 2016/17 2017/18	Annual Target <i>(expected cumulative value at end of reporting year)</i>	End Target <i>(expected cumulative value at completion)</i>	Progress towards annual target <i>(% realized)</i>	Progress towards end of project target <i>(% realized)</i>	Assessment Dialysis
Component 1: Baseline analysis and adaptation alternatives: Flood-prone areas of Mount Elgon						
1.1 Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (ha) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.1)	430	500	500	86%	86%	• 305 Ha within the National park done and 125 Ha of indigenous tree species outside the pack)
1.2.1 Surface of Forest protected, reforested or rehabilitated (ha) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.1) (river banks inside and outside the National Park)	352	400	400	88	88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 ha of indigenous tree species including bamboo planted along river banks outside the national park in Bukwo, Namisindwa and Bududa. • 152 HA of indigenous tree species including bamboo planted along river banks within the national park.
1.2.2 People trained in climate resilient agricultural practices, of which are female (number, 33%) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.1)	530	300	300	176%	176%	• 530 Households supported to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms agroforestry and establishment 3 demonstration sites

1.3.1 Community catchment protection groups established and functioning (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	8	8	8	100%	100%	8 collaborative forest management arrangements between UWA and the National Park-adjacent communities established and facilitated.
1.3.2 Forest co-management groups established (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	4	4	4	100	100	• 4 Environment committees established and trained.
1.3.3 Community members trained in water conservation / catchment protection (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	156	200	200	78%	78%	Communities trained in catchment protection
1.3.4 Environmental protection structures at the GFS sites strengthened (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	8	8	8	100	100	8 collaborative forest management arrangements between UWA and the National Park-adjacent communities established and facilitated.
1.3.5 Households using technology to reduce wood consumption (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	1,296	1500	1500	86.4%	86.4%	• 530 Households supported to establish soil and water conservation structures on their farms agroforestry and establishment 3 demonstration sites

Component 2: Ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas

2.1.1 No. of gender-segregated & disabled-friendly public sanitation facilities constructed including schools / institutions (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 1.2.1.1)	132	132	132	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97 climate resilient Lined VIP latrines, 18 Cesspits and 17 Enviroloos in the six districts. • 100% complete and commissioned. • Each block has 6 stances easy to desludge. • The Girls facilities have washrooms and incinerators for Menstrual Hygiene while the boys' have urinals. • Each has a 1000-liter capacity rainwater harvesting system for hand washing. • A stance for the disabled is segregated to avoid soiling by other able bodied students
2.2.1 No. of artisans / masons trained (30% female) (WSSP)	30	30	30	100	100	• 30 masons were trained and attached to the contract for

indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.2.1.1)						knowledge transfer from the contractor.
2.2.2. People educated through hygiene programs, of which are female (50% female) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	302	540	540	56%	56%	Advocacy meetings, sensitization meetings, trainings conducted, and IEC materials developed. WASH structures for all 132 blocks were formed and trained. (192 women)
Component 3: Ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas						
No. of HH rain water harvesting systems (RWH) constructed (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.1.1.2)	900	900	900	100%	100%	Apac: 250 HHRWH tanks and 10 communal tanks completed. Otuke: 250 HH RWH Tanks and 9 communal tanks completed. Katakwi: 250 HH RWH tanks and 9 communal tanks were completed. Bududa: 150 HH tanks and 12 communal tanks were completed.
No. of communal rain water harvesting systems constructed (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.1.1.1)	40	20	20	200%	200%	
No. of gravity flow schemes constructed (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 1.2.1.5)	1.00	1.00	1	100%	100%	Original works is at 100% completed with 1622 connections. Extra Works 213extra water connections ongoing
Agriculture-related climate resilient interventions (number) (CSI, equivalent to AMAT 1.2.1.5))	9	9	9	100%	100%	Works on 9 valley tanks completed. VT in Katakwi were also attracting Buffalos in the dry season.
No. of artisans / masons trained (30% female) (WSSP indicator, equivalent to AMAT 3.2.1.1)	30	30	30	100%	100%	Mason were trained. 27 women groups in all targeted districts were trained in construction of Ferro cement tanks and equipped with tools.
District personnel and NGOs trained in climate resilient water production (equivalent to AMAT 2.3.1.2)	80	80	80	100%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support supervised activities done by the consultants in the districts • Conducted advocacy meetings at district and sub county level • Shared designs for the technologies with the districts

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Number of reports and briefs	13	15	15	86%	86%	Quarterly reports produced every qtr. Project became effective in October 2015 and that qtr was only prep for procurement so first report was covering 2 qtrs Oct 2015 to Mar 2016.
Number of dissemination workshops	2	6	6	17	17%	

Output rating

Rating on project outputs	This report	Previous report	Justification
			<i>(A rating of 2 or 1, along with proposed remedies, must be discussed in the Issues, Risks and Actions for Management section)</i>
	3	3	All works are substantially completed in defects liability periods and addressing snag lists.

Development objective (DO) rating

Development objective rating	This report	Previous report	Justification
			<i>(A rating of 2 or 1, along with proposed remedies, must be discussed in the Issues, Risks and Actions for Management section)</i>
	3	3	The development objectives will be achieved

C Project implementation progress reporting and assessment

Compliance with covenants

Criteria	Number/Percent of conditions complied with	Rating		Assessment
		This report	Previous report	
				<i>With explanation in particular (a) ratings of 2 or 1 and (b) ratings lower than in the previous report</i>
Compliance with project covenants <i>(full report on compliance with covenants to be reported in Annex-2)</i>	100	4	4	All covenants were satisfied with no outstanding issues.

Compliance with environmental and social safeguards (full report on compliance with covenants to be reported in Annex-3)	60%	3	3	Implementation of the ESMP is on track and ongoing but the project is also predominantly addressing environmental safeguards.
Audit compliance	75%	3	3	3 rd Audit for 2018 was done and report submitted to the bank. The 4 th audit report is expected this Dec 2019

Project systems and procedures

Criteria	Rating		Assessment <i>With explanation in particular (a) ratings of 2 or 1 and (b) ratings lower than in the previous report</i>
	This report	Previous report	
Procurement	4	4	All Procurement for goods, consultancies and works was completed.
Financial management	4	3	The project adhered to the FM guidelines and the EA submitted all pending accountabilities highlighted in the audit report. The project also requested for the last replenishment which was disbursed in Feb 2019 and raised ratio to 100%.
Monitoring and evaluation	4	4	M&E consultancy is in place preparing all quarterly reports.

Project execution and financing

Criteria	Total amount (a)	Cumulative amount to date (b)	Cumulative amount at beginning of the year (c)	Annual projection (expected cumulative amount at end of year) (d)	Progress towards annual projection (% realized) (b-c)/(d-c)	Progress towards total (% realized)	Rating	
							This report	Previous report
Disbursement (Bank approved financing only)	8,370,000	8,370,000	7,177,818	8,370,000	100	100	4	4
Budget commitments	8,370,000	8,370,000	7,177,818	8,370,000	100	100	4	4

(Bank approved financing only)								
Counterpart funding disbursements								
Co-Financing disbursements								

Criteria	Assessment
	<i>With explanation in particular for (a) ratings of 2 or 1 and (b) ratings lower than in the previous report</i>
Disbursement (Bank approved financing only)	The Bank has fully disbursed all project funds totaling USD 8.37m
Budget commitments (Bank approved financing only)	Bank adhered to the total commitment of USD 8,370,000
Counterpart funding disbursements	NA
Co-Financing disbursements	NA

Overall implementation

IP rating	This report	Previous report	Justification
			<i>(A rating of 2 or 1, along with proposed remedies, must be discussed in the Issues and Actions for Management section.)</i>
	3	3	Implementation is on track and objectives are likely to be achieved

APPENDIX II
Calculation of Economic Internal Rate of Return

Year	Beneficiary-Urban			Beneficiary-Rural			Total Beneficiary(All)			Investment Cost (Urban)	Investment Cost (Rural)	Operating Expenses (Urban)	Operating Expenses (Rural)	Out Flow (Consolidated)	Inflow (Consolidated)	Net Cash Flow (Consolidated)	NPV	IRR
	Domestic	Industrial/C	Cum	Domestic	Industrial// Total	Domestic	Industrial/ Total	Domestic	Industrial/ Total									
2011	5,669	102	5,771	2,692	48	2,741	8,361	151	8,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43,130,000)		
2012	6,068	109	6,177	2,921	53	2,974	8,989	162	9,151	30,780,000	-	-	-	43,130,000	0	(43,130,000)		
2013	6,487	117	6,604	3,163	57	3,220	9,651	174	9,824	30,780,000	12,350,000	-	-	1,741,915	7,342,215	5,600,300		
2014	6,927	125	7,052	3,421	62	3,482	10,348	186	10,534	-	-	200,778	-	1,839,186	7,862,968	6,023,782		
2015	7,388	133	7,521	3,693	66	3,760	11,081	199	11,281	-	-	1,927,892	260,504	2,191,626	8,411,228	6,219,602		
2016	7,872	142	8,014	3,982	72	4,054	11,854	213	12,068	-	-	1,988,521	267,106	2,255,627	8,988,296	6,732,670		
2017	8,379	151	8,530	4,289	77	4,366	12,667	228	12,895	-	-	2,051,936	270,625	2,322,561	9,595,534	7,272,973		
2018	8,910	160	9,071	4,613	83	4,696	13,523	243	13,767	-	-	2,118,267	274,300	2,392,567	10,234,360	7,841,394		
2019	9,467	170	9,637	4,956	89	5,046	14,424	260	14,683	-	-	2,187,651	278,137	2,465,788	10,906,260	8,440,472		
2020	10,050	181	10,231	5,320	96	5,416	15,370	277	15,647	-	-	2,260,232	282,145	2,542,377	11,612,783	9,070,407		
2021	10,661	192	10,853	5,705	103	5,807	16,366	295	16,661	-	-	2,336,158	286,332	2,622,490	12,355,549	9,733,059		
2022	11,301	203	11,505	6,112	110	6,222	17,113	313	17,426	-	-	2,415,586	290,708	2,706,293	13,136,250	10,429,957		
2023	11,971	215	12,187	6,542	118	6,660	18,513	333	18,846	-	-	2,498,679	295,280	2,793,960	13,956,652	11,162,692		
2024	12,672	228	12,900	6,997	126	7,123	19,669	354	20,023	-	-	2,585,610	300,060	2,885,671	14,818,601	11,992,930		
2025	13,406	241	13,647	7,478	135	7,613	20,884	376	21,260	-	-	2,633,389	301,357	2,934,747	15,724,024	12,789,277		
2026	14,174	255	14,429	7,987	144	8,130	22,160	399	22,559	-	-	2,726,383	306,397	3,032,781	16,674,934	13,642,154		
2027	14,977	270	15,246	8,524	153	8,677	23,500	423	23,923	-	-	2,780,501	307,968	3,088,469	17,673,434	14,584,965		
2028	15,817	285	16,102	9,091	164	9,254	24,908	448	25,356	-	-	2,880,122	313,295	3,193,417	18,721,717	15,528,300		
2029	16,695	301	16,996	9,690	174	9,864	26,385	475	26,860	-	-	2,941,170	315,166	3,256,336	19,822,078	16,565,742		
2030	17,614	317	17,931	10,322	186	10,508	27,936	503	28,439	-	-	3,048,036	320,809	3,368,845	20,976,909	17,608,064		
2031	18,574	334	18,908	10,989	198	11,187	29,563	532	30,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
																	\$21,553.31	17%