ウガンダ共和国 アチョリ・西ナイル地域コミュニティ・ レジリエンス強化のための 地方行政能力向上プロジェクト 終了時評価調査報告書

2021年6月

独立行政法人国際協力機構 ガバナンス・平和構築部

ガ平 JR 21-015

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 $\boxplus \texttt{HF}: \texttt{URL:https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/uganda-administrative-map.htm}$

略語表

| 略語 | 正式名称 | 日本語 | |
|-------|--|--------------------|--|
| A-CAP | The Project for Capacity Development in | アチョリ地域コミュニティ開発計画策 | |
| | Planning and Implementation of Community | 定能力強化プロジェクト(前フェーズ) | |
| | Development in Acholi Sub-Region | | |
| CAO | Chief Administrative Officer | 主席行政官 | |
| CDD | Community Driven Development | コミュニティ主導型開発 | |
| CDO | Community Development Officer | 郡コミュニティ開発官 | |
| CG | Central Government | 中央政府 | |
| CLD | Community-Led Development | コミュニティ主導型開発 | |
| CLIC | Community Livelihood Improvement | コミュニティ生計向上コンポーネント | |
| | Component | | |
| C/P | Counterpart | カウンターパート | |
| CRRF | Comprehensive Refugee Response | 包括的な難民対応枠組み | |
| | Framework | | |
| DCDO | District Community Development Officer | 県コミュニティ開発官 | |
| DDEG | Development Discretionary Equalization | 開発平衡交付金 | |
| | Grant | | |
| DLG | District Local Government | 県政府 | |
| EVI | Extremely Vulnerable Individuals | 社会的弱者 | |
| FY | Fiscal Year | 会計年度 | |
| GIZ | Dustsche Gesellschaft für Internationale | ドイツ国際協力公社 | |
| | Zusammenarbeit | | |
| GOJ | Government of Japan | 日本政府 | |
| GOU | Government of Uganda | ウガンダ政府 | |
| JCC | Joint Coordinating Committee | 合同調整委員会 | |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | 独立行政法人国際協力機構 | |
| LC | Local Council | 地方評議会 | |
| LG | Local Government | 地方政府/地方行政 | |
| LGDP | Local Government Development Plan | 地方政府開発計画 | |
| LGMSD | Local Government Management Service | 地方政府管理サービスデリバリー | |
| | Delivery | | |
| LLG | Lower Local Government | 下位地方政府 | |
| M/M | Minutes of Meeting | 協議議事録 | |
| MoLG | Ministry of Local Government | 地方自治省 | |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding | 覚書 | |
| NPA | National Planning Authority | 国家計画庁 | |
| OJT | On-the-job Training | 現任訓練 | |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister | 首相府 | |
| PDM | Project Design Matrix | プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス | |
| РО | Plan of Operations | 活動計画 | |

| 略語 | 正式名称 | 日本語 | |
|--------|---|--------------------|--|
| PRDP | Peace Recovery and Development | 北部ウガンダ平和復興開発計画 | |
| | Plan for Northern Uganda | | |
| PS | Permanent Secretary | 事務次官 | |
| R/D | Record of Discussions | 討議議事録 | |
| S/C | Sub-County | 郡 | |
| T/C | Town Council | 郡 | |
| REAP | Reconstruction Assistance Programme in | 北部復興支援プログラム | |
| | Northern Uganda | | |
| STPC | Sub-county Technical Planning Committee | 郡技術計画委員会 | |
| TICAD7 | 7th Tokyo International Conference on | 第7回アフリカ開発会議 | |
| | African Development | | |
| TOT | Training of Trainers | トレーナー研修 | |
| TWG | Technical Working Group | テクニカルワーキンググループ | |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme | 国連開発計画 | |
| VSLA | Village Saving Loan Association | 村落貯金貸付組合 | |
| WACAP | The Project for Capacity Development of | アチョリ・西ナイル地域コミュニティ・ | |
| | Local Government for Strengthening | レジリエンス強化のための | |
| | Community Resilience in Acholi and West | 地方行政能力向上プロジェクト | |
| | Nile Sub-regions | (本プロジェクト) | |

評価調査結果要約表

| 1. 案件の概要 | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 国名:ウガンダ共和国 | | 案件名:アチョリ・西ナイル地域コミュニテ | | |
| | | ィ・レジリエンス強化のための地方行政能力向 | | |
| | | 上プロジェクト (WACAP) | | |
| 分野:平和 | 構築-ガバナンス | 援助形態:技術協力 | | |
| 所轄部署: | 国際協力機構(JICA)社会基盤・ | 協力金額(評価時点):5億9,879万円 | | |
| 平和構築部 | 平和構築・復興支援室 | | | |
| | (R/D):2016年2月23日 | 先方関係機関:【実施機関】地方自治省(MoLG) | | |
| | | 【関係機関】首相府 (OPM)、国家計画庁 (NPA) | | |
| | 2016年6月10日~ | 日本側協力機関:特になし | | |
| | 2020年6月9日(4年) | | | |
| | | 他の関連協力: | | |
| | | ・技術協力「アチョリ地域コミュニティ開発計 | | |
| | | 画策定能力強化プロジェクト (A-CAP)」 | | |
| | | (2011~2015年) | | |
| 協力期間 | | ・北部復興支援プログラムフェーズ 2(2016~ | | |
| 101/2/2/2011 | | 2021年)の下、本プロジェクトほか以下を実 | | |
| | | 施。 | | |
| | | ・技術協力「北部ウガンダ生計向上支援プロジ | | |
| | | ェクト」(2015~2020年) | | |
| | | ・無償資金協力「ウガンダ北部グル市内道路改 | | |
| | | 修計画」(2016~2018年) | | |
| | | ・マルチ「ウガンダ北部におけるビジネスサポ | | |
| | | ートプログラム」(世界銀行日本社会開発基 | | |
| 1 1 切 | カーキャーを使用していた。 | 金) | | |

1-1 協力の背景と概要

ウガンダ北部アチョリ地域と西ナイル地域は、それぞれ背景が多少異なるものの、1980年代から 20 年以上続いた「神の抵抗軍」とウガンダ国軍の内戦や、複数の武装組織による紛争などの影響を受けて、社会・経済インフラが破壊されるなど開発が遅れている。また西ナイル地域は、2016年7月以降、特に南スーダン難民の大量流入が発生し、地域コミュニティに負担がかかって、地方行政による公共サービスを早急に強化する必要性が一層生じていた。

以上を踏まえて、アチョリ地域と西ナイル地域の全 15 県¹の地方行政官に対し、コミュニティ開発・計画策定分野における事業実施能力を向上させ、地方政府²の基礎的行政機能を確立することをめざすものであり、2015 年 10 月の詳細計画策定調査を経て 2016 年 2 月 23 日に討議 議事録が署名され、同年 6 月より 4 年間のプロジェクトとして開始された。すなわち、アチョ

¹県の新設に伴い、プロジェクト終了時までに対象県数は19県となった。

² 地方自治体のことだが、本プロジェクトは「地方政府」や「地方行政機関」を使用しているため終了時評価でもこれらの用 語を使う。

リ・西ナイル地域コミュニティ・レジリエンス強化のための地方行政能力向上プロジェクト (The Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions: WACAP)(以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す)で ある。

- 1-2 協力内容
- (1) 上位目標

アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、地方行政機関とコミュニティ間、及びコミュニティ 内の信頼が醸成される。

(2) プロジェクト目標

アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、インクルーシブで透明性が確保されたコミュニティ 開発のための地方行政機関の計画及び実施能力が強化される。

(3) 成果

成果1: 西ナイル地域全県において開発計画策定ツールの活用が普及する。

- 成果2:アチョリ地域全県において開発計画策定ツールの活用が定着する。
- 成果3:アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、社会的包摂と社会統合をめざしたコミュニ ティ開発活動が実施される。
- (4) 投入(評価時点)
 - 1) 日本側

総投入額:5億9,879万円

専門家派遣:直営長期専門家は、累計5名³(124人/月)、主な担当分野は①チーフア ドバイザー、②開発計画、③業務調整/平和構築である。業務実施専門家 は、累計2名(55.97人/月)派遣されており、担当分野は④コミュニテ ィ開発と⑤生計向上である。短期専門家は、1名⁴(5人/月)の派遣で、 担当分野は⑥社会調査と⑦モニタリングである。

ローカルコスト負担:1億3,100万円、パイロット事業資材費(ウシ、鋤など)、車両維 持管理費、交通費、調査費、事務所経費、会議費、印刷費など。 機材供与:3,600万円、オートバイ108台、ソーラー機器装置13セット、発電機9機。

研修員受入:本邦研修4回実施、38名参加。

2) ウガンダ側

主要カウンターパート (Counterpart: C/P) 配置:現在 65 名 (延べ 109 名)。

ローカルコスト負担:なし。

執務室・土地提供:アチョリ地域グル県、プロジェクト用執務スペースを提供。西ナ イル地域アルア県、計画策定専門家用の執務スペースを提供。

³ チーフアドバイザーと業務調整/平和構築の専門家は、2名ずつ派遣された。なおチーフアドバイザーは2回交代となったが、 1人目と3人目は同一人物の派遣である。

⁴ 短期専門家は、同一人物が社会調査とモニタリングを担当した。

| 2.評価調査団の概要 | | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 日本側 | 担当分野 | 氏 名 | 所属 | | |
| 調査者 | 総括 | 小向 絵理 | JICA 国際協力専門員(平和構築) | | |
| | 評価企画 | 市川 美紀 | JICA 社会基盤・平和構築部 平和構築・復興支援室 | | |
| | | | 特別嘱託 | | |
| | 評価分析 | 島田 俊子 | アイ・シー・ネット (株) シニアコンサルタント | | |
| 調査期間 | 2020年1月 | 月15日~2月9日 評価種類:終了時評価調査 | | | |
| 3.評価結果の概要 | | | | | |

3-1 実績の確認

(1) 成果(アウトプット)

- 【成果1】成果1はおおむね達成された。
 - 指標 1-a:計画立案に関する問題や仕組み、今後の対応について、西ナイルで特定される。 指標 1-b: すべての下位地方政府⁵のサブカウンティチーフ/タウンクラークとコミュニ ティ開発官が、計画に関連する研修を受講する。
- 指標 1-c:9県の郡の75%以上が、2019年7月までにプロジェクトで導入された計画ツー ル(インベントリーシート、選択基準、モニタリングシート)を使用している。
- 指標 1-d: LC2 議長の 60%以上が、地方政府からのフィードバックがプロジェクト開始 前に比べて改善されていると認識している。
- 指標 1-e:県と下位地方政府の開発計画及び/または年間業務計画に、計画ツールを利用 して作成されたアウトプットが活用される。

専門家チームは、西ナイルの県・郡(サブカウンティ)の訪問を通じて現状や課題を確認し、機材供与計画を策定した。またプロジェクトによる計画策定ツールの導入後、県計画官たちからの発案で1年目の計画策定・予算編成で同ツールの活用状況を確認するベースライン調査を実施し、課題と対策が協議された。指標 1-a は達成済みである。指標 1-b は、プロジェクトによる郡関係者に対するトレーナー研修実施のほか、既存の郡技術計画委員会を通じてのパリッシュチーフへの知見共有や県予算でのサブカウンティチーフや郡コミュニティ開発官向けの再研修などが行われており、達成済みである。エンドライン調査結果によると、①公共施設のデータ(インベントリー)、②村の優先開発事項、③パリッシュの優先開発事項、④基礎情報、⑤スコアリングフォームの5つの基本計画策定ツールの 2019/20 年度の活用度(口頭報告ではなくエビデンスを提示できた活用度)は、ベースライン調査時の 76%から 84%⁶に改善された。指標 1-c は、目標値の 75%を上回っており達成済みである。指標 1-d に関してベースライン調査は実施しておらず、エンドライン調査で 32 名の LC2 議長にインタビューを行っている。その結果、32 名中 30 名の LC2 議長(93.8%)が 3 年前に比べて地方政府からのフィードバックが改善されていると回答

⁵ ウガンダの地方自治体と地方評議会(Local Council:LC)は、村レベルのLC1、パリッシュと呼ばれるLC2、サブカウンティカウンシルとタウンカウンシル(以下、「郡」と記す)のLC3、カウンティカウンシル(国会議員の選挙区単位)のLC4、 県レベルのLC5 までの階層構造があり、郡レベルのLC3 と県レベルのLG5 は立法と行政の権限を有する。LC3の郡以下を 下位地方政府(Lower Local Government:LLG)と呼ぶ。本プロジェクトは MoLG、NPA、OPM 及び西ナイル・アチョリの 全県を C/P とし、県が郡以下の指導を行う際の技術支援や、郡以下の開発計画策定とコミュニティ開発に関する計画・実施 能力の強化を支援の対象としている。

⁶ 同値はユンベ県を除く。現地調査後のプロジェクトからの報告によると、ユンベ県を含めると 82%だった。

しており、同指標は達成されている。

一方で、ツールの活用度のエンドライン調査では、エビデンスの提示があった郡からパ リッシュに対するフィードバックの実施率は45%で、上記LC2 議長のインタビュー結果 と必ずしも一致しない結果だった⁷。県と郡のC/Pや日本人専門家ともに、フィードバック の実施は喫緊の課題と認識している。エンドライン調査では、86 郡のうち97%が次年 2020/21 年度の予算案編成と業務計画立案に計画ツールのアウトプットを活用したと回答 し、①公共施設のデータ(インベントリー)と⑤スコアリング結果を2019/20 年度計画策 定時に活用したとする郡の割合は、それぞれ93%と97%だった。5 カ年開発計画(2020/21 ~2024/25 年)の策定に計画ツールのアウトプットを活用したと回答した割合は 86 郡の 98%だったが、専門家によると調査時に開発計画策定に着手できていなかった郡も多く、 活用の意向を有していると理解しているとのことだった。指標 1-e は、目標値やベースラ インデータはないものの、上記エンドライン調査の結果を踏まえて順調であるとみなし た。

【成果2】成果2はほぼ達成の見込みである⁸。

指標 2-a:計画立案に関する現状の課題が特定される。

- 指標 2-b: すべてのサブカウンティの郡チーフ/タウンクラークとコミュニティ開発官 が、研修、ワークショップ、技術計画委員会の会合を通じて地方政府の計画立 案に関するオリエンテーションを受講する。
- 指標 2-c: 郡の 75%以上が計画ツールを使用して、下位地方政府の業務計画と予算編成 に活用される。
- 指標 2-d:LC2 の議長の 60%以上が、地方政府からのフィードバックがプロジェクト開 始前に比べて改善されていると認識する。

前フェーズの A-CAP の対象だったアチョリ県は、日本人専門家のフィールド訪問や成 果1で述べたベースライン調査を通じて、計画策定ツールの定着が西ナイル以上に進んで いないことが明らかになった。指標 2-a は達成済みである。指標 2-b は、自主的に新任の 郡コミュニティ開発官に対する研修を実施している県をはじめ、ベースライン調査の結果 を踏まえて専門家の技術指導や助言を受けながら、県の予算で研修実施や郡への技術指導 にすべての県が取り組んでおり、達成された。指標 2-c は、ベースライン調査時の 14%か らエンドライン調査時には 69%と顕著な改善がみられ、順調である%。指標 2-d は、エンド

⁷ 2018 年 8 月の合同中間レビューでは、実施対象案件として選定された案件がロ頭ベースで公表されるケースも多い等、フィードバックは、LLG が実証を示すことが難しかったことが指摘されている。WACAP で提供した Acknowledgement Letter フォーマット等の活用も極めて限られた件数であったことを踏まえ、以後、WACAP 提供フォーマットや特定の書式の活用推進というよりは、フィードバックの重要性と住民に対しフィードバックが望まれる内容に関し県から LLG への指導を強化することが肝要、と整理された。今般の終了時評価で確認した内容は、上位地方行政から下位地方行政へロ頭も含めフィードバックは改善しているが、フィードバックは必ずしもフォーマットや特定の書式活用によらなかった、という合同中間レビュー結果と整合する。

⁸4 つの指標のうち3 つがほぼ達成されている(2-a、2-b は達成済み、2-c は指標数値は未達成ながら、目標値が中間レビュー 時点でウガンダ側の意向で高く設定されていること、ベースラインと比較してエンドラインで大きな改善がなされている) ことから、プロジェクト目標達成に至る成果は産出されている。

⁹ 中間レビュー時、2-c の指標を75%とする提案はウガンダ側からなされた。ベースライン調査の結果にかんがみ、プロジェクト終了時までに達成可能か懸念があった。そのため、日本側からは代替案 "use of the planning tools is improved by the end of the project compared to the result of the Baseline survey"が提案されたものの、目標を下げることでやる気が削がれる可能性も懸念されたところ、最終的には、高い目標設定を主張する C/P の自主性ややる気を尊重・促進することに重きが置かれ、野

ライン調査でLC2 議長の 30 名中 13 名(43.3%)が、3 年前に比べて地方政府からのフィ ードバックが改善されていると回答したが、目標値には至っていない。一方で、フィード バックはさまざまな形態でなされていることが報告されており、すべてが指標数値として 実証されていない可能性が高い¹⁰。西ナイルとの比較では、アチョリという紛争影響地特 有の「支援慣れ」や政治家の集会での便益供与に住民が慣れているという状況、地方行政 の限定的予算下での実現事業の少なさといった難しさがあることが確認された。

【成果3】成果3は達成にむけて順調である。

- 指標 3-a: すべての郡のコミュニティ開発官が、コミュニティ開発活動の計画、実施、モニタリングに関する研修を受け、業務でそれらを活用する。
- 指標 3-b:コミュニティ主導の開発アプローチにより、136 のパイロット事業が対象県で 実施される。
- 指標 3-c: すべての対象県は、プロジェクトによって導入された、コミュニティ開発基金 で活用するグループに関する評価手法とフォームを使用する。
- 指標 3-d: プロジェクト終了までに、コミュニティ主導の開発アプローチでパイロット事業を実施することにより、優良事例・教訓が少なくとも 10 件特定される。
- 指標 3-e: 社会的に脆弱な人々(例えば女性の世帯主や少数民族)は、プロジェクトの開 始前と比較して、コミュニティ開発活動により多く関与している。
- 指標 3-f: プロジェクトが実施したパイロット事業を通じて、グループメンバーの生計が 改善される。

指標 3-a の研修は、プロジェクト 3 年目から非パイロット事業地の郡コミュニティ開発 官も対象に研修を実施しており達成済みである。同指標の「活用する」は、指標 3-c で評 価した。指標 3-b は、西ナイルとアチョリの 68 郡で計 136 件の生計向上に資するパイロッ ト事業、主に牛耕を実施しており、終了時評価時点で1 事業は事業内容を検討しているこ とから、おおむね達成されているとした。指標 3-c のコミュニティ開発基金は廃止され、 開発平衡交付金(Development Discretionary Equalization Grant : DDEG)に統合された。パ イロット事業を通じてコミュニティグループの選定や事業選定などの手法が、郡コミュニ ティ開発官によって、DDEG のコミュニティ生計向上事業に活用されており、指標 3-c は 達成済みである。指標 3-d は、現在作成中のハンドブックに掲載される予定で、プロジェ クト終了までには完成することから達成が見込めると評価した。指標 3-e は、プロジェク ト開始前後を比較するデータはないが、パイロット事業では、「誰も置き去りにしない」(No one left behind)という方針の下、グループ活動で「メンバー間の協働」を条件に取り組む など、パイロット事業では社会的に脆弱な人々に配慮してきた点をエンドライン調査結果

10 脚注7参照。

心的な数値設定となった経緯がある。ベースライン調査とエンドライン調査を比較すると大きく改善しており、左記の現実 的と考えられる代替指標に照らすと終了時評価時点で達成済みである。また、終了時評価時点で、C/P 自身は大幅な改善を ほぼ達成に近いと高い評価をしている。C/P が提示した高い数値指標を尊重した結果、それに向けて関係者が奮起・努力し た事例であり、技術協力事業の本来めざす方向性に合致していると考える。指標 2-c については、数値だけではなく経緯や 他の要素を包括的に判断することが、実態的な案件の評価をするうえで望ましいとも考えられる。これらを踏まえ、この指 標に関しては、指標数値は未達成ながら、ベースラインと比較してエンドラインで大きな改善がなされており、達成に近い 達成状況とみなす。

やインタビュー結果で確認した。指標 3-f は、パイロット事業参加の全メンバーの生計改 善の状況は把握できないが、これまでの県と郡のコミュニティ開発官の報告や、終了時評 価団が実施したグループへのインタビューを通じて、耕地面積の増加や作物収量の増加、 所得の増加や貯蓄額の増加など生計改善が示唆される事例は確認できており、達成してい るとみなした。

- (2) プロジェクト目標:県・郡を含む地方政府の能力強化という実質的な目標は、順調にまた着実に行われている。
 - 指標 a: インタビューを受けた LC1 議長の 60%以上は、地方政府の計画プロセスと開発プ ロジェクトの実施が以前よりもインクルーシブで説明責任が果たされていると認 識している。
 - 指標 b:地方政府(主席行政官、県計画担当官、県コミュニティ開発官)と下位地方政府 (郡チーフ/タウンクラーク、コミュニティ開発官)の主要 C/P の計画と実施にお ける説明責任と包摂性の重要性に関する認識が、プロジェクト開始時と比較して 高まる。
 - 指標 c:地方政府(主席行政官、県計画担当官、県コミュニティ開発官)と下位地方政府 (郡チーフ/タウンクラーク、コミュニティ開発官)の主要 C/P の、計画立案能力 とコミュニティ開発活動の実施能力の改善に関する認識が高まる。

指標 a に関連して、社会的に脆弱な人々がプロジェクト実施前に比べて地方計画プロセスと開発プロセスに参加するようになったか否かの LC1 議長の認識の変化、また地方政府の計画プロセスと開発プロジェクトの実施で、以前よりも説明責任が果たされているか否かの LC1 議長の認識の変化について、エンドライン調査と全く同様の項目・手法を用いて収集されたベースラインデータはないが¹¹、エンドライン調査時に LC1 議長の1名を除く59名(98.3%)が、村の計画策定に社会的に脆弱な人々が参加していると回答した。またパイロット事業地の LC1 議長 34 名中 33 名(98.3%)が、同事業に社会的弱者の人々が参加していると回答した。

指標 b と c については、認識の変化に関する比較データはないが、これまでの報告書や 質問票、インタビューの結果から、計画策定に関してはボトムアップ型のエビデンスに基 づく計画策定能力を、コミュニティ生計向上事業では社会的弱者の人々をグループに含 め、グループの主体性を醸成しながら実施する能力を、地方政府が強化しており、実質的 な目標は順調にまた着実に行われていることを確認した。また本プロジェクトがもたらし た計画策定の変化を郡に問うエンドライン調査では、両地域ともに計画立案の参加や透明 性の確保を上位 5 番目までに挙げている。

¹¹ プロジェクト開始時に実施した社会調査において、脆弱層の社会的包摂の状況を知るために、「コミュニティでの社会的弱者への支援」がどの程度あるか質問し、5 段階(5=たくさんある、4=ある程度ある、3=どちらでもない、2=ほとんどない、1=全くない)の選択肢のなかから多数決で回答を得る調査を実施した。紛争前は、社会的弱者は家族やコミュニティの人々により不自由がないように十分に支援されていたが、調査時は、親や子どもなどのごく身近な肉親が世話をするだけで、肉親がいない場合には支援は全くないという声が多く聞かれ、アチョリ、西ナイルの両地域で社会的包摂の状況は紛争前と比べて調査時には大きく低下していることが示された。なお、合同中間レビューでローカルコンサルタントを雇上し調査を実施したが、指標にある LC1 議長の認識状況については、LC1 議長の数が多すぎて調査対象外となった経緯がある。

このほか、計画策定でのエビデンスに基づく説明責任やボトムアップの重要性につい て、県計画官と郡の計画策定を担う郡コミュニティ開発官がプロジェクト活動の進展とと もに理解できるようなったこと、またこうした点に配慮した計画策定能力を習得・実践し ていることが、終了時評価の質問票とインタビューからも十分推察された。同様に、県・ 郡のコミュニティ開発官が、コミュニティ生計向上のパイロット事業を通じて、グループ の選定方法やグループの主体性を醸成するよう時間をかけて事業選択・実施を支援する方 法を習得し、類似プログラムで適用していることが確認できた。また、プロジェクトの成 果や経験を踏まえて、実施機関と関係機関の公式文書として①MoLG と OPM の「DDEG の生計向上支援活動実施マニュアル」(CLIC マニュアル)の策定、②NPA の「地方政府開 発計画ガイドライン」の改訂、③MoLG の「DDEG ガイドライン」の改訂がプロジェクト 期間中に行われた。プロジェクト対象地域の地方政府の計画策定、実施の能力強化という プロジェクト目標達成を実質的に強固にするにとどまらず、中央レベルで全国の地方行政 を対象とするガイドラインとして採用されたことで制度化に貢献した。これにより、当該 プロジェクトの成果の持続性につながる根拠が担保されたといえる。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性:高い

紛争影響地域の北部アチョリと西ナイル地域の地方政府の能力強化をめざす本プロジェクトは、第2次国家開発計画(2015/16~2019/20年)や北部ウガンダ平和復興開発計画フェーズ3(2015/16~2019/20年)などウガンダ政府の政策と整合性があり、開発が遅れている同地域のニーズに合致している。また日本政府とJICAの対ウガンダ国別開発協力方針、北部復興支援プログラムフェーズ2と整合性がある。さらに紛争影響地域の地方政府と住民間の信頼構築にも資する協力で、JICAの平和構築案件における協力方針とも合致している。

前フェーズ A-CAP の知見や教訓を踏まえて本プロジェクトはデザインされており、また計画策定やコミュニティ生計事業支援で開発・導入された手法やツールも本プロジェクトに引き継がれて活用されており、過去の協力と一致している。

本プロジェクトは、①計画策定では、参加型とアカウンタビリティ確保のためのエビデ ンスベースの手法の導入・定着に、②コミュニティ生計向上支援のパイロット事業では、 「誰も置き去りにしない」という方針の下、グループ活動で「メンバー間の協働」を条件 に取り組んできた。アカウンタビリティや包摂性に配慮したアプローチは、紛争影響地域 の地方政府の能力強化と住民の能力支援の観点から適切だったと評価できる。

以上、総合的に判断して本プロジェクトの実施内容は妥当性が高い。

(2) 有効性:やや高い

特筆すべき成果は、開発が遅れている紛争影響地域の北部2地域の県・郡行政官と地方 政府の能力強化に加えて、本プロジェクトの経験やプロジェクトで導入した計画策定と生 計向上事業実施の手法やツールが、中央政府が主管する文書に取りまとめられた点であ る。具体的には、本プロジェクトが①MoLG と OPM の「DDEG の生計向上支援活動実施 マニュアル」(CLIC マニュアル)の策定、②NPA の「地方政府開発計画ガイドライン」の 改訂、③MoLGの「DDEGガイドライン」の改訂を支援し、これまでのプロジェクト成果が上記3つに反映された。

PDM の3つの成果のうち成果1はおおむね達成済み、成果2はほぼ達成の見込み、成果3は達成に向けて順調と評価した。終了時評価時点で3つの成果すべては達成されていないものの、これら成果はプロジェクト目標の達成に向けて貢献している。プロジェクト目標については、県と郡の地方政府の能力強化という実質的な目標は、順調に着実に行われていることを確認した。

上記を踏まえて、有効性はやや高いと評価した。

(3) 効率性:やや高い

双方の投入は計画どおり行われ、主な活動の大半は遅滞なく行われた。日本側投入の専 門家8名のうち6名は、前フェーズに従事した専門家やコンサルタント、JICA本部関係者 であり、アチョリを中心とした現地事情に精通していたことや、MoLGやアチョリ県 C/P にも前フェーズ関係者がおり、JICAの技術協力スキームや前フェーズの成果に関する知見 を有していたことは、本プロジェクトの効率性を高める要因となった。また郡コミュニティ開発官へのバイクや郡や一部県の事務所へのソーラーパネルや発電機の供与は、現場で の円滑な活動実施を後押しした。このほか本邦研修は、C/P のやる気や意欲を喚起し、本 プロジェクト活動への参加を一層高めることに貢献した。さらにベースライン調査の実施 は、アチョリ・西ナイル各県の計画ツールの活用度を客観的な数値で示したことにより、 現状と課題の共通認識の醸成に役立ち、各県で計画ツール活用の起爆剤となった。

一方で、対象地域は 2 地域 19 全県と広大で能力強化の対象者が多いこと、バイクなどの機材供与のほか牛耕を中心とした 136 件のパイロット事業用資器材の調達業務が多いこと、中央、県、郡と関係機関・関係者が多く調整業務が多いこと、プロジェクト前半は主席行政官(Chief Administrative Officer: CAO)のうち本邦研修参加者の大半は異動したこと、後半は郡コミュニティ開発官の頻繁な異動が起きたこと、などが効率性をやや低める要因となった。

以上、効率性はやや高いと評価した。

(4) インパクト: 現時点でもポジティブなインパクトの発現が多くみられる

上位目標「アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、地方行政機関とコミュニティ間、及びコ ミュニティ内の信頼が醸成される」は、4 つの指標すべて目標値がなく、またプロジェク ト介入との相関関係を客観的に評価できないものも含まれており、達成見込みは判断でき なかった¹²。

しかし終了時評価時点で、国内外で多くの波及効果が発現していた。具体的には、①プロジェクト成果の非対象地域や全国への普及、②プロジェクト成果の政府プログラムや世 銀など開発パートナー支援事業への活用、③UNDP・GIZ など開発パートナーの本プロジェクトへの関心の高まりと連携・協力〔日本政府補正予算で支援する UNDP のプロジェクト下の連携、包括的な難民対応枠組み (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework : CRRF)

¹² 合同中間レビューでは、上位目標の指標については一定規模の調査が必要であることから対応できなかった。後述のとおり、 終了時評価ミッションから、上位目標の指標の見直しと修正、必要に応じ追加的な指標設定を検討するよう提言した。

の地方行政サブグループの設置〕、④難民連帯サミットにおける JICA と UNDP が共催した サイドイベントや TICAD サイドイベントなど国際的なイベントでの対象県 CAO の本プロ ジェクトの成果・経験を共有・発信、⑤パイロット事業グループメンバーの教育や保健サ ービスアクセスの増加などの相乗効果のようにポジティブな多数のインパクトの発現が みられた。

(5) 持続性:やや高い

プロジェクト終了後も、北部地域の地方政府の能力強化やプロジェクトが支援した計画 策定とコミュニティ生計向上支援の政策的・制度的枠組みは継続する見通しが高く、政策 面の持続性は高いと見込まれる。

C/P は本プロジェクトで習得した知識、スキル、ノウハウの有用性を実感しており、既 に通常業務に適用している。今後も適用することが見込まれるため、技術面の持続性は高 いと評価した。

ボトムアップ型・エビデンスベースの計画策定、住民グループの主体的参加を柱とする コミュニティ生計向上は、対象地方政府や中央政府の制度強化につながっており、持続性 は高いと見込める。一方で、計画策定・予算編成後のパリッシュや村へのフィードバック の実践・強化、優先事業案の県の各セクターの予算編成での活用、パイロット事業グルー プのモニタリングとフォローアップの継続など、取り組むべき課題も明らかとなり、制度 面の持続性の見通しはやや高いとした。

本プロジェクトからの働きかけも功を奏し、DDEGの活用に関して地方政府、特に郡の 裁量が増すことになり、同交付金の10%は計画とモニタリング活動に、残り90%はボト ムアップ型・エビデンスベースの計画策定により選定された優先事業に予算措置できるよ うになった。他方、DDEGの30%は生計向上事業という従来の枠組みが撤廃されるため、 コミュニティ生計向上事業の持続性にやや影響が出る可能性もあり、財政面の持続性はや や高いとした。

CAOの異動は計画担当官やコミュニティ開発官の能力強化に伴い、持続性にさほど影響 がないと評価した。一方で、成果3のパイロット事業の担当者である、郡コミュニティ開 発官の新規採用や異動がプロジェクト後半に頻繁に起こり、引き継ぎや現場のフォローア ップが不十分などの課題もみられることから、組織面の持続性の見込みは中程度と評価し た。

以上、プロジェクトの持続性は総合的に判断してやや高いと評価した。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

(1) 計画内容

「3-2(1) 妥当性」で述べたとおり、MoLG とアチョリ・西ナイル地域の地方政府の ニーズに合致した協力内容だったことと、「3-2(3) 効率性」で述べたとおり、日本側 の投入である日本人専門家と機材供与、本邦研修の投入面で貢献要因が多かったことと が、中央、県、郡とさまざまなレベルの多くの C/P の主体的な活動への取り組みと効果的 な技術移転、円滑なプロジェクト運営を可能にしたといえる。 (2) 実施プロセス

①専門家チームによる C/P の主体性醸成、主体的参加を常に促したプロセス重視の技術 移転、②包括的で理解しやすい手法、使いやすいツールの開発・導入、③ツールの定着度 をベースライン調査で客観的に共有し、アチョリと西ナイル間の競争心を喚起した点など が促進要因となり、有効性やインパクト、持続性を高めることに大いに貢献した。MoLG や OPM、NPA の実施機関・関係機関と2地域 19 全県と専門家チーム間のコミュニケーシ ョン、連携調整も円滑に行われており、各成果やインパクトの発現、効率性や有効性、持 続性を高めることに寄与した。

3-4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

(1) 計画内容

PDM 指標に関係者の認識の変化など定性的な指標を多く採用している。プロジェクト開始時に社会調査を実施し、社会的包摂の状況等について調査を行っているが、エンドライン調査と項目や手法が異なっており、比較が難しい側面があった。

(2) 実施プロセス

PDM 指標のモニタリングは不十分だった。また「3-2(3) 効率性」で述べた点は、 成果の達成には影響はないものの、効率性をやや低める要因となった。

3-5 結論

本プロジェクトの特筆すべき成果は、開発が遅れている紛争影響地域の北部2地域で、①計 画策定やコミュニティ生計活動に関して、県・郡行政官個人の意識や姿勢、行動に変化をもた らした点、②また個人にとどまらず地方政府の能力強化に確実につながった点、③さらには本 プロジェクトの経験やプロジェクトで導入した計画策定と生計向上事業実施の手法やツール が、ウガンダの地方行政の制度として採用された点である。プロジェクト目標は、ベースライ ンデータや目標値の設定がないことから、客観的な評価はできなかったものの、県と郡の地方 政府の能力強化という実質的な目標は、C/P の主体性の醸成に伴い、順調にまた着実に行われ ていることを確認した。

5 項目評価は、妥当性が高く、有効性と効率性もやや高い。終了時評価時点で、ポジティブ なインパクトが多く発現している。持続性については、政策面と技術面は高く、制度面と財政 面はいずれもやや高いと見込まれる。プロジェクト最終年に、計画とコミュニティ生計向上を 担当する郡コミュニティ開発官の異動が頻繁に起こり、引き継ぎやコミュニティグループのフ オローなどやや不十分な現状を踏まえて、組織面の持続性は中程度とした。持続性は総合的に 判断してやや高いと評価した。

本プロジェクトは、2020年6月に終了する予定である。本プロジェクトの持続性を担保する ためには、プロジェクト側、ウガンダ側が以下に述べる提言を確実に実施することが望ましい。

3-6 提言

(1) プロジェクト終了までに実施すべき事項

【プロジェクト全体への提言】

1) 上位目標の指標の見直しと修正

C/P と日本人専門家の間で、プロジェクト終了後の将来のめざすべき方向性を確認し、 上位目標の指標の見直しと修正、必要であれば追加の指標の設定も検討することを提言 する。プロジェクト終了3年後に実施が見込まれる事後評価時に、上位目標の達成を客 観的に評価できるようにすべきである。

2) 平和構築の視点での紛争影響地域の地方政府の能力強化の経験や教訓の取りまとめ と共有

プロジェクト効果やインパクトの発現が終了時評価時に確認できたが、平和構築の視 点では蓄積された経験や教訓の分析がまだ十分に行われていないことが明らかになっ た。したがって、平和構築の視点から紛争影響地域の地方政府の能力強化について経験 や教訓を取りまとめ、プロジェクト関係者間で共有することを提言する。

【成果1と2に関する県への提言】

3) 計画策定プロセスに関する下位地方政府への指導とフォローアップの継続 アチョリ、西ナイルの両地域とも、下位地方政府がプロジェクトで導入した計画策定 ツールやフォームを活用していることが確認された。計画策定のための予算措置が十分 になされ、計画ツールのアウトプットが業務計画立案と予算編成に活用されるよう、県 が郡以下に引き続き指導やフォローアップを行うことが必要である。

4) 下位地方政府に対するフィードバックの重要性を再度強調

県はボトムアップ型のエビデンスベースの計画手続き、また予算がつかなかった開発 優先事項のスコアリングなど、計画ツールのアウトプットの活用を推進していく必要が ある。エンドライン調査結果で依然として課題であることが判明したパリッシュや村レ ベルへのフィードバックは、県は郡以下に対して重要性を再度強調して徹底するよう指 導してくことが望まれる。

【成果3に関する県コミュニティ開発官への提言】

5) 「郡コミュニティ開発官向けのグループ主体の生計向上活動に関するファシリテー ション・ハンドブック」の普及

プロジェクトでは、終了時までに「郡コミュニティ開発官向けのグループ主体の生計 向上活動に関するファシリテーション・ハンドブック(仮称)」を作成する予定である。 県コミュニティ開発官が、このハンドブックにある手順やツール、フォームを四半期会 合で普及していくことを提言する。日本人専門家もリソースパーソンとして招待するこ とが望ましい。

6) 生計向上のパイロット事業に関して下位地方政府への監督とモニタリングの強化 パイロット事業の進捗状況はコミュニティグループによって異なる。したがって、2 地域の県コミュニティ開発官、特にアチョリ地域で下位地方政府に対する監督とモニタ リングを強化すべきである。 7) 人事異動や郡コミュニティ開発官の新たな配置に際して、適切な引き継ぎやオリエン テーションの実施

アチョリ、西ナイルの2地域ともに、郡コミュニティ開発官の異動が頻繁に起きている。県コミュニティ開発官は、こうした人事異動や新たな郡コミュニティ開発官の配置 に際して、適切な引き継ぎやオリエンテーションが確実に行われるようにすべきである。

【成果3に関する下位地方政府への提言】

8) パイロット事業の実施郡(サブカウンティ)による覚書の遵守 パイロット事業の覚書にグループと共同署名している郡(サブカウンティ)が、同書 に記載のある責任事項を履行することを提言する。

(2) プロジェクト終了後に実施すべき事項

【中央政府への提言】

 アチョリ・西ナイル地域での県とのコンサルテーション会合 MoLG と NPA、OPM が、プロジェクト成果の持続担保のため、合同コンサルテーション会合と計画ツールの活用やコミュニティ生計向上活動の実施のモニタリングを引き続き行うことを提言する。

2) 計画ツールの普及と CLIC 業務マニュアルの活用・定着 MoLG と NPA、OPM が、計画策定ツールをすべての県に普及すると同時に、CLIC 業務マニュアルが確実に活用・定着するように、またアチョリ・西ナイル地域の県と協力 してプロジェクトの経験や教訓を他の県と共有できるように取り組むことが必要であ る。

【県への提言】

- 3) 計画策定でのプロジェクト成果の制度化の継続 プロジェクトの成果を持続させるため、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県が計画策定プロ セスでのフィードバックを重視しながら、ボトムアップ型のエビデンスベースの計画を 引き続き継続していくことが必要である。
- コミュニティ開発の計画と実施に関する下位地方政府の活動のモニタリングの継続 アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県が、サブカウンティとタウンカウンシルが行うコミュニ ティ開発に関する計画策定と実施を引き続きモニタリングすることを提案する。
- 5) アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県の間でのプロジェクトによる経験共有の継続 アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県が、プロジェクトから得られた経験の共有を継続してい くことと、互いに調整して、計画策定やコミュニティ主導の生計向上事業の実施に関す る課題や対応策を協議していくことを提言する。

3-7 教訓

- (1) プロジェクトのあらゆるプロセスに C/P が積極的に参加することは、個人と制度の能力 強化に有効であり、ひいてはプロジェクトの持続性に貢献する。
 - 本プロジェクトでは、県と郡の C/P がプロジェクト活動のプロセスに積極的に参加する ことが求められていた。C/P は徐々に従来の考え方を変え、ボトムアップ型のエビデンス ベースの計画策定やコミュニティ主体の生計向上活動に関する知識やスキルを習得でき るようになる。このようなアプローチはプロジェクト成果の制度化にもつながり、プロジ ェクトの持続性を担保することにも貢献した。
- (2) コミュニティグループのプロジェクトへの積極的な参加は相乗効果を生む。

本プロジェクトでは、コミュニティの生計向上に関するパイロット事業のすべてのプロ セスにグループメンバーが関与することを、ツールやフォームを使った実地訓練を通じて 支援した。このアプローチは、住民たちの主体性や責任感の醸成だけでなく、生計改善に 貢献するなど相乗効果を生んだ。またパイロット事業の持続性を高めることにも貢献して いる。

(3) プロジェクトの枠組みについて指標とともに定期的に検証することは、プロジェクトの めざすべき方向性に関する共通認識を関係者間でもつうえで重要である。

本プロジェクトでは 2 回 PDM を改訂しているが、解釈が曖昧な指標や測定できない指 標が多く残されていたことから、プロジェクトのめざすべき方向性に関する詳細な議論は 不十分だったと推察される。紛争影響地域で制度強化をめざす案件は、プロジェクト形成 時から枠組みをあらかじめ確定することは難しい。したがって、プロジェクトをとりまく 実態や進捗状況に応じて、プロジェクトの枠組みを指標も併せて定期的に検証すること は、プロジェクト関係者間で共通認識を得るためにも必要かつ重要である。

- (4) 紛争影響地域での包摂性の重要性は、社会的に脆弱な人々や不利な立場に置かれている 人々が、コミュニティ活動や参加型計画のプロセスから置き去りにされないことである。 包摂性(インクルーシブ)の推進アプローチは、現場の状況によって異なる。極度に脆弱な個人やグループを対象に特別な便益を供与することが最善の策とも限らない。プロジェクトでは、こうした人々にもさまざまなコミュニティ活動での役割があるとして、コミュニティ主導の生計向上パイロット事業の計画と実施に参加するように働きかけてきた。 紛争影響地域ではどのプロジェクトでも、こうした人々を置き去りにしないことを保証することが重要である。
- (5) 適切に設計されたベースライン調査は現状と課題の把握に、またプロジェクトの成果を 測るうえで必要であり有効である。

本プロジェクトでは、計画策定ツールの活用状況を調べるためにベースライン調査を実施し、2地域の現状と課題が客観的に明らかになり、結果は C/P と専門家で共有された。 このことによって、C/P によるツールとフォームの活用を徹底するための取り組みを後押 しし、制度化にもつながった。一方で、PDM の指標となっていた関係者のさまざまな項目 の認識の変化について、ベースライン調査が適切に設計・実施されて関連データがあった ならば、終了時評価は一層効果的に行われていただろう。きちんと設計されたベースライ ン調査は、現状と課題の把握に、またプロジェクトのもたらした成果を測るうえでも必要 であり有効である。しかしながら、紛争影響地域におけるプロジェクトでは、概して、ベ ースラインデータ等の収集が困難なこともあり、また、大がかりな情報収集調査が必要と なると、その調査実施をしない限り実態把握ができず、実態把握のタイミングを逸すると プロジェクト期間中の対応が困難になる可能性が高い。紛争影響地域では特に、プロジェ クトをとりまく環境や、C/P の自主性尊重と対応可能性のバランスを踏まえた適切な指標 設定が重要である。

(6) エビデンスベースの計画はさまざまな資金活用にも資する。

本プロジェクトのいくつかの対象県では、計画策定ツールとフォームを使って優先事業 案として特定されたが予算化できなかった案件に、難民受入コミュニティ向けの外部資金 を調達している事例がみられた。開発パートナーの視点からも、エビデンスに基づいて支 援の必要性が明らかになっている優先案件に予算が使われることは、説明責任が確保され ており望ましい。このようにエビデンスに基づいた計画はさまざまな資金活用にも資す る。

| 1. Outline of | of the Project | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Country: Republic of Uganda | | Project Title: Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions | | |
| Issue/Sector: | Peacebuilding | Cooperation Scheme: Technical Cooperation | | |
| -Governance | | | | |
| Division in Cl | harge: Office for | Total Cost: | | |
| Peacebuilding | and Reconstruction, | 598.79 million yen at the time of the Terminal Evaluation | | |
| Infrastructure | and Peacebuilding | | | |
| Department, Ja | apan International | | | |
| Cooperation A | gency (JICA) | | | |
| headquarters | | | | |
| | (R/D): February 23, | Partner Country's Implementing Organizations: | | |
| | 2016 | [Implementing Agency] Ministry of Local Government | | |
| | | (MoLG) | | |
| | | [Cooperation Agency] Office for Prime Minister (OPM) and | | |
| | June 10, 2016–June 9, | National Planning Authority (NPA) | | |
| | 2020 | Supporting Organizations in Japan: None | | |
| | (Four years) | Related Cooperation: • Technical Assistance: Project for | | |
| | | Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of | | |
| Period of | | Community Development in Acholi Sub-Region (A-CAP, | | |
| Cooperation | | 2011–2015) | | |
| Cooperation | | •Northern Uganda Recovery Support Program Phase 2 (2016- | | |
| | | 2021) includes this Project and the following | | |
| | | projects/programs: | | |
| | | Technical Assistance: Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihoo | | |
| | | Improvement Project (2015–2020) | | |
| | | Grant Aid Project: The Project for Improvement of Gulu | | |
| | | Municipal Council Roads in Northern Uganda (2016–2018) | | |
| | | • Multi program: Business Support Program in Northern | | |
| | | Uganda (World Bank's Japan Social Development Fund) | | |

Summary of Evaluation Results

1-1 Background of the Project

Acholi Sub-region and West Nile Sub-region in northern Uganda have slightly different backgrounds, but both were affected by the civil war between an armed group called Lord's Resistance Army and the armed forces of Uganda that lasted more than 20 years from the 1980s, and other conflicts caused by multiple armed groups. Owing to the destruction of social and economic infrastructure during that time, these two Sub-regions lag behind in development compared with the southern part of Uganda. In West Nile Sub-region, a large influx of refugees from South Sudan has occurred since July 2016, which has gradually put a strain on local communities. Under such circumstances, it has become urgent to strengthen the service delivery of Local Governments (LGs).

To enhance the individual capacity of officers and the institutional capacity of all 15 District LGs

(DLGs)¹ in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions in the planning and implementation of community development, the Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") has been implemented since June 2016 for four years, following the Detailed Planning Survey in October 2015, and the signing on the Record of Discussions (R/D) on February 23, 2016.

1-2 Project Overview

- (1) **Overall Goal:** Trust between the local government and community, among communities are strengthened in the region.
- (2) **Project Purpose:** Capacity of local government for planning and implementation of inclusive and accountable community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened.

(3) **Outputs:**

Output 1 Utilization of planning tools is promoted in all Districts in West Nile Sub-Region.
Output 2 Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all Districts in Acholi Sub-Region.
Output 3 Methodology of implementing community led development activities is improved and capacity of relevant LG officers is strengthened, with a view to contributing to social cohesion and inclusion in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions.

(4) Inputs

Japanese Side:

- Total cost: 598.79 million yen at the time of the Terminal Evaluation Study
- Experts: Five long-term experts² have been dispatched in the following professional fields: 1) Chief Advisor; 2) Development Planning; and 3) Coordination/Peacebuilding. Two experts on 4) Community Development and 5) Livelihood Improvement have been dispatched as the JICA Consultant Expert Team. One short-term expert³ has been dispatched to cover the following fields: 6) Social Survey and 7) Monitoring. The total person-months were 184.97 as of January 31, 2020 at the time of the Terminal Evaluation Study.
- Cost of the Operation in Uganda: 131 million yen, for the cost of operation in Uganda in such matters as inputs for Pilot Projects such as oxen, ploughs and sprayers, maintenance of vehicles, transportation, implementation of surveys, office operation, meetings, and printing.
- **Equipment:** 36 million yen for the cost of equipment such as 108 motorcycles, 13 solar power systems, and 9 generators.
- Number of Trainees Received: 38 for four-time training programs.

<u>Ugandan Side</u>:

- Counterparts: 65 people (To date, 109 people in total have been assigned as counterparts.)
- Office Space Provided by the Ugandan Side: The District Headquarters in Gulu of Acholi Sub-region has provided the office space for the Project. The District Headquarters in Arua of West Nile Sub-region has also provided the office space for the Japanese Expert on Development Planning.

¹ The Districts were newly formed. By the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the number of target Districts was 19.

 $^{^2\,}$ Two experts were dispatched as Chief Advisor and Coordination/Peacebuilding respectively.

 $^{^{3}\,}$ The same person was dispatched as expert on Social Survey and Monitoring.

| 2. Evaluation | n Team | | | |
|--|---|------------|-----------------|---|
| Members | Leader | Ms. Eri H | Komukai | Senior Advisor (Peace Building) |
| of the Joint | | | | JICA |
| Evaluation | Evaluation Planning | Ms. Miki | i Ichikawa | Special Advisor, Office for |
| Team | | - | | Peacebuilding and Reconstruction, |
| (Japanese | | | | Infrastructure and Peacebuilding |
| side) | | | | Department, JICA |
| | Evaluation Analysis | Ms. Tosh | iko Shimada | Senior Consultant, IC Net Limited |
| Evaluation | January 15–February 9 | , 2020 | Type of Eval | uation: Terminal Evaluation |
| Period | | | | |
| 3. Results of | Evaluation | | | |
| | ation of Results | | | |
| (1) Achievem | ent of Outputs | | | |
| | been almost achieved. | | | |
| Indicator 1-a | | | nanism of plann | ing and way forward are identified in |
| | West Nile Sub-regio | | | |
| Indicator 1-b | | Town Clerk | s and CDOs of | all LLGs ⁴ receive training related to |
| | planning. | | | |
| Indicator 1-c | - | | | he 9 districts use the planning tools |
| | - | - | nventory Sheet | , Selection Criteria and Monitoring |
| | Sheet) by July 2019. | | | |
| Indicator 1-c | 1 | | - | ns realize that feedback from Local |
| T 1 1 | Governments is imp | - | | |
| Indicator 1-e | | - | - | nnual work plans are informed by the |
| | outputs produced by | • | | |
| - | - | | | e provision of equipment in West Nile. |
| | | - | - | strict Planners, based on their proposal, |
| | - | - | | first-year planning tool utilization and |
| | | | | been already achieved. As for Indicator for Sub-county Chiefs, Town Clerks and |
| U U | • | • | | • |
| Community District Officers (CDOs). The Sub-county Chiefs and CDOs have also imparted knowledge of the planning process and the know how of using planning tools to Parish Chiefs through the | | | | |
| of the planning process and the know-how of using planning tools to Parish Chiefs through the Sub-county Planning Committee. Some of the DLGs have conducted refresher training on their own. | | | | |
| Considering the above, Indicator 1-b has been already achieved. According to the Project, the planning | | | | |
| tools described in Indicator 1-c and Indicator 2-c are to be the five basic and sequential tools, namely: | | | | |
| 1) Inventory; 2) Village Priority; 3) Parish Priority; 4) Basic Information; and 5) Scoring. The use of | | | | |
| these five planning tools increased from 76% to 84% ⁵ on average between the Baseline Survey in FY | | | | |
| - | 2017/18 and the End-line Survey in FY 2019/20. Indicator 1-c has been already achieved because it | | | |

⁴ The system of Local Government (LG) and Local Council (LC) comprises: 1) LC1 at Village level; 2) LC2 at Parish level; 3) LC3 at the Sub-county and Town Council level; 4) LC4 at the County level (constituency for members); and 5) LC5 at the District level. LC3 and LC5 have legislative and administrative authorities. Lower Local Governments (LLGs) include below the LC3. The Project has supported the DLGs as main C/Ps to provide technical guidance and supervision to the LLGs, which are the Sub-county and Parish levels, in the aspect of planning and implementation of community development activities.

⁵ This excludes Yumbe District. After the Terminal Evaluation, the Project confirmed the rate of utilization of five planning tools was 82% including Yumbe.

exceeded the target value of 75%. Regarding Indicator 1-d, the Project conducted the End-line Survey but no Baseline Survey. In the End-line Survey, 30 of the 32 LC2 Chairpersons (93.8%) replied that the feedback from LGs had improved in the last three years. This exceeded the target value of Indicator 1-d. On the other hand, only 45% of the Lower Local Governments (LLGs) stated that they provided the feedback on investment priorities and project status to lower levels in FY 2019/20. Thus, the results of feedback implementation contradicted the LC2 Chairpersons' views. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, both the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts recognized the need for improving feedback. In the End-line Survey, 97% of the 86 LLGs replied that they had drafted budget and a work plan for FY 2020/21 based on the outputs generated by using the planning tools. More specifically, 93% of them noted that they had used the inventory data for FY 2019/20 planning and budgeting. Similarly, 97% of them said that they had scored and ranked Parish priorities for FY 2019/20 planning and budgeting. As for the five-year development plan, 98% of them said that they had used the outputs produced by using the planning tools. However, according to the Japanese Expert on Planning, this number should be interpreted carefully because most of the LLGs had not started forming the development plan at the time of the End-line Survey. It may be fair to say that most of the LLGs had an intention to use the outputs for preparing the five-year development plan. Given the above, Indicator 1-e can be seen as being on track, although the Evaluation Team was unable to measure its achievement objectively because the indicator had neither a benchmark nor a target value.

Output 2 has not been achieved⁶.

Indicator 2-a Current issues of planning are identified.

Indicator 2-b Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs are oriented about LG planning through training, workshops, or TPC meetings.

Indicator 2-c More than 75 per cent of sub-counties/town councils use the planning tools to inform LLG work plans and budgets.

Indicator 2-d More than 60 per cent of LC2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started.

The field visit by the Japanese Experts, the consultation with the District Planners, and the results of the Baseline Survey revealed the low usage rate of the planning tools although Acholi was expected to keep using these tools from the intervention of A-CAP. Indicator 2-a has been already achieved. Some DLGs conducted the orientation training for the newly deployed CDOs. After the Baseline Survey, others also took initiative in strengthening technical guidance and undertaking the training for CDOs and Parish Chiefs. Thus, Indicator 2-b has been already achieved. The rate of using the five planning tools has improved substantially from 14% in the Baseline Survey to 69% in the End-line Survey. However, Indicator 2-c has not been achieved because it did not reach the target value of 75%⁷. As for the

⁶ 3 indicators for Output2 have been almost achieved. (2-a and 2-b have been achieved. For 2-c, the target value 75% was not achieved, however, it is fair to regard as nearly achieved.) For 2-c, because the figure was set higher than adequate level in order to respect C/P's opinion. As of the terminal evaluation, significant improvement was confirmed comparing to the Baseline and the End-line survey, and considering the project background information, 2-c could be regarded as almost achieved. Thus, overall, Output 2 has been progressed well towards the project purpose to be achieved.

⁷ At the Joint Mid-term Review, for indicator 2-c, C/P proposed to set 75% as target value, while for Japanese side, it seemed too ambitious for the project to achieve it within the project period considering the result of Baseline. Japanese side couterproposed feasible one as "use of the planning tools is improved by the end of the project compared to the result of the Baseline survey". However, there was concern to harm motivation by not reflecting C/P's opinion in setting target value 75%. The project put priority in respecting and promoting C/P's owenership and motivation, then, target value 75% was finally set. At the Terminal Evaluation, significant improvement is confirmed at the End-line survey comparing to the Baseline survey, and apparently great achievement was made referring to the above mentioned feasible counterproposal of target value 75%. Referring to the primary purpose of JICA's Technical Cooperation which is to develop C/P's capacity to address the problems and promote their ownership, it might be considered as a good example since the project respected C/P's owenership and C/P made great efforts towards their target value which was set by

feedback, 13 out of the 30 LC2 Chairpersons (43.3%) replied that the feedback from LGs had improved in the last three years. Therefore, Indicator 2-d has not been achieved because it did not reach the target value of 60%.

Output 3 has been on track.

- Indicator 3-a CDOs of all sub-counties receive trainings on planning, implementation and monitoring of community development activities and utilize them in their actual work.
- Indicator 3-b 136 pilot projects are implemented in the target districts with the community driven development approach.
- Indicator 3-c All target districts use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development funds introduced by the Project.
- Indicator 3-d At least 10 good practices/lessons learnt are identified through the implementation of the pilot projects with the community driven development approach by the end of the Project period.
- Indicator 3-e Socially vulnerable people (e.g. female headed households and minorities) are involved more in community development activities compared to before the Project started.
- Indicator 3-f Livelihoods of group members are improved through the pilot projects implemented by the Project.

As for the training in Indicator 3-a, the Project has conducted the orientation program for not only the Sub-county Chiefs and CDOs in the pilot areas but also such officials in the non-pilot ones. The use of what they learned from the training overlaps with Indicator 3-c. The training part of Indicator 3-1 has been already achieved. The Project has undertaken 136 Pilot Projects in 68 LLGs of Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions; most of the Pilot Projects are animal traction activities by using oxen ploughing. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, one Pilot Project was being assessed. Therefore, Indicator 3-b has been almost achieved. The community development funds of the government stated in Indicator 3-c was abolished and has been integrated into the District Discretionary Equalization Grant (DDEG). Sub-county CDOs of all DLGs have used the methods for assessing community groups that applied for the livelihood component of the DDEG. Indicator 3-c has been already achieved. Concerning Indicator 3-d, the Project is preparing the handbook that includes good practices and lessons learned from the Pilot Projects and will complete it by the end of the Project term. Thus, it is fair to say that Indicator 3-d is likely to be achieved. By focusing on the concept that "No one left behind" and its selection criteria such as "working together," the Project has involved in socially vulnerable people in the community groups for the Pilot Projects, As for Indicator 3-e, the Evaluation Team was unable to assess whether the involvement of socially vulnerably groups in community development activities increased compared to the time prior to the implementation of the Project because of a lack of comparison data. However, the involvement of such groups was confirmed in the Pilot Project. All LC1 Chairmen of the 34 Pilot villages interviewed in the End-line Survey pointed out that the Pilot Projects helped improve the livelihood of group members. The reports from and the interviews with the District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) and CDOs revealed that the Pilot Projects brought about the

themselves. For indicator 2-c, it is essential to take all information including background information into account to evaluate substantial achievement. In consideration of these information, for indicator 2-c, the numerical target was not achieved, however, significant improvement was made and it is regarded almost achieved.

improvement of livelihood of groups in such aspects as an increase in cultivated areas, crop production, income, and money saved. It was hard to confirm an improvement of livelihoods in all the group members. However, considering the above, Indicator 3-f can be seen as being achieved.

The Team also confirmed that the Project produced the following outputs that were not originally included in the PDM: 1) Facilitating the MoLG and the OPM to develop a DDEG Community Livelihood Improvement Component (CLIC) Operational Manual for LGs and Communities; 2) Helping the NPA revise the Local Government Development Plan (LGDP) Guidelines; and 3) Helping the MoLG revise the DDEG Guidelines.

(2) Project Purpose: It was hard to assess the achievement of the Project Purpose objectively based on the Indicators of the PDM. However, the substantial purpose of strengthening the institutional capacity of DLGs and LLGs has been steadily on track.

- Indicator a More than 60 per cent of the LC1 chairpersons interviewed recognize that Local Governments' planning process and implementation of development projects are more inclusive and accountable than before.
- Indicator b Level of recognition of core project counterparts of the District Local Governments (CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs) and Lower Local Governments (Sub-County Chiefs/Town Clerks, CDOs) has increased as to the importance of accountability and inclusiveness in planning and implementation, in comparison to the one at the commencement of the Project.
- Indicator c Level of recognition of core project counterparts of the District Local Governments (CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs) and Lower Local Governments (Sub-County Chiefs/Town Clerks, CDOs) has increased as to the improvement of their capacity in planning and implementation of community development activities.

Regarding Indicator a, except for one Chairperson, 59 LC1 Chairpersons (98.3%) noted at the time of the End-line Survey that socially vulnerable people had participated in their village planning meeting. However, there were neither the baseline data of their views at the initial stage of the Project nor the comparison data on the extent of improvement in such inclusiveness in LG's planning process.

As for Indicator b and Indicator c, there were also no comparison data of views of DLGs including Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), District Planners and DCDOs on the importance of accountability and inclusiveness, as well as the improvement of their capacity in the planning and implementation of community development activities. Given the above, the Team was unable to verify the achievement of the three Indicators objectively.

However, based on the review of the Project's various reports, the questionnaire surveys and the interview with the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts, the Team confirmed that the substantial purpose of strengthening the institutional capacity of 1) bottom-up and evidence-based planning and 2) implementation of community-led livelihood improvement has been on track. When the LLGs were asked about the positive changes of planning in the End-line Survey, "participation in planning" and "accountability" were among the top five in both Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions. Both the District Planners and the CDOs who were in charge of planning at the Sub-county level have gradually recognized the benefits of the bottom-up and evidence-based accountability in the planning process and duly put them into practice. Similarly, through the Pilot Projects, the DCDOs and the CDOs have

acquired practical knowledge and know-how of group selection by nurturing ownership of groups and identifying community livelihood improvement activities by taking adequate time. Most of them have started applying such knowledge and know-how in similar programs.

3-2 Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance: High

The Project is designed for the capacity development of LGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions in Northern Uganda, both of which are conflict-affected areas. It is consistent with the Second National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20) and the third Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP 3, 2015/16-2019/20) for Northern Uganda. It also meets the needs of LGs in these Sub-regions that were behind in development. The Project is in line with Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for the Republic of Uganda (2017) and the JICA Reconstruction Assistance Program in Northern Uganda (REAP) Phase 2. It is also consistent with JICA's peacebuilding support policy because the Project aims to help build trust between LGs and the people in the conflict-affected areas.

The Project was formulated based on experiences and lessons learned from A-CAP and has been fully using the planning methods and tools as well as the implementation tools for community livelihood developed by A-CAP. The Project has been in line with the past Japanese assistance. The Project has strengthened the capacity of LGs to make plans in a bottom-up and evidence-based fashion for ensuring accountability. It has also implemented a Pilot Project by focusing on the concept of "no one left behind" and "working together among group members" to involve socially vulnerable people in the community-led livelihood improvement. These approaches were appropriate in the capacity development of both the LGs and the community people in the conflict affected areas. Given the above, the Project has a high degree of relevance.

(2) Effectiveness: Moderately High

The most significant effect of the Project is not only individual and institutional capacity development of the LGs in the conflict-affected and less developed area but also institutionalization of the methods and tools of planning and community-led livelihood improvement at the national level based on the experiences of the Project. The institutionalization involved the following: 1) development of DDEG CLIC Operational Manual for LGs and Communities; 2) revision of the LGDP Guidelines; and 3) revision of DDEG Guidelines.

Although all the three Outputs have yet to be achieved, they have contributed to the achievement of the Project Purpose. The Team was unable to assess the exact extent of the achievement of the Project Purpose because its three Indicators have neither a benchmark nor a target value. However, the substantial purpose of strengthening the capacity of LGs including DLGs and LGs has been steadily on track.

Thus, the effectiveness of the Project was assessed as moderately high.

(3) Efficiency: Moderately high

Both the Ugandan and Japanese sides have provided most of the inputs as scheduled. Most of the Project activities have been smoothly undertaken. One of the contributing factors for the smooth implementation was the inputs from the Japanese Experts. Six out of the eight Japanese Experts who

have worked in A-CAP as the stakeholders such as the experts, the consultants or the officers of JICA Headquarters have already obtained substantial knowledge about the experiences of A-CAP and have established good relations based on mutual trust with some C/Ps in the DLGs of Acholi and the MoLG. The provision of equipment such as the motorcycles for CDOs, the solar systems and the generators for LLGs and some DLGs has contributed to enhancing the efficiency of the field activities of the Project. The training in Japan also has helped boost the motivation of C/Ps and promote their active participation in the Project. Furthermore, the implementation of the Baseline Survey that indicated the use of planning tools objectively by Acholi and West Nile respectively was very effective in sharing a consensus on the status of application of planning tools and related issues among the stakeholders, and improving the morale of C/Ps at the district level. Moreover, several C/Ps of the MoLG and the DLGs of Acholi have had worked in A-CAP, which was a promoting factor for the smooth implementation of the Project because they have been aware of JICA's scheme of technical cooperation and recognized the Project outcome of A-CAP.

On the other hand, the preventing factors that affected the smooth implementation of the Project to some extent include the following: 1) large target areas covering entire 19 DLGs in the two Sub-regions and many target groups for capacity development; 2) heavy workload for procurement including equipment and inputs for 136 Pilot Projects such as oxen and ploughs; 3) heavy workload for coordination among many stakeholders from the central and the LLG levels; 4) frequent transfer of CAOs including participants of the training in Japan that particularly affected the implementation of the Project at its initial stage; and 5) frequent transfer of CDOs and inadequate handover that have to some extent affected the implementation of community-led livelihood Pilot Projects. These factors have reduced the efficiency of the Project somewhat.

Considering the above, the Project's overall efficiency is moderately high.

(4) Impacts: Many positive impacts have already emerged.

The Evaluation Team did not assess prospects for the achievement of the Overall Goal because all four Indicators had neither baseline data nor target value. It is also difficult to verify the correlation between some Indicators and the Project's interventions. However, by the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the following positive impacts have already emerged at the national and international levels:1) dissemination and institutionalization of the Project outcomes at the non-target District and the national levels; 2) applying the Project outcomes to other government programs and funds for refugee hosting communities financed by the Development Partners (DPs); 3) cooperating and coordinating with the DPs such as UNDP and GIZ based on the increased recognition of the Project outcomes; 4) sharing experiences of strengthening the capacity of LGs as refugee-hosting District by the CAOs at the solidary summit side event co-organized by JICA and UNDP and a TICAD 7 JICA side event; and 5) generating synergy effects of the Pilot Project on the group members such as increased access to education and health services.

(5) Sustainability: Moderately high

Policy aspect: High

The capacity enhancement of LGs, particularly in North Uganda, to close the gap between the North and the rest of Uganda is highly likely to continue as a priority policy. The policy and institutional framework of planning and CLIC is also likely to be sustained even after the completion of the Project. Thus, it is fair to say that the sustainability in the policy aspect is high.

Technical aspect: High

Most of the C/Ps have recognized and internalized the effectiveness of acquired knowledge, skills and know-how of planning and the community-led approach for implementation of livelihood improvement projects. They are highly likely to keep applying these Project outcomes to their routine work. Therefore, the sustainability in the technical aspect is high.

Institutional aspect: Moderately High

The bottom-up and evidence-based planning and CLIC have been institutionalized at the LG and the Central Government (CG) levels, which are highly likely to be sustained. On the other hand, several issues remained at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. They include the need for further improvement of feedback mechanisms and monitoring in the planning cycle, mainstreaming outputs generated by planning tools into the sectoral departments of DLGs, and constant monitoring and follow-up on the Pilot Project. Based on the above, the sustainability in the institutional aspect is moderately high.

Financial aspect: Moderately high

Based on the experiences of and the feedback from the Project, the MoLG allowed LLGs more flexibility to allocate the budget from the DDEG to prioritized development activities. In other words, LLGs can allocate 10% of DDEG for planning and monitoring activities and the remaining 90% for prioritized development activities through the bottom-up and evidence-based planning procedures. On the other hand, this may affect the sustainability of the community-led development activities. Previously, LLGs needed to allocate 30% of DDEG to livelihood improvement activities. Now, LLGs can allocate 90% of DDEG to prioritized development activities, which may not be livelihood improvement activities.

Thus, the sustainability in the financial aspect is predicted as moderately high.

Organizational aspect: Medium

The frequent transfer of CAOs is likely to continue. However, this may not affect the sustainability of the Project because the capacity of the District Planners and the DCDOs has been adequately strengthened so that they can keep institutionalizing the Project outcomes in their organizations. On the other hand, the transfer and the newly deployment of CDOs in charge of the Pilot Project under Output 3 have occurred frequently particularly during the latter part of the Project. Thus, inadequate handover and follow-up on the Pilot Project have emerged in some cases.

Therefore, the sustainability in the organizational aspect is medium.

Given the above, it is fair to say that the overall sustainability of the Project is moderately high.

3-3 Contributing Factors for Generating Effects

(1) Factors Concerning Planning

As described in "3-2 (1) Relevance," the scope of the Project meets the needs of the MoLG and the LGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions. The Inputs from the Japanese side such as the dispatch of the experienced Japanese experts, and provision of equipment and training in Japan are considered as the promoting factors for the smooth implementation of the Project. These factors have enabled the C/Ps to participate in the Project actively with a strong sense of ownership and obtain relevant practical knowledge and skills from the Japanese experts.

(2) Factors Concerning the Implementation Process

The following factors have contributed to increasing the effectiveness, generating the impacts and strengthening the sustainability of the Project: 1) the process-oriented technical transfer from the Japanese Experts, which has enabled the C/Ps to participate in the Project actively and enhance their sense of ownership and responsibility; 2) the comprehensive approaches and user-friendly tools and forms of planning and CLIC under the Project; and 3) the Baseline Survey regarding the usage of planning tools, which has promoted the sharing of status and issues among the Project stakeholders, and stimulated the competitive spirit between Acholi and West Nile. The good communication and coordination among the MoLG, the OPM, the NPA, the 19 DLGs of the two Sub-regions and the Japanese experts have helped achieve the effects and the impacts of the Project. Such good communication and coordination have also helped increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the Project.

3-4 Inhibiting Factors

(1) Factors Concerning Planning

The PDM included many indicators regarding the perception of stakeholders before and after the Project's interventions. However, neither the baseline survey nor the end-line survey was planned as activities in the PDM to measure the exact extent of change in such perception.

(2) Factors Concerning the Implementation Process

The indicators in the PDM were not adequately monitored, causing unspecified and unmeasurable indicators to remain. As described in "3-2 (3) Efficiency," several factors reduced the efficiency of the Project to some extent.

3-5 Conclusion

The most significant effects of the Project are not only strengthening the individual and institutional capacity of the LGs in the conflict-affected and less developed Northern areas but also incorporating the methods and tools of planning and CLIC into the local governance mechanism at the national level.

It was hard to assess the achievement of the Project Purpose objectively based on the Indicators of the PDM. However, it was confirmed that the substantial purpose of strengthening the institutional capacity of DLGs and LLGs has been steadily on track.

Regarding the results of the five evaluation criteria, the Project has a high degree of relevance and effectiveness and a moderately high degree of effectiveness and efficiency. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, several positive impacts have been already observed at the national and international levels. The results of the evaluation on sustainability in different aspects varied: the sustainability in the policy and technical aspects is high, the sustainability in the institutional and financial aspects is moderately high, while the organizational sustainability is likely to be medium. Given the above, the overall sustainability of the Project is likely to be moderately high.

Considering the above, the Evaluation Team concludes that the Project should be terminated in June 2020 as planned. To implement the remaining activities and make the Project sustainable, it is recommended that the Project and the Ugandan side duly implement the measures specified in the recommendations below.

3-6 Recommendations

(1) Recommendations to Be Implemented during the Project Period For the Project

1). Reviewing and modifying the Overall Goal and its indicators

To form a consensus among C/Ps and the Japanese Expert Team taking into account the clear direction of the Project, it is recommendable to review and modify the Overall Goal and its indicators, and set additional indicators if necessary. It is also important to set appropriate indicators so that the achievement of the Overall Goal can be assessed objectively during the Ex-Post Evaluation.

2). Compiling and sharing experiences and lessons in the peacebuilding aspect of capacity development of LGs in the conflict-affected areas

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the Project generated many effects and even impacts in the aspect of peacebuilding. However, the accumulated experiences and lessons obtained from the Project in the aspect of peacebuilding have yet to be fully analyzed and shared among the Project stakeholders. Thus, it is recommended that the Project compile and share the experiences and lessons in the aspect of peacebuilding acquired through its implementation in the conflict-affected areas.

For DLGs in relation to Output 1 & 2

3). Continuing to provide guidance and follow-up on the planning process requirements to LLGs

The planning tools and formats developed by the Project have been largely recognized and used by LLGs across the two Sub-regions. Thus, DLGs need to keep providing clear guidance and following up on the planning process requirements to ensure that all LLGs allocate adequate budgets for planning and fully use outputs generated by using the tools for planning and budgeting.

4). Re-emphasizing the importance of feedback to lower levels

DLGs should mainstream bottom-up and evidence-based planning procedures and use evidence-based planning outputs, particularly scored unfunded development priorities forwarded by LLGs. The results of the End-line Survey revealed that provision of feedback to lower levels still remained a key issue. Therefore, DLGs are strongly advised to re-emphasize the importance of feedback to lower levels for accountability and take strategic countermeasures for both DLG and LLGs to improve and institutionalize a feedback mechanism in the planning cycle.

For DCDOs in relation to Output 3

5). Disseminating the "Handbook for CDOs to Facilitate Group-based Livelihood Activities"

The Project is expected to develop the "Handbook for CDOs to Facilitate Group-based Livelihood Activities" (tentative title) by the end of its term. Thus, it is strongly recommended that DCDOs disseminate this handbook, particularly the procedures, tools and forms in it, at the quarterly meetings. The JICA Expert Team can be invited as resource persons.

6). Strengthening supervision and monitoring of LLGs for Pilot Projects of community-led livelihood

The progress of each Pilot Project on community-led livelihood may vary. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that DCDOs in the two Sub-regions, particularly those in Acholi Sub-region, strengthen

their supervision and monitoring of the LLGs.

7). Ensuring proper handover and orientation of personnel transferred or newly deployed CDOs

Personnel transfer and/or deployment of newly recruited CDOs take place in the two Sub-regions. DCDOs need to ensure proper takeover of overall management, the handbook and tools and forms of Pilot Projects, and provide orientation in case of personnel transfer and/or deployment of newly recruited CDOs.

For LLGs in relation to Output 3

8). LLGs (Pilot Project Sub-counties) respecting MOU of the Pilot Projects

As the Pilot Project Sub-counties are co-signers of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), those Sub-counties are urged to follow the MOU, particularly their responsibilities described in the MOU.

(2) Recommendations to Be Implemented after the Project Period For Central Government (CG)

1). Holding consultation meetings with DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions

It is strongly recommended that the MoLG, NPA and OPM conduct joint consultation meetings as well as monitoring on planning tool utilization and implementation of community livelihood activities with DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions to ensure the sustainability of the Project outcomes.

2). Rolling out planning tools and operationalizing the CLIC Operational Manual

The CG (NPA, MoLG and OPM) needs to roll out planning tools to all LGs and operationalize the CLIC Operational Manual, and share experiences and lessons learned from the Project with other DLGs in cooperation with the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions.

For DLG

3). Continuing to institutionalize the Project outcomes in the planning cycle

To ensure the sustainability of the Project outcomes, the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions need to continue the bottom-up and evidence-based planning by focusing on the improvement of the feedback mechanism in the planning cycle.

4). Continuing to monitor LLG activities in planning and implementation of community development regularly to ensure sustainability of Project outcomes

To sustain the Project outcomes, the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions should keep monitoring the planning and implementation of community development regularly and providing necessary guidance to Sub-Counties/Town Councils.

5). Continuing to share experiences from the Project among DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

It is strongly recommended that the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions continue to share experiences and lessons learned from the Project. Moreover, the DLGs in the two Sub-regions need to keep coordinating with each other to discuss issues and countermeasures of planning and implementation of community-led livelihood improvement projects.
3-7 Lessons Learned

(1) Active participation of C/P in every step is effective in strengthening individual and institutional capacity, ultimately contributing to enhancing the sustainability of a Project

The Project has encouraged the C/Ps of DLGs and LLGs to participate in the process of the Project activities. This gradually stimulated the change of their mindset and enabled them to acquire the knowledge and skills on the bottom-up and evidence-based planning and the community-led livelihood improvement activities. Furthermore, this approach has accelerated institutionalization of the Project's effects at the levels of LG and CG, which contributes to enhancing the sustainability of the Project.

(2) Active participation of community groups can generate synergy effects.

The Project has focused on the involvement of community group members in each stage of the process of the Pilot Project through a series of on-the-job training sessions by using tools and forms. This approach is effective in generating synergy effects such as increasing a sense of ownership and responsibility among the members and enhancing their livelihood. It may also help secure the sustainability of the Pilot Project.

(3) Examining the framework of a project periodically with indicators is key to forming a consensus on the direction of the project.

Although the Project has reviewed and revised its PDM twice, detailed discussions regarding the direction of the Project seemed to be limited, which caused many unspecified and unmeasurable indicators to remain in the current PDM. It is difficult to determine the framework steadily at the time of project formulation, especially when a project aims at institutional building in the transition phase in a conflict-prone setting. Thus, examining the framework of the project periodically with indicators is necessary and important to form a consensus on the direction of the project among stakeholders based on the reality facing the project and its progress.

(4) The importance of inclusiveness in a conflict-prone environment means that vulnerable and/or disadvantaged people must not be left out from community activities and participatory planning.

The appropriate approach to promote inclusiveness varies depending on the context. It may not be always appropriate to provide special benefit to extremely vulnerable individuals or a particular vulnerable group, but each project in a conflict-prone situation needs to take an appropriate approach to make sure that no one is left behind. In this regard, the Project has focused on involvement of socially vulnerable people in both the planning and implementation of community-led livelihood Pilot Projects, which helped engage these people in various community activities. Thus, the importance of inclusiveness in a conflict-prone environment means that vulnerable and/or disadvantaged people must not be left out from community activities and participatory planning.

(5) Implementation of a well-designed baseline survey is necessary and effective in grasping actual situations and issues, as well as in measuring the achievement of a project precisely.

The Project conducted the Baseline Survey for use of planning tools, which greatly contributed to grasping actual situations objectively and issues to address for the C/Ps and the Japanese Expert Team. The findings of the Baseline Survey also encouraged the C/Ps to accelerate implementing and institutionalizing the use of planning tools and formats. On the other hand, the evaluation could have

been much more effective if this Baseline Survey was properly designed to provide relevant data on the perception of stakeholders that can serve as the basis for PDM indicators and evaluation. Thus, implementation of a well-designed baseline survey is necessary and effective in grasping actual situations and issues, as well as in measuring the achievement of a project.

(6) Evidence-based planning attracts funding.

During the implementation of the Project, some of C/Ps of DLGs have allocated the funds for refugee hosting communities provided by the Development Partners to the unfunded projects identified by using the planning tools and forms of the Project. From the perspective of the Development Partners, it is important and necessary to allocate their funds to prioritized development activities of LGs based on the evidence-based planning for ensuring the accountability of their support. Considering the above, evidence-based planning attracts funding.

第1章 終了時評価調査の概要

1-1 調査団派遣の経緯と目的

本終了時評価は、プロジェクトの終了約4カ月前に、本プロジェクトの活動内容、成果、並び に目標達成度を確認・分析するとともに、中央・地方政府の関係者と協議し、プロジェクト期間 中に対応すべき課題と、本プロジェクト終了後の方向性について検討・提言を行った。

1-2 プロジェクトの概要

本プロジェクトは、アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、開発計画策定ツール活用の普及・定着 支援やコミュニティ開発パイロット事業実施支援をとおし、地方行政機関の能力強化を図り、も って地方行政機関とコミュニティ間、及びコミュニティ内の信頼関係の構築に寄与するものであ る。プロジェクトの上位目標、プロジェクト目標、成果は以下のとおり。PDM は付属資料 2.「協 議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調査報告書 ANNEX 1」のとおり。

(1) 上位目標

アチョリ・西ナイル地域において地方行政機関とコミュニティ間、及びコミュニティ内の 信頼が醸成される。

(2) プロジェクト目標

アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、インクルーシブで透明性が確保されたコミュニティ開 発のための地方行政機関の計画及び実施能力が強化される。

(3) 成果

成果1:西ナイル地域全県において開発計画策定ツールの活用が普及する。

- 成果2:アチョリ地域全県において開発計画策定ツールの活用が定着する。
- 成果3:アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、社会的包摂と社会統合をめざしたコミュニティ開発活動が実施される。

1-3 調査団の構成

| 担当分野 | 氏 名 | 所 属 |
|------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 総括 | 小向 絵理 | JICA 国際協力専門員(平和構築) |
| 評価企画 | 市川 美紀 | JICA 社会基盤·平和構築部 平和構築·復興支援室 特別嘱託 |
| 評価分析 | 島田 俊子 | アイ・シー・ネット株式会社 シニアコンサルタント |

1-4 調査期間

2020年1月15日~2月9日 評価分析団員は2020年1月15日~2月9日 官団員は2020年1月24日~2月8日

1-5 主要面談者

面談記録(付属資料3.)のとおり。

第2章 評価の手法

2-1 調査方法

本調査は、「新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン第1版」と「JICA 事業評価ガイドライン第2版」に 沿って、ウガンダ側と JICA が選任した合同終了時評価団により、以下の調査方法に基づき実施 された。また本プロジェクトは、内戦が20年以上続いたウガンダ北部の紛争影響地域を対象にし ていることから、「JICA 紛争影響国・地域の事業評価の手引き」にも沿って実施された。

(1) プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) の検証

本プロジェクトの終了時評価調査を行うにあたり、2016年2月23日の討議議事録 (Record of Discussions: R/D) とともに合意された暫定 PDM と、プロジェクト開始後、2回の合同調 整委員会 (Joint Coordinating Committee: JCC) で修正された PDM ver.2 と 3 について、その 内容や修正点などを確認した¹。

現行の PDM ver.3 は、2018 年 7 月に実施された中間レビュー調査時の議論をもとに改訂・ 承認された。主な変更点は、指標 1-c と指標 2-c の計画策定ツールの活用度の目標値を 100% から 75%に下方修正し、地方自治省(Ministry of Local Government : MoLG)のコミュニティ 主導型開発(Community Driven Development : CDD)事業が開発平衡交付金(Development Discretionary Equalization Grant : DDEG)に統合されたことを受け、本プロジェクトの成果 3 のパイロット事業を実施するアプローチの英名を"Community-Led Development"(CLD)に 変更したことなどである。一方で一部解釈が第三者にわかりづらい指標については、専門家 チームに問い合わせて回答を得た。本調査では現在の PDM ver.3 で実績を確認・評価するが、 一部指標については実績評価の際に指摘し、実績を調査して可能であれば総合的に評価する ことにした。

(2) 評価デザインの作成

このような PDM の検証とともに評価デザインの検討を行い、評価グリッドを作成した(付 属資料 1.「評価グリッド」を参照)。

(3) 関連資料のレビュー

本調査でレビューしたのは、本プロジェクトの R/D と協議議事録(Minutes of Meeting: M/M)、詳細計画策定調査報告、運営指導調査報告、英文合同中間レビュー調査報告書、英 文プログレスレポート、英文モニタリングシート、JCC 会議議事録、個別専門家報告書、業 務実施契約コンサルタント専門家チームの報告書などである。またプロジェクトで作成した、 計画策定に関するフォームー式やハンドブック、生計向上のパイロット事業に関するツール やフォーム、策定・改訂支援した各種ガイドライン、ニュースレター、ホームページなどの 情報を入手し、評価に必要な情報を分析・整理した。このほか、外務省の対ウガンダ共和国 国別開発協力方針(2018年)や事業展開計画(2018年)、ウガンダ政府の第2次国家開発計 画(2015/16~2019/20年)、北部ウガンダ平和復興開発計画(Peace Recovery and Development

¹ PDM ver.1 は暫定版 PDM と同じ内容で、第1回 JCC(2016年9月開催)で正式に承認された。PDM ver.2 や3の修正点の詳細は、JCC 議事録と2回の修正が明記されている変更 R/D を参照。

Plan for Northern Uganda: PRDP) フェーズ3(2015/16~2019/20年) などの資料をレビュー して、プロジェクトの実績や実施プロセス、プロジェクトをとりまく外部環境を確認した。

(4) プロジェクト関係者への質問票配付

現地調査の前に、知見・ノウハウ・経験の共有状況、成果とプロジェクト目標の達成状況、 投入の質・量とタイミング、実施プロセスなどに関する質問票を作成し、日本人専門家とウ ガンダ側の C/P に配付した。C/P への質問票の配付・回収は、JICA が雇用したウガンダ人の 調査アシスタントにより行われた。C/P は、主要 C/P である県レベルでは主席行政官(Chief Administrative Officer: CAO)、県計画官、県コミュニティ開発官、郡レベルでは郡コミュニ ティ開発官を対象に配付し、県レベルから 17 名²、郡レベルから 10 名の計 27 名から回答が あった。日本人専門家は帰任している長期専門家も対象とし、7 名中 5 名から回答を得て分 析した。

(5) プロジェクト関係者に対するインタビュー

活動実績の確認と質問票の回答をもとに、知見・ノウハウ・経験の共有の効果や実施プロ セス、プロジェクトによって引き起こされた変化などに関する補足情報を収集するため、 CAO のほか県と郡のプロジェクトの主要 C/P 49 名に対して個別インタビュー、時にグルー プインタビューをアチョリ地域 6 県、西ナイル地域 7 県で行った³。内訳は、CAO や副 CAO、 CAO 補佐など 5 名、県計画官 13 名、県コミュニティ開発官 13 名、郡サブカウンティチーフ 8 名、郡コミュニティ開発官 10 名である。所用時間は 1 時間から 1 時間半程度だった。中央 の C/P には、実施機関の MoLG、関係機関の首相府 (Office of the Prime Minister : OPM)、国 家計画庁 (National Planning Authority : NPA) に対してインタビューを行った。

日本人専門家5名(帰任専門家1名含む)にも、質問票の回答や活動に関する事実確認を 行い、JICA ウガンダ事務所担当者とナショナルスタッフにも、プロジェクトの成果や課題に 関する見解を聞いた。また専門家には個別にメールや電話で問い合わせや事実確認を行った。 このほか、パイロット事業に参加しているグループ、6 グループのグループリーダーとパ イロット事業を実施している LC1 議長4名にもインタビューを行った。

(6) 合同評価団による視察・関係者へのインタビューと団内協議

団内協議は MoLG と OPM の評価団メンバーである C/P と行われた。NPA はあらかじめ日本側評価団で準備した英文評価報告案に対するコメントを電話で伝えた。5 項目評価、提言、 教訓について活発な意見交換が行われ、協議の結果は合同評価報告書に反映された。

(7) プロジェクト側との協議 終了時評価では、プロジェクトの C/P と日本人専門家に対して評価結果を説明し、協議す

 ² アチョリ地域は6名から回答があり、内訳はアガゴ、パデール、アルアの3県の県計画官2名、県コミュニティ開発官3名、人口担当職員1名だった。西ナイル地域は11名から回答があり、内訳はマラチャ、ユンベ、ゾンボ、ネビ、パクワチの5県のCAO2名、県計画官4名、県コミュニティ開発官5名だった。
 3 アチョリ地域は、①パデール、②アガゴ、③グル、④キトゥグム、⑤オモロ、⑥ヌオヤの6県で、①と②は調査アシスタン

³アチョリ地域は、①パデール、②アガゴ、③グル、④キトゥグム、⑤オモロ、⑥ヌオヤの6県で、①と②は調査アシスタン トが、③から⑥を日本側評価団が中心となって行った。西ナイル地域は、①アルア、②マラチャ、③ネビ、④ゾンボ、⑤パ クワチ、⑥ユンベ、⑦アジュマニの7県で①と②が調査アシスタント、③から⑦を日本側評価団が中心となって実施した。

る時間を設けた。テクニカルワーキンググループ(Technical Working Group: TWG)とJCC を一緒に開催し、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の CAO や県計画官、県コミュニティ開発官に対 して、終了時評価の結果について発表し、質疑応答や意見交換を行った。

2-2 主な調査項目

調査項目は、プロジェクトの実績の確認、実施プロセスの把握、評価5項目の観点による評価 に分けられる。詳細は付属資料1.「評価グリッド」を参照のこと。

(1) プロジェクトの実績の確認

作成した評価グリッドをもとに、プロジェクトの投入実績、成果とプロジェクト目標の達 成度について確認した。

(2) 実施プロセスの把握

プロジェクトの実施プロセスを把握した。主な調査項目は、プロジェクト運営と活動の進 捗状況、モニタリングの実施状況、関係者間のコミュニケーション、技術・知見・ノウハウ の移転・共有手法、実施機関の主体性についてである。

(3) 評価5項目に基づく評価

評価5項目、すなわち妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性の観点から、プロジェクトを評価グリッドに沿って評価した。各評価項目の視点を以下に示す。終了時評価調査のため、妥当性と効率性、有効性については、実績と現状に基づいて評価する。インパクトと持続性については、これまでの実績と活動状況から分析し、終了時評価時点の予測や見込みを検証する。そのほか、本プロジェクトの対象地は、アチョリ・西ナイル2地域とウガンダ北部の紛争影響地域であることから、紛争影響地域特有の事情に配慮した評価項目も一部5項目評価に含めた。評価尺度は、終了時評価時点で実績のほか、成果と課題や懸念事項を特定して要因分析を行い、各評価項目の総合的な評価はある程度幅をもたせながら分析することで、C/P との協議をより建設的に行うことが可能だろうと判断し、高い、やや高い、中程度、やや低い、低い、の5段階とすることにした。

| 妥当性 | プロジェクト目標や上位目標、プロジェクトの対象グループのニーズ、相手国側の政 策や日本の援助政策との整合性があるかなど、プロジェクトの正当性、必要性を検証 する。 |
|-------|---|
| 有効性 | プロジェクトの実施による対象グループへの便益を確認し、プロジェクトが有効であ るか否かを検証する。 |
| 効率性 | プロジェクト資源の有効活用という視点から、効率的であったか否かを検証する。 |
| インパクト | プロジェクトの実施がもたらす、より長期的な効果や波及効果を検証する。 |
| (予測) | |
| 持続性 | プロジェクト終了後、プロジェクトにより発現した効果が持続するか否かを検証す |
| (見込み) | る。 |
| | 紛争の影響や難民流入が起きている観点から、プロジェクトの支援の妥当性やタイミ |
| 紛争影響 | ング、対象地域や対象者は適切だったのか(妥当性)。 |
| 地域の視点 | 外部条件として記載されていない、南スーダンからの難民流入による影響はなかった |
| | のか(有効性)。 |

2-3 評価上の制約

- ・各県の主席行政官(CAO)は本プロジェクトのプロジェクトマネジャーに任命されているが、
 赴任半年未満という CAO はインタビューの対象から外した。それ以外の CAO でも多忙で都合がつかず、インタビューを受けてもらえないこともあった。
- ・C/P に対する質問票は全県にメールで配付・依頼してもメールでの回収率が低いことを見越して、調査アシスタントが終了時評価の現地調査開始1週間前から、対象全県のうち終了時評価団が訪問しない5県を中心に実際に訪問して配付・依頼した。また訪問予定の県や本調査では訪問できない県は、同アシスタントがメールと電話でリマインドしながら配付・依頼した。しかし、新年の休暇明けの業務開始時期で多忙という理由でメールでの提出がほとんどなく、現地調査前には回収できなかった。また回答した C/P からの提出時期も遅く、対象地域が広いことからハードコピーの回収に時間がかかり、大半の質問票の回収は、現地調査の評価結果を取りまとめた後だった。そのため、英文評価報告書には評価分析に必要な C/P のインタビュー結果だけを反映し、投入と実施プロセスに関する詳細な質問票の結果は和文報告書に反映した。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績

3-1 実績の確認

実績を確認する期間は、プロジェクトの開始から 2020 年 1 月の終了時評価調査までで、日本 側とウガンダ側の投入実績や各成果とプロジェクト目標の達成状況について検証した。上位目標 については達成見込みを評価した。実績確認の結果を以下に述べる。

3-1-1 日本側の投入実績

(1) 専門家の派遣

直営長期専門家は、累計5名⁴が派遣されている。主な担当分野は①チーフアドバイザー、 ②開発計画、③業務調整/平和構築である。業務実施契約による専門家は、累計2名派遣され ており、担当分野は④コミュニティ開発、⑤生計向上である。短期専門家は1名⁵の派遣で、 担当分野は⑥社会調査、⑦モニタリングである。

専門家の人/月数は、2020年1月末時点で、直営長期専門家が124人/月、業務実施契約に よるコンサルタント専門家チームが55.97人/月、短期専門家が5人/月で、計184.97人/月に 達した。詳細は付属資料2.「協議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調査報告書 ANNEX4」を参照。

(2) 研修員の受入れ

これまで本邦研修は 4 回実施され、CAO や県計画官、県コミュニティ開発官など C/P 38 名が参加した。研修員の氏名や所属は、付属資料 2.「協議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調査 報告書 ANNEX 7」を参照。

(3) 機材の供与

日本側が調達・供与した機材は、郡コミュニティ開発官向けのオートバイ 108 台、郡事務 所や一部の県事務所に対して発電機9機、ソーラー機器13 機で、3,600 万円が投入されてい る。機材の使用頻度と状態については、発電機1 台の盗難、ソーラー機器の不具合が報告さ れているなどごく一部を除き、ほとんどの機材が常に使用され、状態もよいことがプロジェ クト側から自己申告で報告された。詳細は付属資料 2.「協議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調 査報告書 ANNEX 6」と成果1 指標 1-a と成果2 指標 2-a の達成状況を参照。

(4) プロジェクト活動費

終了時評価時点までに、パイロット事業用資器材費(ウシ、鋤など)、車両維持管理費、 交通費、調査費、事務所経費、会議費、印刷費などの活動費として、1億3,100万円が投入 されている。詳細は付属資料2.「協議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調査報告書 ANNEX5」を 参照。

⁴ チーフアドバイザーと業務調整/平和構築の専門家は、2名ずつ派遣された。なおチーフアドバイザーは2回交代となったが、 1人目と3人目は同一人物の派遣である。

⁵ 短期専門家は、同一人物が社会調査とモニタリングを担当した。

- 3-1-2 ウガンダ側の投入実績
 - (1) C/P の配置

終了時評価時点で配置されているプロジェクトの C/P は、プロジェクトダイレクター以下 65 名である(中央省庁 7 名、アチョリ県 25 名、西ナイル県 33 名)。プロジェクト開始から 終了時調査までの C/P の延べ人数は 109 名、異動・退職した C/P は 44 名である。付属資料 2.「協議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調査報告書 ANNEX 3」を参照。

(2) プロジェクト運営費

ウガンダ側のプロジェクト運営費の負担はない。

(3) 施設·土地提供

ウガンダ側は、アチョリ地域グル県がプロジェクト用の執務スペースを提供した。西ナイ ル地域アルア県は、計画策定専門家用の執務スペースを提供した。

3-1-3 成果(アウトプット)の達成状況

PDM ver.3 に照らし合わせた、3 つの成果(アウトプット)の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

成果1 西ナイル地域全県において開発計画策定ツールの活用が普及する。

|指標 1-a |計画立案に関する問題や仕組み、今後の対応について、西ナイルで特定される。

指標 1-a は達成済みである。

専門家チームは、西ナイルの県・郡(サブカウンティとタウンカウンシル)の訪問を通じて現 状や課題、能力を確認し、機材供与計画を策定した。同計画と追加の現場でのアセスメントに基 づき、プロジェクトは西ナイル9県の92サブカウンティと7タウンカウンシルの郡コミュニティ 開発官向けに99台のオートバイを供与した。また表-1のとおり、発電機7機とソーラー機器 12機も供与した。

| 県名 | ネビ | パク ワチ | ゾンボ | アルア | マラ チャ | コボコ | ユンベ | ΈŦ | アジュ マニ | 合計 |
|----------------------|------|----------|-----|------|----------|------|-----|------|-----------|----|
| オートバイ(サ ブカウンティ) | 8 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 92 |
| オートバイ (タウ ンカウンシル) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| オートバイ合計 | | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| 発電機 | n.a. | 1 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3 | n.a. | 0 | 7 |
| ソーラー機器 | 1 | n.a. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | n.a. | 1 | 12 |
| 電源機材合計 | | | | | | | | | | 19 |

表-1 西ナイル地域への機材供与

注: "n.a."は、アセスメントの結果、主に電源機材が既に整備されているため「必要なし」と判断した。故障しているものも含まれている可能性もあるが、県・郡が消耗品を交換すればよいので支援対象から外した。 出所:プロジェクト プロジェクトによる計画策定ツールの導入後、西ナイルの県計画官はフォーラムを独自に開催 した。同フォーラムは以前からあったものだが、プロジェクトにより活性化した。同フォーラム では、県計画官から1年目の計画策定・予算編成で計画策定ツールの活用状況を確認するベース ライン調査を行うようプロジェクト側に提案があった。これを受けて、プロジェクトは西ナイル の C/P と協力して、計画策定ツールの活用に関するベースライン調査を 2018 年 6 月~7 月に実施 することになった(指標 1-c を参照)。同調査の結果を受けて、再度各県レベルで課題と対策が協 議された。プロジェクトは、郡レベルで計画策定ツールが活用されるためには、計画策定のため の予算が確実に配分されることが重要だとし、各県に郡に対する指導を強化するよう奨励・支援 した。またプロジェクトは、モニタリングチェックリストや郡以下の年間計画策定と予算編成の サイクルや、優先事業を決める際のスコアリングの基準と手引書、サービス提供に関する国の最 低基準など、追加のツールを作成・配付した。またパリッシュチーフ向けのハンドブックも作成・ 配付した。

| 指標 1-b | すべての下位地方政府のサブカウンティチーフ/タウンクラークとコミュニティ開 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | 発官が、計画に関連する研修を受講する。 |

指標 1-b は達成された。

プロジェクトは、西ナイルの県計画官と協力して、計画策定ツールや研修マニュアルの見直し を行った。また 2017 年 2 月には、各県でトレーナー研修を順次実施した。同研修には、郡の計画 策定を担う郡コミュニティ開発官のほかサブカウンティチーフ、タウンクラークなど 99 名が参加 した。その後、既存の郡技術計画委員会などを通じて、パリッシュチーフに対して計画策定の手 法やツールが紹介された。ベースライン調査の結果を踏まえて、郡レベルでの計画策定ツールの 活用が一層必要なことも、郡技術計画委員会などの機会を活用して共有され、県からの指導が強 化された。

県の予算は限られているが、マラチャ県のように DDEG の能力開発に関する予算を使って、サ ブカウンティチーフや郡コミュニティ開発官などに対し計画策定に関する再研修を行っている事 例も報告された。同様の事例は終了時評価団のインタビュー時にも確認された。パクワチ県の県 計画官と県コミュニティ開発官によると、DDEG の予算を使った計画策定に関する再研修を、郡 のサブカウンティチーフや郡コミュニティ開発官、パリッシュチーフに対して実施したという。 またインタビューした同県のパンヤゴ郡のサブカウンティチーフによれば、郡技術計画委員会で、 プロジェクトが導入したボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画策定プロセスやツールの活用方 法について説明があったという。

プロジェクトの日本人専門家によると、各県の能力や状況に応じて必要な助言や支援を行った という。アルア県は県が郡をモニタリングする際に、専門家が現任訓練(On-the-job Training:OJT) で郡の指導すべき点を助言したという。またアルアとユンベ、モヨの3県については、2019年2 月から3月にかけて、日本政府の補正予算で支援する国連開発計画(United Nations Development Programme: UNDP)のプロジェクトと連携し、県や郡関係者に対する計画策定に関するオリエン テーションと研修の実施を支援した。県と郡の執行委員会メンバーを含め、郡関係者など900名 がこれらのプログラムに参加して、プロジェクトが導入するボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの 計画策定について理解を深めた。 プロジェクトの能力強化の主な対象は郡だが、郡関係者に対する指導や支援を行う県に対して も能力を一層強化する必要性が高まり、プロジェクトは特に県計画官に対する支援を行った。2019 年2月と7月には、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の合同ワークショップを開催し、各県での先駆的な 取り組みや良い事例を共有し、共通の課題や対応策についても協議した。MoLGとNPAもこれら のワークショップに参加して、下位地方政府の能力強化に関する政策的な課題を協議し、また NPA が進める地方政府開発計画(Local Government Development Plan: LGDP)策定ガイドライン の改訂の進捗状況を2地域の県計画官たちに共有した。

| 指標 1-c | 9県の郡の75%以上が、2019年7月までにプロジェクトで導入された計画ツール(イ |
|--------|---|
| | ンベントリーシート、選択基準、モニタリングシート)を使用している。 |

指標 1-c は達成された。

指標 1-c の計画ツールは、①公共施設のデータ(インベントリー)、②村の優先開発事項、③パ リッシュの優先開発事項、④基礎情報、⑤スコアリングフォームの5つの基本計画策定ツールを 指す。プロジェクトが2019年11月から12月に実施したエンドライン調査結果を表-2に示す。 これによると、西ナイル地域の92%の郡は②村の優先開発事項と③パリッシュの優先開発事項を 決定するツールを、83%の郡が①の公共施設のデータを、77%の郡が⑤スコアリングフォームを、 75%の郡が④基礎情報のツールを使用していることが明らかになった。

| | ①公共施設 のデータ | ②村の優先 開発事項 | ③パリッシュの優先開発 | ④基礎情報 | - | 5 つの基本 計画策定ツ | ⑥モニタリ |
|---|---|---------------|---------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------|-------|
| | (インベン | 用光ず久 | い 優 九 開 光 事項 | | 4 | 計画泉足 シールの平均 | |
| | トリー) | | | | | 活用度 | |
| エビデンス (根拠)を 提示した郡 の数 | 71 | 79 | 79 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 61 |
| エビデンス を提示した 郡の割合 (86郡中) (%) | 83 | 92 | 92 | 75 | 77 | 84 | 71 |

表-2 西ナイルの 86 郡の 5 つの基本計画策定ツールと モニタリングチェックリストの平均活用度

出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告に基づき調査団で和訳。

各県内の郡の 2019/20 年度計画策定ツールの活用状況は、表-3に示す。特にモヨ県の計画ツ ールの平均活用度は 100%で、県計画官がフォローアップと必要な支援を継続的に行っており、 郡が計画策定のプロセスで各ツールを使用することを既に通常業務として内在化できていること を示唆している。続いて活用度が高いのはネビ、コボコ、パクワチの3県の郡で、5つの基本計 画策定ツールの平均活用度が 90%を超えている。

表-3 西ナイル地域県別の郡の5つの基本計画策定ツールと モニタリングチェックリストの平均活用度

(%)

| 県 (郡の数) | ①公共施設の | ② 村 の | ③パリッシュ | ④基礎 | ⑤スコアリ | 5 つの基本 | ⑥モニタリ |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| | データ(イン | 優先開 | の優先開発 | 情報 | ングフォー | 計画策定ツ | ングチェッ |
| | ベントリー) | 発事項 | 事項 | | Д | ールの平均 | クリスト |
| ツール | | | | | | 活用度 | |
| アルア(17) | 78 | 93 | 94 | 71 | 79 | 83 | 59 |
| マディオコロ(9) | 84 | 71 | 84 | 78 | 81 | 80 | 78 |
| ネビ (8) | 92 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 93 | 75 |
| パクワチ(6) | 83 | 100 | 100 | 83 | 83 | 90 | 50 |
| ゾンボ(13) | 92 | 92 | 85 | 77 | 37 | 77 | 62 |
| マラチャ(8) | 70 | 73 | 88 | 63 | 72 | 73 | 100 |
| コボコ (6) | 77 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 88 | 91 | 100 |
| ユンベ (13)* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| モヨ (6) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 67 |
| オボンギ (3) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 67 | 67 | 87 | 100 |
| アジュマニ(10) | 70 | 98 | 88 | 60 | 90 | 81 | 60 |

注:*終了時評価時に、ユンベ県のデータは確認が必要とのことで、取りまとめ作業が完了していなかった。 出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告に基づき調査団で和訳。

ベースライン調査とエンドライン調査の結果の比較を図-1に示す。公共施設のデータ(イン ベトリー)を除いて、その他4つのツールの使用率は2017/2018年度より2019/2020年度のほう が確実に高いことが明らかになった。指標1-cについては、5つの基本計画策定ツールの2019/20 年度の活用度(ロ頭報告ではなくエビデンスを提示できた活用度)は、2017/2018年度の76%か ら84%⁶に改善されており、目標値の75%を上回った。



出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告

図-1 西ナイル 2017/2018 年度と 2019/2020 年度の 5 つの基本計画策定ツールの活用度

[•] 同値はユンベ県を除く。現地調査後のプロジェクトからの報告によると、ユンベ県を含めると 82%になる。

| 指標 1- | d | LC2 議長の 60%以上が、地方政府からのフィードバックがプロジェクト開始前に比 |
|-------|---|---|
| | | べて改善されていると認識している。 |

指標 1-d は、エンドライン調査の LC2 議長のインタビュー結果に基づけば達成された。

指標 1-d の LC2 議長の認識について、プロジェクトでは社会調査やベースライン調査で調べて いない。エンドライン調査時に過去3年間、郡からのフィードバックが改善したか否かを LC2 議 長にインタビューした。

調査結果では、93.8%の LC2 議長(西ナイルの調査対象 32 のうちの 30 パリッシュ)が、過去3年間で地方政府、すなわち郡からのフィードバックが改善していると回答した。つまり指標1-dの目標値60%以上を超えていた。同様に末端の村レベルのLC1 議長に過去3年間で郡やパリッシュからのフィードバックが改善しているか尋ねたところ、83.3%(西ナイルの調査対象36のうちの30村)が改善していると回答した。また同調査の結果によると、インタビューに回答した87.5%のLC2 議長が、郡からパリッシュに対するフィードバックが実施されたと指摘した。86.1%のLC1 議長が、昨年の計画策定時の村が提出した優先開発事項に関するフィードバックを受けたと回答した。

一方で、フィードバックを実施したとエビデンス(根拠)を提示できた郡はそれほど多くはな かった。表-4が示すとおり、わずか45%の郡が2019/2020年度の計画策定時に優先的に予算配 分された案件や事業の状況について、下位の自治体に対してフィードバックを行ったとエビデン スを提示した。エビデンスを提示できた郡のフィードバックの実施率は、ユンベを除く10県のう ちオボンギ県は100%、パクワチ県は67%、それ以外の8県は60%以下だった。

| | 県 (郡の数) | フィードバック実施率(%) |
|----------|------------------------------|---------------|
| アルア | (17) | 47 |
| マディオコロ | (9) | 22 |
| ネビ | (8) | 38 |
| パクワチ | (6) | 67 |
| ゾンボ | (13) | 31 |
| マラチャ | (8) | 75 |
| コボコ | (6) | 33 |
| ユンベ | (13)* | 0 |
| モヨ | (6) | 33 |
| オボンギ | (3) | 100 |
| アジュマニ | (10) | 50 |
| エビデンス(柑 | 剥 拠)の提示(郡の数) | 39 |
| エビデンス (根 | 拠)の提示した割合 (全 99 郡のうち) | 45 |

表-4 西ナイル 99LLG のエビデンスを提示できたフィードバックの実施率

注:*終了時評価時に、ユンベ県のデータは確認が必要とのことで、取りまとめ作業が完了していなかった。

出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告に基づき調査団で和訳。

図-2のとおり、フィードバックを行ったとエビデンス(根拠)を提示できた郡の平均割合は、 2017/2018 年度の48%からやや低下し2019/2020 年度は45%だった。この結果から、フィードバ ックの実施については、その重要性が地方政府の県・郡関係者の間でも認識されつつあるが、改 善してはおらず依然として課題であることが明らかになった。終了時評価団がインタビューした 複数の県計画官は、フィードバックの実施については郡からパリッシュ、パリッシュから村レベ ルの両レベルで徹底して内在化する必要があると述べた。また別の県計画官は、OPM が全国の県 を対象に実施している地方政府のパフォーマンスアセスメントにも、前年度の活動の現況に関し て住民に対するフィードバックが評価項目に含まれていることから、早急に取り組む必要がある と指摘した。多くの県ではフィードバックを確実に実施するよう、CAO が通達を発出したという。 このほか、アジュマニ県のように一層取り組みを強化する動きもあった。同県の CAO とシニア 計画官によれば、郡行政長であるサブカウンティチーフのパフォーマンスに基づく契約に、フィ ードバックの実施を来年の会計年度から含める予定だという。



出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告

図-2 西ナイル 2017/2018 年度と 2019/2020 年度のフィードバック実施率 (フィードバックシートの提出のあった郡の割合)

指標 1-d に関しては、上述のとおり、LC2 議長の認識と実際に根拠を提示できたフィードバッ ク実施率は必ずしも一致していない。このような差異がある理由として、専門家チームからは、 フィードバックフォームを活用した方法以外でフィードバックを行っている場合もあるためと説 明があった。このほか、LC2 議長に対しては介入直後のエンドライン調査だけで質問している点 が影響している可能性がある。

| 指標 1-e | 県と下位地方政府の開発計画及び/または年間業務計画に、計画ツールを利用して作 | |
|--------|--|--|
| | 成されたアウトプットが活用される。 | |

指標 1-e は達成に向けて順調であるとみなした。

エンドライン調査では、86郡のうち97%が2020/21年度の予算編成と業務計画の立案に計画ツ ールのアウトプットを活用したと回答した。①公共施設のデータ(インベントリー)と⑤スコア リング結果を2019/20年度計画策定時に活用したとする郡の割合は、それぞれ93%と97%だった。 これらの結果から、西ナイルの多くの郡では年間の業務計画の立案に計画策定ツールによるアウ トプットが活用されていることが推察される。

地方政府開発計画(Local Government Development Plan: LGDP)(2020/21~2024/25年)の策定 に計画ツールのアウトプットを活用したと回答した割合は 86 郡の 98%だったが、専門家による と調査時に開発計画策定に着手できていなかった郡も多く、活用の意向を有していると理解して いるとのことだった。

西ナイル地域では、2019/2020 年度に開発案件の優先度づけにはプロジェクトで導入したスコ アリングを実施することと、優先事業として選ばれたが郡で予算が配賦されなかった事業につい ては、次年度の開発優先案件リストに入れてスコアリングの結果と併せて県に提出するよう、 CAO から郡に指示が出ていた。こうした動きがある一方で、県の年間業務計画策定プロセスで、 計画ツールによるアウトプットの活用状況は、県によって異なる。終了時評価団がインタビュー した県計画官のなかにも、郡レベルでは計画策定ツールの活用によるアウトプットを業務計画策 定に反映するようになったが、県レベルでは各セクター部署との連携が進まず改善の余地がある と発言していた。また主要セクターの主な予算源は、各省庁の方針を実現するための条件付きの 補助金であるため、ボトムアップ型の計画ツールのアウトプットを活用できる部分が限られてい ると指摘した県計画官もいた。このほか別の県計画官は、県レベルでも計画策定ツールによるア ウトプットについて各セクターとの連携・調整を進め、県レベルの業務計画策定に活用し始めて いると述べていた。

指標 1-e は、目標値やベースラインデータがないため達成度は客観的に測れなかった。開発 5 カ年計画と県でのアウトプット活用については、前者は開発計画の策定時期がエンドライン調査 時より遅れたことから、活用がどの程度なされたか正確なデータがなかった。また後者について は、本プロジェクトの能力強化の対象に県の各セクター担当職員は含まれておらず、成果 1 と成 果 2 の中心的な活動は郡での計画策定能力強化だったことも踏まえると、指標 1-e には明記され ているがプロジェクトの実績として厳密に評価できない、という問題があった。他方、エンドラ イン調査結果や終了時評価団が行ったインタビューや質問票調査の結果から判断して、多くの郡 で業務計画の立案に一連の計画策定ツールのアウトプットが活用されている点は高く評価できる。 以上、指標 1-e は所期の目標達成に向けて、順調であるとみなした。

【成果1実績のまとめ】

活動は順調に実施され、終了時評価時点で5つの指標のうち3つの指標は既に達成された。指標1-eは達成に向け順調であると評価した。指標1-dは、エンドライン調査のLC2議長のインタビュー結果に基づけば達成されているが、フィードバックシートの提出を求めた郡のフィーバック実施率はこれとは一致しない結果で、プロジェクトでも今後取り組む課題の1つとして認識している。以上を踏まえて、指標1はおおむね達成されたと評価した。

| 成果 2 | アチョリ地域全県において開発計画策定ツールの活用が定着する。 |
|------|--------------------------------|
| | |

指標 2-a 計画立案に関する現状の課題が特定される。

指標 2-a は達成された。

アチョリ地域は前フェーズ A-CAP の対象地域で計画策定ツールも導入していたことから、当初 の想定ではプロジェクトの活動はツールの活用を定着するよう支援することだった。日本人専門 家のフィールド訪問や C/P である県計画官たちからの聞き取りや協議を通じて、アチョリの直面 する課題を明らかにした。中間レビュー時のプロジェクト前半までの課題としては、①パリッシ ュレベルでの行政官の欠員が多いこと、②計画策定の予算が郡以下で十分計上されていないこと、 ③計画プロセスや計画策定ツールの活用に関して、県から郡、郡からさらにパリッシュへの指導 が不十分であること、④郡以下では計画策定に関する再研修のほか特に新任職員に対する研修が 十分に実施されていないことが挙げられていた。

成果1の実績で述べたとおり、プロジェクトでは2018年6月から7月にかけて計画策定ツールの活用度に関するベースライン調査を実施した。A-CAPで既に計画策定ツールが導入されているにもかかわらず、アチョリの74郡で全般的にツールの活用率が非常に低いという結果が客観的に数値で示された。エビデンス(根拠)に基づく5つの基本計画策定ツールの平均活用度はわずか14%で、ツールの定着が西ナイル以上に進んでいないことが明らかになった。2018年7月に実施された中間レビュー時には、アチョリ地域の全県のC/PとMoLG、日本人専門家の間で、このように十分活用されていない原因や対処方法について協議した。

機材供与については、アチョリ県は前フェーズ A-CAP から機材供与がなされたため、基本的に は本プロジェクトでの機材供与は当初想定していなかったが、支援が必要な郡に対しては供与す ることになった。表-1のとおり、オートバイ9台のほか、発電機2機、ソーラー機器を1機供 与した。

| 県名 | ヌオヤ | ラムオ | アガゴ | オモロ | 合計 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|----|
| オートバイ(サブカウンティ) | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3 |
| オートバイ (タウンカウンシル) | n.a. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| オートバイ合計 | | | | | 9 |
| 発電機 | 2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2 |
| ソーラー機器 | 1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1 |
| 電源機材合計 | | | | | 3 |

表-5 アチョリ地域への機材

注:"n.a."は、アセスメントの結果、主に電源機材が既に整備されているため「必要なし」と判断した。故障し ているものも含まれている可能性もあるが、県・郡が消耗品を交換すればよいので支援対象から外した。アチョ リ地域は前フェーズ A-CAP から支援を既に受けている。そのため、新設された県・郡だけに供与することとな った。

出所:プロジェクト

| 指標 2-b | すべての郡チーフ/タウンクラークと郡コミュニティ開発官が、研修、ワークショッ |
|--------|--|
| | プ、技術計画委員会の会合を通じて地方政府の計画立案に関するオリエンテーショ |
| | ンを受講する。 |

指標 2-b は達成された。

2017/18 年度、ヌオヤ県は新任の郡行政職員に対して、計画策定ツールに関するオリエンテー ション研修を実施した。この研修には新任職員以外の職員も再研修の目的で参加した。終了時評 価団がインタビューした郡コミュニティ開発官も、プロジェクト開始後に赴任しており、県が主 催したオリエンテーション研修を受講したと述べていた。

プロジェクトでは当初アチョリ地域は西ナイル地域と違って、多くの投入をせずにフォローア ップ程度でツールの活用の定着を支援する予定だった。しかし上述したベースライン調査で想定 とは異なる結果が判明したことから、専門家がこれまで以上に時間を割いて積極的に助言や技術 支援を行った。例えばグル、ラムオ、パデール、アガゴの4県に対しては、オリエンテーション と再研修を行うのを支援した。オモロ県では県計画ユニットが、DDEGの能力開発に関する予算 を使って、自主的に郡コミュニティ開発官とパリッシュチーフに対する計画策定ツールに関する 研修を実施した。同様の事例は、終了時評価団がインタビューしたキトゥグムの郡コミュニティ 開発官からも報告があった。研修のほかには、アムル県のように県の計画官が各郡事務所を訪問 して、郡コミュニティ開発官やサブカウンティチーフに必要な助言を行うといった取り組みがな されたという。県によって取り組み状況はやや異なるが、全県で郡コミュニティ開発官やサブカ ウンティチーフ、タウンクラークに対して、オリエンテーションや再研修、指導や監督といった 方法で計画立案や計画策定ツールに関する技術支援が行われたことを確認した。

| 指標 2-c | 郡の75%以上が計画ツールを使用して、下位地方政府の業務計画と予算編成に活用 |
|--------|--|
| | される。 |

指標 2-c は終了時評価時点では達成されていないが、順調である。

ベースライン調査後は、それまで以上に各県は郡に対して、計画策定や予算編成に関する指導 やフォローアップを行った。その結果、①郡レベルで計画策定に関する活動に予算措置されるよ うになった、②計画フォーマットが作成されるようになった、③計画ツールの活用が進み、優先 づけされた開発事業に予算が計上されるようになった、④郡レベルの予算編成会議が県の予算編 成会議前に確実に開催されるようになった、などの進展がみられるようになった。

表-6のとおり、2019年/2020年の5つの基本計画策定ツールの平均活用度は69%になった。 特に住民から挙げられた優先的なニーズを記載する②村の優先開発事項と③パリッシュの優先開 発事項に関するツールの活用率は、それぞれ86%、76%と高い値を示した。一方で、残りの3つ のツール、すなわち公共施設のデータと基礎情報、スコアリングフォームは、活用率が65%以下 にとどまっていた。

表-6 アチョリの74郡の5つの基本計画策定ツールと

| | | 2 村の優 先開発事 項 | ③パリッシュ の優先開発事 項 | - | ⑤スコア リングフ オーム | 5 つの基本 計画策定ツ ールの平均 活用度 | リング |
|---------------------------------------|----|--|---|----|---------------------|--|-----|
| エビデンス (根 拠)を提示した 郡の数 | 48 | 64 | 56 | 44 | 42 | 51 | 31 |
| エビデンスを 提示した郡の 割合 (74 郡中) (%) | 65 | 86 | 76 | 60 | 57 | 69 | 42 |

モニタリングチェックリストの平均活用度

出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告に基づき調査団で和訳。

県別のデータを分析すると、郡での5つの基本計画策定ツールの活用状況は県によって異なる。 オモロ、キトゥグム、ヌオヤの3県の郡は、残りの県に比べてツールの活用度が高いことが明ら かである(表-7)。

| モニタリングチェックリストの平均活用度 (%) | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-------|
| 県 (郡の数) | ①公共施設の | ②村の優先 | ③パリッシュ | ④基礎 | ⑤スコアリ | 5つの基本計 | ⑥モニタリ |
| | データ(イン | 開発事項 | の優先開発 | 情報 | ングフォー | 画策定ツール | ングチェッ |
| ツール | ベントリー) | | 事項 | | Д | の平均活用度 | クリスト |
| ヌオヤ (8) | 85 | 95 | 88 | 75 | 91 | 87 | 25 |
| アムル (5) | 40 | 72 | 56 | 64 | 90 | 64 | 60 |
| キトゥグム (9) | 89 | 100 | 89 | 84 | 94 | 91 | 67 |
| パデール (12) | 52 | 83 | 77 | 25 | 29 | 53 | 33 |
| アガゴ (16) | 51 | 84 | 70 | 46 | 42 | 59 | 0 |
| ラムオ (11) | 53 | 69 | 55 | 53 | 36 | 53 | 36 |
| グル (6) | 67 | 90 | 83 | 73 | 13 | 65 | 83 |
| オモロ (7) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 99 | 100 |

表-7 アチョリ地域県別の郡の5つの基本計画策定ツールと エータリングチェックリストの平均チ田度

(%)

出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告に基づき調査団で和訳。

5 つの計画策定ツールの活用度について、指標 2-c の目標値には 6%届かなかったものの、 2017/18 年度の 14%から 2019/20 年度の 69%とわずか 2 年間で大幅に改善したことは高く評価で きる(図-3)。とりわけ、ベースライン調査時からの改善が著しいのは、村の優先開発事項を記 載するツールとスコアリングである。各県が、プロジェクトからの支援も受けながら、郡への助 言やフォローアップに集中的に取り組んだことなどが功を奏して、こうした飛躍的な改善につな がったと推察できる。

中間レビュー時、2-c の指標を 75%とする提案がウガンダ側からなされた。ベースライン調査の結果にかんがみ、プロジェクト終了時までに達成可能か懸念があったため、日本側からは代替案 "use of the planning tools is improved by the end of the project compared to the result of the baseline survey"が提案されたものの、目標を下げることでやる気が削がれる可能性も懸念されたところ、

最終的には、高い目標設定を主張する C/P の自主性ややる気を尊重・促進することに重きが置か れ、野心的な数値設定となった経緯がある。ベースライン調査とエンドライン調査を比較すると 大きく改善しており、左記の現実的と考えられる代替指標に照らすと終了時評価時点で達成済み である。また、終了時評価時点で、C/P 自身は大幅な改善をほぼ達成に近いと高い評価をしてい る。C/P が提示した高い数値指標を尊重した結果、それに向けて関係者が奮起・努力した事例で あり、技術協力事業の本来めざす方向性に合致していると考える。指標 2-c については、数値だ けではなく経緯や他の要素を包括的に判断することが、実態的な案件の評価をするうえで望まし いとも考えられる。これらを踏まえ、この指標に関しては、指標数値は未達成ながら、ベースラ インと比較してエンドラインで大きな改善がなされており、達成に近い達成状況とみなす。



出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告

図-3 アチョリ 2017/2018 年度と 2019/2020 年度の 5 つの基本計画策定ツールの活用度

| 指標 2-d | LC2 議長の 60%以上が、地方政府からのフィードバックがプロジェクト開始前に比 |
|--------|---|
| | べて改善されていると認識する。 |

指標 2-d については、フォーマット活用の数値で測ると達成されていない。

エンドライン調査で LC2 議長の 30 名中 13 名(43.3%)が、3 年前に比べて地方政府からのフィードバックが改善されていると回答した。LC1 議長についても、同様の傾向がみられ、32 名中 11 名(34.4%) が地方政府のフィードバックの改善が過去 3 年間でみられると回答した。

フィードバックを実施したと根拠を提示できた郡は、表-8に示したとおり、県によっても相 違がある。オモロ県とグル県はフィードバック実施率が高く、ラムオ県とキトゥグム県も順調で ある。残りの県については、フィードバックの強化が一層必要である。

一方で、フィードバックの実施はフォーマット活用の他に、ロ頭での伝達やラジオ、集会等で も実施されており、すべてが数値として実証されていない可能性が高い⁷。

⁷ 評価調查結果要約表 p.iv 脚注 7 参照。

| 県 (郡の数) | フィードバック 実施率(%) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ヌオヤ (8) | 38 |
| アムル (5) | 20 |
| キトゥグム (9) | 44 |
| パデール (12) | 42 |
| アガゴ (16) | 6 |
| ラムオ (11) | 55 |
| グル (6) | 67 |
| オモロ (7) | 100 |
| エビデンス(根拠)の提示(郡の数) | 31 |
| エビデンス(根拠)の提示した割合(%) (全 74 郡のうち) | 42 |

表-8 アチョリ 74 郡のエビデンスを提示できたフィードバックの実施率

出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告に基づき調査団で和訳。

図-4が示すとおり、2017/2018 年から 2019/2020 年までのフィードバック実施率は 41%から 42%と改善がみられた。多くの県がベースライン調査後に郡に対してフィードバックを実施する よう指示を出したことも、改善につながったと推察される。



図-4 アチョリ 2017/2018 年度と 2019/2020 年度のフィードバック実施率

終了時評価時点で、エンドライン調査の結果は日本人専門家と C/P、県計画官の間で共有され ていた。フィードバックの実施について、終了時評価団がインタビューしたグル、キトゥグム、 オモロ、ヌオヤ4県の計画官は、フィードバック実施上の難しさを下記のように説明した。村で フィードバックを行うための会合を開いても、住民の集まりが悪い、その背景としては、行政の 予算が非常に限定的なため、ボトムアップ型で住民のニーズを吸い上げてもすべて事業化できる わけではない現状も影響しているだろう。また、住民側の意識の課題として、アチョリ自体が紛 争後に多くの援助支援団体が事業を実施したなかで、また今でも政治家が住民向けに開く会合で、 住民に対し何かしらのインセンティブや具体的な便益を供与することが従来から頻繁に起きてお り、それに慣れている多くの住民は、情報提供だけのフィードバック目的の会合には出席したが らない傾向がみられる。こうした、行政官がコントロールできる範囲外の事情による難しさもあ り、パリッシュチーフのなかには次第にフィードバックを実施しないケースも出ているのではな いかと懸念を述べていた。ヌオヤ県の計画ユニットの C/P たちからは、フィードバックを進める よう指導・助言するため県から定期的に郡を訪問したいが、移動手段がなく実施が難しいと説明 があった。このような難しさがあるものの、県レベルでは会合だけでなくラジオ放送を通じて、 フィードバックを実施しているケースや、また、CAOからフィードバックを実施するよう通知発 出により対応しようとする事例も確認できた。

【成果2実績のまとめ】

4 つの指標のうち、指標 2-a と指標 2-b は既に達成済みだった。しかし指標 2-c と指標 2-d は、 終了時評価時点では、高い目標値が設定されたこと等もあり、目標数値は達成されていなかった⁸。

| 成果 3 | アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、社会的包摂と社会統合をめざしたコミュニティ |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| | 開発活動が実施される。 |

| 指標 3-a | すべての郡のコミュニティ開発官が、コミュニティ開発活動の計画、実施、モニタ |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | リングに関する研修を受け、業務でそれらを活用する。 |

指標 3-a は達成された。

指標 3-a は研修受講の実績について評価し、活用については指標 3-c で評価した。プロジェク トでは、郡コミュニティ開発官がコミュニティ主導の開発、CLD アプローチを実施できる能力を 身につけるため、レビューワークショップや計画ワークショップ、テーマ別のワークショップ、 パイロット事業に関するオリエンテーションワークショップ、西ナイル・アチョリ地域相互のフ ィールド訪問など、研修だけでなくさまざまな活動を実施した。またパイロット事業の実施に際 しては、①グループ評価(2回の評価)とプロジェクトマトリックス、②事業実施のための社会 的準備、③事業のモニタリング、④インパクトモニタリングの4段階の OJT を実施した。

2019 年 11 月から 12 月にかけてプロジェクトが実施したエンドライン調査結果によると、調査 対象の 32 郡のうち 27 の郡コミュニティ開発官(84%)は、コミュニティ開発のための資金活用

⁸4 つの指標のうち3 つがほぼ達成されている(2-a、2-b は達成済み、2-c は指標数値は未達成ながら、目標値が中間レビュー 時点でウガンダ側の意向で高く設定されていること、ベースラインと比較してエンドラインで大きな改善がなされている) ことから、プロジェクト目標達成に至る成果は産出されている。

に資するコミュニティグループの評価の手法やフォームに関する研修を受講したと回答した。パ イロット事業地と非パイロット事業地でのインタビュー結果の分析によると、非パイロット事業 地の調査対象 17 郡の 94.1%の郡コミュニティ開発官も、プロジェクトによる研修を受講したと 回答した。これは、プロジェクトでは特に3年目からはパイロット事業地に加え、非パイロット 事業地の郡コミュニティ開発官とサブカウンティチーフの全員対象に、コミュニティ生計向上事 業で使うツールやフォームに関する研修を実施していることに起因している。パイロット事業地 の調査対象 15 郡の郡コミュニティ開発官のうち、本研修受講ありとの回答は 73.3%にとどまっ た。日本人専門家チームによると、パイロット事業開始後に異動や新規採用で配置された人たち だという。

終了時評価団がインタビューした郡コミュニティ開発官も、大半はプロジェクトから研修や OJT を受講済みと回答していた。またプロジェクト実施中に配置された郡コミュニティ開発官の なかには、県からオリエンテーションや研修を受講したと述べた人もいた。プロジェクトによる 研修は好評で、例えばゾンボ県やヌオヤ県の郡コミュニティ開発官たちは、特に OJT を受けたこ とにより、グループの特定や事業の選定が以前に比べてとても容易にできるようになったと指摘 していた。ユンベ県やキトゥグム県でインタビューした郡コミュニティ開発官たちも、パイロッ ト事業で導入した4段階からなる OJT を高く評価しており、コミュニティレベルの活動前に時間 をかけて対象グループと協議し、グループの能力等を評価することの重要性と必要性を学んだと 述べていた。これまでのやり方との違いについて問うと、従前のグループへのアプローチ手法は プロジェクトの手法とは大きく異なり、すぐにグループを特定し事業に必要な資材を供与して終 わりといった物品支援型が一般的だと回答していた。以上を踏まえて、指標 3-a の研修実績につ いては達成済みと判断した。

| 指標 3-b | コミュニティ主導の開発アプローチにより、 | 136 のパイロット事業が対象県で実施 |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | される。 | |

指標 3-b はおおむね達成されている。

プロジェクトは、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の 68 郡で 136 件のパイロット事業を実施している。 パイロット事業の位置づけは、この事業を通じて主に県と郡コミュニティ開発官が CLD アプロー チを用いたコミュニティ生計向上に資する活動を実施する能力を強化することである。終了時評 価時で1件については事業の内容を再検討中ということだったので、指標 3-b はおおむね達成と 評価した。表-9のとおり、136件中 126件(92.6%)は牛耕で、住民グループのメンバーはウ シ小屋建設とそのための土地確保、ウシ用の薬品購入を負担し、プロジェクトでウシ6頭と鋤3 機、スプレー1機、ウシ購入のための輸送費を負担する。終了時評価団がインタビューした県と 郡のコミュニティ開発官たちによると、牛耕が人気である理由は、①作物の収量の増加や所得の 増加など、具体的な便益が短期間で得られる、②牛耕の作業自体、研修やオリエンテーションを 受ければそれほど難しくない、③グループのメンバーだけで維持管理しやすい、④社会的弱者を 含め、必ずしも特定のスキルを持っていないメンバーも参加できるという点だという。牛耕を行 っているグループメンバーにこの事業を選んだ理由を尋ねたところ、同様の回答を得た。

| | 地域 | パイロット事業 の合計件数 | 牛耕 | 若い雌ウシ の飼育 | 野菜栽培 | その他 |
|-----|------|------------------|-----|--------------|---------------|------|
| 1年目 | アチョリ | 32 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2年目 | 西ナイル | 36 | 33 | 0 | 2 | 1件パン |
| | | | | | (1 件はタマネギ栽培、も | 作り |
| | | | | | う1件はキャッサバとピ | |
| | | | | | ーナッツ栽培) | |
| 3年目 | アチョリ | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4年目 | 西ナイル | 36 | 31 | 0 | 4 | 1件は再 |
| | | | | | (1件はキャベツ栽培、も | 検討中 |
| | | | | | う1件はタマネギ、残り | |
| | | | | | 2 件はジャガイモ栽培) | |
| 合計 | | 136 | 126 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

表-9 パイロット事業の種類

出所:プロジェクト

パイロット事業に関する課題の1つは、グループ内で起きるメンバー間の人間関係やもめごと など、グループダイナミクスだという。例えば、アチョリのあるグループでは、グループ内のも めごとがきっかけとなり数名のメンバーが他のメンバーに相談なしにウシを売却してしまったと いう。日本人専門家は、こうしたグループの問題は、郡コミュニティ開発官や郡のサブカウンテ ィチーフの異動があり、後任者がモニタリングや住民グループとの話し合いや相談を定期的に行 っていない場合に発生している傾向がみられると指摘した。

指標 3-c すべての対象県は、プロジェクトによって導入された、コミュニティ開発のための 資金で活用するグループに関する評価手法とフォームを使用する。

指標 3-c は達成済みである。

指標 3-c は DDEG のコミュニティ生計向上事業への活用の有無の実績を評価した。

指標 3-a で述べたとおり、プロジェクトは県と郡のコミュニティ開発官だけでなく、郡のサブ カウンティチーフやタウンクラーク、非パイロット事業地の郡コミュニティ開発官にも、生計向 上事業の計画と実施に必要なツールやフォームを共有し、こうした関係者の能力強化に努めてき た。

プロジェクトが実施したエンドライン調査結果によると、調査対象の 32 郡のうち 68.8%にあ たる 22 郡の郡コミュニティ開発官は、プロジェクトから習得したコミュニティグループの選定や 事業選定などの手法を政府プログラムにも活用していると回答した。またこの 22 名の郡コミュニ ティ開発官は、DDEG のコミュニティ生計向上事業に活用したと述べた。日本人専門家によると、 残りの適用していない郡コミュニティ開発官(21.4%)は、おそらく最近配置された人々の可能 性があるという。終了時評価までに、パイロット事業を担当する 69 名の郡コミュニティ開発官の うち 45%に当たる 31 名は異動した。地域別にプロジェクト担当から外れた同開発官の割合をみ ると、アチョリは 67%、西ナイルは 26%であり、アチョリのパイロット事業担当郡コミュニティ 開発官の異動率が高い。

終了時評価時にインタビューした県コミュニティ開発官と郡コミュニティ開発官は全員、プロ ジェクトにより開発・導入された手法やツール、フォームを高く評価した。西ナイルのゾンボ県 とアチョリのグル県の県コミュニティ開発官は、これらのツールやフォームは利用者に使いやす くまた理解しやすいと述べていた。特にグループの特定・選定やパイロット事業の準備、事業の 実施とモニタリングがこれらのツールやフォームを使うことで、以前より各手順が明確になり郡 コミュニティ開発官たちにとって理解・利用しやすいと説明した。ゾンボ県のパイダ郡の郡コミ ュニティ開発官は、パイロット事業だけでなく他の政府プログラムでもこれらのツールとフォー ムを使用することによって、グループの能力を評価し、適切なグループの特定・選定が可能にな ったと指摘した。ユンベ県のドゥラジニ郡のコミュニティ開発官も同様の発言をしており、他の 政府プログラムに活用したと述べた。両者とも、パイロット事業で導入されたツールとフォーム を使用することで、事業対象となるグループメンバー自身が活動の実現可能性や持続性を検討・ 分析し、適切なパイロット事業を選択できるようになり、またこの一連のプロセスを通じて、当 該グループメンバーの間に事業に対する主体性が醸成されていると指摘した。例えば、製粉機械 を使ったパイロット事業を希望していたグループが、プロジェクト選択のマトリックスを使いな がら、製粉機械が故障した場合の修理代について考察し、グループで負担することが難しく運用・ 維持管理費が高いことに気づいて別の事業を選択できるようになったという。オモロ県とキトゥ グム県の県コミュニティ開発官は、パイロット事業で導入している CLD アプローチや OJT、各種 ツールやフォームは、事業の対象グループメンバーがすべてのプロセスに参加するようにデザイ ンされており、このことがグループメンバーの事業に対する主体性や責任感の醸成につながって いると強調した。また牛耕であれば、耕作時間の短縮やより多くの野菜栽培の生産が可能となり、 収入も向上するなど具体的な効果をもたらしていると指摘した。上記を踏まえて、指標 3-c は達 成されたと判断した。

| 指標 3-d | プロジェクト終了までに、コミュニティ主導の開発アプローチでパイロット事業を |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | 実施することにより、優良事例・教訓が少なくとも10件特定される。 |

指標 3-d は達成が見込める。

プロジェクトは、「郡コミュニティ開発官向けのグループ主体の生計向上活動に関するファシ リテーション・ハンドブック(仮称)」を作成するため、アチョリと西ナイルの県コミュニティ開 発官2名と日本人専門家2名(コミュニティ開発専門家と生計向上専門家)でワーキンググルー プを設置した。専門家によると、ハンドブックは郡コミュニティ開発官向けで、CLDのアプロー チやパイロット事業から得られた優良事例や教訓を取りまとめる予定だという。同専門家は、優 良事例や教訓については、4段階ある OJT の各段階から得られた事柄やパイロット事業全体から 得られた事柄などを含めることになるだろうと説明した。例えば、牛耕のパイロット事業の場合、 ウシ小屋建設用の土地を確保する必要があり、将来的な土地をめぐる争いを避けるためにも、覚 書を交わす前に、土地所有者だけではなく所有者の相続人である家族からの同意を取り付けるこ とが多くのパイロット事業で頻繁に行われている。こうした取り組みも優良事例や教訓になりえ るが、実際には県コミュニティ開発官たちからの提言を踏まえて、ハンドブックの作成過程で優 良事例や教訓を特定する予定である。

2018年12月と2019年11月に実施されたテーマ別のワークショップでは、県コミュニティ開

発官と本邦研修に参加した郡コミュニティ開発官も数名参加し、ハンドブックについても協議した。ハンドブックのワーキンググループは、こうしたワークショップでの話し合いも踏まえて、 優良事例と教訓を特定する。2020年3月末までには、ハンドブックが策定される予定であり、指標 3-d はプロジェクト終了時までには達成される見込みがあると評価した。ハンドブックの普及 については、プロジェクトは県がイニシアティブをとって独自の予算で会合やセミナー、ワークショップなどを通じて普及することを奨励している。

| 指標 3-e | 社会的に脆弱な人々(例えば女性の世帯主やマイノリティ)は、プロジェクトの開 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | 始前と比較して、コミュニティ開発活動により多く関与している。 |

指標 3-e は、プロジェクト開始前後を比較するデータはないが、パイロット事業では社会的に 脆弱な人々に配慮してきた点を確認した。

プロジェクトでは、開始直後の 2016 年 6 月から 9 月に社会調査の短期専門家が派遣され、ア チョリ地域の社会的・物理的な紛争の影響とアチョリ・西ナイル地域の脆弱な人々との共生や包 摂に関して調査を行った。この調査結果を踏まえて、成果 3 のパイロット事業のアプローチを検 討・設計した。パイロット事業の目的は、CLD のアプローチを活用してコミュニティ開発事業や プログラムを実施できる能力を強化すると設定した。CLD のアプローチは、次の 3 点、①地方政 府に登録されたグループを支援する、②コミュニティの生計を改善する、③社会的弱者を排除せ ずにまた環境を悪化させないで事業を実施することを目的としている。プロジェクトでは、パイ ロット事業を選ぶ基準として ④メンバー間の協働、 ⑤地元の資源活用、 ⑥維持管理費が負担でき ること、 ④所得が得られることを設定した。

プロジェクト開始時の社会調査において、脆弱層の社会的包摂の状況を知るために、「コミュ ニティでの社会的弱者への支援」がどの程度あるか質問し、5段階(5=たくさんある、4=ある程 度ある、3=どちらでもない、2=ほとんどない、1=全くない)の選択肢のなかから多数決で回答を 得る調査を実施した。紛争前は、村では社会的弱者は家族やコミュニティの人々により不自由が ないように十分に支援されていたが、調査時は、親や子どもなどのごく身近な肉親が世話をする だけで、肉親がいない場合には支援は全くないという声が多く聞かれ、アチョリ、西ナイルの両 地域で社会的包摂の状況は紛争前と比べて調査時には大きく低下したことが示された。エンドラ イン調査では、アチョリ・西ナイルのパイロット事業の調査対象グループリーダー34 名全員が、 グループの活動に社会的に脆弱な人々が含まれていると回答した。同様の回答はLC1 議長からも 得られた。1 名を除く 33 名のパイロット事業地の調査対象 LC1 議長(97.1%)が、社会的弱者が パイロット事業に参加していると回答した。1 グループ当たりのこうした住民の数は平均で 4.7 名だった。また、こうした社会的に脆弱な人々は、村落貸付組合の活動のほか、他のメンバーの 子守や炊事、農作業、家畜の放牧など、さまざまな活動に関与していたことも明らかになった。 調査の対象となったグループリーダー全員、社会的に脆弱な人々がメンバーに加わることには利 点があると前向きな考えを述べた。一方で、34 名中 25 名(73.5%)のグループリーダーは、こ うしたメンバーがいることで、作業に時間がかかったり、活動の質の低下があったりなど望まし くない影響もあったと発言した。

コミュニティ開発専門家によれば、ウガンダの生計向上事業では、一般的に対象者は個人で、 体力があり効果的で効率的に作業できる個人を選定している場合が多いという。プロジェクト開 始当初、県の C/P からもパイロット事業はコミュニティグループよりも個人を対象に実施すべき という意見が多く出されたという。しかしプロジェクトでは、CLD アプローチに則り、パイロッ ト事業では「誰も置き去りにしない」(No one left behind)という方針の下、グループ活動で「メ ンバー間の協働」を条件にグループを対象に取り組んできた。現在は、郡コミュニティ開発官は コミュニティグループに対して、脆弱な人々もコミュニティで従事できる活動に取り組むよう助 言している。この点は、終了時評価団が行ったパイロット事業グループに対するインタビューで も確認できた。脆弱な人々とは、障がいのある人や高齢者がグループのメンバーにいて、牛耕な ど体力のいる作業の代わりに他のメンバーの子守や家事を手伝っているという。

現政府は紛争の影響による社会的弱者(Extremely Vulnerable Individuals: EVI)をさまざまな事 業に含めるよう奨励していると、終了時評価時にアチョリ・西ナイル地域でインタビューした多 くの県と郡のコミュニティ開発官が指摘した。なかには、こうした社会的弱者を事業やグループ に含めることによって、政府や支援団体から追加的に便益を受けられると期待して積極的に含め ているケースもあるという。このような状況と比較可能なデータがないこともあって、本プロジ ェクトの介入によって、社会的に脆弱な人々がより多くのコミュニティ開発活動に関与している か否か、プロジェクトの介入との相関関係は特定できなかった。指標 3-e を客観的に評価はでき なかったが、冒頭に記載したとおり、パイロット事業では社会的に脆弱な人々に配慮してきたこ とは確認できた。

| 指標 3-f | プロジェクトが実施したパイロット事業を通じて、グループメンバーの生計が改善 |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | される。 |

指標 3-f は、達成しているとみなした。

エンドライン調査時にインタビューを受けたパイロット事業グループのリーダー1名を除く 33 名 (97.1%)が、グループメンバーの生計はこの 3 年間で改善していると回答した。LC1 議長と LC2 議長もほぼ同様に、68 名中 61 名の LC1 議長 (90%) と 64 名中 54 名 (84.4%)の LC2 議長 が、パリッシュや村の住民グループの生計がこの 3 年間で向上していると回答した。

パイロット事業による改善がみられると回答したのは、パイロット事業地の LC1 議長 34 名の うち 85.3%に当たる 29 名だった。また 34 名のグループリーダーのうち 31 名 (91.1%) と 34 名 中 29 名の LC1 議長 (85.3%) が、パイロット事業はグループメンバーだけでなくコミュニティ の非メンバーの生計改善にも貢献していると指摘した。具体的には、牛耕によって非メンバーの 土地を耕したり、グループメンバーが非メンバーにローンを貸し出したりするなどの取り組みが 起きているという。

パイロット事業がもたらした効果については、終了時評価団がグループリーダーやメンバーに インタビューした際にも当事者たちから多くの発言があった。西ナイルのアジュマニ県のオフア 郡でインタビューしたグループリーダーは、牛耕のパイロット事業により作物の収量が増え、所 得が大幅に増えるなどメンバーの生活が顕著に改善したという。彼らのグループメンバーのなか には、パイロット事業参加後に子どもたちを学校に通わせることができるようになったり、病気 の際は薬品を購入できるようになったり、以前に比べより貯金できるようになったりと、プラス の効果が発現しているという。あるメンバーは、月にわずか 5,000 ウガンダシリングしか稼げな かったが、現在は月に1万シリング貯金できるようになったと述べていた。別のグループ、アチ ョリのヌオヤ県アベロ郡のグループリーダーは、牛耕作によって生産性と所得が上がり、さらに は食糧の安全が確保されるようになったと説明した。プロジェクト開始前から村落貯蓄貸付組合 の活動をしていたが、毎月のメンバー1人当たりの貯蓄額は、それまでの1,000~5,000シリング から現在は5,000~25,000シリングまで増えているという。

パイロット事業参加の全メンバーの生計改善の状況は把握できないが、これまでの県と郡のコ ミュニティ開発官の報告や、終了時評価団が実施したグループへのインタビューを通じて、耕地 面積の増加や作物収量の増加、所得の増加や貯蓄額の増加など生計改善が示唆される事例を確認 した。これらを踏まえて、指標 3-f は達成されたとみなした。

【成果3実績のまとめ】

6 つの指標のうち指標 3-a と指標 3-c は達成済みである。指標 3-b はおおむね達成されており、 指標 3-d は達成が見込まれる。指標 3-f は達成しているとみなした。指標 3-e は比較データがない ため客観的な評価できないものの、パイロット事業で社会的弱者の包摂に配慮していたことを確 認した。したがって、成果 3 は達成に向けて順調であると評価した。

3-1-4 プロジェクト目標の達成見込み

| プロジェクト目標 | アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、インクルーシブで透明性が確保された |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | コミュニティ開発のための地方行政機関の計画及び実施能力が強化され |
| | る。 |

| 指標 a | インタビューを受けた LC1 議長の 60%以上は、地方政府の計画プロセスと開発プ |
|------|---|
| | ロジェクトの実施が以前よりもインクルーシブで説明責任が果たされていると認 |
| | 識している。 |

エンドライン調査時にインタビュー対象となった LC1 議長の1名を除く 59名(98.3%)が、 村の計画策定に社会的に脆弱な人々が参加していると回答した。これはパイロット事業地と非対 象地を含む LC1 議長に聞いた結果である。地域別にみると、アチョリで 88.9%、西ナイルで 100% の LC1 議長が同様の回答をしており、西ナイルのほうがアチョリよりも高い。またパイロット事 業地の LC1 議長 34 名中 33 名(97%)が、同事業に社会的弱者の人々が参加していると回答した。 指標 3-e の実績で述べたとおり、パイロット事業では、「誰も置き去りにしない」(No one left behind) という方針の下、グループ活動で「メンバー間の協働」を条件にグループを対象に取り組んでき た。LC1 議長に、この点がよく認識されていたことが明らかになった。

説明責任とフィードバックは同義語ではないが、エンドライン調査で指標 1-d で西ナイル、指標 2-d でアチョリの LC2 議長の過去 3 年間の郡からのフィードバックが改善されているか否かの認識を聞いており、図-5のとおり、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の 68 村の LC1 議長に同じ質問を尋ねたところ、西ナイルは 36 村中 30 村(83.3%)と LC1 議長のフィードバックの改善を高く認識しているが、アチョリは 32 村中 11 村(34.4%)と同様の認識は低い値だった。両地域でみれば、68 村中 60.3%に当たる 41 村の LC1 議長が「改善している」と回答し、指標 a の目標値 60%

をわずかに超えた⁹。フィードバックについて、両地域の平均で 60%以上の LC1 議長が改善した と回答している。



出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告から調査団作成

図-5 地方政府からのフィードバックが過去3年間で改善したと回答した LC1 議長の割合

| 指標 b | 地方政府(主席行政官、県計画担当官、県コミュニティ開発官)と下位地方政府(郡 |
|------|---|
| | チーフ/タウンクラーク、コミュニティ開発官)の主要 C/P の計画と実施における説 |
| | 明責任と包摂性の重要性に関する認識が、プロジェクト開始時と比較して高まる。 |

指標bに関して、プロジェクト前後の比較データを用いた評価はできなかった。

日本人専門家によると、成果1と成果2の計画策定プロセスでは「包摂性」という用語はキー ワードとして使わず、「ボトムアップ計画」や「参加型計画」の用語を用いていたという。計画策 定ツールの活用度を調べたエンドライン調査で、ツールの有効性について各郡に尋ねたところ、 アチョリの77郡、西ナイルの86郡ともに全郡が、計画ツールの使用は地方行政の計画策定を改 善するうえで、実践的で有効な手段だと回答した。ツールの使用がもたらした計画策定での具体 的な変化については、アチョリの郡の回答は多い順に、①参加型計画(86%)、②意思決定(85%) ③エビデンスベースの計画(78%)、説明責任(78%)、④透明性確保(76%)、だった。西ナイル の郡は回答の多い順に、①ボトムアップ計画(91%)、②優先事業の選択(90%)、③透明性確保 (87%)、④参加型計画(86%)、⑤地方行政の計画サイクルに関する理解(79%)だった。両地 域ともに、参加型計画や透明性確保がトップ5位までに入っていた。言わば、プロジェクトがキ ーワードとして強調してきた点が、実際に有用な変化として郡の C/P たちに認識されており、高 く評価できる。

上記エンドライン調査で CAO や県計画官、県コミュニティ開発官の認識については調査項目 に含まれていなかったが、終了時評価調査でインタビューしたこれらの C/P の大半が、計画策定

^{*} LC2 議長のフィードバックに関する認識では、西ナイルに比してアチョリは低い。LC2 議長の認識と実際の根拠を提示できたフィードバックの実施率(アチョリ、西ナイル)とでは、両地域とも一致しないことが判明している。フィードバック実施はツール活用以外に、ラジオや集会等でフィードバックを実施しており、実施率という数字に反映されていない可能性がある。また、LC1の村レベルでは、以前と比較すれば改善していると考えるが、LC2 議長としては行政はさらなる改善が望ましいという考えが数値につながっていると考えられる。プロジェクト内で C/P、専門家ともに今後、強化すべき重要課題と認識している。

ツールは使いやすく、ツールを使うことで計画策定に必要なデータの質が改善したと高く評価していた。特に、これらの計画策定ツールは、郡以下の行政官がボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画を体系的に策定することが可能となり、計画策定プロセスの責任説明や透明性が確保されるようになったという。また、多くの C/P が、これらのツールを用いたボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画策定は、既に内在化され通常業務に取り込まれていると強調した。アチョリ地域は、すべての県が特にベースライン調査後に県内の郡に対して、計画のための活動予算を計上するよう指示したという。

確実に予算計上するよう指示しても、県によってさまざまな対応がとられた。例えば、キトゥ グム県は、プロジェクトで導入した計画策定ツールを使って、決められたスケジュールどおりに 必要なアウトプットを出すよう、県内すべての郡に対して通達を発出したという。ヌオヤ県では、 郡が計画ツールを確実に使用するよう、CAO が郡のサブカウンティチーフやパリッシュチーフ、 県のセクターのトップのパフォーマンス契約にツールの使用に関する項目を含める決定を行った。 グル県でも郡レベルで地域の計画策定ツールの使用を主流化させるために、CAO が同様の決定を 行ったという。西ナイル地域の C/P の意見だが、ゾンボ県の CAO によると、プロジェクトの下 でボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画に取り組んだことが住民参加を促し、必要なデータの 質を上げ、意思決定や住民に対するフィードバックの質が依然に比べ著しく改善されたという。 同県の計画官が強調したのは、計画策定作業はこれまで県レベルでは県計画官、郡レベルでは郡 コミュニティ開発官がすべて自分たちだけで行うと認識していたが、プロジェクトの取り組みに よって、住民を含めすべての関係者が計画策定に関与すべきということを強く認識するようにな った点だった。パクワチ県の CAO 補佐や県計画官補佐は、エビデンスベースの計画やインベン トリーなど各種データが計画の質を高めるということを、プロジェクトを通じて痛感するように なったと、自分たちの認識の変化を説明した。アジュマニ県の CAO は、計画策定ツールを確実 に活用するよう、次年度から郡のサブカウンティチーフのパフォーマンスアセスメントの項目に 同ツールの活用状況を含める予定だと、今後の取り組みに言及した。

成果3に関連して、終了時評価調査時にインタビューした県コミュニティ開発官と郡コミュニ ティ開発官のすべてのC/Pが、プロジェクトが導入したCLDによる生計向上事業計画・実施のた めのツールとフォームを絶賛した。なかでもコミュニティの既存グループの能力や実態について 評価し、事業の対象グループとして選定することが、これらのツールとフォームによって以前と 比べて公平に行えるようになったという意見が多く出された。また、グループの選定に際して、 このツールとフォームを使うことによって、政治家の介入や不当な影響を減らすことができるよ うになったと指摘したC/Pも多くみられた。さらに、CLDアプローチやパイロット事業で実施し たOJTやツール、フォームは、事業計画から実施に至る各段階でコミュニティ住民グループの関 与を求めており、このことがグループメンバーのパイロット事業に対する主体性や責任感の醸成 につながっているという意見も多数寄せられた。

| 指標 c | 地方政府(主席行政官、県計画担当官、県コミュニティ開発官)と下位地方政府(郡 |
|------|---|
| | チーフ/タウンクラーク、コミュニティ開発官)の主要 C/P の、計画立案能力とコミ |
| | ュニティ開発活動の実施能力の改善に関する認識が高まる。 |

終了時評価団が C/P に「本プロジェクトがもたらした効果や成果は何か」と質問したところ、 大半の人が即座に県と郡の行政官の計画策定能力の向上とパイロット事業での CLD 活動の実施 能力の向上を挙げた。こうしたインタビュー結果から、プロジェクトが特に郡以下の計画策定や CLD の生計向上に関する実施能力の強化に大きく貢献したことが推察できた。

エンドラインと同じ質問票を使用したベースライン調査は実施されていないため厳密な前後 比較はできないが、エンドライン調査では、調査対象の 32 名の郡コミュニティ開発官のうち 93.8%に当たる 30 名が、県とプロジェクトの指導や支援によって、彼らの計画策定能力が向上し たと回答した。また 32 名中 28 名 (87.5%)の郡コミュニティ開発官は、コミュニティ開発活動 に関する実施能力が強化されたと回答した。パイロット事業地と非事業地とで比較した場合も、 93.3%のパイロット事業地を担当する郡コミュニティ開発官が、非事業地の 82.4%の郡コミュニ ティ開発官が同様の回答をした。

地方行政機関の計画・実施能力、能力が向上したとみなせる事例

プロジェクト活動の進展に伴いプロジェクトから技術的・財政的支援を通じて策定・改訂され たガイドライン等は以下のとおり。プロジェクトもその取り組みの持続性を担保するために、 MoLG や OPM、NPA に対して技術的・財政的支援を行い、各種ガイドラインの策定や改訂にプロ ジェクトの成果を反映させた点は特筆すべき成果である。これらは、プロジェクト対象地域の地 方政府の計画策定、実施の能力強化というプロジェクト目標達成を実質的に強固にするにとどま らず、中央レベルで全国の地方行政を対象とするガイドラインとして採用されたことで制度化に 貢献した。これにより、本プロジェクトの成果の持続性につながる根拠が担保されたといえる。

(1) MoLG と OPM の「DDEG の生計向上支援活動実施マニュアル」

ウガンダ政府はこれまで北部の県に対して北部ウガンダ平和復興開発計画 (PRDP)の補助 金や地方政府管理サービスデリバリー (Local Government Management Service Delivery: LGMSD) プログラムの下での CDD 資金、開発平衡交付金 (DDEG) など特別予算を通じて 支援していた。MoLG の所管だった CDD 事業は本プロジェクトの成果 3 で支援することに なっていたが、プロジェクト開始直前に廃止が決定され、2016/2017 年度から類似事業は OPM が所管する DDEG に統合されることになった。2012 年に作成された CDD 事業ガイドライン は、改善の余地が多々みられ、また上記 DDEG に統合されたガイドラインを作成する必要が あった。プロジェクトでは A-CAP の経験を踏まえて県コミュニティ開発官と日本人専門家が 中心となって、CDD 事業ガイドラインを見直し、新しいガイドライン「DDEG の生計向上支 援活動実施マニュアル」(CLIC マニュアル)の案を作成し、MoLG と OPM に提案した。同 マニュアルは 2019 年 4 月に最終化され、JICA の支援で印刷後に配付された。

(2) NPA の「地方政府開発計画ガイドライン」

各地方行政機関は、次期会計年度から始まる政府の新しい5カ年の国家開発計画(2021/22 ~2026/27 年)に合わせて、5カ年の地方政府開発計画(LGDP)を策定しなければならない。 NPA が LGDP 策定のためのガイドラインを改訂する意向をもっていたので、プロジェクトで はローカルコンサルタントを雇ってこれを支援した。LGDP ガイドライン案には、「地方行政 開発計画策定プロセスでは、ボトムアップ型、参加型計画プロセスで議論された点が計画に 反映される」旨が明記された。このほかにも、A-CAPと本プロジェクトが推進してきた、ボ トムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画策定アプローチが同ガイドライン案に反映された。 NPAによれば、終了時評価時点で内部の承認プロセスの最中で、2020年2月末に刊行予定だ という。

(3) MoLG \mathcal{O} [DDEG $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{A}$ | $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{A}\mathcal{A}$]

DDEG ガイドラインは毎年見直しされるが、次年度に向けて MoLG が改訂することから、 本プロジェクトでも支援することになった。2018 年 1 月 MoLG と OPM の C/P が DDEG の運 用状況を、プロジェクトの C/P 県計画官から聞き取りを行った。C/P たちは、計画策定に必 要な各種フォームの印刷や会合など予算措置が必要であることを訴えた。また郡以下の下位 地方政府が、エビデンスベースの開発優先事項に DDEG からより自由裁量で予算計上できる ようにすべきだと提言した。MoLG はこうした提言を踏まえて、既存の DDEG ガイドライン を見直し改訂作業を行った。MoLG の C/P によれば、改訂ガイドラインは郡により権限を与 え、DDEG の 10%は計画とモニタリングに、残り 90%はエビデンスベースの計画策定プロセ スを経て出てきた優先開発事業に予算計上できるようにしたという。この改訂ガイドライン は、近く最終化される予定である。

上記ガイドラインの策定・改訂に加えて、プロジェクトの活動の進展とともに、アチョリ・西 ナイル地域の C/P である県が、計画策定と生計向上事業実施のための手法やツール、フォームの 利便性や有用性を強く認識するようになった。またこれらを内在化、制度化するために各県で、 これまで述べてきたように以下のようなさまざまな取り組みが行われた。

- ・計画策定ツールの活用を徹底するため、県から郡に対して通達が発出された。
- ・同様の目的で、計画策定ツールの活用を、郡のサブカウンティチーフやパリッシュチーフ、
 県のセクタートップのパフォーマンスアセスメントや契約に含めた。
- ・アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県 C/P たちは、中央の MoLG や OPM、NPA に対して、計画策定 ツールの活用の普及や同ツールを活用するための予算計上の必要性を含む DDEG の運用の ほか、CLD アプローチによる生計向上事業についてもプロジェクトでの経験や教訓を踏まえ て、改善点を提案した。

上記県での取り組みや中央省庁に対するプロジェクト成果を定着するための提言は、プロジェ クト目標がめざす地方行政の計画策定能力やコミュニティ開発の実施能力について制度的能力の 強化を示唆する事例ともいえる。

地方行政機関の制度的能力を測る:地方行政パフォーマンス評価

ウガンダ政府は 2017/2018 年度から、OPM のイニシアティブで地方行政のパフォーマンス評価 を導入した。この制度は、より効果的な行動や制度、手続きを地方行政がとることによって、地 方行政の業務やサービスの提供を改善する目的で始められた。OPM の C/P によれば、評価項目は、 ①計画策定や予算編成、実施と②ガバナンスや監督、透明性、説明責任といったプロジェクトが 支援した関連分野を含む、7 テーマから大別されているという。図-6 のとおり、西ナイル地域 では多くの県で前年度より 2018/2019 年度の評価結果のほうが、計画策定や予算編成、実施の点 で改善がみられた。図-7のとおり、アチョリ地域は、前年度とほぼ同じ、あるいはより低い評価となった県のほうが多かった。



出所:プロジェクト





出所:プロジェクト

ガバナンスや監督、透明性、説明責任の評価項目については、アチョリ・西ナイル地域ともに 多くの県で改善がみられた(図-8と図-9参照)。

図-7 アチョリ各県の計画策定、予算編成、実施に関する 2017/2018 年度と 2018/2019 年度のパフォーマンスの変化



出所:プロジェクト





出所:プロジェクト



終了時評価時に、MoLG の C/P はこうした結果を高く評価するとし、本プロジェクトの取り組 みが、ある程度、評価結果に貢献しているだろうという見解を示した。この地方行政機関のパフ ォーマンス評価は、事後評価の際にも参考資料となり得るだろう。

【プロジェクト目標達成の見込み】

プロジェクトの目標の達成度については、いくつかの指標に関するベースラインデータや目標 値の設定がないことから、すべての指標を客観的に評価することは難しかった。しかし、これま での報告書や質問票、インタビューの結果から、計画策定に関してはボトムアップ型のエビデン スに基づく計画策定能力を、コミュニティ生計向上事業では社会的弱者の人々をグループに含め、 グループの主体性を醸成しながら実施する能力を、県・郡・パリッシュを含む地方行政機関の能 力強化という実質的な目標は、順調にまた着実に行われていることを確認した。 3-1-5 上位目標の達成見込み

| | アチョリ・西ナイル地域において地方行政機関とコミュニティ間、及びコミュニテ ィ内の信頼が醸成される。 |
|------|---|
| | |
| 指標 a | プロジェクト実施コミュニティ住民が、地方政府による開発計画の策定はコミュニ |

ティに便益をもたらすと認識している。

JICA本部関係者によると、指標 a はプロジェクト効果や他の介入によって、地方行政機関とコ ミュニティの間の縦の信頼関係が強化されることをねらいとして設定されたという。エンドライ ン調査では、60名のLC1 議長のうち 80%に当たる 48名が、地方政府の開発計画の策定はコミュ ニティに便益をもたらすと回答した。同様の傾向は、LC2 議長にもみられ、インタビュー対象の 64名中 52名が上記と同じ回答をした。しかし図-10のとおり、アチョリと西ナイルでは LC1 と LC2 の認識にかなりの差があることが明らかである。



出所:プロジェクト・エンドライン調査報告

指標について目標値がなく、指標 a「コミュニティ住民」が誰を指すのか PDM 上明示されてい なかった。PDM の指標入手手段に「コミュニティ、県と郡の行政官、パリッシュ開発委員会メン バー、LC1 議長」と明記されているが、終了時評価時点では、上記のとおり、LC1 議長と LC2 議 長に対するインタビュー結果はあるが、その他の関係者に関するデータはなかった。よって、後 述のとおり、終了時評価ミッションからプロジェクト関係者に指標の修正を提案した。

図-10 開発計画の計画策定がコミュニティに便益をもたらしたと 回答した LC1 議長と LC2 議長の割合

| 指標 b | プロジェクト実施コミュニティ住民は、他のコミュニティとの結束を感じている。 |
|------|---------------------------------------|
|------|---------------------------------------|

指標 b は、プロジェクト効果やその他の介入によって、パイロット事業に参加しているグルー プメンバーとその他のコミュニティメンバー間の横の関係性が強化されることを想定していると いう。

プロジェクトが実施したエンドライン調査結果が示すとおり、調査対象となった 34 のパイロ ット事業のグループのうち 91.2%に当たる 31 グループは、パイロット事業がコミュニティの人々 の結束を深めるのに貢献したと回答した。LC1 議長も 1 名を除く 33 名 (97.1%) が同様の回答を した。上記のとおりエンドライン調査では、パイロット事業に参加していないグループや非パイ ロット事業地の LC1 議長にはインタビューしていないことから、指標 b に記載されている「プロ ジェクト」は「パイロット事業」ではないかと推察されるが、PDM 上は明示的な記載が望ましい。 終了時評価団がインタビューした県コミュニティ開発官や郡コミュニティ開発官、パイロット事 業のグループリーダーのなかには、パイロット事業に参加したグループとその他のコミュニティ 住民は、グループのダイナミクスに付随するさまざまな課題が生じて結束を容易に深めるとは限 らないという指摘もあった。こうした点も考慮に入れる必要があるだろう。指標 b についても終 了時評価ミッションから修正を提案した。

エンドライン調査では、アチョリ地域のうち武力紛争の影響があった 32 村の LC1 議長と 32 パ リッシュの LC2 議長にインタビューした。87.5%の LC1 議長と 84.4%の LC2 議長が、過去 3 年 間で武力紛争の影響は低減したと回答した。しかし、この結果とプロジェクトの介入との間に相 関関係があると実証することは終了時評価団ではできなかった。指標 c についても終了時評価ミ ッションから修正を提案した。

指標 d 西ナイルで難民に対する地元住民の不満が、西ナイルの対象県で減少する。

エンドライン調査で、西ナイル地域の調査対象とした 36 村のうち 6 村が、難民が流入してい るコミュニティがあると回答した。これら難民受入 6 村のうち 3 名の LC1 議長が、難民に対する 不満が地元住民から出ていたと答えた。3 名のうち 2 名が、こうした不満は徐々に減っていると 述べた。本プロジェクトのパイロット事業は、難民受入コミュニティだけを対象にしているわけ ではないので、指標 c と同じく、この結果と本プロジェクトとの相関関係を評価できなかった。 指標 d についても終了時評価ミッションから修正を提案した。

【上位目標達成の見込み】

4 つの指標すべて目標値やベースラインデータがなく、また指標 c と指標 d はプロジェクト介入との相関関係を客観的に評価できなかったので、達成見込みは判断できなかった。

3-2 実施プロセス

3-2-1 プロジェクトのマネジメント体制

(1) プロジェクトの運営

プロジェクトの対象は、紛争影響が残るウガンダ北部のアチョリ・西ナイル地域であり、 近年は難民流入に伴うさまざまな課題に直面している。全体的にプロジェクト活動の大半は 計画どおり行われた。プロジェクトの中央、県、郡の C/P や日本人専門家などとのコミュニ ケーションや、互いの連携・調整も良好だった。C/P はプロジェクト活動の参加を通じて主 体性や責任感を醸成し、計画策定能力と CLD アプローチによる生計向上事業の実施能力を中 心に実践的な知見やノウハウを習得した。

C/P 等関係者間では円滑なコミュニケーションや調整がなされたが、プロジェクトの方向 や PDM 指標に係るレビューは限定的であった。この結果、PDM 上、複数の計測困難な指標 が維持されることになったと考えられる。また、紛争影響地域における地方行政の能力向上 に係る当該プロジェクトからの経験や教訓について、十分な分析及びプロジェクト C/P 等関 係者との共有がまだなされていない。

(2) 実施体制

R/Dに基づいて MoLG の事務次官を議長とした JCC が設置された。同次官はプロジェクト ダイレクターとして、また MoLG の県行政局のアシスタントコミッショナーがプロジェクト コーディネーターを務めて、本プロジェクトの調整役を担った。プロジェクトマネジャーは、 アチョリ・西ナイル地域の対象全県の CAO が任命された。JCC は R/D に記載どおり少なく とも年に1回開催されることになっており、これまで4回開催され、本終了時評価調査中に 5回目が開催された。活動の進捗状況と課題の共有、PDM の見直しや改訂、年次計画とモニ タリングシートの承認、PDM 改訂の承認など、プロジェクトの意思決定の場として機能して いたという。また C/P や専門家のなかには、JCC は C/P である地方行政機関が直面する課題 についても、中央実施機関と関係機関、CAO と日本人専門家の間で共有・協議する機会とな ったと指摘していた。

JCC とは別にプロジェクトは、TWG をアチョリ・西ナイル地域それぞれで形成した。プロ ジェクトから開始2年間は年に2回各地域で、持ち回りにより CAO が議長を務め TWG が開 かれていた。2018年からは、2回開くほど共有・議論すべき活動の進捗状況がないとの理由 で、JCC の前に年に1回だけ開催されるようになった。C/P と日本人専門家の大半が、TWG の会合は県計画官と県コミュニティ開発官が参加して、プロジェクト活動の進捗状況の共有 だけでなく、県や郡以下の地方行政機関が直面する課題についても協議できて、機能してい たと強調した。インタビューした県 C/P からも、TWG には各地域の C/P だけでなく、MoLG をはじめ中央省庁から参加者がいたことによって、プロジェクト活動と県や郡の業務上の課 題を共有・協議できたことがよかったという意見も複数寄せられた。中央省庁の C/P からも、 この TWG の参加と TWG に合わせて開催されたプロジェクトの現場訪問・モニタリングへの 参加を通じて、プロジェクトに対する理解を深めることができ、またアチョリ・西ナイル地 域の関係者や日本人専門家らと積極的に連携・協調することが可能になったと指摘した。 TWG を通じて、他の県や中央の関係者ともコミュニケーションを図るようになったという意 見もあった。
全般的に JCC や TWG は機能していたと回答する関係者が圧倒的に多いが、なかには JCC は課題や必要な対策を協議する場としてではなく、活動の進捗状況の共有・確認する場であったとの指摘もあった。TWG の開催頻度や C/P の参加の度合いについては、改善の余地もみられたという意見もあった。

(3) 活動進捗のモニタリング

活動全般のモニタリングは、①JCC 会議のほか、②TWG 会議とともに実施されたフィール ド訪問、③6 カ月ごとの JICA モニタリングシート、④成果 3 の業務実施契約コンサルタント チームによる月報、⑤フィールド訪問、⑥中間レビューなどが挙げられた。進捗状況の確認 と共有に役立ち適切だったという意見が大勢を占めた。

(4) コミュニケーションと問題認識状況

本プロジェクトの C/P は、中央で MoLG、OPM、NPA の 3 機関、アチョリ・西ナイル地域 の 19 県(活動の中心は最終年に新設された 2 県以外の 17 県 170 郡)で、各県は CAO と県 計画官、県コミュニティ開発官の 3 名、各郡はサブカウンティチーフと郡開発コミュニティ 開発官の 2 名と、多岐にわたる。関係者が多いなか、県開発官によるフォーラムや SNS ツー ル活用はコミュニテーションを促進した。一方で、対象地域が 2 つの地域(19 県)と広大で、 業務が多忙であったため、プロジェクト専門家間で頻繁に打合せをもつことは困難であった。

(5) プロジェクトに対する主体性

全般的にプロジェクトの活動の進展と専門家チームによる技術指導を通じて、C/P はプロ ジェクトに対する主体性を醸成した。とりわけ、専門家チームの C/P が主役という信念を各 自がもっており、密なコミュニケーションや現場への頻繁なモニタリングなどを通じて、C/P の主体性の醸成を後押ししたと推察される。またツールやフォームの有用性も、多くの C/P の醸成に役立ったと考えられる。終了時評価団が行った C/P へのインタビューでは、彼らの ほとんどがプロジェクトの成果や課題についてよく認識しており、要因分析も併せて意見を 述べる者が多く、多少地域や個人によって差異はあるものの、全体的に C/P の主体性の強さ を感じる場面が多かった。プロジェクトの専門家があらゆるプロセスで C/P を参加させるよ う働きかけを行ったおかげで、主体性が育まれたという意見も C/P 側から出された。

専門家チームからの意見を総合すると、西ナイル地域は初めて JICA からの技術協力を受けるということや、これまで開発が遅れていた地域ということもあり、プロジェクトの開始とともに主体性を強くもってプロジェクト活動に積極的に参加している県 C/P が多かったという。また域内での連帯感がアチョリ地域に比べ強く、互いのアクセスが比較的容易なこともあり、他県との情報交換や協調関係が一定程度は既にあったという。アチョリ地域については、前フェーズ A-CAP の対象県だったところもありプロジェクトに対する理解や主体性が西ナイル地域よりあるとの前提だったが、JICA 以外の開発パートナーや NGO による援助や支援が多く、西ナイル地域と比較して受け身の姿勢や外部支援者への依存が強いように見受けられたという。A-CAP と異なり、移動手段が提供されないことや会議参加費用に関してプロジェクトの対応に不満をもつ者もいたという。さらにプロジェクトが推進した計画策定ツールについては、当初 A-CAP で導入済みのため日本人専門家からの支援はさほど必要でない

と想定していたが、国や県で決められた制度の一環でなければ積極的に活用することをため らう CAO がいたほか、ベースライン調査を実施するまで具体的に活用度がわからない状況 下では、積極的でない県計画官も存在したという。

終了時評価時の TWG と JCC では、本プロジェクトは JICA プロジェクトではなく、自分 たちのプロジェクトという発言が中央・県 C/P から相次ぎ、プロジェクトに対する主体性が 各レベルで高まっていることがうかがえた。

3-2-2 知見、ノウハウ、経験の共有状況

すべての C/P の、コミュニティ生計パイロット活動に係る計画や実施の能力は大きく向上した。 終了時評価調査時、ほとんどの C/P は、専門家チームからの技術移転や支援のあり方について、 大変感謝していた。計画ツールや手法はユーザーフレンドリーで実践的であったため、下位地方 行政もボトムアップ型でエビデンスに基づく計画策定をすることができた。さらに、コミュニテ ィ生計向上活動に係る OJT の4つのステップとツールは包括的かつシステマティックであったた め、コミュニティ開発官はグループの特定・動員をしやすくなった。本邦研修では、日本の地方 行政によるサービス提供やコミュニティ参加に係る実践的な知識や良例を得ることができた。

第4章 評価結果

4-1 妥当性:高い

本プロジェクトとウガンダ・日本国側双方の政策との整合性、必要性はともに高く、説明責任 や包摂性に配慮したアプローチによる計画策定や生計向上パイロット事業の実施は、紛争影響地 域の地方政府の能力強化と住民の能力支援の観点から適切だったと評価できる。以上を踏まえて、 本プロジェクト実施内容は妥当性が高いと評価した。

4-1-1 ウガンダ政府の政策との整合性

ウガンダ政府は、第2次国家開発計画(2015/16~2019/20年)で、質の高い行政サービスを効 果的・効率的に提供するため、地方分権化制度の改善と地方行政機関の機能強化を地方行政分野 の重点政策として掲げている。また北部ウガンダ復興支援の要である北部ウガンダ平和復興開発 計画(PRDP)フェーズ3(2015/16~2019/20年)は、これまで以上に住民に対するサービス提供 の向上と社会・経済面の具体的な開発成果をめざしている。本プロジェクトは、これらの地方行 政機関の政策や北部復興支援の戦略に合致している。

4-1-2 必要性

北部ウガンダの地方行政機関は、20年以上続いた内戦の影響を受けて、住民に対して十分なサ ービスを効果的・効率的に提供できておらず、県・郡を含む地方行政機関の能力強化が喫緊の課 題である。終了時評価時点でアチョリ・西ナイル地域の県・郡にとっても、計画策定分野とコミ ュニティ開発・コミュニティ生計向上支援分野の能力強化は依然として課題だった。そのため、 両地域、特に前フェーズ A-CAP の支援を受けていない西ナイル地域と一部のアチョリ地域は、本 プロジェクトに対する期待が高く、必要性も高かった。

4-1-3 問題解決手段としての適切性

プロジェクトは JCC とは別に、アチョリ・西ナイル地域にそれぞれ県計画官と県コミュニティ 開発官の C/P をメンバーとする TWG を設置し、プロジェクト活動の進捗状況の確認のほか、県・ 郡が直面する課題や解決方法について協議してきた。また TWG はこのように協議のほか、経験 や教訓を共有する場として機能すると同時に、C/P 間の競争心を喚起し、主体性や責任感の醸成、 能力の強化にも貢献した。

プロジェクトは地方行政の能力強化を目的としているが、実施機関の MoLG だけでなく中央の 関係機関の OPM と NPA との協力・調整も積極的に推進してきた。こうしたアプローチにより、 これらの機関がプロジェクトの取り組みや県・郡の C/P が直面する課題について理解を深め、政 策レベルで必要な行動や対処策を検討・実施できることを可能にした。このほか、これら中央機 関との共同作業により、プロジェクトの取り組みを各種ガイドラインやマニュアルに反映させる など制度化を実現させた。

さらにプロジェクトは、専門家からの技術移転と指導を通じて、中央や県・郡の C/P がプロジェクト活動のすべてのプロセスに主体的に参加するよう促してきた。このようなアプローチは、 C/P がプロジェクトの取り組みに対する主体性や責任感を高め、プロジェクト成果を制度化し内 在化することに貢献しており、地方行政の能力強化の観点から適切だったと評価できる。同様の アプローチは、生計向上に資するパイロット事業でも取られており、コミュニティグループはパ イロット事業の選択・準備・実施のすべてに参加するよう郡から支援を受けた。また同パイロッ ト事業では、コミュニティグループ、郡、JICA を含む関係者間の役割と責任が明記された覚書 (Memorandum of Understanding: MOU) を交わすことになっている。これは A-CAP から導入さ れていたアプローチだが、住民グループが主体的に活動に取り組むことは、時間はかかるが支援 するアプローチとして適切である。このパイロット事業で取ってきたアプローチは、県・郡の行 政サービスの透明性や公平性を高めるうえでも有効であり適切だった。

4-1-4 日本の援助政策との整合性

日本の対ウガンダ共和国国別開発協力方針(2018年)とJICAの事業展開計画(2018年)では、 「北部地域の社会的安定化」が4つの援助重点分野の1つで、本プロジェクトはそのなかの「北 部復興支援プログラムフェーズ2(2016~2021年)」に位置づけられた。したがって、日本の援助 政策との整合性が高い。

本プロジェクトは紛争影響地域の地方政府と住民間の信頼構築にも資する協力で、JICAの平和 構築支援における協力方針とも合致している。

4-1-5 日本の技術の有意性

前フェーズ A-CAP の知見や教訓を踏まえて本プロジェクトはデザインされており、計画策定や コミュニティ生計向上事業の支援で開発・導入された手法やツールも本プロジェクトに引き継が れて活用されており、過去の協力と一致している。さらに地方行政機関の計画策定能力の強化は、 地方行政の重要な機能にもかかわらず、これまで JICA 以外の開発パートナーは紛争影響が残る、 また開発が遅れている北部地域で支援しておらず、この分野で日本が技術協力を行うことは比較 優位性があり妥当性も高い。

4-1-6 紛争影響地域の開発期の支援の適切性

本プロジェクトの開始は、ウガンダ政府の PRDP フェーズ 3 (2015/16~2019/20 年)が始まる 時期と一致していた。PRDP フェーズ 3 は、北部とそれ以外の地域との所得格差削減と貧富の差 の解消をめざして、北部で住民に対する質の高い行政サービスの提供に力を入れて、社会・経済 面の具体的な成果を上げるとし、生計改善も重視している。ボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの 計画策定能力の強化と、CLD アプローチによるコミュニティ生計向上活動の計画・実施能力の強 化に取り組む本プロジェクトは、内容面でも PRDP3 の戦略的な方向性と合致している。このほか、 本プロジェクトが開始された 2016 年 6 月は、特に南スーダンからの大量の難民流入が起きた時期 であり、こうした大規模な隣国からの難民流入はウガンダ政府だけでなく北部の地方政府にとっ ても、対応が迫られる重要課題の1つだった。こうした状況下で、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の地 方政府の能力強化は、地方政府とウガンダ政府双方のニーズに合致していた。以上、本プロジェ クトは支援のタイミングと支援内容の観点からも妥当性が高い。

本プロジェクトの対象地域は、PRDP3の観点から、またアチョリ・西ナイル地域の全県の行政 機関の能力強化を行う開発パートナーが他にいないという観点からも、その選定は適切だった。 さらには地方行政の制度強化、具体的には計画策定とコミュニティ生計向上に関する制度強化の 観点からも、平等に2地域のすべての県を対象地域とした点は妥当である。全県を対象にせずに 域内のいくつかの県を選択した場合、プロジェクト成果を他県に普及するのは容易ではなかった だろう。全県を対象にしたからこそ、能力やとりまく環境が異なる県とさらに多様な郡の取り組 み状況を、プロジェクトでは共有・比較できたうえ、よりよいアウトプットを求めて C/P 同士の 競争心を喚起させ、ツールの活用や定着につなげることができた。

本プロジェクトは、主に①県計画官と県コミュニティ開発官、②郡のサブカウンティチーフと 郡コミュニティ開発官、③パリッシュチーフを能力強化の対象としていた。プロジェクトの協力 の柱は、地方行政の計画策定能力とコミュニティ生計向上を中心とするコミュニティ開発事業の 計画と実施の能力強化を行うことであり、上記の行政官たちがこれらの分野を担っていることか ら、対象者の選定は適切だった。成果3のパイロット事業では、社会的に脆弱な人々の包摂性の 視点に配慮して、各郡から既存のコミュニティグループ、2 グループを選定した。新規ではなく 既存グループを対象にした点は、プロジェクトという限られた期間内で脆弱な人々を含むコミュ ニティグループのニーズに応え、またパイロット事業から県・郡の行政官がコミュニティの生計 向上事業の計画と実施を学ぶ必要があることからも、現実的で妥当だったといえる。

4-2 有効性:やや高い

終了時評価時点で、プロジェクト目標の指標に関する比較データや目標値の設定がないことか ら、客観的な評価はできなかったが、県と郡の地方政府の能力強化という実質的な目標は、順調 に着実に行われていることを確認した。本プロジェクトは、開発が遅れている紛争影響地域の北 部2地域の県・郡行政官と地方政府の能力強化に加えて、本プロジェクトの経験やプロジェクト で導入した計画策定と生計向上事業実施の手法やツールが制度化された点など、特筆すべき成果 を上げている。以上を総合的に判断して、本プロジェクトの有効性はやや高いと評価した。

4-2-1 プロジェクト目標の達成予測と成果の貢献

終了時評価時点で PDM の 3 つの成果のうち成果 1 はおおむね達成済み、成果 2 はほぼ達成の 見込み、成果 3 は達成に向けて順調と評価した。終了時評価時点では、3 つの成果すべてが達成 されてはいないものの、これら成果はプロジェクト目標の達成に向けて貢献している。

プロジェクト目標は、達成度を測る指標に関するベースラインデータや目標値の設定がないこ とから、客観的な評価はできなかったものの、県と郡の地方政府の能力強化という実質的な目標 は順調に着実に行われていることを確認した。

特筆すべきプロジェクトの成果は、以下の5点である。

- (1) プロジェクトは、下位地方政府、すなわち郡(サブカウンティ・タウンカウンシル)とパ リッシュレベルで実用的な計画策定ツールの活用を推進し、ボトムアップ型のエビデンスベ ースの計画策定を主流化させた。具体的には、県と郡の C/P が積極的にプロジェクト活動の すべてのプロセスに参加したことが、彼らの考え方に変化をもたらし、ボトムアップ型でエ ビデンスに基づいた計画プロセスと、その手法やツールに関する知識とスキルを着実に習得 することを可能にした。
- (2)計画策定分野では、地方行政機関の個人だけでなく組織・制度的な能力が強化された。ア チョリ・西ナイル地域の多くの県で、ボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画策定の効果が 内在化されつつあり、郡が確実に計画策定を行うよう県が明確な指示や支援を行う取り組み

を始めている。

- (3) プロジェクトは、一連の研修やOJT、ワークショップを通じて、郡コミュニティ開発官の 能力強化を支援し、特に彼らが対象となるコミュニティグループの選定やコミュニティ生計 向上活動の実施に際して、計画・実施プロセスでの透明性を以前より確保し、公正に行うこ とを可能にした。
- (4) 成果3のパイロット事業は、コミュニティグループメンバーの主体性や責任感を育むと同時に、彼らの生計向上に直接貢献した。特に牛耕のパイロット事業参加によって、耕作時間が短縮されたとか、耕作面積や野菜の生産量が増えたといった効果が報告されている。また郡コミュニティ開発官による頻繁な訪問やグループとのやり取りを通じて、行政官とコミュニティメンバーの良好な関係が構築されるようになった。
- (5)本プロジェクトの経験やプロジェクトで導入した計画策定と生計向上事業実施の手法やツールが、中央政府が主管する文書に取りまとめられた。具体的には、プロジェクトが①MoLGとOPMの「DDEGの生計向上支援活動実施マニュアル」(CLICマニュアル)の策定、②NPAの「地方政府開発計画ガイドライン」の改訂、③MoLGの「DDEGガイドライン」の改訂を支援し、これまでのプロジェクト成果が上記3つに反映された。これらは、当該プロジェクトの成果等を強固にするのみならず、中央レベルでの全国の地方行政を対象とするガイドラインとして採用されたことで、制度化に貢献した。当該プロジェクトの持続性確保につながる根拠となろう。
- 4-2-2 プロジェクト目標に至るまでの外部条件の影響

成果達成からプロジェクト目標に至る外部条件については、「プロジェクト対象地域の各県・ 郡の行政官の大幅な異動がない」ことが設定されていた。プロジェクトの実施期間中、県行政の トップで本プロジェクトのマネジャーも務める CAO の異動が頻繁に起きた。また郡レベルの計 画策定とコミュニティ開発を担う、郡コミュニティ開発官の異動が特に 2019~2020 年に起きた。 これは 2016 年から始まった行政改革の一環である。この外部条件については、プロジェクトの効 率性に多少影響を及ぼしたが、プロジェクト目標の達成に深刻な影響を及ぼしてはいない。外部 条件には設定されていないが、南スーダンからの大量難民の流入によるプロジェクトへの影響に ついては、C/P と専門家のインタビュー結果によると限定的だった。西ナイル地域の複数の難民 受入県では、難民支援のための開発パートナーや NGO が異なる手法や援助モダリティで多数活 動しているため、コミュニティ住民がインセンティブのない計画策定やフィードバック会合への 参加をためらうといった影響が一部あったという。またコミュニティグループの主体的な参加を 促進しているパイロット事業地では、別の開発パートナーや NGO が異なる援助モダリティを用 いてコミュニティ開発活動を実施するため、多少混乱を引き起こした可能性もあるという。

4-3 効率性:やや高い

双方の投入は計画どおり行われ、主な活動の大半は遅滞なく行われた。しかし3つの成果のう

4-3-1 日本側の投入

全般的に日本側の投入は比較的計画どおりに行われたと評価できる。日本側の投入のうち専門 家の派遣について、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の全県対象という広範な対象地域に比して、①専門 家の投入量が少なかった、②計画策定分野は専門家が西ナイル中心に活動し、アチョリはフォロ ーアップ程度と想定されていたが、アチョリの計画策定ツールの利用率が想定以上に低く両地域 同等に指導する必要が出てきた、③活動範囲が両地域と首都カンパラに及び、パイロット事業な どに想定以上の調達業務がアルアとグルで膨大にあり、業務調整専門家の業務過多だった等が挙 げられた。専門家の投入量が少なかったという意見と同時に、プロジェクト開始後の増員は、プ ロジェクト活動上、必ずしも好影響が期待できるとは限らず、専門家の責任感に影響を与える可 能性もあり、難しい側面があるという指摘もあった。「適切だった」としながらも、全体としてプ ロジェクト対象地域が広く、西ナイルに1チーム、アチョリに1チームという配置であれば移動 時間を短縮でき、その分プロジェクト活動にあてられたのでないかという意見もあった¹¹。

専門家の派遣(人数、専門性、派遣タイミング)について、県 C/P からは「おおむね適切」と 評価された。「専門家派遣は、プロジェクト活動の実施、目標の達成の観点から適切だった」とい う回答もあった。実施プロセスの知見、ノウハウ、経験の共有状況で述べたとおり、専門家への 信頼が高いと同時に評価も高く、専門性や人数、派遣時期などで要望や批判的な意見を述べる C/P はいなかった。

日本側からウガンダ側に供与された機材は、郡コミュニティ開発官向けのオートバイ 108 台、 郡事務所や一部の県事務所に対して発電機9機、ソーラー機器13機である。機材の使用頻度と状 態については、発電機1台の盗難、ソーラー機器の不具合が報告されているなどごく一部を除き、 ほとんどの機材が常に使用され、状態もよいことがプロジェクト側から自己申告で報告された(詳 細は付属資料2.「協議議事録 英文合同終了時評価調査報告書 ANNEX 6」と「3-1-1 日本 側の投入実績(3)機材の供与」と成果1指標1-a、成果2指標2-aの達成状況を参照)。これら日 本側の供与機材は、中央や県・郡の C/P から評価されており、特に郡以下のプロジェクト活動を 効率的に行うことを可能にした。

日本側の投入である本邦研修は4回行われて C/P 38 名が参加した。「3-2-2 知見、ノウ ハウ、経験の共有状況」で述べたとおり、C/P からの評価も概して高く、計画策定分野とコミュ ニティ開発分野ともに、日本の実践的な知識や経験を得たことによって、C/P たちのやる気や意

¹⁰ 効率性について、議論の余地があると考えられる。事前評価表記載の「C/P が配置」は実施されたが、2019 年度に大量の郡 コミュニティ開発官(Community Development Officer: CDO)の交替・新規雇用が生じた。この CDO の新規雇用は、本プ ロジェクトの C/P とは異なるウガンダの公共サービス省が 10 年おきに人員構成を見直し、直近では 2016 年/2017 年度に見 直しを実施した(そのなかにはパリッシュチーフの資格要件・待遇向上とアシスタント CDO 廃止が含まれた)。新しい人員 構成を踏まえた配置をするための移行期間は各県の実施計画に基づいて行われた。廃止予定のアシスタント CDO が資格要 件(大学卒業あるいは準じる単位を取得する)を満たし CDO となるか、満たさずパリッシュチーフとなるかが一般的であ るが、本プロジェクト対象地域のアチョリでは案件の最終年に約半数の CDO が交代、新 CDO が配置された。成果達成、 プロジェクト目標達成や持続性確保のため、新 CDO への OJT をとおした支援を、追加的に行うよう変更した。技術移転対 象の C/P が大量に交替することは予期できず、本プロジェクトのコントロール下にない。しかし、現在の JICA 評価レファ レンス上、PDM で C/P の異動(通常の異動とは異なるものも含む)を外部条件として設定することはできず、蓋然性とし てプロジェクトで対応すべきものと整理されるが、本プロジェクトの状況をかんがみると、通常の異動ではない例外的なも ので、プロジェクトで対応することができないなか、本プロジェクトのウガンダ側インプットとして整理し、結果効率性に 影響が生じるという判断に至る、現在の JICA 評価制度には、議論の余地があると考える。

¹¹専門家の配置については、直営専門家(チーフアドバイザー、開発計画専門家、業務調整・平和構築専門家)3名は西ナイ ルのアルアの事務所に、業務実施契約の専門家(成果3担当のコミュニティ開発、生計向上)2名はアチョリのグルの事務 所に配置されている。

欲を高め、効率的な活動の推進にある程度は役立ったと推察される。

4-3-2 ウガンダ側の投入

ウガンダ側の投入のうちアチョリの C/P 配置について、インタビューから下記のような指摘が あった。

「CAO については頻繁な異動、県計画担当官と県コミュニティ開発官は正規担当官が採用でき ない、部署の人数が足りないなどの問題があり、アチョリは部署内、部署間での意思疎通や協力 が弱い」という指摘があった。また、①A-CAP 時代からの C/P は本プロジェクトからの移動手段 の提供がないなど支援が減ったことに不満をもち、彼らを中心にプロジェクト活動に関心を失っ ていることが見てとれた、②長年の紛争の影響で多数の開発パートナーや NGO からの緊急援助 や復興支援を受けているため、手当などインセンティブがなければ活動に積極的に参加しないな ど自発性に欠ける一面もあった、③プロジェクト最終年に郡コミュニティ開発官補佐の役職が廃 止され、郡コミュニティ開発官の新規採用者や異動者が増えた。特にアチョリはパイロット事業 担当郡¹²に郡コミュニティ開発官補佐も配置されていたことから担当者の交代が起き、引き継ぎ が不十分でグループへのフォローアップやモニタリングが十分行われていないという問題が複数 起きた、といった点が挙げられた。一方で、A-CAP に参加した C/P がいて既に一部専門家との関 係性が構築されていた、A-CAP や JICA の技術協力に一定の理解があったなど、アチョリの C/P 配置のポジティブな点も指摘された。

西ナイルについては、「部署の人数が足りない問題のなか、西ナイルは部署内、部署間での意 思疎通や協力がアチョリよりは高い」等、全般的に意欲が高い C/P がアチョリより多く見受けら れた、結束力や団結力がアチョリよりも強いといった意見も出された。

中央の MoLG は実施機関だが、OPM と NPA を関係機関として C/P を配置したことは、アチョ リ・西ナイル地域の C/P、専門家チームからも好意的に受け止められていた。しかし県・郡の C/P からは、もっと頻繁に現場の視察や地方政府との意見交換できる場が必要だと、一層の関与を要 望する意見も多数寄せられた。中間レビュー以降に、上述したアチョリ地域の計画策定ツールの 活用に関して支援を強化するため、開発計画専門家の C/P を MoLG が 1 名配置した¹³。

4-3-3 外部条件の影響

PDM の活動から成果に至るまでの外部条件は「地域紛争や戦争が起きない」と「プロジェクト 対象地域に大規模な災害が起きない」が設定されていた。これらの外部条件は満たされていた。

4-3-4 前提条件の影響

PDM の前提条件は、「プロジェクト活動を実施するために十分な人員が確保される」が設定されていた。この前提条件は満たされていた。

4-3-5 効率に影響を与えた貢献・阻害要因

日本側投入の専門家8名のうち6名は、前フェーズに従事した専門家やコンサルタント、JICA

¹² 専門家によるとプロジェクトでは持続性を担保するためにパイロット事業郡選定基準に正規郡コミュニティ開発官が配置 された郡を含めていたが、アチョリ地域では郡コミュニティ開発官補佐も正規職員と同じという認識が広くあり、同補佐し かいない郡でも対象郡に選ばれたケースがあるという。

¹³ 終了時評価時点では既に異動し、別の職員が配置されていた。

本部関係者であり、アチョリを中心とした現地事情に精通していたことや、MoLG やアチョリ県 C/P にも前フェーズ関係者がおり、JICA の技術協力スキームや前フェーズの成果に関する知見を 有していたことは、本プロジェクトの効率性を高める要因となった。また郡コミュニティ開発官 へのバイクや郡や一部県の事務所へのソーラーパネルや発電機の供与は、現場での円滑な活動実 施を後押しした。このほか本邦研修は、C/P のやる気や意欲を喚起し、本プロジェクト活動への 参加を一層高めることに貢献した。さらにベースライン調査の実施は、アチョリ・西ナイル各県 の計画ツールの活用度を客観的な数値で示したことにより、現状と課題の共通認識の醸成に役立 ち、各県で計画ツール活用の起爆剤となった。

一方で、対象地域は 2 地域 19 全県と広大で能力強化の対象者が多いこと、バイクなどの機材 供与のほか牛耕を中心とした 136 件のパイロット事業用の資器材の調達業務が想定以上に多かっ たこと、中央、県、郡と関係機関・関係者が多く調整業務が多いこと、プロジェクト期間を通じ て県のトップであり、本プロジェクトマネジャーでもある CAO の異動が頻繁に起こり、引き継 ぎが十分でなくゼロから専門家チームがプロジェクトの取り組みを後任者に説明したり、フォロ ーしたりする必要が生じたこと、初回の本邦研修参加者 CAO の大半は異動し知見が活動に十分 活用されなかったこと、後半は郡コミュニティ開発官の頻繁な異動が起きて、引き継ぎが不十分 なためプロジェクトスタッフがフォローせざるをえない事態や専門家の派遣期間の延長をする事 態になったこと、などが効率性をやや低める要因となった。

4-4 インパクト (予測): ポジティブなインパクト発現

終了時評価時点で、ポジティブなインパクトの発現がみられる。

4-4-1 上位目標への波及効果と達成見込み

既述のとおり、終了時評価時点では上位目標の達成見込みについては評価できなかった。よって、指標の修正を提言した。

4-4-2 上位目標以外の波及効果

終了時評価時点で、以下のポジティブなインパクトの発現がみられた。

- (1) プロジェクト成果の非対象地域や全国への普及
 - 1) プロジェクトの本邦研修に参加したアルア県の前副 CAO は、異動先の非対象県のカラ モジャ地域コディト県で、本邦研修時に作成したアクションプランに基づいてボトムアッ プ型エビデンスベースの計画を適用・普及させたという。MoLG の事務次官が 2018 年 8 月に主催した全国の県計画官・主席財務官会議では、MoLG の依頼を受けて本プロジェク トの開発計画専門家がボトムアップ型エビデンスベースの計画策定ツールについて説 明・発表した。またこの会議では、コディト県の計画官が上述の取り組みを参加者に紹介 し共有した。さらに会議の最後に、MoLG の事務次官がプロジェクトで推進してきた計画 策定ツールを全国に普及させると言及した。
- (2) プロジェクト成果の政府プログラムや世界銀行など開発パートナー支援事業への活用
- 2) 郡コミュニティ開発官のなかには、パイロット事業で使われている生計向上に関するツ ールとフォームを政府プログラムに活用していることが明らかになった。エンドライン調

査では、インタビューした22名の郡コミュニティ開発官のうち、27.3%に当たる6名が若 者生計プログラムに、22.7%に当たる5名がウガンダ女性起業プログラムで活用したと回 答した。

- 3) 西ナイル地域のコボコ、モヨ、オボンギの3県では、計画策定ツールとフォームを使っ て優先事業案として特定されたが予算化できなかった案件に、世界銀行の借款プログラム、 DRDIP¹⁴など難民受入地域、コミュニティ向けの外部資金を調達している事例がみられた。
- (3) UNDP・GIZ など開発パートナーの本プロジェクトへの関心の高まりと連携・協力
 - 4) 本プロジェクトは、日本政府の補正予算を用いて支援する UNDP のプロジェクトと連携・協力し、2019年2月から3月にかけてアルア、ユンベ、モヨの3県を対象に、計画策定に関するオリエンテーションと研修プログラムを実施した。
 - 5) 本プロジェクトが支援する地方行政の計画策定の重要性については、ウガンダ政府だけ でなく開発パートナーの間でも広く認識するようになった。このような関心の高まりに伴 い、2019 年 10 月、OPM が取り組む包括的な難民対応枠組み(Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework: CRRF)に地方行政の計画に関するサブグループを設置することにな り、本プロジェクトの実績がある JICA と GIZ が共同議長を務めることになった。
- (4) 難民連帯サミットにおける JICA と UNDP が共催したサイドイベントや第7回アフリカ開 発会議(TICAD7) サイドイベントなど、国際的なイベントでの対象県 CAO の本プロジェク トの成果・経験を共有・発信

C/P が以下のような国際的な場で自らの言葉で自信をもって WACAP について発言しており、相手に寄り添って自主性醸成をはぐくむアプローチが結実した一例といえる。

- 6) JICA と UNDP は、ウガンダで「難民とホストコミュニティのレジリエンスと自立のための開発アプローチを強化するための難民連帯サミット」の「サイドイベント:ウガンダにおける地方行政の能力強化」を2017年6月22日に共催した。このサイドイベントには、プロジェクトの C/P である西ナイル地域ユンベ県の CAO が、難民とホストコミュニティの統合をめざす取り組みや行政サービスの提供での課題などを発表した。
- 7) TICAD7の JICA サイドイベントが 2019 年 8 月 30 日、日本で開かれた。このイベントに 本プロジェクトの C/P である西ナイル地域ゾンボ県の CAO が登壇し、紛争影響地域での 地方行政の能力強化のためのプロジェクトの経験や課題について発表・共有した。
- 8) グローバル難民フォーラムの期間中の 2019 年 12 月 17 日、日本政府/JICA、ウガンダ政府、国連難民高等弁務官事務所、UNDP、世界銀行及び経済協力開発機構(OECD)の共催により、人道・開発・平和の連携(ネクサス)に関するスポットライト・セッションが開催された。このセッションに参加した地方行政担当の国務大臣から本プロジェクトについて言及があった。
- (5) パイロット事業グループメンバーの教育や保健サービスアクセスの増加などの相乗効果9) パイロット事業は「4-2 有効性」で述べたとおり、コミュニティグループメンバー

¹⁴ Development Response to Displacement Impact Project

にさまざまな便益をもたらしたが、多くのグループで所得の向上や貯金額の増加などのイ ンパクトの発現があった。また経済的なインパクトは、子どもを学校に通わせたり、家族 が病気の際には薬品を購入できるようになったり、副次的な社会的相乗効果ももたらした。 このほか、同事業が自信獲得につながり、さらなる生活の質の改善の機会を求めるなどエ ンパワメントも一部のグループから報告された。

4-4-3 外部条件の影響

PDM のプロジェクト目標から上位目標に至るまでの外部条件は「中央政府が、アチョリと西ナ イル地域の地方政府に対して十分な予算措置と人員配置を行う」と「ドナーによる北部復興支援 が継続される」が設定されていた。これらの外部条件は満たされる可能性が高い。前者の人員配 置は終了時評価時点で、欠員が多かった郡コミュニティ開発官やサブカウンティチーフ、パリッ シュチーフの補充や採用が進められていたが、まだ十分とはいえない。予算については、政府は 地方交付金である DDEG を優先案件に予算措置できるよう、これまで以上に地方政府の裁量を増 やすことになった。この点は、プロジェクトの持続性にポジティブな影響だけでなくややポジテ ィブとは言い難い影響を及ぼすかもしれない(「4-5 持続性」を参照)。

4-5 持続性(見込み):やや高い

政策面と技術面の持続性は高いと見込まれた。財政面と制度面の持続性はやや高いと評価した。 組織面は郡コミュニティ開発官の異動や再配置に伴う引き継ぎが不十分など課題や懸念があるこ とから、中程度見込めるとした。これらを総合的に判断して、プロジェクトの持続性はやや高い と評価した。

4-5-1 政策面:高い

プロジェクト終了後も、北部地域の地方政府の能力強化やプロジェクトが支援した計画策定と コミュニティ生計向上支援の政策的・制度的枠組みは継続する見通しが高く、政策面の持続性は 高いと見込まれる。

4-5-2 財政面:やや高い

一般的に下位地方政府は、村レベルの住民から出されたさまざまな開発に関するニーズや要望 をすべて事業化できるだけの予算はない。しかし、本プロジェクトからの働きかけも功を奏し、 DDEGの活用に関して地方政府、特に郡の裁量が増すことになり、同交付金の10%は計画とモニ タリング活動に、残り90%はボトムアップ型・エビデンスベースの計画策定により選定された優 先事業に予算措置できるようになった。他方、DDEGの30%は生計向上事業という従来の枠組み が撤廃されるため、コミュニティ生計向上事業の持続性にやや影響が出る可能性もあり、財政面 の持続性はやや高いとした。

4-5-3 制度面:やや高い

ボトムアップ型・エビデンスベースの計画策定、住民グループの主体的参加を柱とするコミュ ニティ生計向上は、対象地方政府や中央政府の制度強化につながっており、持続性は高いと見込 める。さらに県・郡レベルでも、①県から郡への指示やモニタリングに注力する、②計画策定に 関する活動の予算措置を行う、③フィードバックの実施を確実にするため、郡以下のサブカウン ティチーフや郡コミュニティ開発官、パリッシュチーフなどのパフォーマンス契約に含める、④ 他の政府プログラムにもプロジェクトで推進した各種ツールとフォームを活用する、などプロジ ェクト効果の制度面の持続につながる取り組みが、終了時評価時点で確認されている。

一方で、計画策定・予算編成後のパリッシュや村へのフィードバックの実践・強化、優先事業 案の県の各セクターの予算編成での活用、郡コミュニティ開発官の異動に伴う引き継ぎの強化、 パイロット事業グループのモニタリングとフォローアップの継続、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県 関係者間の経験や教訓の共有の継続、中央省庁と対象県とのコンサルテーションや教訓の共有機 会の継続など、取り組むべき課題も明らかとなり、制度面の持続性の見通しはやや高いとした。

4-5-4 組織面:中程度

「4-3 効率性」で述べたとおり、県のトップであり本プロジェクトマネジャーの CAO の 異動に付随する引き継ぎが不十分といった問題は、県での計画策定やパイロット事業が開始され たばかりで、県トップの理解や協力が不可欠のプロジェクト前半の円滑な実施にやや影響を与え た。しかし計画担当官やコミュニティ開発官の能力強化に伴い、プロジェクトの取り組みが組織 内で内在化、制度化されつつあることから、終了時評価時点では持続性にさほど影響がないと評 価した。

郡や県でも人事異動は起きる可能性があるが、多くの場合は同一県内での異動のため、プロジ ェクトで得られた知識やノウハウは同じ県内で活用される可能性が高い。

地方行政機関の行政改革が 2016 年から始められており、その一環として郡コミュニティ開発 官補佐を廃止する決定がなされた。その欠員を埋めるため、郡コミュニティ開発官やパリッシュ チーフなどの新規採用や再配置が進められている。プロジェクトの終了時評価までに、パイロッ ト事業担当の郡コミュニティ開発官 67 名のうち 45%に当たる 30 名は異動になったという。地域 別にみると、アチョリは 31 名中 20 名(65%)、西ナイルは 36 名中 10 名(28%)で、アチョリの ほうが圧倒的にパイロット事業担当の郡コミュニティ開発官の異動が多い。こうした異動に伴う 引き継ぎが不十分で、専門家チームやプロジェクトスタッフが対応しなければいけない点も報告 され始めており、プロジェクトの持続性に影響があることも予想される。このほか、郡コミュニ ティ開発官補佐の職が廃止されたことから、彼らの行っていた業務も郡コミュニティ開発官が対 応せざるをえなくなっているという。今後、DDEGの予算措置は以前に比べて郡の裁量が増える ため、郡レベルの計画官としての役割と責任も増えて、下位地方政府に対する指示を的確に行い パフォーマンスをモニタリングしなければならない事態が想定される。

以上を踏まえて、組織面の持続性の見込みは中程度と評価した。

4-5-5 技術面:高い

郡・県 C/P は本プロジェクトのさまざまな研修やワークショップ、OJT プログラム、日本人専 門家からの技術移転、本邦研修などを通じて、計画策定と CLD アプローチによる生計向上事業に 関連する個人の能力を強化してきた。多くの C/P は本プロジェクトで習得した知識、スキル、ノ ウハウ、各種ツールの有用性を実感しており、既に通常業務に適用している。こうした C/P にみ られる意識の変化や態度の変化、行動変容から、これらプロジェクトで得られた一連の能力は今 後も活用されることが見込まれるため、技術面の持続性は高いと評価した。

4-6 プロジェクトの効果発現に貢献した要因

4-6-1 計画内容

「4-1 妥当性」で述べたとおり、MoLG とアチョリ・西ナイル地域の地方政府のニーズに 合致した協力内容だったことと、「4-3 効率性」で述べたとおり、日本側の投入である日本人 専門家と機材供与、本邦研修の投入面で貢献要因が多かったこととが、中央、県、郡とさまざま なレベルの多くの C/P の主体的な活動への取り組みと効果的な技術移転、円滑なプロジェクト運 営を可能にしたといえる。

4-6-2 実施プロセス

①専門家チームによる C/P の主体性醸成、主体的参加を常に促したプロセス重視の技術移転、 ②包括的で理解しやすい手法、使いやすいツールの開発・導入、③ツールの定着度をベースライ ン調査で客観的に共有し、アチョリと西ナイル地域間の競争心を喚起した点などが促進要因とな り、有効性やインパクト、持続性を高めることに大いに貢献した。MoLG や OPM、NPA の実施機 関・関係機関と2地域 19 全県と専門家チーム間のコミュニケーション、連携調整も円滑に行われ ており、各成果やインパクトの発現、効率性や有効性、持続性を高めることに寄与した。

4-7 プロジェクトの問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

4-7-1 計画内容

PDM 指標に関係者の認識の変化など定性的な指標を多く採用している。プロジェクト開始時に 社会調査を実施し、社会的包摂の状況等について調査を行っているが、エンドライン調査と項目 や手法が異なっており、比較が難しい側面があった。

4-7-2 実施プロセス

PDM 指標のモニタリングは不十分だった。また「4-3 効率性」で述べた点は、効率性をや や低める要因となった。

4-8 結論

本プロジェクトの特筆すべき成果は、開発が遅れている紛争影響地域の北部2地域で、①計画 策定やコミュニティ生計活動に関して、県・郡行政官個人の意識や姿勢、行動に変化をもたらし た点、②また個人にとどまらず地方政府の能力強化に確実につながった点、③さらには本プロジ ェクトの経験やプロジェクトで導入した計画策定と生計向上事業実施の手法やツールが、ウガン ダの地方行政の制度として中央レベルで採用されガイドラインとしてまとめられた点である。プ ロジェクト目標は、ベースラインデータと目標値の設定がないことから、客観的な評価はできな かったものの、県と郡の地方政府の能力強化という実質的な目標は、C/Pの主体性の醸成に伴い、 順調にまた着実に行われていることを確認した。

5 項目評価は、妥当性が高く、有効性と効率性もやや高い。終了時評価時点で、ポジティブな インパクトが多く発現している。持続性については、政策面と技術面は高く、制度面と財政面は いずれもやや高いと見込まれる。プロジェクト最終年に、計画とコミュニティ生計向上を担当す る郡コミュニティ開発官の異動が頻繁に起こり、引き継ぎやコミュニティグループのフォローな どやや不十分な現状を踏まえて、組織面の持続性は中程度とした。持続性は総合的に判断してや や高いと評価した。

本プロジェクトは、2020年6月に終了する予定である。本プロジェクトの持続性を担保するためには、プロジェクト側、ウガンダ側が以下に述べる提言を確実に実施することが望ましい。

第5章 提言と教訓

5-1 提言

終了時評価調査団は、これまでの評価結果を受けて、プロジェクト終了までに実施すべき事項 とプロジェクト終了後に考慮すべき事項に分けて、また実施主体ごとに分けて以下のように提言 する。

- (1) プロジェクト終了までに実施すべき事項
 - 【プロジェクト全体への提言】
 - 1) 上位目標の指標の見直しと修正

C/P と日本人専門家の間で、プロジェクト終了後の将来のめざすべき方向性を確認し、 上位目標の指標の見直しと修正、必要であれば追加の指標の設定も検討することを提言す る。プロジェクト終了3年後に実施が見込まれる事後評価時に、上位目標の達成を客観的 に評価できるようにすべきである¹⁵。

2) 平和構築の視点での紛争影響地域の地方政府の能力強化の経験や教訓の取りまとめと 共有

プロジェクト効果やインパクトの発現が終了時評価時に確認できたが、平和構築の視点 では蓄積された経験や教訓の分析がまだ十分に行われていないことが明らかになった。し たがって、平和構築の視点から紛争影響地域の地方政府の能力強化について経験や教訓を 取りまとめ、プロジェクト関係者間で共有することを提言する。

【成果1と2に関する県への提言】

- 3) 計画策定プロセスに関する下位地方政府への指導とフォローアップの継続 アチョリ・西ナイルの両地域とも、下位地方政府がプロジェクトで導入した計画策定ツ ールやフォームを活用していることが確認された。計画策定のための予算措置が十分にな され、計画ツールのアウトプットが業務計画立案と予算編成に活用されるよう、県が郡以 下に引き続き指導やフォローアップを行うことが必要である。
- 4) 下位地方政府に対するフィードバックの重要性を再強調 県はボトムアップ型のエビデンスベースの計画手続き、また予算がつかなかった開発優 先事項のスコアリングなど、計画ツールのアウトプットの活用を推進していく必要がある。 エンドライン調査結果で依然として課題であることが判明したパリッシュや村レベルへ

¹⁵ 終了時評価ミッションは、PDM の上位目標とその指標について、一般的に行政と住民間の信頼醸成は時間がかかることを 踏まえ、本プロジェクト上専門家等がどのように考えているのか確認し、数値設定等がないため達成の有無を判断すること ができないことなどを説明した。専門家の認識としては、平和構築に寄与する案件であることは意識して活動してきている こと、加えて、信頼醸成には時間がかかるという認識を有していることが確認できた。一方、中央政府 C/P は、信頼醸成の 案件という認識で進めてきたため、終了時評価時点で上位目標をスーパーゴールへ変更するという案には賛同しなかった。 専門家は、本プロジェクトで C/P のオーナーシップ醸成を非常に重要視してきた経緯から、C/P の意見に反対しなかった。 上位目標の指標 4 つのうち a は、エンドライン調査の LC1 の 80%という結果が維持されることを見込んで数値を設定、d、 e は終了時評価時点で追加。エンドライン結果にあるように一定程度達成されているが課題のある、計画策定ツール活用と 成果 3 のフォーマット活用が継続的に維持されることをねらって、エンドライン調査数値を参照して新たに設定。b はオリ ジナル指標でコミュニティとは何かを明確化し、数値 75%は JCC で参加者に意見を聞いた。c は新たに追加し、数値 75%は JCC で参加者に意見を聞いた。主管部、邦人関係者にとっては 75%というのは高すぎると思われたが、プロジェクトでは C/P のオーナーシップ醸成を非常に重要視してきたこと、ミッドタームレビュー実施の際、成果の指標数値として 75%のツ ール活用という高い数値設定が C/P から提案され、実際に高すぎるのではと協議したものの C/P は高い数値を設定する重要 性を主張したこと、また、エンドライン調査時に西ナイルは指標を達成、アチョリも大きく改善していたことなどから、C/P のやる気を削がないことを重視し、C/P の提案した数値を尊重する結論とした。

なお、上記 JCC/TWG は評価分析・報告書案作成の後に開催され、その後の時間の制約から、新たに設定した上位目標指標 で達成見込みを分析することはできなかった。

のフィードバックについては、県が郡以下に対して重要性を再度強調して徹底するよう指 導していくことが望まれる。

【成果3に関する県コミュニティ開発官への提言】

5) 「郡コミュニティ開発官向けのグループ主体の生計向上活動に関するファシリテーション・ハンドブック」の普及

プロジェクトでは、終了時までに「郡コミュニティ開発官向けのグループ主体の生計向 上活動に関するファシリテーション・ハンドブック(仮称)」を作成する予定である。県 コミュニティ開発官が、このハンドブックにある手順やツール、フォームを四半期会合で 普及していくことを提言する。またその際に日本人専門家をリソースパーソンとして招待 することが望ましい。

- 6) 生計向上のパイロット事業に関して下位地方政府への監督とモニタリングの強化 パイロット事業の進捗状況はコミュニティグループによって異なる。したがって、2地 域の県コミュニティ開発官、特にアチョリ地域で下位地方政府に対する監督とモニタリン グを強化すべきである。
- 7) 人事異動や郡コミュニティ開発官の新たな配置に際して、適切な引き継ぎやオリエンテ ーションの実施

アチョリ、西ナイルの2地域ともに、郡コミュニティ開発官の異動が頻繁に起きている。 県コミュニティ開発官は、こうした人事異動や新たな郡コミュニティ開発官の配置に際し て、適切な引き継ぎやオリエンテーションが確実に行われるようにすべきである。

【成果3に関する下位地方政府への提言】

- 8) パイロット事業の実施郡(サブカウンティ)による覚書の遵守 パイロット事業の覚書にグループと共同署名している郡(サブカウンティ)が、同書に 記載のある責任事項を履行することを提言する。
- (2) プロジェクト終了後に考慮すべき事項

【中央政府への提言】

- アチョリ・西ナイル地域での県とのコンサルテーション会合 MoLGとNPA、OPMが、プロジェクト成果の持続担保のため、合同コンサルテーション 会合と計画ツールの活用やコミュニティ生計向上活動の実施のモニタリングを引き続き 行うことを提言する。
- 2) 計画ツールの普及と CLIC 業務マニュアルの活用・定着

MoLG と NPA、OPM が、計画策定ツールをすべての県に普及すると同時に、CLIC 業務 マニュアルが確実に活用・定着するように、またアチョリ・西ナイル地域の県と協力して プロジェクトの経験や教訓を他の県と共有できるように取り組むことが必要である。

【県への提言】

3) 計画策定でのプロジェクト成果の制度化の継続

プロジェクトの成果を持続させるため、アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県が計画策定プロセ スでのフィードバックを重視しながら、ボトムアップ型のエビデンスベースの計画を引き 続き継続していくことが必要である。

4) コミュニティ開発の計画と実施に関する下位地方政府の活動のモニタリングの継続

アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県が、サブカウンティとタウンカウンシルが行うコミュニティ開発に関する計画策定と実施を引き続きモニタリングすることを提案する。

5) アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県の間でのプロジェクトによる経験共有の継続 アチョリ・西ナイル地域の県が、プロジェクトから得られた経験の共有を継続していく ことと、互いに調整して、計画策定やコミュニティ主導の生計向上事業の実施に関する課 題や対応策を協議していくことを提言する。

5-2 教訓

終了時評価調査団が、本プロジェクトから導き出した教訓は以下の点である。

(1) プロジェクトのあらゆるプロセスに C/P が積極的に参加することは、個人と制度の能力強 化に有効であり、ひいてはプロジェクトの持続性に貢献する。

本プロジェクトでは、県と郡の C/P がプロジェクト活動のプロセスに積極的に参加するこ とが求められていた。C/P は徐々に従来の考え方を変え、ボトムアップ型のエビデンスベー スの計画策定やコミュニティ主体の生計向上活動に関する知識やスキルを習得できるように なる。このようなアプローチはプロジェクト成果の制度化にもつながり、プロジェクトの持 続性を担保することにも貢献した。

- (2) コミュニティグループの事業への積極的な参加は相乗効果を生む。
 - 本プロジェクトでは、コミュニティの生計向上に関するパイロット事業のすべてのプロセ スにグループメンバーが関与することを、ツールやフォームを使ったOJTを通じて支援した。 このアプローチは、住民たちの主体性や責任感の醸成だけでなく、生計改善に貢献するなど の相乗効果を生んだ。またパイロット事業の持続性を高めることにも貢献している。
- (3) プロジェクトの枠組みについて指標とともに定期的に検証することは、プロジェクトのめ ざすべき方向性に関する共通認識を関係者間で持つうえで重要である。

本プロジェクトでは2回 PDM を改訂しているが、解釈が曖昧な指標や測定方法が明らか ではない指標が残されていたことから、プロジェクトのめざすべき方向性に関する詳細な議 論は不十分だったと推察される。紛争影響地域で制度強化をめざす案件は、プロジェクト形 成時から枠組みをあらかじめ確定することは難しい。したがって、プロジェクトをとりまく 実態や進捗状況に応じて、プロジェクトの枠組みを指標と併せて定期的に検証することは、 プロジェクト関係者間で共通認識を得るためにも必要かつ重要である。

(4) 紛争影響地域での包摂性の重要性は、社会的に脆弱な人々や不利な立場に置かれている人々が、コミュニティ活動や参加型計画のプロセスから置き去りにされないことである。 包摂性(インクルーシブ)の推進アプローチは、現場の状況によって異なる。極度に脆弱な個人やグループを対象に特別な便益を供与することが最善の策とも限らない。プロジェクトでは、こうした人々にもさまざまなコミュニティ活動での役割があるとして、コミュニティ主導の生計向上パイロット事業の計画と実施に参加するように働きかけてきた。紛争影響地域ではどの事業でも、こうした人々を置き去りにしないことを保証することが重要である。 (5) 適切に設計されたベースライン調査は、現状と課題の把握に、またプロジェクトの成果を 測るうえで必要であり有効である。

本プロジェクトでは、計画策定ツールの活用状況を調べるためにベースライン調査を実施 し、2地域の現状と課題が客観的に明らかになり、結果は C/P と専門家で共有された。この ことによって、C/P によるツールとフォームの活用を徹底するための取り組みを後押しし、 制度化にもつながった。一方で、PDM の指標となっていた関係者のさまざまな項目の認識の 変化について、ベースライン調査が適切に設計・実施されて関連データがあったならば、終 了時評価は一層効果的に行われていただろう。適切に設計されたベースライン調査は、現状 と課題の把握に、またプロジェクトのもたらした成果を測るうえでも必要であり有効である。 しかしながら、紛争影響地域におけるプロジェクトでは、概して、ベースラインデータ等の 収集が困難なこともあり、また、大がかりな情報収集調査が必要となると、その調査を実施 をしない限り実態把握ができず、実態把握のタイミングを逸するとプロジェクト期間中の対 応が困難になる可能性が高い。紛争影響地域では特に、プロジェクトをとりまく環境や、C/P の自主性尊重と対応可能性のバランスを踏まえた適切な指標設定が重要である。

(6) エビデンスベースの計画はさまざまな資金活用にも資する。

本プロジェクトのいくつかの対象県では、計画策定ツールとフォームを使って優先事業案 として特定されたが予算化できなかった案件に、難民受入コミュニティ向けの外部資金を調 達している事例がみられた。開発パートナーの視点からも、エビデンスに基づいて支援の必 要性が明らかになっている優先案件に予算が使われることは、説明責任が確保されており望 ましい。このようにエビデンスに基づいた計画はさまざまな資金活用にも資する。

第6章 団長所感

各専門家が丁寧に中央、県、郡、パリッシュレベルの関係行政官のプロジェクトの各活動への 参加を促進した結果、主体性が醸成され、これら行政官個人の能力強化だけでなく、相手政府の 制度化に大きく貢献し、プロジェクト効果の持続性を高めることにつながった。住民グループを 対象とした生計向上活動についても同様のことがいえる。JCC においては、県からの参加者の多 くから「WACAP はわれわれのプロジェクトである」という発言が聞かれ、会議全体を通じてウ ガンダ側の強いオーナーシップが感じられた。MoLG からもプロジェクト終了後に中央政府が WACAP を引き継いで可能な限り地方政府を支援するという発言もあり、本プロジェクトのアプ ローチが、各レベルのウガンダ政府の行政官の意識、姿勢を確実に変え、面的・組織的な広がり をもったことが感じられた。

なお、終了時評価調査には、MoLG と OPM の職員も北部へ出張し、JCC 出席に加えて、コボ コ県・マラチャ県の現場視察に同行したほか、アルア県において評価報告書の内容について数時 間にわたる協議を行った。この結果、JCC において評価結果についての質問に対して MoLG 担当 官が適切に回答を行っていたほか、プロジェクト終了後に中央政府が WACAP を引き継いで可能 な限り地方政府を支援するという発言もあり、評価の効果がみられた。

"Evidence-based participatory planning process"を経て作成された優先事業リストや、プロジェ クトで導入したコミュニティ主導型の生計向上活動の手法は、世銀の DRDIP をはじめ UNDP 等 他機関やウガンダ政府の他スキームの資金においても活用され、プロジェクトの効果を面的に拡 大することにつながったことも本プロジェクトの特徴の1つである。これは JICA や大使館が、 他の開発アクターにプロジェクトの活動と成果、有用性について機会をとらえて伝えていたこと も貢献要因であるが、プロジェクトを通じて構築された手法、同手法を適用して作成された優先 事業リストが他組織やウガンダ政府から信頼を得たこと、そのことに中央・県の C/P が確信をも っていたことが大きいと考える。

これらのアプローチ(主体性の醸成、他ドナー・国際機関との連携を通じた効果拡大)は、他 の紛争影響国に対する協力においても適用できるよう、成功要因を分析することは有用と考える。 プロジェクト残り期間でまとめられるよう提案した、平和構築の視点からの本プロジェクトの知 見や教訓において、ヒントとなる点が抽出されることが期待される。

また、状況が変容しやすい紛争影響地域の協力、能力強化・体制強化等ソフト分野の支援については、プロジェクト形成時に詳細に枠組みを固めることは困難であるため、プロジェクト開始後、節目節目で進捗を確認し、プロジェクト全体として何をどこまでどのように達成していくか関係者間ですり合わせをすることは重要であることが、今次終了時評価で改めて確認された。

付 属 資 料

- 1.評価グリッド
- 2. 協議議事録(英文合同終了時評価調査報告書を含む)
- 3. 面談記録

付属資料1

終了時評価用評価グリッド

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| 調査方法 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインダビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインダビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
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| 情報源 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・G/P と日本人専門家 | ・エンドライン調査 ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 |
| 必要な情報・データ | ・住民の地方開発計画に対する認 識度合 | ・他のコミュニティとの結束に関する 認識度合 | ・アチョリでの武装紛争の社会的、 心理的影響の変化 | ・西ナイルでの難民に対する地元住民の不満の減少 | ・地方政府の計画プロセスと開発プロジェクトの実施の説明責任と包接性が改善したと認識している 現性が改善したと認識している CC1委員長の割合 | ・主要 C/P の計画と実施における説 明責任と包摂性の重要性に関する 認識 | ・主要 C/P のコミュニティ開発活動 の計画立案能力と実施能力の向 上に関する認識 | ・西ナイルでの機材計画、行政機関 の能力などの特定、ニーズアセス メントの結果 | ・下位地方政府 C/P の研修受講実 績 | ・プロジェクトで導入した計画ツール の郡での使用の割合 | ・地方政府からのフィードバックの改善を認識している LC2 議長の割合 | ・県と下位地方政府の開発計画、年 間業務計画の策定での計画ツー ルのアウトプットの活用状況 |
| 実績を確認するための指標 | a. プロジェクト実施コミュニティ住民が、地方政府による開発 計画の策定はコミュニティに便益をもたらすと認識している | b. プロジェクト実施コミュニティ住民は、他のコミュニティとの 結束を感じている | e. アチョリで武力紛争の社会的影響と心理的影響が減少す る | d. 西ナイルで難民に対する地元住民の不満が、西ナイルの 対象県で減少する | a. インタビューを受けたLC1議長の 60%以上は、地方政府の 計画プロセスと開発プロジェクトの実施が以前よりもインク ルーシブで説明責任が果たされていると認識している | b. 地方政府(主席行政官、県計画担当官、県コミュニティ開発 官)と下位地方政府(郡チーフ/タウンクラーク、コミュニティ 開発官)の主要 C/P の計画と実施における説明責任と包 摂性の重要性に対する認識が、プロジェクト開始時と比較 して高まる | ・地方政府(主席行政官、県計画担当官、県コミュニティ開発 ・官)と下位地方政府(郡チーフ/タウンクラーク、コミュニティ 開発官)の主要 C/P の計画立案能力とコミュニティ開発活 動の実施能力の向上に関する認識が高まる | 1-a. 計画立案に関する問題や仕組み、今後の対応について、西ナイルで特定される | 1-P. すべての下位地方政府のサブカウンティチーフ/タウン クラークとコミュニティ開発官が、計画に関連する研修を受 講する | 1-c. 9 県の郡の 75%以上が、2019 年 7 月までにプロジェクト で導入された計画ツール(インベントリシート、選択基準、モ ニタリングシート)を使用している | 1-d. LC2 議長の 60%以上が、地方政府からのフィードバック がプロジェクト開始前に比べて改善されていると認識してい る | 1-e. 県と下位地方政府の開発計画及び/または年間業務計 画に、計画ツールを利用して作成されたアウトブットが活用 される |
| プロジェクトの要約 | 【上位目標】 「アチョリ・西ナイル地域において地 方行政機関とコミュニティ間、及び | コミュニティ内の信頼が醸成される」の達成度の現況と達成見込み | | | 【プロジェクト目標】 「アチョリ・西ナイル地域において、 インクルーシブで透明性が確保されたニョュニティ開発のための地方 | 行政機関の計画及び実施能力が 強化される」の達成度の現況と達 成見込み | | 【成果1】 「西ナイル地域全県において開発 計画策定ツールが普及する」の達 | 成度の現況と達成見込み | | | |
| 項目 | 実績達成 1 見込み (上位目標) | 2 | m | 4 | 実績 (プロ目) | Q | 2 | 実績 8 (成果) | б | 10 | Ξ | 12 |
| 評価項目 | 実績達成 見込み した位目標 | | | | 実 し し 口 日 | | | 実成 | | | | |

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| 調査方法 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・関係者へのインダビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・関係者へのインタビュー |
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| 情報源 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・日本人専門家 |
| 必要な情報・データ | ・計画立案に関する課題の特定 | ・コミュニティ開発官の地方政府の 計画立案に関するオリエンテーショ ン受講状況 | ・プロジェクトで導入した計画ツール の郡での使用の割合 | ・地方政府からのフィードバックの改善を認識している LC2 の議長の割合 | ・郡コミュニティ開発官のコミュニティ 開発活動の計画、実施、モニタリン グに関する研修での学びの活用状 況 | ・パイロット事業数 | ・プロジェクトで導入したコミュニティ 開発基金で活用するグループに関 する評価手法とフォーマットの使用 状況 | ・コミュニティ主導の開発アプローチ によるパイロット事業に関する優良 事例・教訓の件数 | ・社会的に脆弱な人々のコミュニティ 開発活動への参加度合 | ・パイロット事業を通じた、コミュニティガグループの生計の改善の有無 | ・C/P 配置表(異動者、退職者の確 認合む) ・運営経費(手当等も含む) ・提供執務室、施設 | ・専門家の数・専門分野(人月数) ・機材(リストと購入額、使用頻度、 状態) ・受入れ研修員の数(研修員の所属 別に)人月数 ・現地業務の運営経費等 |
| 実績を確認するための指標 | 2-a. 計画立案に関する現状の課題が特定される | 2-b. すべてのサブカウンティの郡チーフ/タウンクラークとコミュニティ開発官が、研修、ワークショップ、技術計画委員会の会合を通じて地方政府の計画立案に関するオリエンテーションを受講する | 2-e. 郡の 15%以上が計画ツールを使用して、下位地方政府 の業務計画と予算編成に活用される | 2-d. LC2 の議長の 60%以上が、地方政府からフィードバック がプロジェクト開始前に比べて改善されていると認識する | 3-a. すべての郡のコミュニティ開発官は、コミュニティ開発活動の計画、実施、モニタリングに関する研修を受け、業務でそれらを活用する | 3-b. コミュニティ主導の開発アプローチにより、136 のパイロット事業が対象県で実施される | 3-e. すべての対象県は、プロジェクトによって導入された、コミュニティ開発基金で活用するグループに関する評価手法とフォームを使用する | 3-d. プロジェクト終了までに、コミュニティ主導の開発アプロ 一チでパイロット事業を実施することにより、優良事例・教 訓が少なくとも10件特定される | 3-e. 社会的に脆弱な人々(例えば女性の世帯主や少数民族)は、プロジェクトの開始前と比較して、コミュニティ開発活動により多く関与している | 3-f. プロジェクトが実施したパイロット事業を通じて、グループ メンバーの生計が改善される | 投入内容 可能限り金額で示す (R/D 記載内容との比較) | 投入内容 可能な限り金額で示す(R/D 記載内容との比較) |
| プロジェクトの要約 | 【成果 2】 「アチョリ地域全県において開発計 画策定ツールの活用が定着する」 | の達成度 | | | 【成果3】 「社会的包摂と社会統合への貢献 のため、コミュニティ主導型開発活 動の実施手法が改善され、地方行 | 政官の能力が強化される」の達成度 | | | | | ・C/P の配置 ・運営経費(手当等も含む) ・プロジェクト専門家執務室、施設等の提供 | ・専門家の数・専門分野 ・資機材 ・受入れ研修員の数 ・運営経費等 |
| 評価項目 | 実績 13 (成果) | 14 | 15 | 16 | 実績 17 (成果) | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 実績 23 (ウガンダ側 投入) | 実績 (日本側 投入) |

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| 調査方法 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー -関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー - 関係者へのインダビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
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| 情報源 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 ・ | ・プロジェクト報告書 - ミ - ニッソ - C/P と日本人専門家 | プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・ | プロジェクト報告書・・ ・C/Pと日本人専門家・ | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・ウガンダ側PM、日本 - 側総括 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 ・JICA 本部/ウガンダ 事務所 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 ・ | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 |
| 必要な情報・データ | ・プロジェクトマネジメント体制(内 部要因) ・PDM との乖離 ・外部条件の変化、その他プロジ エクトをとりまく外部要因 | ・PO との乖離 ・投入や外部条件の変化 ・その他の内部的な促進・阻害要 因と対処法 ・活動修正の際のプロセスや文書 記録 | ・モニタリングツール(記録方法等 含む)の有無 ・モニタリング実施方法、活用・フィ ードバック方法 | ・外部条件の変化と対処策 ・記録の有無、記録方法 | ・前提条件に関するプロジェクトマ ネジャー(PM)と総括の意見 | ・コミュニケーションツールの有無 ・各種会議の頻度や記録方法、記 録内容 ・JICA 本部、JICA ウガンダ事務 所、専門家、C/P の意見、見解 | ・移転すべき技術、知識、ノウハウ の内容と対象者 ・移転すべき技術、知識、ノウハウ の内容の変化の有無 ・技術移転の方法 | ・各種会議の開催頻度、参加者、 協議内容 ・その他、実施機関の主体性の醸成が確認できる事例の有無 ・C/P の配置人数、職位 ・プロジェクト開始後の予算額の 推移 |
| 評価設問(小項目) | ・プロジェクトの運営、技術移転は円滑になされてきたか ・円滑になされてきた要因は何か、なされていないとすれば原 因は何か | ・各成果の活動は順調に進んでいるか ・活動を促進している要因と阻害している要因は何か ・十分に実施されていない活動はあるか、あるとしたらその原因 は何か | ・モニタリング(プロジェクトの進捗状況、PDM の指標の達成の確認)はどのように行われていたか(形態・頻度) 確認)はどのように行われていたか(形態・頻度) ・進捗状況確認の結果はどのようにフィード、ベックされていたか ・モニタリング方法の改善の余地はあったか | ・外部条件に関して変化はあったか、変化があった場合、誰が どのように対応したか ・外部条件に記載していない外部要因による変化、紛争影響の 不安定要因に変化はあったか、変化があった場合、どのように対応したか | ・前提条件は満たされていたか ・前提条件として設定すべき事柄が他にあったか | ・専門家と C/P の間で十分なコミュニケーションが図られていたか ・専門家と C/P の間で問題に対する認識は共有されていたか ・ C/P 機関同士で十分なコミュニケーションが図られていたか ・ C/P 機関同士で十分なコミュニケーションが図られていたか ・ 専門家同士で十分なコミュニケーションが図れていたか ・ 専門家同士で十分なコミュニケーションが図れていたか ・ JICA 本部、JICA ウガンダ事務所、プロジェクトとの間で問題に コミュニケーションが図られていたか ・ JICA 本部、JICA ウガンダ事務所、プロジェクトとの間で問題に 対する認識は共有されていたか | ・C/P に伝えるべき技術、知識、ノウハウの内容は何で対象は 誰か ・移転すべき上記内容はプロジェクト開始時に比べ変化してき ているか ・的確に上記内容が移転されているか、技術移転の際、どのような工夫がなされているか | ・地方自治省、地方政府、県主席行政官のプロジェクトに対する 認識の度合い ・上記実施機関のほか、関係機関のプロジェクトへの参加の度合い ・C/P の配置の適性度 ・プロジェクト予算の負担状況(開始後の予算額の推移) |
| 評価設問(大項目) | ・プロジェクト全体の実施状況 ・運営面、技術面の促進要因と阻 害要因 | ・活動の進捗状況 ・活動の促進要因と阻害要因 ・活動実施にかかる問題点 | ・モニタリングの仕組み | ・外部条件の変化、その他外部要因による変化とその対応 | ・前提条件の変化とその対応 | ・コミュニケーションと問題認識の 共有状況 | ・技術、知識、ノウハウ移転・共有 の進捗状況 | ・実施機関と責任監督機関のプロ ジェクトに対する主体性の醸成状 況 |
| 評価項目 | プロジェクト 運営、活動の 進捗状況 | 2 | モニタリングの 実施状況 | 4 | ى م | | 技術・知見・ 7 ウハウ移転・ 共有の手法 | 相手国実施 機関のオーナ ー |

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| 評価 5 項目による分析 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | 評価設問(大項目) | 評価設問(小項目) | 必要な情報・データ | 情報源 | 調査方法 |
| メ 、 プ ロジェクトの 実 施 の 正 当 住、必要性を問 つ) | プロジェクトの必要性 | 協力内容である地方政府の能力強化、特に計画策定能力強化とコミュニティ開発に関する計画策定と実施能力の強化実施機関の地方自治省(MoLG)や対象地方政府のニーズに合致しているか、 | ・地方自治省、地方政府、下位地方 政府、その他関係機関のプロジェ クトに対する認識、見解 ・日本人専門家のプロジェクトの必 要性に対する見解 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
| 2 | プロジェクトの優先度 | | ・第 2 次国家開発計画(2015~2020 年) ・北部ウガンダ平和復興開発計画 (PRDP)フェーズ 3(2015~2020 年) | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 ・上位の国家開発計画 | ・関連文書のレビュー ・関係者へのインダビュー |
| с С | | プロジェクト目標は日本政府、JICA の対ウガンダ国別開発協力方針、JICA の平和構築案件の協力方針との整合性はあるか | ・対ウガンダ共和国 国別開発協力 方針(2018年) ・事業展開計画(2018年) ・JICA の北部復興支援プログラムフ ェーズ 2(2016~2021年) | ・外務省ホームページ ・JICA ホームページ | ・関連文書のレビュー |
| 4 | 戦略・アプローチの適切性 | プロジェクトがとった実施体制やアプローチ(ボトムアップ型、 エビデンスペースの計画立案、住民主導によるコミュニティ生 計向上パイロット事業実施、研修、OJT、ツール・ガイドライン 作成、包摂的アプローチ)は地方自治省と現場のニーズに即 したものか。また地方政府、地方行政官の能力強化の手段と して適切だったか | ・関係者のプロジェクトに対する認識、見解 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
| Ω | | 日本の協力の優位性はあるか | ・日本の類似分野での協力実績 ・日本の協力(技術・知見)に対する 関係者の認識 ・前フェーズ A-CAP の経験・教訓の 活用 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
| 9 | 支援のタイミングの適切性 | 北部紛争影響地域への協力案件として、支援のタイミングは 適切だったか | ・PRDP フェーズ 3(2015~2020 年) ・JICA の北部復興支援プログラムフ ェーズ 2(2016~2021 年) | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 ・上位の国家開発計画 ・JICA 関係資料 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
| 7 | 支援対象地域と支援対象者の選定 の適切性 | 対象地域、能力強化対象者、パイロット事業の対象者グルー プの選定は適正か | ・関係者のプロジェクトに対する認識、見解 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |
| 8 | 支援内容の適切性 | 紛争で影響を受けたコミュニティのニーズの把握ができてい るか、活動が不安定要因を助長していないか | ・関係者のプロジェクトに対する認識、見解 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー |

| 調査方法 | ·実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者(地域住民含む)への インタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ·実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインダビュー ・実績表 |
|-----------|-----------------------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 情報源 | ・実績表 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ·実績表 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 |
| 必要な情報・データ | ·実績表 | ・成果の指標の実績 ・関係者の意見 | ・活動実施計画 (Plan of Operations) と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見 | ・対象地域の県・郡行政官の異動状況 | ・プロジェクト外部の貢献・阻害要因 の特定と根拠 ・南スーダンからの難民流入の影響 | ・プロジェクト内部の貢献・阻害要因 の特定と根拠 | ·実績表 | ·派遣実績 ・関係者の意見 | ・機材実績 ・機材利用状況 ・関係者の意見 | ·研修員受入れ実績 ·関係者の意見 | ・プロジェクトコスト負担実績 ・関係者の意見 |
| 許価設問(小項目) | プロジェクト目標が達成される見込みはあるか | プロジェクト目標の指標の変化は、プロジェクトのそれぞれの「成果が達成されつつある変化」によって引き起こされた結果といえるか | プロジェクト目標の達成のために、PDM には記載されていな いが相当量の投入・活動を行い成果と呼べるようなものがあ ったか、それは PDM に成果として記載すべきか | 外部条件「プロジェクト対象地域の各県・郡の行政官の大幅 な異動がない」の影響はあったか | PDM に記載されていないが影響を与えた外部要因(促進・阻害要因)があるか、南スーダンからの難民流入による影響はあったか | 貢献・阻害要因は何か | 3 つの成果(アウトプット)は達成されるか | 専門家派遣人数、専門分野、派遣時期は適切だったか | 機材の種類、量、調達は適切だったか | 研修員の受入れ人数、分野、研修内容、研修期間、受入れ 時期は適切だったか | プロジェクトの予算、日本側のコスト負担は適正規模だったか |
| 評価設問(大項目) | プロジェクト目標の達成 | 成果(アウトプット)の貢献 | | プロジェクト目標に至るまでの外部 条件の影響 | | 1 プロジェクトの有効性に影響を与えた貢献・阻害要因は | 5 成果(アウトプット)の達成 | 5 (成果を達成するうえでの)日本側 の投入の質、量、タイミングの観点 からの効率性 | | ~ | |
| 評価項目 | 有効性 9 | (ブロジェクト実 10 港によりターゲ ットグループに 便社がもたらさ セーンスカー | たいの2/21 ロジェクト回藩 対議政さわる 見どやれめる | 果の結果によ 12 りもたらされて いるのか) | 13 | 14 | 効率性 15 | (投入された資 洞崖に見合う た话動が実施 されため、プロ ジュルトキャッ | レエンド1420年 17 的であるといえ 17 るか) | | 19 |

| 情報源 ・プロジェクト報告書 | ・ノレンエント和ロ書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | 锻告書 人専門家 | ۲ | | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | −° C/P | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・6/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・6/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 |
| 必要な情報・データ ・C/P 配置状況 | ・関係者の意見 | ·建物・施設の現状 ・機材配置 ・関係者の意見 | ・プロジェクトコスト負担実績 ・関係者の意見 | ・活動実施計画(Plan of Operations) と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見 | ・活動実施計画 (Plan of Operations) と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見 | ・活動実施計画(Plan of Operations) と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見 | ・活動から成果に至るまでの外部条件 | ·前提条件 | ・プロジェクト内部の貢献・阻害要因 の特定と根拠 |
| 評価設問(小項目) C/P の人数、配置、能力は適切だったか | の下の人致、臣臣、臣ノ」を図めたつたが、 | 土地、建物、施設の規模、質、利便性に問題はなかったか | プロジェクトの予算、ウガンダ側のコスト負担は適切規模だったか | 成果 (アウトプット)を達成するために十分な活動が計画され、タイミングよく実施されているか | 成果(アウトプット)の達成のために、PDM には記載されてい ないが成果に貢献した活動があったか、それは PDM に活動 として記載すべきだったか | 成果(アウトプット)の達成のために、これまで実施していない が PDM に新たに追加すべき活動はあるか | 活動から成果に至るまでの外部条件「地域紛争や戦争が起 きない」や「プロジェクト対象地域に大規模な災害が起きない」 は影響はあったか | 前提条件「プロジェクト活動を実施するために十分な人員が確保される」は満たされたか | 何か、 |
| | いままたいしった。conいっかいつきましか 投入の質、量、タイミングの観点からの数点が らの効率性 | | | 活動の貢献 | | | 活動から成果に至るまでの外部条件の影響 | | プロジェクトの効率性に影響を与えた貢献・阻害要因は |
| 評価項目 効率性 20 | | されたか、ブロ ²¹ ジェクトは効率 的であるといえ るか) | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

| 調査方法 | ·実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/Pと専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表 | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー | ・報告書のレビュー ・C/P と専門家に対する質問票 ・関係者へのインダビュー |
|-----------|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 情報源 | ·実績表 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 | ・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/P と日本人専門家 |
| 必要な情報・データ | ·実績表 | ・外部条件の特定 | ・そのほかのインパクトの特定と影響予測 | ・負のインパクトの特定と影響予測 | ・関係改善や信頼醸成を示唆する事 例 | ・プロジェクト内部の貢献・阻害要因 の特定と根拠 | ・関係者の意見 ・政策面の持続が見込める根拠 | ・関係者の意見 ・制度面の持続が見込める根拠 | ・関係者の意見 ・組織面の持続が見込める根拠 | ・関係者の意見 ・予算面の持続が見込める根拠 | ・関係者の意見 ・技術面の持続が見込める根拠 | ・プロジェクト内部、外部の貢献・阻 害要因の特定と根拠 |
| 評価設問(小項目) | 上位目標の達成見込みはあるか | 外部条件「中央政府が、アチョリと西ナイル地域の地方政府 に対して十分な予算措置と人員配置を行う」と「ドナーによる 北部復興支援が継続される」の影響はあったか | 上記期待していたインパクト以外の予期しなかったプラスの 効果・影響はあったか | 予期しなかったマイナスの効果・影響はあったか | コミュニティの住民と地方行政機関の関係改善、信頼醸成への影響はあったか | 期待していたインパクトの発現に影響を与えている貢献・阻害要因は何か、また今後予想される貢献・阻害要因は何か | プロジェクトの効果を持続・拡大する取り組みが政策で担保されているか | プロジェクトの開発計画策定ツールの活用が普及・定着す る、社会的包摂と社会統合をめざすコミュニティ生計向上活 動が持続できる制度面の措置が C/P 機関と関係機関で十分 講じられているか、これらが活用・普及できるよう中央政府、 地方政府で制度化される見込みがあるか | 開発計画の立案とコミュニティ生計向上事業の実施体制は、 県と郡の地方政府で整っているか、プロジェクト終了後も見込 まれるか | プロジェクトが支援した計画立案とコミュニティ生計向上に関 する活動実施・継続に必要な予算が県・郡の地方政府で十 分確保されているか | プロジェクトで能力を強化した県と郡の地方行政官は、プロジェクト終了後も習得した知見やスキルを継続して活用できるか | た今後、持続性に影響を与えるであろう貢 |
| 評価設問(大項目) | 上位目標の達成見込み | 上位目標に至るまでの外部条件の 影響 | 波及劾果 | | 不安定要因・安定要因へのインパ クト | | 政策 | 制度 | 組織 | 財政 | 技術 | 持続性に影響を与えている貢献・阻害要因は何か、ま 献・阻害要因は何か |
| 評価項目 | インパクト 29 (プロジェクトの 30 実施により振 期的・調被的・ 湖の効果や性 31 みがあるいは見 込みがあるか) 32 込みがあるか) 33 33 33 | | | | | | 持続性 (プロジェクトの 効果は協力総 | 了後も持続して 36 いく見込みはあ るか) | 37 | 38 | 33 | 40 |

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY AND

THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

FOR

AMENDMENT OF THE RECORD OF DISCUSSIONSON

THE PROJECT FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN ACHOLI AND WEST NILE SUB-REGIONS

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and the Government of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "GOU") held the Joint Coordination committee (JCC) /Technical Working Group (TWG) on 5th February, 2020, where members of JCC and TWG discussed the result of the Terminal Evaluation and agreed to revise the Project Design Matrix (PDM) ver3. Based on the discussion and agreement on the JCC/TWG, JICA and GOU hereby agree on the Terminal Evaluation Report and that the Record of Discussions on the Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") signed on February 23rd, 2016 will be amended as follows.

1. Revision of Annex I Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM)

1) Indicator of Overall Goal

CAN '

| Before | Amended Version |
|--|---|
| a. People in communities where the Project is implemented realize that planning of development | a.80% of Communities (LC1 chairpersons) where |
| plan by local governments benefit communities. | the Project is implemented realize that participatory |
| b. People in communities where the Project is | development planning by local governments benefit |
| implemented feels cohesion with other community | communities. |
| members. | b. 75% of community (LC1 chairpersons) where the |
| c. Social and psychological impacts of the armed | Project is implemented feels relationships with LLG |
| conflict decrease in Acholi. | is good. |
| d. Discontent among local population towards | c.75% of communities (Group chairpersons) where |
| refugees is decreased in the target districts in West | the Project is implemented feels cohesion among |
| Nile. | community members. |
| | d. Under the monitoring of DLGs, 75% of LLGs |
| | continuously utilize planning tools (Scoring) and |
| | Provide Feedback. |
| | e. Under the supervision of DLGs, 80% of SCs utilize |
| | 4 Forms* in community livelihood activities. (All |
| | SCs which are supposed to exit 3 years after project |
| | completion) |
| | *4 Forms :Group Assessment Sheet, Project Matrix, |

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| | Checklist for OJT(Social Preparation), Project |
|--|--|
| | Monitoring Sheet. Impact Monitoring Sheet is not |
| | included. |
| Reason: Indicators are revised to be m | answerble and logical |

Reason: Indicators are revised to be measurable and logical.

2) Means of Verification

| Before | Amended Version |
|---|---|
| a: Interview with people in communities, District and | a. Interview with communities(LC1 chairpersons) |
| Sub-county officers, PDC (Parish Development | b. Same as a. |
| Committee) members and LC1 chairpersons | c. Interview with communities(Group chairpersons) |
| b: Follow up assessments by the Project, hearings | d.Scoring sheet, Feedback sheet kept at the LLGs |
| from the local government officers | e.Group Assessment Sheet, Project Matrix, Checklist |
| c: TWG meeting minutes, Reports from the districts, | for OJT(Social Preparation), Project Monitoring |
| Project reports, hearings from the local government | Sheet, kept at the LLGs |
| officers and training participants | |
| Due to revision of indicators of Overall Goal | |

This amendment will become effective as of April, 1st, 2020.

Attachment 1:

Terminal Evaluation Report on the Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions.

Attachment 2:

Draft Project Design Matrix ver4

Annex 1: Record of Discussions (signed on February 23rd, 2016)

Annex 2: Revised Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation (PO) ver2

Annex 3: Revised Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation (PO) ver3

Mr. Jukase Yutaka Chief Representative Uganda Office Japan International Cooperation Agency

DAM.

Mr. Benjamin Kumumanya Permanent Secretary Ministry of Local Government The Republic of Uganda

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Joint Terminal Evaluation Report on the Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

February 5, 2020

p.M.

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Abbreviations

| ACAP | The Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of | | |
|---------|--|--|--|
| | Community Development in Acholi Sub-Region | | |
| CAO | Chief Administrative Officer | | |
| CDD | Community Driven Development | | |
| CDO | Community Development Officer | | |
| CG | Central Government | | |
| CLD | Community-Led Development | | |
| CLIC | Community Livelihood Improvement Component | | |
| DCDO | District Community Development Officer | | |
| DDEG | Discretionary Development Equalization Grant | | |
| DLG | District Local Government | | |
| EVI | Extremely Vulnerable Individuals | | |
| FY | Fiscal Year | | |
| GIZ | Dustsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit | | |
| GOJ | Government of Japan | | |
| GOU | Government of Uganda | | |
| JCC | Joint Coordinating Committee | | |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | | |
| LC | Local Council | | |
| LG | Local Government | | |
| LGDP | Local Government Development Plan | | |
| LLG | Lower Local Government | | |
| MoLG | Ministry of Local Government | | |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding | | |
| NPA | National Planning Authority | | |
| OJT | On the Job Training | | |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister | | |
| PDM | Project Design Matrix | | |
| PO | Plan of Operation | | |
| PS | Permanent Secretary | | |
| R/D | Record of Discussions | | |
| REAP | Reconstruction Assistance Programme in Northern Uganda | | |
| STPC | Sub-county Technical Planning Committee | | |
| TICAD7. | 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development | | |
| TOT | Training of Trainers | | |
| TWG | Technical Working Group | | |
| UGX | Uganda Shilling | | |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme | | |
| VSLA | Village Saving Loan Association | | |
| WACAP | The Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening | | |
| WACAF | The Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening | | |
| | Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions | | |

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Since the two decades long insurgency in Northern Uganda ended in 2006, the subsequent peace encouraged over 2 million Internally Displaced Persons to begin returning to their original villages. In order to revitalize the affected area, the Government of Uganda (GOU) requested the Government of Japan (GOJ) for post-conflicted peace building assistance in July 2008. Responding to this request, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) developed a comprehensive support programme named "JICA Reconstruction Assistance Programme in Northern Uganda (REAP)", which mainly aimed at the following three areas: i) Revitalizing conflict-affected communities through community infrastructure development; ii) Strengthening local governance capacities; and iii) Livelihood improvement of the communities. As part of REAP, JICA implemented "the Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community Development in Acholi Sub-Region (hereinafter referred to as "A-CAP") with Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) from November 2011 to November 2015. The focus of A-CAP was capacity development of Local Government (LG) in the field of planning and implementation capacity of LG with focus of 4 Districts (Kitgum, Pader, Amuru and Nwoya) and expanded to all seven Districts in Acholi Sub-Region.

In order to sustain planning and implementation capacity of all Districts in Acholi Sub-Region, and to scale up A-CAP to West Nile Sub-Region, the GOU requested GOJ to implement "The Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

The Project has been implemented with the aim of strengthening capacity of Local Governments and thus increasing accountability and inclusiveness of community development since June 2016 for four years, following the Detailed Planning Survey conducted in October 2015, and the signature of Record of Discussions (R/D) on February 23, 2016. As the Project will terminate on June 9, 2020, the Terminal Evaluation was conducted from January 16 to February 8, 2020.

1:3 Joint Terminal Evaluation Team

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The Joint Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred as "the Team") consists of the following members:

| Name | Title | Affiliation |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Emmnuel Tugabiirwe | Assistant Commissioner | District Administration, MoLG |
| Mr. Andrew Kaggwa | Principal Assistant Secretary | District Administration, MoLG |
| Mr. Ahumuza Samuel | Economist | Policy and Planning Department, MoLG |
| Mr. Horace Bashaija | Senior Economist | Northern Uganda Rehabilitation, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) |

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| Ms Akello Fulder Mary | Information Associate, | OPM |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Mr. Chris Nokrach | Senior Planner | LG Planning, National Planning Authority |
| | | (NPA) |

[Japanese Side]

| Name | Title | Affiliation |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Ms. Eri Komukai | Leader | Senior Advisor (Peace Building), JICA |
| Ms. Miki Ichikawa | Evaluation Planning | Special Advisor, Office for Peacebuilding and Reconstruction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA |
| Ms. Toshiko Shimada | Evaluation Analysis | Senior Consultant, IC Net Limited |

1.4 Outline of the Project

The Project was implemented based on the tentative Project Design Matrix (PDM) that was agreed in the R/D on February 23, 2016. Once the Project commenced, the PDM Version 1 was as agreed upon by the first Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) on September 15, 2016. This PDM was revised twice during the implementation of the Project. The PDM Version 3 is described below, which is the latest one approved on December 6, 2018.

(1) Overall Goal

Trust between the local government and community, among communities are strengthened in the region.

(2) Project Purpose

Capacity of local government for planning and implementation of inclusive and accountable community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened.

(3) Output

| Output 1 | Utilization of planning tools is promoted in all Districts in West Nile Sub-Region. |
|----------|--|
| Output 2 | Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all Districts in Acholi Sub-Region. |
| Output 3 | Methodology of implementing community led development activities is improved and capacity of relevant LG officers is strengthened, with a view to contributing to social cohesion and inclusion in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. |

1.2 Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation

- (1) To confirm progress of the Project and examine achievement of the Project Purpose by the end of the Project
- (2) To clarify the priority issues and challenges by the end of the Project
- (3) To assess the Project based on the five criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability
- (4) To make recommendations to be implemented by the end of the Project and after the termination of the Project

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(5) To obtain lessons learned from the Project for better implementation of other projects

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| 1.5 Schedule of the Terminal Evaluation | on |
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|---|----|

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| Date | Program | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Jan 16 | Arrival of Ms. Shimada at Entebbe, 16:00 Meet | ing/Inter | view with JICA Uganda Office | | | | | |
| (Thu) | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 17 | 8:30 Security briefing by JICA | | | | | | | |
| (Fri) | 9:40-11:10 Internal Pre-Meeting (TV conference) | | | | | | | |
| | 11:30 Courtesy call and interview with the OPM | | | | | | | |
| | 14:30 Courtesy call and interview with the MoL | LG | | | | | | |
| | Move from Kampala to Entebee | | | | | | | |
| Jan 18 | AM Move from Entebee to Arua | | | | | | | |
| (Sat) | 14:00-15:30 Interview with Japanese Experts | | | | | | | |
| Jan 19 | 14:00-18:00 Interview with Japanese Expert | | | | | | | |
| (Sun) | | | | | | | | |
| Jan 20 | 8:00-10:00 Preparation | | | | | | | |
| (Mon) | 12:30-15:30 Interview with CAO, District Plann | ner and E | CDO at Zombo District | | | | | |
| | 16:30-17:30 Interview with CDO in Paidha Sub | -county, | Zombo | | | | | |
| Jan 21 | 10:45-12:40 Interview with Deputy CAO, Distr | | | | | | | |
| (Tue) | 12:45-13:15 Interview with Sub-county Chief in | | | | | | | |
| ` ´ | 13:45-14:45 Interview with Pilot Project group | (Chairne | rson/LC1 Chairnerson and General | | | | | |
| | Secretary) | (0 | ionale i chal person and contour | | | | | |
| Jan 22 | 11:30-12:30 Interview with Acting District Plan | ner at Yu | mbe District | | | | | |
| (Wed) | 12:30-13:30 Interview with CDO at Drajini Sub | | | | | | | |
| () | 14:30-15:30 Interview with Pilot Project group | (Chairpe | rson) | | | | | |
| Jan 23 | 12:10-14:45 Interview with CAO, Senior Planne | er and A | nting DCDO at Alumani District | | | | | |
| (Thu) | 16:15-17:10 Interview with Sub-county Chief in | | | | | | | |
| (Ind) | 17:20-17:50 Interview with Pilot Project group | (Chairpa | roon and mombors) | | | | | |
| Jan 24 | 10:00-13:00 Interview with Acting District Plan | (Chairpe | Son and members) | | | | | |
| (Fri) | 12:20 15:00 Visit and Interview with Acting District Plan | iner and i | DCDO at Guiu District | | | | | |
| | | 13:30-15:00 Visit and Interview with Parish Chief | | | | | | |
| | AM Preparation of the evaluation report. Arrival of Ms. Ichikawa at Entebbe | | | | | | | |
| | Aivi Preparation of the evaluation report. Arriva | l of Ms. | Ichikawa at Entebbe | | | | | |
| (Sat) | 14:00-16:00 Interview with the Japanese Expert | | | | | | | |
| (Sat) Jan 26 | 14:00-16:00 Interview with the Japanese Expert AM Preparation of the evaluation report. Arriva | | | | | | | |
| (Sat) Jan 26 | 14:00-16:00 Interview with the Japanese Expert | | | | | | | |
| (Sat) Jan 26 (Sun) | 14:00-16:00 Interview with the Japanese Expert AM Preparation of the evaluation report. Arriva 18:00 Internal meeting | l of Ms. 1 | Ichikawa at Gulu District | | | | | |
| (Sat) Jan 26 (Sun) Jan 27 | 14:00-16:00 Interview with the Japanese Expert AM Preparation of the evaluation report. Arriva 18:00 Internal meeting 11:00-12:00 Interview with DCDO and CDOs a | t Kitgum | Ichikawa at Gulu District | | | | | |
| (Sat) Jan 26 (Sun) Jan 27 | 14:00-16:00 Interview with the Japanese Expert AM Preparation of the evaluation report. Arriva 18:00 Internal meeting 11:00-12:00 Interview with DCDO and CDOs a 14:30-15:30 Interview with District Planner at K | t Kitgum | Ichikawa at Gulu District | | | | | |
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| | group at Dranya SC, Koboko and Pilot Project group at Oleba SC, Maracha District |
|----------------|--|
| Feb 4 | AM Meeting with C/Ps and the Japanese Expert Team |
| (Tue) | PM Preparation for JCC |
| Feb 5 (Wed) | 9:00-14:30 JCC and TWG |
| Feb 6 (Thu) | Move from Arua to Entebbe and Kampala |
| Feb 7 | AM Report to JICA Office, Embassy of Japan |
| Fri) | PM Departure of Ms. Komukai and Ms. Ichikawa |
| Feb 8 Sat) | Departure of Ms. Shimada |

1.6 Methodology of the Terminal Evaluation

The Project was evaluated using Project Cycle Management method defined in the New JICA Guidelines for Project Evaluation Second Edition (2014). The procedures for the Terminal Evaluation were as follows:

- 1) The Team reviewed the PDM Version 3 (See the ANNEX 1).
- 2) The Team developed an Evaluation Grid (See the ANNEX 2).
- 3) The Team collected the necessary data for evaluation by reviewing the Project reports and the relevant documents and undertaking a questionnaire survey for the counterparts (C/Ps) of District Local Government (DLGs) and the Japanese Expert Team. The Team also conducted an interview with the Project Manager, the C/Ps of the MoLG, the OPM, the NPA, and the C/Ps of 4 DLGs in Acholi, i.e., Gulu, Kitgum, Omoro and Nwoya and 5 DLGs in West Nile, i.e., Zombo, Pakwach, Yumbe, Adjumani and Koboko. The C/Ps of DLGs include Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), District Planners and District Community Development Officers (DCDOs). In addition, the Team conducted the interview with the selected Sub-county Chiefs, Community Development Officers (CDOs), Parish Chiefs and Local Council (LC)1 Chairperson. Moreover, the Team undertook the Interview with JICA Uganda Office and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- The Team also conducted the site visits of the Pilot Projects in Pakwach, Yumbe, Ajumani, Nwoya Kobok, and Maracha Districts.
- 5) The Team verified and evaluated the achievements as per the PDM Version 3 and implementation processes of the Project by referring to the Evaluation Grid.

| the second | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Relevance | Relevance refers to the validity of the Project Purpose and the expected Overall Goal in accordance with the policy direction of the GOU and the Japanese Official Development Assistance as well as needs of beneficiaries and target groups. | | | | |
| Efficiency | Efficiency refers to the productivity of the implementation process, examining if the inputs of the Project were efficiently converted into the Output. | | | | |
| Effectiveness | Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the expected or desired outputs have been achieved as planned and examines if the outputs were produced by the Project. | | | | |
| Impact | Impact refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by implementing the Project, including the extent to which the expected Overall Goal has been attained. | | | | |
| Sustainability | Sustainability refers to the extent to which the GOU can further develop the Project and the benefits generated by the Project can be sustained in the policy, financial, institutional, organizational and technical aspects. | | | | |

6) The Team evaluated the Project based on the following five criteria:

7) The Team made a conclusion based on the results of evaluation analysis. Also, the Team made

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recommendations to the Project, and obtained lessons learned from the Project.

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2. Achievement of the Project

2.1 Inputs

2.1.1 Inputs by the Ugandan side

- At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, 65 people were assigned as the C/Ps including the Project Director and the Project Manager, the officials of the MoLG, the OPM and the NPA, the CAOs, the District Planners and DCDOs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions. The total accumulated number of the C/Ps by the time of the Terminal Evaluation stood at 109 people (See ANNEX 3).
- The District Headquarters in Arua has provided the office space for the Japanese Expert on Planning. In addition, the District Headquarters in Gulu has provided the office space for the Project.

2.1.2 Inputs by the Japanese side

- Eight (8) experts were assigned. Their professional fields are as follows: 1) Chief Advisor; 2) Development Planning; 3) Project Coordination/Peace Building; 4) Community Development; 5) Livelihood Improvement; and 6) Social Survey and Monitoring. Two people were deployed as the Chief Advisor. Likewise, two people were deployed as the Expert on Project Coordination/Peace Building. The total man (person)-months for the Japanese Experts were 184.97 as of January 31, 2020 (See ANNEX 4).
- 2) The Japanese side has allocated 131 million yen for the cost of operation in Uganda such as inputs for Pilot Projects (oxen, ploughs, sprayers and others), maintenance of vehicles, transportation, development of deliverables, implementation of surveys, JCC meetings, workshops and training, salary of staff members and office operation costs (See ANNEX 5).
- The Japanese side provided 36 million yen for the procurement of equipment such as 108 motorcycles,
 9 generators and 13 solar power systems (See ANNEX 6).
- 4) The Project provided the training in Japan four times, in which 38 C/Ps participated (See ANNEX 7).

2.2 Outputs

The degree of achievement on each output is described below:

Output 1: Utilization of planning tools is promoted in all districts in West Nile Sub-Region.

Summary of Results of Evaluation for Output 1

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, three out of five Indicators of Output 1 have been already achieved. Regarding Indicator 1-e, it can be seen as being on track. Indicator 1-d was achieved based on the result of interview with LC2 Chairpersons' views. However, this obviously contradicts the fact that the provision feedback still remains an issue among District Local Governments (DLGs) and Lower Level Governments (LLGs) in West Nile because of its low evidence rate confirmed for implementation. Considering the above, it is fair to say that **Output 1 has been almost achieved**.

The following are the indicators to assess the achievement of Output 1. Indicator 1-a Problems of the flow and mechanism of planning and way forward are

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identified in West Nile Sub-region.

Indicator 1-a has been already achieved. The Project conducted the needs assessment for the provision of equipment in West Nile. Based on this assessment and the additional on-site assessment, the Project has provided 108 motorcycles in total for 92 Sub-county CDOs and 7 Town Council CDOs in 9 Districts in West Nile and 3 Sub-county CDOs and 6 Town Council CDOs in 4 Districts in Acholi to improve their mobility for service delivery. In addition, it has provided 9 generators and 13 solar power systems in total for 9 District in West Nile and 1 District in Acholi (See Table 1 and Table 2).

| | Nebbi | Pakwach | Zombo | Агиа | Maracha | Koboko | Yumbe | Moyo | Adjumani | Total |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|------|----------|-------|
| Motorcycles (sub counties) | 8 | 5 | 11 | 26 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 92 |
| Motorcycles (Town Councils) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | : 1 | 7 |
| Total no. of Motorcycles | | | | x | | | | L | • | 99 |
| Generators | n.a. | 1 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3 | n.a. | 0 | 7 |
| Solar Power System | 1 | n.a. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | n.a. | 1 | 12 |
| Total no. of Power Equipment | | | | | | | | | | 19 |

Table 1: Provision of Equipment for West Nile

Note: "n.a." indicates that sub-counties in those Districts did not qualify for needs/technical assessment conducted by WACAP, mainly by the fact that sub-counties are already equipped with basic items of back-up power supply system. Some of them might have been non-functional, but these were assessed to be remedied by replacing consumables by Sub-county LGs or District LGs. Source: WACAP

| Table 2: | Provision | of Equip | ment for | Acholi |
|----------|------------------|----------|----------|--------|
|----------|------------------|----------|----------|--------|

| | Nwoya | Lamwo | Agago | Omoro | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Motorcycles (sub counties) | 3 | n.a, | n,a, | п.а. | 3 |
| Motorcycles (Town Councils) | n.a. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Total no. of Motorcycles | | | | | 9 |
| Generators | 2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2 |
| Solar Power System | 1 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1 |
| Total no. of Power Equipment | | | | | 3 |

Note: Acholi Sub-region had already benefited during the previous phase (ACAP). Assessment and provision were conducted only in those sub-counties and District who are newly created, or Town Councils that did not benefit under ACAP. Source: WACAP

At the West Nile Planners' Forum, the C/Ps, i.e., District Planners proposed that a baseline survey be undertaken to assess the first-year planning tool utilization in 9 Districts covering all 99 LLGs in FY 2017/2018. After a series of discussions among the stakeholders, the respective Districts took the lead in conducting the Baseline Survey between June and July in 2018 under the Project. The Japanese Expert on Planning assisted each District in validating and analyzing the data/information. The results of the Baseline Survey revealed that 76% of LLGs were able to submit the evidence by indicating their use of the five planning tools such as a) Inventory, b) Village Priorities, c) Parish Priorities, d) Basic Information and e) Scoring. Based on the findings of the Baseline Survey, the Project has assisted both the DLGs and the LLGs to take necessary actions to fulfill the gaps identified in relation to allocation of budget and execution for planning activities and implementation of bottom-up planning at the LLG level. The Project has also provided

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additional tools including monitoring check list, LLG annual planning and budgeting cycle, scoring criteria and guide, and national minimum standards for service delivery. Furthermore, the Project has developed "Handbook on LLG Planning Process & Planning Tools" in June 2019 and distributed mainly for Parish Chiefs.

Indicator 1-b Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs receive training related to planning.

Indicator 1-b has been achieved. After the Project reviewed the planning tools and training manual in cooperation with the District Planners in West Nile, it organized the one-day Training of Trainers (TOT) in all 8 Districts respectively in February 2017. The participants of 99 LLGs including Sub-county Chiefs, Town Clerks and CDOs attended this TOT. As trainers, they introduced the planning tools to Sub-county Technical Planning Committee (STPC) members including technical staff in charge of sectors and Parish Chiefs.

After identifying the gaps based on the results of the Baseline Survey in July 2018, the Project has been engaging the DLGs to guide, follow up and provide backstopping to LLGs wherever needed in relation to planning in a sustainable manner. This is mostly because DLGs often do not have funding of their own to organize formal training. It also encouraged the LLGs to impart the knowledge of planning process and the know-how of using planning tools to Parish Chiefs through routine work and to STPC members through existing mechanism such as regular STPC meetings chaired by the Sub-county Chief.

Despite difficult funding situations, for example, Maracha DLG conducted refresher training and orientation training on LG planning process and planning tools for the Sub-county Chiefs, CDOs and LC3 executive committee members by allocating the capacity development budget of the Discretionary Development Equalization Grant (DDEG). The Team also confirmed the similar initiative at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. According to the Acting District Planner and the Senior CDO interviewed in Packwach, they carried out the refresher training programmes with the capacity development budget of the DDEG for Sub-county Chiefs, CDOs and Parish Chiefs. The Sub-county Chief of Panyango in Packwach District also noted that he encouraged Parish Chiefs at the STPC to follow the evidence-based planning process by using the planning tools developed by the Project.

The Project has also taken the necessary follow-up activities for DLGs respectively. For example, the District Planner in Arua conducted the monitoring of LLGs through the On the Job Training (OJT) from the Japanese Planning Expert to supervise the planning process of their LLGs and give technical support where necessary. Another example was that the Project supported the DLGs in Arua, Yumbe and Moyo to conduct the orientation and training programmes in February and March 2019. This was financed by the Government of Japan's supplementary budget through the UNDP. More than 700 people from DLGs and LLGs including LC5 and LC3 executive committee members, LC3 Chairpersons and Sub-county Chiefs as well as Town Clerks participated in these programmes and deepened their understanding of the bottom-up and evidence-based planning.

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The Project has recognized that the guidance and/or the orientation as well as follow-up from the District, in particular Planners, to Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs are indispensable. Thus, it has also focused to engaging with District Planners. As part of this, the Project has organized joint workshops in February and July 2019 for the District Planners of both West Nile and Acholi Sub-regions to share and learn the District-led initiatives and good practices. The participants have discussed the remaining challenges and possible countermeasures as well. In these workshops, the C/Ps from the MoLG and NPA also participated to disseminate and discuss key policy issues with Planners for strengthening the capacity of LLGs by the MoLG and the progress of revising the Local Government Development Plan (LGDP) Guidelines by the NPA.

Indicator 1-c More than 75 per cent of sub-counties in the 9 districts use the planning tools introduced by the Project (Inventory Sheet, Selection Criteria and Monitoring Sheet) by July 2019.

Indicator 1-c has been already achieved. According to the Project, the planning tools described in Indicator 1-c and Indicator 2-c have not been determined nor defined officially. However, to prevailing C/Ps' understanding, they are mostly concerned with the five basic and sequenced tools, namely, a) Inventory, b) Village Priority, c) Parish Priority, d) Basic Information and e) Scoring. The results of the End-line Survey in November and December 2019 indicated that: 92 % of the LLGs used the b) village priority and c) parish priority; 83% of LLGs used a) inventory sheets; 77% of LLGs used e) scoring; and 75% of LLGs used d)basic information sheets (See Table 3).

| with evidence across 86 LLGs in West Nile | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| * | a) Inventory | b) Village Priority | c) Parish Priority | d) Basic Info | e) Scoring | Average of 5 tools usage | f) Monitoring Check List | | |
| Evidence confirmed (LLG no) | 71 | 79 | 79 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 61 | | |
| Evidence confirmed in % (across 86 LLGs) | 83% | 92% | 92% | 75% | 77% | 84% | 71% | | |

Table 3: Average of usage of five planning tools and monitoring check list with evidence across 86 LLGs in West Nile

Source: WACAP End-line Survey

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As shown in the Table 4, the LLGs under the respective DLGs made good progress of using five planning tools in FY 2019/20. Particularly, the average usage rate of five tools in the Moyo District is 100%, which indicates that they have well internalized to use these tools across sequenced planning stages in the planning process while Planners continued following up and backstopping closely. The other three Districts including Nebbi, Koboko and Pakwach also have an average utilization of over 90%.

| District (No. of LLG) Tools | a) Inventory | b) Village Priority | c) Parish Priority | d) Basic Info | e) Scoring | Average of 5 tools usage | f) Monitoring Check List |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Arua (17) | 78% | 93% | 94% | 71% | 79% | 83% | 59% |
| Madi Okollo (9) | 84% | 71% | 84% | 78% | 81% | 80% | 78% |
| Nebbi (8) | 92% | 100% | 100% | 75% | 100% | 93% | 75% |
| Pakwach (6) | 83% | 100% | 100% | 83% | 83% | 90% | 50% |
| Zombo (13) | 92% | 92% | 85% | 77% | 37% | 77% | 62% |
| Maracha (8) | 70% | 73% | 88% | 63% | 72% | 73% | 100% |
| Koboko (6) | 77% | 100% | 100% | 90% | 88% | 91% | 100% |
| Yumbe (13)* | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Moyo (6) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 67% |
| Obongi (3) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 67% | 67% | 87% | 100% |
| Adjumani(10) | 70% | 98% | 88% | 60% | 90% | 81% | 60% |

Table 4: Usage of five planning tools and monitoring check list confirmed by the evidence across 86 LLGs of West Nile in FY 2019/20

Note: * Data of Yumbe was not confirmed at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. Source: WACAP End-line Survey

As presented in the Figure 1, the usage of planning tools, except for a) Inventory, has been steadily improved between FY 2017/18 and FY 2019/20. Regarding the Indicator 1-c, the usage of five planning tools increased from 76% to 84% on average during the above period, which exceeded its target value, i.e.75%.



Source: WACAP End-line Survey

Figure 1: Usage of 5 planning tools and monitoring check list between FY 2017/18 and FY 2019/20 in West Nile

Indicator 1-d More than 60 per cent of LC2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started.

Indicator 1-d has been achieved based on the result of interview of LC2 Chairpersons in the End-line

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Survey. On the other hand, the result of utilization of tools by LLGs contradicted the former one. It should be noted that neither the Social Survey nor the Baseline Survey under the Project collected the baseline data of Indicator 1-d. Thus, respondents were asked in the End-line Survey whether feedback from the Subcounty had improved in the last 3 years.

According to its results, 93.8 % of LC 2 Chairpersons (30 out of 32 parishes) in West Nile interviewed agreed that the feedback from LGs had improved in the last 3 years. This exceeded the target value of Indicator 1-d, i.e., 60%. Similarly, 83.3% of the LC 1 Chairpersons (30 out of 36 villages) surveyed agreed that the feedback from LGs had improved during the same period.

Regarding the feedback from the Sub-county LG to Parish, 87.5% of the LC 2 Chairpersons interviewed noted that they received feedback from Sub-county LG. Likewise, 86.1% of the LC 1 Chairpersons surveyed replied that their communities received feedback on village priorities identified during the last planning cycle.

Contrary to the above results of interview in the End-line Survey, not many LLGs were able to provide the evidence that they had provided feedback. As illustrated in Table 5, only 45% of the LLGs responded by presenting the evidence that they provided the feedback on investment priorities and project status to lower levels in FY 2019/20. As presented in Table 5, eight of the eleven Districts have less than 60% feedback implementation rates.

| District (no. of LLG) | g) Feedback | |
|---|-------------|--|
| Arua (17) | 47% | |
| Madi Okollo (9) | 22% | |
| Nebbi (8) | 38% | |
| Pakwach (6) | 67% | |
| Zombo (13) | 31% | |
| Maracha (8) | 75% | |
| Koboko (6) | 33% | |
| Yumbe (13)* | 0% | |
| Moyo (6) | 33% | |
| Obongi (3) | 100% | |
| Adjumani(10) | 50% | |
| Evidence confirmed (LLG no) | 39 | |
| Evidence confirmed in % (across 86 LLGs) | 45 | |

Table 5: Implementation of feedback confirmed by the evidence across 86 LLGs in West Nile

Note: * Data of Yumbe was not confirmed at the time of the Terminal Evaluation.

Source: WACAP End-line Survey

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As shown in the Figure 2, the proportion of LGs which presented evidence to prove the feedback implementation to lower levels with the evidence had slightly decreased from 48% to 45% between FY 2017/2018 and FY 2019/20. Thus, the survey did not confirm any improvement out of evidence confirmed, which indicates that there was still much room for improvement of provision of feedback from the LLGs to the lower level although the importance of feedback has been well recognized as crucial by the LLGs. Several District Planners interviewed by the Team emphasized that they had to institutionalize the feedback system from Sub-county to Parish as well as from Parish to village levels. Some of them pointed out that provision of feedback to the public on the status of previous FY activity has been included as one of the assessment items in the area of governance, oversight, transparency and accountability of the LLGs to provide the feedback duly by issuing the circular. More decisive decision was also confirmed by the Team at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. According to the CAO and the Senior Planner in Adjumani District, they had a plan to incorporate the results of the utilization of planning tools including the feedback into the performance assessment of Sub-county Chiefs from the next fiscal year.







As for Indicator 1-d, there are significant differences between the result of LC2 Chairpersons' perception and the result of provision of feedback by LLGs with the evidence. This might be because the Project asked the LC2 Chairpersons about their views only after its intervention. Generally, one's view or perception can be influenced by many factors. Also, it is hard to set the target value appropriately without the baseline data. Thus, the perception survey about LC2 Chairpersons' views as to feedback from LGs should have been carefully designed and conducted twice to measure the change of their views before and after intervention. The same thing can be applied in Indicator 2-d of the Output 2 and Indicator a of the Project Purpose.

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Indicator 1-e District and LLG development plans and/or annual work plans are informed by the outputs produced by utilizing the planning tools.

Indicator 1-e can be seen as being on track. At the time of the End-line Survey, 97% of the 86 LLGs replied that their Sub-county had drafted budgets and a work plan for FY 2020/21 based on the outputs generated by using the planning tools. More specifically, 93% of the 86 LLGs noted that they had utilized the inventory data for FY 2019/20 planning and budget. Similarly, 97% of the 86 LLGs said that they had scored and ranked Parish priorities by using scoring sheets which informed FY 2019/20 planning and budget. These results illustrated that most of the LLGs in West Nile had somewhat utilized the outputs generated by using the planning tools for their annual work plans.

As for the five-year development plan, 98% of the 86 LLGs said that they had utilized the outputs produced by using the planning tools. However, according to the Japanese Planning Expert, the interpretation of this number should be carefully analyzed because most of the LLGs had not started to develop the five-year plan at the time of the End-line Survey. It might be interpreted that most of the LLGs had an intention to utilize the outputs generated by using the planning tools for preparing the five-year development plan.

Concerning the annual work plans at the District level, the use of the outputs produced by using the planning tools might be different from one District to another. Some of the District Planners interviewed by the Team acknowledged that there was room for improvement for mainstreaming the evidence-based planning at their District level although it has been greatly in place at the LLGs. Others noted that they have started to incorporate the outputs generated by using the planning tools into their annual work plans. All District requested LLGs to submit scored unfunded priorities in FY2019/20.

It should be notated that the Team was unable to measure the achievement of Indicator 1-e objectively. That is because Indicator 1-e does not specify a benchmark or a target value although the End-line Survey was conducted. However, given the above, it is fair to say that Indicator 1-e can be seen as being on track at LLG level while more efforts are necessary to systematize utilization and incorporation of planning outputs generated by LLGs into DLG's work plan and budget.

Output 2: Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all districts in Acholi Sub-Region.

Summary of Results of Evaluation for Output 2

Out of four Indicators, Indicator 2-a and Indicator 2-b have been already achieved. However, both Indicator 2-c and Indicator 2-d have not been achieved at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. Therefore, Output 2 has yet to be achieved.

The following are the indicators to assess the achievement of Output 2.

| Terester | Indicator 2-a | Current issues of planning are identified. |
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Indicator 2-a has been already achieved. The Project has identified current issues related to planning

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through the field visits by the Japanese Experts and the consultation with the District Planners. They included: 1) lack of staffing particularly at the Parish level; 2) lack of/or insufficient budget allocation required for planning; 3) insufficient guidance by DLGs/LLGs in planning process and utilization of planning tools; and 4) absence of internalized refresher training and/or orientation at the LLG level, particularly for the newly recruited staff members.

As previously described, the Project conducted the Baseline Survey in February-March 2018. Its results clearly and objectively indicated that utilization of the planning tools across all 74 LLGs in Acholi Subregion was very low although these planning tools had been already introduced by the A-CAP. The average rate of usage of the five planning tools with evidence was only 14 %. At the time of the Mid-Term Review, the C/Ps of Acholi and MoLG as well as the Japanese Experts have analysed these findings and the reasons behind and discussed the countermeasures to be taken.

Indicator 2-b Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs are oriented about LG planning through training, workshops, or TPC meetings.

Indicator 2-b has been achieved. In FY 2017/2018, Nwoya District conducted the orientation training for newly recruited LLGs staff, which was also attended by other LLG technical staff for refresher purpose. One of the CDOs interviewed by the Team described that she received training from the Project and the DLG when she was newly recruited.

After the Baseline Survey, the Project has provided technical support to four Districts such as Gulu, Lamwo, Pader and Agaro to conduct the orientation and refresher training on the planning and budgeting cycle and the use of planning tools. The District Planning Unit in Omoro took the lead in undertaking the training for CDOs and Parish Chiefs with the budget of capacity building of DDEG. The same initiative was also reported by the CDO in Kitgum at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. Amuru District carried out the LLG office visits and provided guidance for CDOs and Sub-county Chiefs. Thus, the Team confirmed that CDOs and Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks of all LLGs were oriented through refresher training, orientation, guidance and supervision, although the level of these content varied among the DLGs.

Indicator 2-c More than 75 per cent of sub-counties/town councils use the planning tools to inform LLG work plans and budgets.

Indicator 2-c has not been achieved but on track. Because the DLGs in Acholi Sub-region have guided the LLGs to follow the LG planning and budgeting process and functions after the Baseline Survey, the LLGs have gradually improved several aspects. They included: 1) allocation of budget for planning activities at the LLGs; 2) reproduction of planning formats; 3) increasing tool utilization, especially increased number of LLGs which score development priorities; and 4) holding budget conferences before that of DLG. As presented in Table 7Table 6, the average rate of usage of five planning tools was 69% in FY 2019/20. It was also observed that the average rate of usage of village priority tools and parish priority tools were 86% and 76% respectively. On the other hand, the rate of usage of other three tools including inventory sheets, basic information and scoring sheets were still less than 65%.

| 1 | | acı | ross 74 LLG | ls in Acholi | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | a) Inventory | ^{b)} Village Priority | c) Parish Priority | d) Basic Info | e) Scoring | Average of 5 tools usage | f) Monitoring Check List |
| Evidence confirmed (LLG no) | 48 | 64 | 56 | 44 | 42 | 51 | 31 |
| Evidence confirmed in % (across 74 LLGs) | 65% | 86% | 76% | 60% | 57% | 69% | 42% |

Table 6: Average of usage of five planning tools and monitoring check list with evidence

Source: WACAP End-line Survey

When analysed by Districts, the usage of five planning tools differed from one District to another. Three Districts such as Omoro, Kitgum and Nwoya highly used these tools, compared to the remaining Districts (Table 7).

| District (No of LLG) Tools | a) Inventory | b) Village Priority | c) Parish Priority | d) Basic Info | e) Scoring | Average of 5 tools usage | f) Monitoring Check List |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nwoya (8) | 85% | 95% | 88% | 75% | 91% | 87% | 25% |
| Amuru (5) | 40% | 72% | 56% | 64% | 90% | 64% | 60% |
| Kitgum (9) | 89% | 100% | 89% | 84% | 94% | 91% | 67% |
| Pader (12) | 52% | 83% | 77% | 25% | 29% | 53% | 33% |
| Agago (16) | 51% | 84% | 70% | 46% | 42% | 59% | 0% |
| Lamwo (11) | 53% | 69% | 55% | 53% | 36% | 53% | 36% |
| Gulu (6) | 67% | 90% | 83% | 73% | 13% | 65% | 83% |
| Omoro (7) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 93% | 99% | 100% |

Table 7: Usage of five planning tools and monitoring check list confirmed by the evidence across 74 LLGs of Acholi in FY2019/20

Source: WACAP End-line Survey

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Although it did not slightly reach the target value of Indicator 2-c, the average of usage of five planning tools has substantially increased from 14% to 69 % between FY 2017/18 and FY 2019/20 (Figure 3). Particularly, the usage of Village Priority and Scoring has been highly improved. Various initiatives of respective DLGs including intensive guidance and follow-up activities with the support of the Project have brought about such a remarkable improvement of usage of five planning tools in Acholi.

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Source: WACAP End-line Survey

Figure 3: Usage of 5 planning tools and monitoring check list between FY 2017/18 and FY 2019/20 in Acholi

Indicator 2-d More than 60 per cent of LC2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started.

Indicator 2-d has not been achieved. According to the results of interview in the End-line Survey, 13 out of the 30 LC2 Chairpersons (43.3 %) agreed that feedback from LGs had been improved in the last 3 years. This did not reach the target value of the Indicator 2-d. As for LC 1 Chairpersons, the same trend was observed. LC1 Chairpersons of only villages (34.4%) out of 32 villages in Acholi Sub-region agreed that feedback from LGs has been improved in the last 3 years.

Other results of the End-line Survey also revealed there was still much room for improvement for feedback at the LLGs in the last 3 years. As shown in Table 8, the implementation of these activities varied among Districts. High implementation rate of feedback was observed in Omoro and Gulu. Both Amuru and Kitgum have been on track. The remaining Districts need to be much improved to promote feedback and monitoring.

| District (No. of LLG) Tools | g) Feedback |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Nwoya (8) | 38% |
| Amuru (5) | 20% |
| Kitgum (9) | 44% |
| Pader (12) | 42% |
| Agago (16) | 6% |
| Lamwo (11) | 55% |

Table 8:Usage of implementation of feedback

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| Gulu (6) | 67% |
|--|------|
| Omoro (7) | 100% |
| Evidence confirmed (LLG no) | 31 |
| Evidence confirmed in % (across 74 LLGs) | - 42 |

Source: WACAP End-line Survey

The Figure 4 illustrates that the usage of feedback has been slightly increased from 41% to 42% between FY 2017/18 and FY 2019/20. This was because most of the DLGs have provided clearer guidance and support for LLGs to put the feedback in practice, especially after the Baseline Survey (See also Indicator 2-a).



Source: WACAP End-line Survey

Figure 4: between FY 2017/18 and FY 2019/20 in West Nile

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, these results have been already shared between the Japanese Experts and the C/Ps, in particular, the District Planners. Regarding the reasons of such a low rate of implementation of the feedback, all the District Planners in Gulu, Kitgum, Omoro and Nwoya interviewed pointed out that only limited number of villagers attended the budgetary and other meetings in some cases because their demands were not fully fulfilled. Also, they reported other cases that Parish Chiefs were unable to hold meetings for providing feedback because villagers who expected to receive tangible benefits such as provision of inputs including money were unwilling to attend the LG's meeting. According to them, many external organizations for aid support and politicians often provided inputs or incentives for villagers to hold meetings. The District Planning Unit in Nwoya noted that they have not constantly been able to monitor and encourage LLGs to provide feedback because of lack of transportation means.



Methodology of implementing community led development activities is improved and capacity of relevant LG officers is strengthened, with a view to contributing to social cohesion and inclusion in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions.

Summary of Results of Evaluation for Output 3

Out of six Indicators, two Indicators including part of 3-a and 3-c have been already achieved. Indicator 3-b has been almost achieved and Indicator 3-d is likely to be achieved. Indicator 3-f is seen as being achieved. As for Indicator 3-e, it was not possible to assess its achievement objectively because of no comparison data. However, the involvement of socially vulnerable people was confirmed in the Pilot Project. Therefore, except for Indicator 3-e, it can be concluded that **Output 3 has been on track**.

The following are the indicators to assess the achievement of Output 3.

Indicator 3-a CDOs of all sub-counties receive trainings on planning, implementation and monitoring of community development activities and utilize them in their actual work.

Indicator 3-a has been already achieved regarding the training for CDOs of all Sub-counties. As for Indicator 3-a, the following things should be confirmed: 1) whether CDOs received training and 2) whether they used them in their annual work. The latter part will be assessed later because it seems to be the same as Indicator 3-c.

To strength the capacity of CDOs to apply the Community-Led-Development (CLD) approach, the Project has conducted a series of review workshops, planning workshops, thematic workshops, orientation workshops on the Pilot Projects and field exchange visits for CDOs and DCDOs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions under the Output 3. In addition, the Project has undertaken four types of OJT for implementation of the Pilot Projects. They included: 1) Group Assessment comprising preliminary and secondary group assessments and Project Matrix; 2) Social Preparation for project implementation; 3) Project Tracking (monitoring); and 4) Impact Monitoring.

At the time of the End-line Survey in November and December 2019, 27 out of 32 Sub-county CDOs, i.e., 84.4% replied that they had received the training on methods and forms for assessment of community groups applied for community development funds. 94.1% of 17 CDOs of non-pilot Sub-county noted that they had also received training. This was because the Project has conducted the orientation programme particularly from the 3rd year for not only pilot Sub-county Chiefs and CDOs but also all Sub-county Chiefs and all CDOs to disseminate forms and tools developed by the Project. The results of the End-line Survey revealed that 73.3% of 15 CDOs of pilot Sub-Country had received the training. According to the Project, those pilot Sub-county CDOs who had not received training were not CDOs of Pilot Sub-county at the time of the implementation of Pilot Project and later deployed as CDOs.

Based on the interview with the CDOs at the time of the Terminal Evaluation, most of them had received the training and OJT from the Project. Some who were newly recruited as CDOs or recently deployed to the pilot

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Sub-counties also noted that they received the orientation or training from the DLGs. All of them appreciated the CLD approach, a series of OJT and tools and forms. For example, the Sub-county CDOs in Zombo District and Nwoya District stressed that the OJT by using tools developed by the Project enabled them to work easier than before, particularly in the aspect of group identification and project selection. Also, the pilot Sub-county CDOs in Yumbe and Kitgum interviewed emphasized the importance and necessity of taking the four steps of OJT although it took much time for assessment and consultation with group members before commencement of any activities, which was totally different from the previous practice before the Project. Given the above, the Team confirmed that Indicator 3-a has been already achieved.

Indicator 3-b 136 pilot projects are implemented in the target districts with the community driven development approach.

Indicator 3-b has been almost achieved. The Project has implemented Pilot Projects in 68 Sub-counties in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions to develop the capacity of the Community-based Service Department to implement programmes and projects for livelihood improvement with the CLD approach. By the end of the Project, the number of Pilot Project is likely to reach 136. As illustrated in Table 9, 126 out of 136 (92.6%) Pilot Projects have been undertaken for animal traction in which the costs for 6 oxen, 3 ploughs, 1 sprayer and transportation cost were paid by the Project while the group members were responsible for securing the land, constructing karrals or sheds for oxen and purchasing drug and medicine. According to the DCDOs and the CDOs interviewed by the Team, the reasons why many groups preferred the animal traction included: 1) enabling them to receive the tangible benefits such as increased productivity, increased income and food security for a relatively short time, 2) being not so difficult task once they receive orientation or training; and 3) being relatively affordable maintenance costs for them. The groups engaging animal traction interviewed also explained the similar reasons described above.

| | Sub-region | Total number of Pilot Projects | Animal traction (ploughing by oxen) | Heifer Rearing | Vegetable cultivation | Others |
|----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1st Year | Acholi | 32 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 nd Year | West Nile | 36 | 33 | 0 | 2 (1 for onion and 1 for cassava & peanut) | 1 for bakery |
| 3rd Year | Acholi | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 th Year | West Nile | 36 | 31 | 0 | 4 (1 for cabbage, 1 for onion and 2 for potato) | l under assessment |
| Total | | 136 | 126 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

Table 9: Types of Pilot Projects

Source: WACAP

Most of the DCDOs and the CDOs interviewed noted that the group dynamics was one of the issues in the Pilot Project. For example, in one group in Acholi, some members sold the oxen without permission because

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of the troubles within the group. According to the Japanese Expert Team, such a problem tended to be arisen in the Pilot Project in which the CDOs and the Sub-county Chiefs did not regularly conduct monitoring and consultation with the groups conducted because of the transfer of CDOs.

Indicator 3-c All target districts use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development funds introduced by the Project.

Indicator 3-c has been already achieved. The Project was originally supposed to implement community livelihood improvement activities under the Output 3 aligning with the MoLG's Community Driven Development (CDD) programmes. However, this programme was integrated into the CLIC under the DDEG. Considering the above background, the community development funds stated in Indicator 3-c can be interpreted as the DDEG.

As previously described in Indicator 3-a, the Project has strengthened the capacity of DCDOs and CDOs of pilot Sub-counties to use the method and forms for assessment of the groups through a series of OJT sessions. Moreover, it has introduced these method and forms to Sub-county Chiefs, Town Clerks and CDOs of even non-pilot Sub-counties through the orientation programmes. In other words, the Project has facilitated all Districts including pilot Sub-counties and non-pilot Sub-counties to apply the method and forms into the DDEGs.

These initiatives may have been influenced to the results of the End-line Survey. Twenty-two (22) out of the 32 Sub-county CDOs, i.e., 78.6% noted that they had used the forms for assessment of community groups applied for government programmes. All of these 22 CDOs indicated that they used these forms for the livelihood component of the DDEG. According to the Japanese Experts, those who responded that they did not use (21.4%) might be newly recruited. By the time of the Terminal Evaluation, 31 of 69 CDOs (45%) who were responsible for the Pilot Projects have been already transferred: When analysed by Sub-regions, 67% of Acholi and 26% of West Nile of CDOs have already left the Project.

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, all the DCDOs and the CDOs interviewed appreciated the method and forms introduced by the Project and emphasized the benefits of using them. Both DCDOs in Zombo of West Nile and in Gulu of Acholi pointed out that the Project clarified the procedures of selection of groups, preparation of Pilot Projects, and implementation and monitoring of Pilot Projects by introducing use-friendly forms and tools. The CDO in Paidha Sub-county, Zombo District emphasized that it was much easier to assess the capacity of groups and select suitable groups for not only the Pilot Projects but also other government programmes by using tools and forms above described. The CDO in Drajini Sub-county of Yumbe District also noted that the tools and forms were easy to use for various government programmes. Furthermore, both CDOs stressed that the tools and the forms enabled the group members to analyse the feasibilities and sustainability of activities and to select an appropriate project type of the Pilot Projects, which has contributed to enhancing a sense of ownership among them. More specifically, the groups which requested for the Pilot Project of operation of grinding mill have been able to be aware of less sustainability of such a project by using the project selection matrix because of high operating cost and difficulty in



maintenance of machine. The DCDOs in Omoro and Kitgum also pointed out that the CLD approach and OJT as well as tools and forms in the Project had much focused on the involvement of group members in each stage of process, which contributed to enhancing a sense of ownership for the Pilot Projects and generating the tangible effects such as reducing the time for ploughing, producing more vegetables and increasing income in the respective Pilot Projects of animal traction by using oxen.

Considering the above, it is fair to say that Indicator 3-c has been already achieved.

Indicator 3-d At least 10 good practices/lessons learnt are identified through the implementation of the pilot projects with the community driven development approach by the end of the Project period.

Indicator 3-d is likely to be achieved. To develop a handbook titled "Handbook for CDOs to Facilitate Group-based Livelihood Activities (tentative name)", the Project formed a working group comprising two DCDOs of Acholi and West Niles and the JICA Community Development and Livelihood Experts. This handbook will be designed mainly for CDOs and its content will include the CLD method of community livelihoods project, accumulated good practices and lessons learned from the Pilot Projects. Good practices and lessons learned will be obtained particularly from each of four OJT sessions and overall implementation of the Pilot Projects. For example, in the case of animal traction by using oxen in Pilot Projects, it is a common practice to obtain the consent of not only a landowner but his/her family before singing a memorandum of land use for a cowshed to avoid disputes over the land in the future. In the process of preparation of the handbook, good practices and lessons learned will be determined based on the recommendations from the DCDOs.

At the 1st and 2nd thematic workshops held in December 2018 and November 2019 respectively, the DCDOs and several CDOs who participated in the training in Japan have discussed the handbook. Based on the discussions, the working group will further revise and include best practice and lesson learnt. Thus, the handbook including good practices and lessons learned is likely to be developed by the end of March 2020. For disseminating the handbook, the Project has facilitated the DLGs to take the lead in organizing meetings, seminars or workshops with their own.

Indicator 3-e

Socially vulnerable people (e.g. female headed households and minorities) are involved more in community development activities compared to before the Project started.

Indicator 3-e cannot be assessed objectively, but the involvement of socially vulnerable people was confirmed in the Pilot Project. The Shor-term Expert conducted the Social Survey in June — September 2016 to assess social and phycological impact of conflict in Acholi Sub-region, and social cohesion and inclusion of vulnerable people in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions. Taking into consideration of the findings of this Survey, the Project has designed an approach for Pilot Projects

The Purpose of the Pilot Projects is to develop capacity of the Department of Community to implement



programmes/projects with the CLD approach. The CLD approach aims 1) to support groups that are registered at LG; 2) to improve community's livelihood; and 3) to implement without marginalizing vulnerable groups and harming environment. The selection criteria of the Pilot Projects included: a) working together among group members; b) using local resources; c) affordable costs for operation and maintenance; and d) generating income.

As the results of the End-line Survey were indicated, all 34 group leaders of Pilot Projects in Acholi and West Nile noted that the socially vulnerable people were involved in their group activities. The similar response was received from LC1 Chairpersons. Except for one person, 33 LC1 Chairperson of Pilot Project villages (97.1%) described that the socially vulnerable people were involved in the Pilot Projects. The number of the vulnerable people per group was 4.7 on average with a range between 1 and 10. The results of the End-line Survey revealed that these socially vulnerable people were involved in various activities including Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA), babysitting, cooking for other members, farming and grazing animals. All of the group leaders noted that they considered having socially vulnerable people in their groups as advantages. In contrast, 25 out of 34 group leaders (73.5%) opined that there were disadvantages of having vulnerable people in their group activities such as time-consuming and reducing quality of activities.

According to the Japanese Community Development Expert, generally, target groups for livelihood improvement projects or programmes tend to be selected from individuals who have physical strengths and can work effectively and efficiently. At the initial stage of the Project, some C/Ps of DLGs suggested that the Pilot Projects for livelihood improvement should target individuals rather than community groups. However, the Project has taken the CLD approach previously descried for the Pilot Projects, focusing on the concept that "no one left behind" and the selection criteria for the Pilot Projects such as "working together". In the Pilot Projects, CDOs have facilitated the community group to select the type of projects including several activities in which vulnerable people can also engage. The Team confirmed this by interviewing with the five groups engaged in the Pilot Projects (four animal traction and one vegetable cultivation). According to them, socially vulnerable people such as the disabled people and the elderly people in their respective groups engaged in babysitting and housework for other members instead of ploughing by oxen.

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, most of the DCDOs and the CDOs in both West Nile and Acholi pointed out that the current government has emphasized the inclusion of Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI) in its programmes. Many Development Partners and NGOs also have taken this into consideration in the process of planning and implementation of humanitarian aids and community development programmes/projects. Thus, EVI has been included in many groups of community development activities. According to them, the community people often tend to include these EVI into their groups because they expect more support available for inclusion of EVI from external implementing agencies.

As for Indicator 3-e, the Team could not assess whether the involvement of socially vulnerable groups in community development activities has been increased compared to before the implementation of the Project because of no comparison data. Also, it was hard to verify the correlation between the increase in involvement

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of vulnerable groups in community development activities and the Project's intervention because the concept of EVI has been widely incorporated in many community-based projects by various development agencies. The same thing can be said somehow in Indicator a of the Project Purpose.

Considering the above, Indicator 3-e cannot be objectively assessed. However, the Team confirmed that the Project has duly implemented the concept of "no one left behind" and "working together among group members" to involve the socially vulnerable people in the community-led livelihood improvement of the Pilot Projects.

Indicator 3-f Livelihoods of group members are improved through the pilot projects implemented by the Project.

Indicator 3-f can be seen as being achieved. As previously described in Indicator 3-e, the Pilot Projects have been carried out to improve the livelihoods of community groups. At the time of the End-line Survey, except for one leader, 33 group leaders (97.1%) noted that livelihoods of groups members in the Pilot Projects have been improved in the last 3 years. This was almost consistent with the responses of LC1 Chairpersons and LC2 Chairpersons. According to the results of interview, 89.7 % of LC1 Chairpersons (61 out of 68 people) and 84.4% of LC2 Chairpersons (54 out of 64 people) agreed that livelihoods of people in their communities or parishes had been improved in the last 3 years.

Regarding whether improvement of livelihoods had been caused by the Pilot Project, 29 out of 34 LC1 Chairpersons (85.3%) of Pilot Project villages said that livelihoods of group members had been improved because of the implementation of the Pilot Projects. Moreover, 31 out of 34 group leaders (91.2%) and 29 out of 34 LC1 Chairpersons (85.3%) described that the Pilot Project has contributed to improving livelihoods of other community people by cultivating more land using group oxen and providing loans to other community people.

The positive responses were also obtained by the Chairpersons of groups of the Pilot Projects interviewed at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. For example, the Chairperson of the group in Ofua Sub-county of Adjumani District of West Nile noted the livelihoods had been dramatically enhanced because of the increase of productivity and income by implementing oxen ploughing activities under the Pilot Project. Accordingly, his group members were able to send their children to school, buy medicines and save more money. One member used to earn only just UGX 5000 per month but now this member become able to save UGX 10,000 per month after the commencement of the Pilot Project. Other Chairperson of the group in Abelo Sub-county in Nwoya District of Acholi that the animal traction of ploughing by oxen had improved their livelihood by increasing productivity and income and ensuring food security. Before the commencement of the Pilot Project, they have continued to be involved in VSLA. Because of the Pilot Project, the amount of saving by each member has been dramatically increased from UGX 1,000-5,000 per week to UGX 5,000-25,000 per week.

The Team obviously confirmed that the Pilot Project has brought about many positive effects and impacts on improvement of livelihoods of group members, though the Team was not able to obtain the comprehensive

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data for what extent their livelihoods of the whole groups had been improved by the Pilot Projects. Considering the results of the End-line Survey and the interview conducted by the Team, the Team concluded that Indicator 3-f can be seen as being achieved.

Other activities and the second s

The Team confirmed that the Project has implemented the following activities.

- Facilitating to develop "DDEG Community Livelihood Improvement Component (CLIC) Operational Manual for Local Governments and Communities (April 2019)": The government's CDD) programme was phased out and the fund was integrated into the new funding modality, DDEG in FY 2016/17. All C/Ps of the DCDOs and the Japanese Experts reviewed the previous CDD guideline developed in 2012 based on the experiences of A-CAP and proposed its revision by preparing the draft to MoLG and OPM. JICA also provided financial support for printing costs of this manual.
- Assisting the NPA to revise the Local Government Development Planning Guidelines: The Project has
 assisted the NPA to revise the Local Government Development Planning Guidelines and prepare its draft
 by deploying local consultants. The draft Guidelines clearly stipulate "integration of participatory
 planning practices in LG development planning processes". More specifically, the Guidelines describe
 objectives, process and prioritization for development activities based on scientific and evidence-based
 criteria which were introduced by A-CAP and the Project.
- Assisting the MoLG to revise the DDEG Budget Guidelines: The C/Ps of District Planners pointed out the necessity of the budget for planning activities such as printing formats and supporting planning meetings during the fact-finding field visit organized for the C/Ps of the MoLG and the OPM. Further, they recommended that the DDEG should allow the LLGs to allocate the budget more discretionally to the evidenced-based priorities. Accordingly, the MoLG has reviewed the DDEG Budget Guidelines and incorporated these recommendations into the revised ones. According to the C/Ps of the MoLG, 10 % of DDEG can be allocated for planning and monitoring and its remining 90% can be allocated for prioritized development activities based on the evidence-based planning. This revised Guidelines will be finalized soon.

2.3 Project Purpose

Project Capacity of local government for planning and implementation of inclusive and accountable community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened.

The status of each verifiable indicator is presented below.

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| Indicator a | More than 60 per cent of the LC1 chairpersons interviewed recognize that Local Governments' planning process and implementation of development |
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| | projects are more inclusive and accountable than before. |

First, regarding inclusiveness of LG's planning of development projects, except for one person, 59 LC1

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Chairpersons (98.3%) including both Pilot Project villages and non-Pilot Project villages noted in the Endline Survey that socially vulnerable people had participated in their village planning meeting. When analysed by Sub-regions, 88.9% of villages in Acholi and 100% of villages in West Nile said that they had involved socially vulnerable people in their planning meeting. Inclusiveness of socially vulnerable people has been in practice in village planning meetings. However, there was neither the baseline data of LC1 Chairpersons' views at the initial stage of the Project nor the comparison data of what extent such inclusiveness in LG's planning process has been improved compared to before.

Second, as for inclusiveness of implementation of development projects, 33 out of 34 (98.3%) LC1 Chairpersons of Pilot Project villages noted that socially vulnerable people had been involved in the Pilot Projects. On the other hand, there was no comparison data of what extent such inclusiveness has been improved in the process of implementation of development projects compared to before.

As described in the evaluation result of Indicator 3-e, the Team confirmed that the Project has duly implemented the concept of "no one left behind" and "working together among group members" to involve the socially vulnerable people in the community-led livelihood improvement of the Pilot Projects. However, it was hard to assess the correlation between the increase in involvement of vulnerable groups in community development activities and the Project's intervention.

Third, with regard to accountability in LG's planning process and implementation of development projects, 41 out of 68 LC1Chairpersons, i.e., 60.3 % agreed that feedback from LGs has been improved in the last 3 years. This exceeds the target value of Indicator a, though there were some differences between Acholi and West Nile (See Figure 5).



Source: WACAP End-line Survey

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Apart from the LC1 Chairpersons' view, the usage of five planning tools confirmed by the evidence was helpful to understand the accountability in LG's planning process to some extent. According to the results of

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the End-line, the average rate of usage of five planning tools was 77% in two Sub-regions, i.e., 69% for Acholi and 84% for West Nile.

More direct measurement of accountability can be verified by the data of whether feedback was provided. As previously described in the achievements of Indicator 1-d and 2-d, only 46 % of LLGs in Acholi and 45% of LLGs in West Nile were able to provide evidence of feedback. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the C/Ps of respective Districts in both Sub-regions felt that they need to address this issue with the advice of the Japanese Experts. There is a contradiction that Indicator a related to feedback is being achieved based on the LC1 Chairpersons' views although issues of feedback were confirmed at the Output level in PDM. When the recognition level of LC1 Chairperson is used as the supplementary indicator, it would have been better to obtain the baseline data prior to interventions and set the target value to measure the achievement objectively.

Indicator b Level of recognition of core project counterparts of the District Local Governments (CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs) and Lower Local Governments (Sub-County Chiefs/Town Clerks, CDOs) has increased as to the importance of accountability and inclusiveness in planning and implementation, in comparison to the one at the commencement of the Project.

Neither the Baseline Survey nor the End-line Survey collected the data related to Indicator b. In other words, there was no comparison data of what extent the recognition of the importance of accountability and inclusiveness in planning and implementation had been enhanced among core project C/Ps of DLGs and LLGs. As previously mentioned, it was hard to verify the correlation between the increase level of recognition about inclusiveness and the Project's intervention because the concept of "inclusiveness" has been widely recognized among the C/Ps of the DLGs and the LLGs.

According to the Japanese Planning Expert, the Project has not used the terminology of "inclusiveness" in planning under Output 1 and Output 2. Instead, it has used the terminology of "bottom-up planning" or "participation in planning" to involve all stakeholders including the village people in planning processes. This was supported by the following results of the End-line Survey regarding the effectiveness of using planning tools. The terminology of "inclusiveness" was not found. All 74 LLGs in Acholi Sub-region agreed that planning tool utilization is a practical and effective means to improve LG planning. Similarly, all 86 LLGs in West Nile Sub-region agreed that planning tool utilization is a practical and effective means to fully in the following: 1) participation in planning (86%); 2) decision making (85%); 3) evidenced-based planning (78%) and accountability (78%); and 4) transparency (76%). In the case of West Nile, the respondents of LLGs pointed out the following positive changes of planning: 1) bottom-up planning (91%); 2) selection of priorities (90%); 3) transparency (87%); 4) participation in planning (86%) and 5) understanding of LG planning cycle (79%).

There was no data of views of DLGs including CAOs, District Planners and DCDOs in the End-line Survey.

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At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the C/Ps of DLGs such as the CAOs, the District Planners and the DCDOs interviewed highly appreciated the planning tools were very user-friendly and effective in improving the quality of data. Some of them pointed that these tools have substantially helped the LLGs make a bottomup and evidenced-based planning in a systematic manner, which contributed to enhancing the accountability and transparency of planning process. Furthermore, most of them emphasized that they have already internalized the practice of bottom-up and evidence-based planning by using these tools. In Acholi, all the Districts have gradually guided their LLGs to allocate the budget for planning particularly after the Baseline Survey. Some of them have taken proactive actions to facilitate planning activities. For example, Kitgum District issued a circular for LLGs to follow a timeline and planning requirements including the use of planning tools. In Nwoya District, the CAO decided to incorporate tool utilization into performance contacts for Sub-county Chiefs, Parish Chiefs and Head of Departments of DLG. The same initiative was also confirmed in Gulu District to mainstream the planning tools into LLGs. In West Nile, the CAO of Zombo District emphasized that the bottom-up and evidenced-based planning practice introduced by the Project has contributed to improving the people's participation, quality of data, the quality of decision and the provision of feedback to the public. The District Planner of Zombo also pointed out the views of District Planners and CDOs about planning might be changed from their own tasks to the tasks of all the stakeholders including the public. The Assistant CAO and the Acting District Planner of Pakwach District described that they have recognized the importance of evidenced-based planning and the data such as inventory sheets for improving the quality of planning. The CAO of Adjumani District noted that they had a plan to incorporate the results of the utilization of planning tools into the performance assessment of Sub-county Chiefs from the next fiscal year.

As for the implementation of community-led livelihood improvement, the Project has taken the CLD approach for the Pilot Projects, focusing on the concept that "no one left behind" and the selection criteria for the Pilot Projects such as "working together". In the Pilot Projects, CDOs have facilitated the community group to select the type of projects including several activities in which vulnerable people can also engage.

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, all the DCDOs and the CDOs interviewed appreciated the tools and forms introduced by the Project and emphasized the benefits of using them. They noted that it was much easier to assess the capacity of groups, and to select suitable groups in more a fair manner. Some of them pointed that using these tools and forms has contributing to minimize political interference in the process of group identification. Other indicated that the CLD approach and OJT as well as tools and forms in the Project had much focused on the involvement of group members in each stage of process, which led to enhancing their sense of ownership and responsibility for the Pilot Projects.

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|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Level of recognition of core project counterparts of the District Local | | | | | | | |
| | Governments (CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs) and Lower Local | | | | | | | |
| | Governments (Sub-County Chiefs/Town Clerks, CDOs) has increased as to | | | | | | | |
| | the improvement of their capacity in planning and implementation of | | | | | | | |
| | community development activities. | | | | | | | |

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When the Team asked the C/Ps what effects have been brought about by the Project, most of them immediately pointed out the capacity enhancement of LLGs and DLGs in terms of planning and implementation of CLD activities in the Pilot Project. Judging from such interview results at the time of the Terminal Evaluation, it can be interpreted that the Project has highly contributed to enhancing their capacity regarding planning of LLGs and implementation of community-led livelihood improvement.

According to the End-line Survey, 30 out of 32 CDOs (93.8%) noted that their capacity to conduct planning activities had been strengthened because of the guidance and support by DLGs and the Project. Also, 28 out of 32 CDOs (87.5%) realized that their capacity to implement community development activities had been improved. Moreover, not only 93.3% of Pilot Sub-county CDOs but also 82.4% of non-Pilot Sub-county CDOs provided the same answer. However, there was no comparison data as for what extent their perception of capacity development has been increased among C/Ps. To measure individual capacity objectively in a certain area has been strengthened, more appropriate assessments such as a self-assessment, a competency assessment or a performance assessment of each areas which need to be strengthened should have been conducted before and after the intervention. In the case of perception survey or Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey, a base line survey should have been undertaken to collect the baseline data and to specify the target value. Also, its end-line survey using the same questionnaire should have been carried out to measure the exact extent of improvements objectively.

Measuring institutional capacity enhancement of LGs in the Project: Ideas for indicators

In accordance with the progress of the Project, the DLGs in both West Nile and Acholi Sub-regions have recognized the usefulness and effectiveness of methods, tools and forms for planning as well as for community livelihood improvement. At the LG level, many DLGs have taken various initiatives to internalize and institutionalize these methods, tools and forms for planning and community livelihood improvement. Such initiatives included: a) issuing the circular from DLGs to LLGs to utilize them; and b) incorporation of tool utilization into performance contacts for Sub-county Chiefs, Parish Chiefs and Head of Departments of DLG. At the CG level, the C/Ps of DLGs and DCDOs strongly recommended the institutionalization of these methods, tools and forms to the CG at several occasions. As a result, the Project has also provided technical and financial support for revision of LGDP Guidelines, revision of DDEG Budget Guidelines and development of CLIC Operational Manual (See "Other activities "). Such initiatives for institutionalization at the LG level and such a recommendation by the LGs for institutionalization of the Project's effects can be indicators of the Project Purpose to measure whether institutional capacity is enhanced of LGs.

Measuring institutional capacity of LGs: Eocal Government Performance Assessment

Since FY 2017/2018, the GOU has introduced the Local Government Performance Assessment under the leadership of OPM to promote effective behavior, systems and procedures to improve LG's administration and service delivery. According to the C/Ps of OPM interviewed, this assessment comprising 7 thematic areas includes 1) planning, budgeting and execution and 2) governance, oversight, transparency and accountability, which are related to the Project's intervention. As presented in Figure 6Figure 7, the 2018/2019 assessment

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results indicated an improvement in the performance of planning, budgeting and execution among DLGs in West Nile Sub-region compared to the 2017/2018 assessment results. The average performance of planning, budgeting and execution among DLGs in Acholi has been slightly decreased between FY 2017/2018 and FY 2018/19 (Figure 10). As for the performance of governance, oversight, transparency and accountability, both West Nile and Acholi have made good progress (Figure 8 and Figure 9). At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the C/Ps of the MoLG appreciated it and pointed out that this improvement could be attributed to the Project's intervention to some extent. The Local Government Performance Assessment is likely to serve as one of the references to assess the sustainability of the Project's effects at the Ex-post Evaluation.



Source: WACAP





Source: WACAP

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Source: WACAP

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Source: WACAP



Summary of Results of Evaluation for the Project Purpose

It was hard to assess the achievement of the Project Purpose objectively because its indicators were flawed and some of the comparison data were not available. In order to measure the change of perception or attitude

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of the target groups, both the Baseline survey and the End-line survey should have been well designed and conducted before and after the Project's intervention. Also, setting and/or revising appropriate indicators to measure the achievement of institutional capacity development objectively should have been carefully done at the initial stage of the Project or at the time of Mid-Term Review. The examples of such indicators may include: "X % of average use of five planning tools with the evidence by LLGs in both Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions", "Initiatives for institutionalization of tools and forms of planning and community-led livelihood improvement confirmed at least in X DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions" and "At least X recommendations made by the DLGs supported by the Project to the CG for institutionalization of tools and forms of planning and community livelihood improvement".

It was confirmed based on the review of Project's various reports, the interview and the questionnaires of the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts that the substantial purpose of strengthening the institutional capacity of 1) bottom-up and evidence-based planning and 2) implementation of community-led livelihood improvement has been on track through institutionalizing and internalizing by the DLGs and the LLGs in both Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions with a sense of ownership and initiative.

2.4 Overall Goal

| Overall | Trust | between | the | local | government | and | community, | among | communities | are |
|---------|---|---------|-----|-------|------------|-----|------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| Goal: | Trust between the local strengthened in the region. | | | | | - e | | Ū | | NER |

The status of each verifiable indicator is presented below.

Indicator a People in communities where the Project is implemented realize that planning of development plan by local governments benefit communities.

Indicator a might be set to measure whether the vertical relationship of trust between the LG and community has strengthened by the Project's effects and other interventions.

According to the results of the End-line Survey, 48 out of 60 LC1 Chairpersons (80%) agreed that planning of development plan by LGs had benefited communities. Similarly, 52 out of 64 LC2 Chairpersons (81.3%) replied the same answer. However, as shown in Figure 10, there were significant differences between Acholi and West Nile in the number of LC1 and LC2 Chairpersons who realized the benefit.



LC2 chairperson LC1 chairperson

Source: WACAP End-line Survey

Figure 10: LC1 and LC2 Chairpersons who realize that planning of development plan benefits community

Concerning Indicator a, there was neither the benchmark nor the target value. This is the same as other three Indicators of the Overall Goal. In addition, the definition of "people in communities" is not clearly defined in the PDM and needs to be specified. This can be also applied to indicator b. "People" may include communities, District and Sub-county officers, Parish Development Committee members and LC1 Chairpersons because these people are described in means of verification in the PDM. Except for the data of LC1 and LC2 Chairpersons, no data for other target groups was available at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. Therefore, the Team was unable to prospect the achievement of Indicator a.

Indicator b People in communities where the Project is implemented feels cohesion with other community members.

Indicator b might be set to measure whether the horizontal relationship for trust between the people in Pilot communities and other community members has strengthened by the Project's effects and other interventions.

As illustrated in the results of the End-line Survey, 31 out of 34 pilot groups (91.2%) agreed that Pilot Projects have contributed to uniting people in the community. Also, except of one people, all 33 LC1 Chairpersons (97.1%) provided the same answer.

"The Project" described in Indicator b seems to be "the Pilot Project" because non-pilot groups and LC1 Chairpersons of non-pilot villages were not investigated by the End-line Survey. The definition of "people" needs to be defined and the target value should be set.

Based on the interviews with the stakeholders including the DCDOs, the CDOs, the Chairpersons of groups of the Pilot Projects at the time of the Terminal Evaluation, it might be not so easy for the community group members in the Pilot Projects to feel cohesion with other community members. That is because the group dynamics may cause many issues. This should be also taken into consideration.

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Indicator c Social and psychological impacts of the armed conflict decrease in Acholi.

The End-line Survey interviewed LC1 Chairpersons of 32 villages and LC2 Chairpersons of 32 parishes in Acholi Sub-region which got affected by the armed conflicts. 87.5 % of LC1 Chairpersons and 84.4% of LC 2 Chairpersons replied that the effects of armed conflicts had decreased in the last 3 years. It was hard for the Team to verify the correlation between the above results and the Project's intervention.

Indicator d Discontent among local population towards refugees is decreased in the target districts in West Nile.

At the time of the End-line Survey, only 6 out of 36 villages surveyed in West Nile Sub-region were refugee hosting communities. Three LC1 Chairpersons out of the 6 refugee accommodating villages realize that there were discontents between their community people and refugees. Of 3 LC1 Chairpersons, 2 persons agreed that discontents between refugees and their communities had decreased. It was hard for the Team to verify the correlation between the above results and the Project's intervention because the Pilot Project has not particularly targeted refugee hosting communities.

Summary of prospect of achievement of Overall Goal

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the Team was unable to prospect the achievement of the Overall Goal mainly because all Indicators had no target value. It will be also hard to assess the exact extent of the achievement of the Overall Goal at the time of the Ex-post Evaluation which usually will take place three years after the completion of the Project because of the following reasons. They include: 1) no target value of respective indicators; 2) no clear definition of "people" stated in Indicator a and Indicator b; 3) not having some of the baseline data related to Indicator a and Indicator b including "community people", and 4) difficult to verify the correlations between Indicator c and Indicator d, and the Project's intervention.

3. Implementation Process of the Project

Project management and progress of activities

Overall, the Project has been smoothly implemented although Acholi and West Nile Sub-region of Northern Uganda have been facing various challenges of the past conflict and incoming refugees. Most of the activities have been undertaken as planned. The Project' stakeholders have well communicated and coordinated one another. The monitoring has been regularly conducted through the JCC, the TWG and other means. The C/Ps have enhanced their sense of ownership and responsibility as well as obtained the practical knowledge and know-how of planning and implementation of community-led livelihood improvement.

Despite of the close communication and coordination among the Project stakeholders, the detailed discussions regarding the direction of the Project and the frequent review and monitoring about the indicators in the PDM seemed to be very limited. This led to the fact many unspecified and unmeasurable indicators remained in the current PDM. Also, the accumulated experiences and lessons from the Project in the aspect of capacity development of LGs in the conflict affected areas have yet to be fully analysed and shared among

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the Project stakeholders.

Implementation structure

The Project established the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) chaired by the PS of the MoLG based on the R/D. The PS was appointed as the Project Director while the Assistant Commissioner of the Department of District Administration was appointed as the Project Coordinator. The Project has organized JCC meetings once a year as per the R/D. Most of C/Ps and the Japanese Experts have noted that they have shared the progress of activities and issues, reviewed/revised the PDM and approved annual work plans, Monitoring Sheets used for project monitoring and the revised PDM at the JCC meetings. Several C/Ps and the Japanese Experts opined that the JCC has also worked well as a platform to discuss some issues the LGs faced among the C/Ps of CG, the CAOs and the Japanese Experts.

The Project has formed Technical Working Groups (TWGs) in Acholi and West Nile respectively. For the initial two years, the TWG meeting has been held twice a year in respective Sub-region. Since 2018, it has been held once a year before the JCC meeting. Most of the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts pointed out that the TWG meetings have provided good opportunities for the participants such as the District Planners and the DCDOs to not only share the progress of Project's activities but also discuss challenges at the DLG and LLG levels. According to several C/Ps of DLGs interviewed, the TWG was very effective in discussing the concerned issues and the countermeasures regarding the Project's activities and other related activities of LGs among the DLGs as well as with the CG. Some C/Ps of CG appreciated TWG meetings with monitoring field visits have worked well to promote the common understanding of the Project and coordination among its stakeholders. A few people noted that JCC has been worked as sharing and confirming the progress of activities rather than discussing the challenges and necessary action to be taken. They also mentioned that there was room for further improvement in terms of the frequency of meetings and level of participation of C/Ps.

Monitoring

The Project has monitored the progress of activities by the following means: 1) JCC meetings; 2) TWG meetings; 3) Monitoring Sheets prepared by the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts every six months; 4) monitoring field visits at the time of TWG meetings; 5) others such as the field visits, the meetings, the workshops and the training programmes, and 6) budgetary conferences and other events organized by the LGs and/or CG. Most of the Project's stakeholders indicated that these monitoring means were appropriate to confirm the progress of activities.

Communication and coordination among Project stakeholders

Most of the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts stated that they have closely and effectively communicated and coordinated with one another although many C/Ps from different organizations were involved in the Project. The West Nile Planners' Forum has served to facilitate communication and coordination among the District Planners. In Acholi, the District Planners have communicated and coordinate one another through the SNS, "WhatsAPP" of "the Acholi Regional Planners Fora." The DCDOs in Acholi have also used WhatsAPP to

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exchange various information. In Zombo District of West Nile, the CDO interviewed indicated that he has often consulted with the DCDO about the Project's activities through the SNS.

Some Japanese Experts felt that it was not so easy to hold internal meetings frequently because the target area was too large, which made them hectic.

Sharing of knowledge and expertise and technical transfer

All C/Ps interviewed that their overall capacity related to planning and implementation of community livelihood Pilot Projects has been greatly strengthened. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, most of the C/Ps interviewed highly appreciated the ways of technical transfer and guidance from the Japanese Expert Team. In addition, they noted that the planning tools and methods were user-friendly and practical, which enabled the LLGs to implement the bottom-up and evidence-based planning. Furthermore, they emphasized that the four steps of OJT with the various tools for implementation of community livelihood improvement were also comprehensive and systematic procedures, which enabled the CDOs to identify and mobilize community groups easier than before. With regard to the training in Japan, the participants obtained practical knowledge and good practices about the service delivery by LGs in Japan, the community participation and others.

Ownership of the C/Ps

Overall, the C/Ps have been actively involved in the Project activities with a sense of ownership. At the initial stage of the Project, the level of ownership of C/Ps towards the planning and CLD activities seemed to be different from one LG to another. As many C/Ps pointed out, the Project has promoted the active participation of C/Ps in all the processes of preparation and implementation of activities, which contribute to enhancing their sense of ownership and responsibilities. Once most of C/Ps have been highly aware of the importance and necessity of planning tools and practices as well as implementation of community-led livelihood, some of them have internalized these initiatives in their routine work. Enhancing ownership and individual capacity of C/Ps have contributed to attaining remarkable institutionalization of the Project's effects such as development of the CLIC Manual and revision of the LGDP Guidelines and the DDEG Guidelines.

4. Results of Evaluation with Five Evaluation Criteria

The Team assessed the Project based on the five evaluation criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability on a five-level scale wherein 1=low, 2=moderately low, 3=medium, 4=moderately high, and 5=high.

4.1 Relevance: High

(1) <u>Consistency with the policies of the Government of Uganda and the Government of Japan</u>

The Project is consistent with the Second National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20) which emphasizes improvement of the decentralization system and the functionality of LGs for effective service delivery. The Project is also consistent with the PRDP 3 (2015/16-2019/20) focusing on service delivery and socio-

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economic outcomes.

The Project is in line with Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Republic of Uganda (2017) and the Official Development Assistance Rolling Plan of Japan for Republic of Uganda (2018). According to the policy and the plan, "stabilizing the society in Northern Uganda" is one of the four priority areas for assistance. The Project is also under the JICA's REAP Phase 2 (2016 - 2021). Moreover, the Project is in line with one of the priority areas for JICA's peacebuilding support which focuses local governance support for realization of a trust-building between Local Governments and the people in the conflict affected areas. Thus, the Project is consistent with these Japanese aid policies. The Project has been fully utilizing the planning methods and tools as well as the implementation tools for community livelihood developed by the A-CAP and incorporating lessons and experiences of the A-CAP to sustain and expand its effects.

(2) Consistency with the needs of Local Governments

Given the fact that the LGs in Northern Uganda could not delivery service effectively and efficiently to the population because of more than 20 years insurgency, the capacity development of LGs including DLGs and LLGs was an urgent issue. At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, effective and efficient service delivery was still a main issue in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions in Northern Uganda in the context of decentralization. Therefore, the Project meets the needs of the LGs in Acholi and West Nile sur-regions to strengthen their capacity for improving the service delivery.

(3) Appropriateness of project approach

Except for the JCC, the Project has formed the TWGs respectively in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions to discuss the progress of Project's activities, issues which the DLGs and the LLGs and possible countermeasures. These TWGs have served as the platform for discussing and sharing experiences and lessons learned, which contributed to stimulating a competitive spirit among the C/Ps and to enhancing the sense of their ownership and responsibility. The Project has closely coordinated and cooperated with the MoLG, the OPM and the NPA from the initial stage of the Project. This enabled the C/Ps of these CG organizations to deepen the understanding of initiatives of the Project and the issues which the C/Ps of LGs have faced at the site, and to take necessary actions at the policy level.

The Project has focused on encouraging the C/Ps including officials at central, District and local levels to participate in all the processes of implementation of its activities and take initiative through the technical transfer and support from the Japanese Expert Team. This approach was very appropriate for enabling them to increase their ownership and to institutionalize and internalize the effects of the Project. The Project has also adopted the similar approach during the implementation of community-led livelihood improvement activities in the Pilot Project by facilitating the community groups to get involved in all the processes of selection, preparation and implementation of Pilot Projects. In addition, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which stipulates the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders was signed among the community group, the Sub-county and JICA as well as the DLG as the witness. This has been adopted since the A-CAP. These approaches in the Pilot Project were consistent with the government's CLD approach and also

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appropriate with regard to nourishing their ownership and empowering them to carry out the livelihood improvement activities although it often took time in such approaches. Furthermore, these approaches were effective in enhancing the transparency and fairness of service delivery by DLGs and LLGs.

(4) <u>Appropriateness of the provision of assistance in the development phase in the conflict</u> <u>affected areas of the country</u>

The timing of the commencement of the Project was very appropriate because the PRDP 3 (2015/16–2019/20) which is a strategic framework for development of Norther Uganda also commenced. Particularly, the PRDP 3 has given more focus on service delivery and socio-economic outcomes for reducing gaps in income and poverty levels between the North and the rest of Uganda. It has also emphasized the livelihood improvement in its framework. Strengthening the capacity of LGs in the Project to make a plan in a bottom-up approach and implement the community-led livelihood improvement activities is greatly consistent with the strategic direction of PRDP 3. Moreover, when the Project commenced in June 2016, the increasing influx of refugees from South Sudan was one of the serious issues for the GOU, particularly for the LGs in northern Uganda. Under such circumstances, strengthening of LGs in West Nile and Acholi Sub-regions matched their needs as well as the felt needs of GOU. In this regard, the timing of the implementation of the Project was significantly appropriate.

The target area of the Project was also appropriate because of not only the PRDP 3 but also the fact that no other Development Partners has provided technical support for the entire LLGs of Acholi and West Nile Subregions in the area of capacity development of LGs. Furthermore, in the aspect of institutional capacity development of LLGs for planning and implementation community development activities, it was appropriate to target all LLGs in 19 DLGs of two Sub-regions in an equal manner. Selecting some Districts in the respective Sub-region will make it difficult to roll out the Project's effects to other Districts in the future. Targeting the two Sub-regions was valid because they could share and compare the progress of the intervention in the different settings and stimulate sort of competition between them for better outputs.

The primary target groups for capacity development of LGs in the Project include: 1) District Planners and DCDOs of DLG; 2) Sub-chiefs and CDOs at Sub-county level and 3) Parish Chiefs. Selection of these target groups was feasible because the capacity area which need to be improved was bottom-up planning as well as implementation of community development activities. The target groups for Pilot Projects were selected from two existing community groups each Sub-county by considering the inclusiveness of vulnerable people. This was also appropriate and feasible to meet the demands of vulnerable community people by enhancing their livelihood and to provide learning opportunities for the DLGs and the LLGs from the Pilot Projects during the limited time of implementation of the Project.

4.2 Effectiveness: Moderately High

Effects of the Project

The Project has brought about the following five significant effects:

1. The Project has mainstreamed the bottom-up and evidence-based planning by using practical planning

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tools into LLGs, i.e., Sub-county/Town Council and Parish levels. More specifically, the active involvement of C/Ps of DLGs and LLGs in the process of Project's activities has gradually stimulated the change of their mindset and enabled them to acquire the knowledge and skills regarding the bottomup and evidence-based planning process and methods.

- 2. Not only individual but also organizational and institutional capacity has been strengthened in the above area. Most of the DLGs in West Nile and Acholi have internalized the effects of these planning practices and taken initiatives in providing clear guidance and more support to enable the LLGs to duly implement them.
- 3. The Project has strengthened the capacity of CDOs through a series of training, OJT and workshops to select the target community groups and facilitate the implementation of community livelihood activities in a more transparent and fair manner.
- 4. The Pilot Projects have enhanced the sense of ownership and responsibility among the community group members and directly contributed to enhancing their livelihood. Also, it has brought about the social effects including sending their children to schools and purchasing medicines when their family members are sick. Furthermore, it has helped enhance their self-confidence and empower them to seek for further improvement. In addition, it has promoted to build good relationships between CDOs and community members because the frequent consultation and interaction have been in place.
- 5. The Project has facilitated the C/Ps of CG as well as LGs to institutionalize the effects of the Project by developing the CLIC Operational Manual, revising the LGDP Guidelines and the DDEG Budget and Implementation Guidelines although these activities were not included in the PDM.

Degree of the achievement of the Project Purpose

The Team was unable to assess the exact extent of achievement of the Project Purpose because three Indicators of the Project Purpose in the PDM have some drawbacks. However, the substantial purpose of developing capacity of LGs or planning and implementation of community development has been on track.

Contribution of Outputs

It is fair to say that the achievement of all the three Outputs is likely to contribute to the attainment of the Project Purpose although all of them have yet to be fully achieved at the time of the Terminal Evaluation. As previously described, the support for development of CLIC Operation Manual, revision of LGDP Guidelines and revision of the DDEG Guidelines was not stated in the PDM. At the planning stage of the Project, institutionalization of the Project's effects was not considered as its scope. However, the C/Ps and the Japanese Experts have immediately recognized after the Project commenced that institutionalization of the Project's effects was not capacity of LGs and ensuring the sustainability. At the time of the Mid-Term Review, various recommendations for each stakeholder were made. To implement these recommendations, the road map including these activities was also discussed and agreed among the

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Project stakeholders. Given the above, the Output for institutionalization of bottom-up and evidence-based planning and community-led approach such as development of CLIC Operational Manual, revision of LGDP Guidelines and revision of DDED Guidelines should have been included in the PDM to contribute to attaining the achievement of the Project Purpose.

Influence of Important Assumptions from the Outputs to the Project Purpose

One Important Assumptions were set from the Outputs to the Project Purpose, i.e., "1. District and sub-county officers are not transferred on a vast scale". During the implementation of the Project, the frequent transfer of CAOs has taken place. Also, both the recruitment and the transfer of CDOs have occurred particularly in FY 2019/20 in accordance with the government's administrative reforms which started since 2016. This Important Assumption influenced the efficiency of the Project to some extent but not seriously affected the achievement of the Project Purpose.

4.3 Efficiency: Moderately High

Inputs from the both sides

Most of the inputs from both the Ugandan and the Japanese sides were provided as scheduled. Particularly, the motorcycles provided by the Japanese sides have helped enhancing the mobility of CDOs, which led to the smooth implementation of field activities of the Project. The Project has targeted 16 DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions at its commencement. The number of the target DLGs has increased to 19 DLGs by the time of the Terminal Evaluation because of the increase in newly established DLGs. However, this has not affected the implementation of the Output 1 and the Output 2 because of the number of the target LLGs was the same as before. For the Output 3, it was decided that the Pilot Projects were not undertaken in the newly established DLGs because the DCDOs of new DLGs were less likely to provide necessary guidance and backstopping for the CDOs who were in charge of the Pilot Projects.

As for the activities under the Output 1 and 2, the original Plan of Operation (PO) was designed to focus on activities of West Nile under the Output 1 for the entire Project period. That was because it was the first time to target West Nile Sub-region while the A-CAP had been already implemented in some of the DLGs of Acholi. The DLGs and the LLGs of Acholi were expected to be able to keep applying what they learned from the A-CAP. The PO was revised to spend more balanced time to follow-up both Sub-regions from the second year of the Project. However, the findings of the Baseline Survey revealed the low usage of planning tools in Acholi. The frequency of transfer of CAOs also during the first half of the Project also affected the efficiency of the Project to some extent because their commitment and guidance were necessary for DLGs to promote the bottom-up and evidence-based planning. Overall, the Project has undertaken its activities less smoothly during the above period, which to some extent affected the achievement of Output 2.

Regarding the Output 3, the Project was originally supposed to review and improve the MoLG's CDD Programme under the Output 3. However, this programme was integrated into the DDEG just before the commencement of the Project. Thus, the Japanese Expert Team was forced to reconsider the approach and activities of the Output 3 at the initial stage of the Project.

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At the time of the Mid-Term Review, the Japanese Expert Team and the C/Ps discussed the low rate of usage of planning tools in Acholi Sub-region and possible countermeasures. It was decided that one official of MoLG was additionally assigned as the C/P of the Japanese Planning Expert. According to the District Planners interviewed at the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the objective findings of the Baseline Survey made most of C/Ps in Acholi take it seriously and stimulated their motivation and competitive spirit for further improvement. Some of the individual performance of C/Ps of District Planners have been improved, which took the lead in providing guidance and supervision to the LLGs. In other words, the Baseline Survey was one of the contributing factors for enhancing the efficiency of the Project.

As for the inputs from the Japanese side, some of the Japanese Experts interviewed felt that the scope of work of Experts was too large to have internal meetings regularly. Others also point out the workload of both coordination among many stakeholders and procurement for equipment and inputs for the Pilot Projects was huge in this Project. A few of the C/Ps interviewed that more Experts should have been assigned or the Experts should be stayed longer to interact and share their knowledge with C/Ps more frequently to increase C/Ps' capacity.

During the latter half of the Project, most of the activities have been implemented more smoothly, and much progress has been observed in both Sub-regions. Especially with regard to the Output 1 and 2, most of the C/Ps of the DLGs in both Sub-regions have been more actively involved in the Project with the strong commitment after recognizing the room for improvement based on the findings of the Baseline Survey and receiving the technical guidance and support from the Japanese Expert Team and the C/Ps of the CG. Concerning the Output 3, the position as Assistant CDO was abolished. To fulfil the staffing gaps, CDOs and Parish Chiefs are recruited and deployed particularly in the final year of the Project. During the same period, some groups in the Pilot Projects have faced the issues of troubles among its members. In the worst case, several group members sold their oxen without permission. The Japanese Expert Team has considered that this has resulted from the inadequate follow-up on the Pilot Projects by the newly deployed CDO and the Sub-county Chief to some extent. The Project requested the DCDO and the CDO concerned to take necessary actions and follow-up. Sometimes, the Project staff members had to conduct a follow-up in the cases where CDOs did not timely take an action to deal with issues which groups faced.

Degree of the achievement of the Outputs

The degree of the achievement of the Outputs varies among the three Outputs. Output 1 has been almost achieved. Output 2 has not been achieved. Output 3 has been on track.

Influence of Important Assumptions from the Activities to the Outputs

Two Important Assumptions were set from the Activities to the Outputs, i.e., "Conflicts and wars do not happen on a regional scale" and "Severe disasters do not happen in the region." These Important Assumptions did not affect the implementation of the Project. Other external factor such as the influx of refugees in West Nile did not seriously affect the implementation of the Project. However, according to the C/Ps of DLGs and

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LLGs, in some cases, various Development Partners' intervention in different aid modality in both Acholi and West Nile adversely affected the community participation in the planning meeting and also bottom-up and evidence-based planning procedures because the community people expect to receive some incentives. Also, the workload of CDOs in Sub-county which has refugee hosting communities has dramatically increased, which forced them to omit the inventory survey and conduct prioritization in the bottom-up planning cycle. For the community-led livelihood improvement, the similar issue was reported by the Subcounty which has refuge hosting communities.

Influence of Pre-Conditions

As the Pre-Conditions of the PDM, " Adequate local human resources are available to undertake project activities" was set. Such Pre-Conditions were met.

4.4 Impact (Prospect): Many positive impacts have emerged.

Prospects for the achievement of the Overall Goal

The Team did not prospect the achievement of the Overall Goal because of neither a benchmark nor a target value of the Indicators.

Influence of Important Assumptions from the Project Purpose to the Overall Goal

Two Important Assumptions from the Project Purpose to the Overall Goal including "the CG allocates adequate financial and human resources to the DLGs in Acholi and West.Nile Sub-regions" and "donors continuously commit to support Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions" were set in the PDM. As for staffing of LGs, recruitment of in particular CDOs, Sub-county Chiefs and Parish Chiefs has occurred, but still not adequately. Regarding the budgeting, the CG will allow LLGs to allocate the DDEG to prioritized development activities more discretionally than before. This might affect the sustainability of the Project not only positively but also less positively.

Ripple effects

The following positive impacts have already emerged:

Dissemination and institutionalization of the Project's effects at the non-target District and the national levels

1. The former Deputy CAO of Arua DLG who participated in the first training in Japan under the Project was transferred to the CAO of Kodito DLG. Based on the action plan prepared during the above training, he has applied the bottom-up and evidence-based planning to Kodito District in Karamoja Sub-region. At the national conference for District Planners and Chief Financial Officers of all DLGs which was chaired by the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the MoLG in August 2018, the Japanese Planning Expert made a presentation on "practical tools for participatory and accountable planning process -bottom-up and evidence-based prioritization for High Level Government/LLG development planning and budgeting". In addition, the District Planner of Kodito shared experiences of using planning tools with the participants. At the end of the conference, the PS of the MoLG clearly mentioned to promote the usage of planning tools developed by the Project for the entire country.

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Applying the effects of the Project to other programmes

- 2. Some of the CDOs have started to apply the tools and forms for community livelihood improvement developed by the Project to other government's programmes. According to the results of the End-line
- Survey, 6 out of 22 CDOs (28.6%) used them for Youth Livelihood Programme and 5 CDOs (23.8%) for Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme.
- 3. The District Planners of Aura, Koboko, Moyo and Obongi in West Nile have allocated the fund for refugee hosting communities financed by the Development Partners such as the Uganda Development Response to Displacement Impact Project financed by the World Bank to the unfunded projects identified by using the planning tools and forms of the Project.

Recognition of the Project's effects by and cooperation with the government and the Development Partners

- 4. The Project, in coordination with the UNDP, facilitated the DLGs in Arua, Yumbe and Moyo to conduct the orientation and training programmes in February and March 2019 with the Government of Japan's supplementary budget through the UNDP. More than 700 people from DLGs and LLGs participated in these programmes.
- 5. Both the GOU and the Development Partners have widely recognized the importance of improvement of planning at LGs and established a sub-group for LGs' planning under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework under the leadership of OPM in October 2019. JICA and the GIZ have played as a co-chair of this sub-group.

Sharing experiences of strengthening the capacity of LGs as refugee-hosting District

- 6. JICA and UNDP organized "the solidary summit side event on enhancing development approaches for resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities: strengthening the capacity of LGs in Uganda" on June 22, 2017. At this event, the CAO of Yumbe District in West Nile, i.e., the C/P of the Project made a presentation about on-going efforts for integrating District planning of refugees and host communities and issues for service delivery.
- The CAO of Zombo District in West Nile, i.e., the C/P of the Project shared the Project's experiences and issues for strengthening capacity of LGs in the conflict-affected areas by his presentation at the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 7) JICA Side Events on August 30, 2019.

Impacts of the Pilot Project on community groups

8. The Pilot Project has generated many positive impacts on community group members. Particularly, the economic impacts such as increasing income and saving more money have greatly contributed to the improvement of their livelihood and food security.

4.5 Sustainability (Prospect): Moderately High

Policy aspect: High

The capacity enhancement of LGs is highly likely to continue as a priority policy of the governance sector in Uganda. Furthermore, the GOU has focused on fulfilling the gap of development between the North and the rest of Uganda by strengthening the capacity of LGs, which will contribute to poverty reduction and stabilization of society. As for livelihood improvement projects, focus has been given to group-based activities, which help sustain the Project's effects. Such a policy is likely to be sustained even after the completion of the Project.

The Project has contributed significantly to establishing the policy framework for the bottom-up and evidenced-based planning and the community-led livelihood improvement by facilitating C/Ps to prepare three documents: 1) DDEG CLIC Operational Manual for LG and Communities; 2) the revised LGDP Guidelines; and 3) the revised DDEG Budget Guidelines. These policies are expected to be sustained after the completion of the Project, which will contribute to ensure the sustainability of the Project.

Organizational aspect: Medium

The frequent transfer of CAOs is likely to occur continuously after the completion of the Project. It is necessary for the District Planners and DCDOs to explain the Project's effects to newly deployed CAOs and to keep institutionalizing them in their organizations.

The transfer of officials will also occur at the DLG and LLG levels in the future. However, it may often take place within the District. Thus, they are highly likely to keep applying the knowledge and know-how acquired in the Project into practice.

As part of the reform of LGs, the position as Assistant CDO was abolished. To fulfil the staffing gaps, the CDOs as well as Parish Chiefs are recruited and deployed. By the time of the Terminal Evaluation, 31 out of 69 CDOs in total (45%) who were responsible for the Pilot Projects have been already transferred. In the case of Acholi, 20 out of 31 CDOs (67%) have left the Pilot Project, which was higher than that of West Nile (28%). This clearly indicated such recruitment is likely to affect the sustainability of the Project. Furthermore, the workload of CDOs is likely to increase substantially because of abolishment of ACDOs and increased their roles and responsibilities as planners. In principle, CDOs played key roles in planning and implementing community-led activities at Sub-county level. Their roles of administration and planning are expected to increase because the CG will allow the LLGs to allocate DDEG more discretionally than before. Because of this, District Planners and DCDOs need to provide more guidance and monitor the performance of LLGs.

The new Districts will be continuously formed, which will require sharing experiences from the DLGs in two Sub-regions and providing guidance from the MoLG.

Institutional aspect: Moderately High

The C/Ps of the CG have already taken the lead in institutionalizing the Project's effects by development of

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the CLIC Operational Manual, revision of the LGDP Guidelines and revision of DDEG Guidelines. Furthermore, the DLGs and the LLGs have started to internalize and institutionalize the Project's effects as follows:

- 1) increasing the guidance and monitoring from the DLGs to the LLGs;
- 2) allocation and increasing budget for planning activities;
- incorporating provision of the feedback to the lower level into the performance contract with the Sub-county Chiefs, CDOs and Parish Chiefs; and
- 4) applying the tools and methods of the Pilot Projects into other government programmes.

Several issues still remained at the time of the Terminal Evaluation to sustain the Project's effects in the institutional aspect. They include:

- Improvement of feedback mechanisms and monitoring in the planning cycle
- Mainstreaming outputs generated by planning tools into the sectoral departments of DLGs
- Constant monitoring and follow-up by both CDOs and DCDOs for issues of group dynamics in the Pilot Projects
- Taking over overall management, handbooks, tools and forms of Pilot Projects from the predecessor in case of personnel transfer of CDOs
- Sharing lessons learned and issues among DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions
- Consultation and sharing lessons learned and issues between the CG and the DLGs

Financial aspect: Moderately High

Generally, LLGs have faced inadequate budget for development activities, which made it difficult for them to fully meet various demands from the people at village levels. However, the MoLG allowed LLGs more flexibility to allocate the budget from the DDEG to prioritize development activities. In this respect, LLGs can allocate 10% of DDEG for planning and monitoring activities. This is the positive sign of decentralization for LLGs. On the other hand, this may affect the sustainability of the community led development activities. Previously, the LLGs need to allocate 30% of DDEG to livelihood improvement activities. Now on, the LLGs can allocate 90% of DDEG to prioritized development activities such as community infrastructure development projects more discretionally.

Technical aspect: High

The Project has strengthened the individual capacities for the C/Ps of the DLGs and the LLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions through various training, workshops, OJT programmes and technical transfer from the Japanese Expert Team. Moreover, most of them have been highly aware of importance and necessity of planning and the community-led approach for implementation of livelihood improvement projects. They have also recognized the effectiveness of planning tools and forms of community livelihood activities, and already taken initiatives in internalizing the Project's effects. Such awareness raising and attitude as well as behavior changes among respective C/Ps will help ensure sustainability of the Project in the technical aspect.

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5.1 Recommendations to be implemented during the Project period

For the Project;

(1) Reviewing and modifying the Indicators of the Overall Goal

To share the common understanding among C/Ps and the Japanese Expert Team taking into account the clear future direction of the Project, it is recommendable to review and modify the Indicators of the Overall Goal, if necessary and set additional indicators. It is also important to set the appropriate indicators to measure the achievement of the Overall Goal objectively during the Ex-Post Evaluation.

(2) Compiling and sharing experiences and lessons in the peacebuilding aspect of capacity development of LGs in the conflict affected areas

At the time of the Terminal Evaluation, the Project highly generated many effects and even impacts, in the aspect of peacebuilding. However, the accumulated experiences and lessons obtained from the Project in the aspect of peacebuilding have yet to be fully analysed and shared among the Project stakeholders. Thus, it is recommended that the Project compiles and shares the experiences and lessons in the aspect of peacebuilding acquired through implementation of the Project in the conflict affected areas.

For DLGs in relation to Output 1 & 2;

(3) Keep providing guidance and follow-up on the planning process requirement to LLGs

The planning tools and formats developed by the Project have been largely recognized and used by LLGs across the two Sub-regions. Thus, DLGs need to keep providing clear guidance and following up on the planning process requirements to ensure that all LLGs allocate adequate budgets for planning and fully utilize outputs generated by using the tools for planning and budgeting.

(4) Re-emphasizing the importance of feedback to lower levels

DLGs should mainstream bottom-up and evidence-based planning procedures and use evidence-based planning outputs, in particular, scored unfunded development priorities forwarded by LLGs. The results of the End-line Survey revealed that provision of feedback to lower levels still remained a key issue. Therefore, DLGs are strongly advised to re-emphasize the importance of feedback to lower levels for accountability purpose and take strategic countermeasures for both DLG and LLGs to improve and institutionalize a feedback mechanism in the planning cycle.

For DCDOs in relation to Output 3;

(5) Disseminating "the Handbook for CDOs to Facilitate Group-based Livelihood Activities"

The Project is expected to develop the "Handbook for CDOs to Facilitate Group-based Livelihood Activities (tentative title)" by the end of the Project. Thus, it is strongly recommended that DCDOs disseminate this handbook including procedures, tools and forms in particular, at the quarterly meetings. JICA Expert Team can be invited as resource persons.

(6) Strengthening supervision and monitoring of LLGs for Pilot Projects of community-led livelihood



The progress of each Pilot Project of community-led livelihood might differ from one to another. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that DCDOs in the 2 Sub-regions, in particular those in Acholi Sub-region strengthen their supervision and monitoring of the LLGs.

(7) Ensuring proper hand over and orientation of personnel transferred or newly deployed CDOs Personnel transfer and/or deployment of newly recruited CDOs take place in the two Sub-regions. DCDOs need to ensure taking over overall management, the handbook and tools and forms of Pilot Projects, and provide orientation in case of personnel transfer and/or deployment of newly recruited CDOs.

For LLGs in relation to Output 3;

(8) LLGs (Pilot Project Sub-counties) respecting MOU of the Pilot Projects

As the Pilot Project Sub-counties are co-signers of the MOU, those Sub-counties are urged to follow the MOU, in particular their responsibilities described in the MOU.

5.2 Recommendations to be implemented after the Project period

For Central Government (CG);

(1) Holding consultation meetings with DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions

It is strongly recommended that MOLG, NPA and OPM conduct joint consultation meetings as well as monitoring on planning tool utilization and implementation of community livelihood activities with DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions respectively to ensure the sustainability of the Project outcomes.

(2) Rolling out planning tools and operationalizing the CLIC Operational Manual

The CG (NPA, MoLG and OPM) needs to roll out planning tools to all LGs and operationalize the CLIC Operational Manual, and share experiences and lessons learned from the Project with other DLGs in collaboration with the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions.

For DLG;

(3) Continue to institutionalize the Project outcomes in planning cycle

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To ensure the sustainability of the Project outcomes, the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions need to continue the bottom-up and evidence-based planning by focusing on the improvement of feedback mechanism in the planning cycle.

(4) Conduct to monitor LLG activities in planning and implementation of community development regularly to ensure sustainability of Project outcomes

The DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions should keep conducting monitoring of planning and implementation of community development regularly and providing necessary guidance to Sub-Counties/Town Councils to sustain the Project outcomes.

(5) Continue to share experiences from the Project among DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

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It is highly recommended that the DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions continue to share experiences and lessons learned from the Project. Moreover, the DLGs in the two Sub-regions need to keep coordinating one another to discuss issues and countermeasures of planning and implementation of community-led livelihood improvement projects.

5. Lessons Learned from the Project

1. Active participation of C/P in every step is effective in strengthening individual and institutional capacity, which contributes to enhancing sustainability of a Project

The Project has encouraged the C/Ps of DLGs and LLGs to participate in the process of Project's activities. This gradually stimulated the change of their mindset and enabled them to acquire the knowledge and skills regarding the bottom-up and evidence-based planning and the community-led livelihood improvement activities. Furthermore, this approach has accelerated institutionalization of the Project's effects at the levels of LG and CG, which contributes to enhancing the sustainability of the Project.

2. Active participation of community group can generate synergy effects.

The Project has focused on the involvement of community group members in each stage of process of the Pilot Project through a series of OJT sessions by using tools and forms. This approach is effective in generating synergy effects such as increasing a sense of ownership and responsibility among them and enhancing their livelihood. It may also contribute to secure sustainability of the Pilot Project.

3. Examining the framework of a project periodically with indicators is key to have common understanding about a direction of the project.

Although the Project has reviewed and revised its PDM twice, the detailed discussions regarding the direction of the Project seemed to be limited, which led to the fact many unspecified and unmeasurable indicators remained in the current PDM. It is difficult to determine the framework steadily at the time of project formulation, especially when a project aims at institutional building in transition phase in conflict-prone setting. Thus, examining the framework of the project periodically with indicators is necessary and important to have common understanding about direction of the project among stakeholders based on the reality and its progress.

4. Importance regarding inclusiveness in conflict-prone environment is that vulnerable and/or disadvantaged people must not be left out from community activities as well as participatory planning.

The appropriate approach to promote inclusiveness vary according to context. It may not be always appropriate to provide special benefit to EVIs or particular vulnerable group but each project in conflictprone situation needs to take appropriate approach to make sure no one left behind. In this regard, the Project has focused on involvement of socially vulnerable people in both planning and implementation of community-led livelihood Pilot Projects, which helped to engage these people in various community

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activities they can do. Thus, importance regarding inclusiveness in conflict-prone environment is that vulnerable and/or disadvantaged people must not be left out from community activities as well as participatory planning.

5. Implementation of a well-designed baseline survey is necessary and effective to grasp actual situations and issues, as well as to measure achievement brought by a project precisely

The Project conducted the Baseline Survey for usage of planning tools, which greatly contributed to grasping actual situations objectively and issues to be tackled among the C/Ps and the Japanese Expert Team. The findings of the Baseline Survey also encouraged the C/Ps to accelerate implementing and institutionalizing the usage of planning tools and formats. On the other hand, the evaluation could have been much more effectively done if this Baseline Survey was properly designed to provide relevant data of perception of stakeholders that can serve as the basis for PDM indicators and evaluation. Thus, implementation of a well-designed baseline survey is necessary and effective to grasp actual situations and issues, as well as to measure achievement brought by a project.

6. Evidence-based planning attracts funding.

During the implementation of the Project, some of C/Ps of DLGs have allocated the fund for refugee hosting communities financed by the Development Partners to the unfunded projects identified by using the planning tools and forms of the Project. From the perspectives of the Development Partners, it is important and necessary to allocate their fund to prioritized development activities of LGs based on the evidence-based planning for ensuring the accountability of their support. Considering the above, evidence-based planning attracts funding.

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ANNEX 1: Project Design Matrix (PDM) Project Tule : Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions Implementing Agemoy: Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and all District Local Governments in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions Period of Project 4 years (June 2016-June 2020) Target Group: People in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions Direct Beneficiaries: District officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Accumulian |
|--|--|---|---|
| Overall Goal to way on 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 一般のためで、「ないない」である。「おおいない」では、ために、「おいない」で、「おいない」である。「おおいな」である。 | 「「「「「「「」」」、「「」」、「」」、「」」、「」」、「」」、「」、「」、「」 | 100100 intervention |
| Trust between the local government and community, among communities are strengthened in the region | a. Prople in communities where the Project is implemented realize that planning of development plan by local governments a. Interview with people in communities. District and Sub-county benefit communities. benefit communities. b. Prople in communities. Project is implemented feels cohesion with other community members. b. Prople in communities. District and Sub-county conficents. Project is implemented feels cohesion with other community members. b. Prople in communities. District and Sub-county conficents. Project is implemented feels cohesion with other community members. b. Project in project, hearings from the local government officents. The members in the local government officents. Project report is implemented from the classics. Froject report in anong local population towards refugees is decreased in the target districts in West Nile. | a 2 2 2 | Politikal and security tensions which may divide community do not rise in the region Local governments improve accountability in service delivery, |
| Project Purpose Survey and Project Project | 「「「「「「「」」」」、「「」」」、「「」」、「「」」、「」」、「」」、「」」 | | |
| Capacity of local government for planning accountable community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened. | a. More than 60 per cent of the LCI chainper implementation of development projects are 1 b. Lovel of recognition of core project, count and Lover Lovel of recognition of the behaving 2 percountability and inclusiveness in planning 2 project. c. Lovel of recognition of core project count and Lover Local Governments (Sub-County and Lover Local Governments (Sub-County expective in planning and implementation of c | a, Interview with LCI charpersons b, Interview with CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs, Sub-county Chiefs and CDOs | The Central Government allocates adequate framcial and human accounces to the District Local Covernments in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. Donors continuously commit to support Acholi and West Nile Sub- Regions. |
| Outputsty of the second s | 一方法的"中国市政学校学校学校学校"的学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校学校 | などのないである。日本の時代の現代の現代の時代のなどのなどのないなどのです。そのためないのであった | 大学のないないであるというないないないないない |
| Utitation of fataming tools is promoted in all districts in West Nile Sub-Region. | | 1-arProject reports, Reports of experts 1-b: Training reports, Followup assessments by the Project, in Heatings from training participants 1-c:invertiory Sheets, Results of the selection, Monitoring sheets, TWG meeting minutes TWG meeting minutes 1-c:invertory Sheets, Panners, DCDOs, Sub-coundy chicfs, Lectonerwy CDOs and LC2 chainpersons. 1-e:District and sub-county development plans | District and sub-county officers are not transferred on a vust scale. |
| Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all districts in Acholi Sub-Region. | 2-a. Current issues of planning are identified. 2-b. Sub-county Check/Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs are oriented about LG planning through training, workshops, or 2-b. Follow-up assessments by the Project, Heatings from training TFC meetings. 2-b. Sub-county Check/Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs are oriented about LG planning through training, workshops, or 2-b. Follow-up assessments by the Project, Heatings from training through training. 2-c. More than 75 per cent of sub-counter/frown councils use the planning tools to inform LLG work plans and budgets. 2-c. More than 60 per cent of LC2 chainpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to budgets. | 2.a. Project reports, reports of expects 2.b. Follow-up assessments by the Project, Hearings from training participants 2.e. Interview with District Planners, DCDOA, Sub-county chiefs, Sub-county CDOs and LC2 chairpersons. | |
| Methadology of implementing community led development activities is improved and capacity of relevant LG officers is strengthened, with a view to contributing to social contesion and inclusion in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | 3-a. CDCs of all sub-counties receive trainings on planning, implementation and monitoring of community development activities and unliste and within the monitoring of activities then in their actual work. 4-b. 136 pilot projects are implemented in the target districts with the community driven development funds introduced by the projects are implemented in the target district use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development funds introduced by the front. 4- All target districts use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development funds introduced by the troject. 4- All target districts use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development funds introduced by the troject. 3-c. All target districts use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community divended by the projects with the community divended by the end of the Project series. 3-c. Socially vulnerable people (e.g. formate headed hoursholds and minorities) are involved more in community diversions community diversions community diversions for the Project started. 3-c. Socially vulnerable people (e.g. formate headed hoursholds and minorities) are involved more in community diversions compared to before the Project started. 3-c. Livishihoods of forton from the Project started. | 3.x TWG meeting minutes. Reports from the districts. Training reports, Follow-up assessments by the Project. Heatings from the local government officers and training participants | |

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| | Verbites | Inputs | Important Assumption |
|----------|---|--|---|
| Ľ | | 1. Solve School Passified Die Usendam Störetiste Besternen Störetiste School - Sonningen und | I Confirment |
| - | to identify expansity development needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments | (PTOW) | a regional scale. |
| | To improve work environment of relevant officers of District and Lower Local Governments for smoothening the planning process | stpart personnel and administrative | Severe disasters do not happen in the region. |
| | To disseminate the planning tools to all sub-countiestown councils in West Nile through trainings for sub-county/town council officers (Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs) and follow-no activities* | | |
| | To conduct thematic workshops on specific themes of development planning to share good practices and lessons-learnt drawn from the Project's activities | (b) Credentials of identification cards (c) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as | |
| - | To conduct exchange visits to learn good practices of development planning | well as utilization of the funds introduced into the Republic of Uranda from Jazan in connection with the innon-menation of the | |
| | To conduct trainings/exchange visits in Japarother cutorities on development planning and community development | Project (d) Running expenses necessary for the molementation of the | |
| - | To identify issues of planning at district and sub-county levels | Project | |
| T | To conduct refresher, re-orientation, and/or training for sub-county/town council officers | (Districts in Actioli and West Nile Sub-Regions) (a) Room(s) and furniture necessary for the implementation of the | |
| 1 | To provide technical and advisory assistance to district officers (e.g. District Planners) concerning LG planning and toot at lization | Project upon the JICA's request (b) To maintain properly the equipment provided by the Project and | |
| - | To conduct thematic workshops on specific themes of development planning to share good practices and lessans-learnt drawn from the Project's activities | ensure the provision of spare parts and materials to make the equipment sustained | |
| | To cooduct social survey to assess social and psychological impacts of conflict in Acholi Sub-Region, social cohosion and inclusion of vulnerable people (e.g. IDPs, widows) in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions | (d) Provide available data (including maps and photographs) and information for the Project's implementation | |
| A.C. 1 | To identify issues in the implementation of community development projects | (c) information as well as supports for the JICA Experts to get access to medical services | |
| 3-2-1 | To review similar livelihood programmes and identify issues related to their implementation | | |
| 3-2-2 | To compile issues and lessons learned from A-CAP pilot projects | | |
| 10 | To formulate/scripte "Implementation Plan of the Pilot Projects" | | |
| 1 | To conduct orientation of the Plan Projects | | |
| - | To implement the Pidot Projects in selected pilot sub-counties and provide on-the-job training for CDOs and DCDOs through the Pilot Projects | (02) (112) (122) (122) | Pre-conditions |
| <u> </u> | To organize review workshop on community development projets for all CDOs in each District | (a) Dispatch of Experts | |
| | To conduct themsetic workshops on specific themes to share good practices and lessons-learnt drawn from the Project's activities among relevant officers (e.g. DCDOs and CDOS1 in the Sub-Revious | I fauning(s) in Japan and/or the third | 1. Adequate Jocal human resources are |
| ~ | To conduct trainings/exchange visits in Japar/other countries on implementation of community development | (c) Equipment (d) Project Operation Cost | available to undertake project activities. |
| - | To compile Handbook an implementation of community development projects | | |

of the planning process, (5) Compliation of comprehensive district and sub-county development/work plans based on the data and priorities

ANNEX 1-2

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ANNEX 2: Evaluation Grid

1. Achievement of the Project

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| Evaluation I tem SN. | Narrative Summary | Indicators | Data Needed | Data Sources | Data Collection Methods |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | People in communities where the Project is implemented realize that planning of development plan by local governments benefit communities. | People's recognition whether planning of development plan by local governments benefit communities | The End-line Survey and Project Review of documents and reports Counterpart Personnel C/P), Counterpart Personnel C/P), Threwiew with stakeholder Japanese Expert Team (JET) | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakehoiders |
| Achievement/ Prospect of | The extent of achievement or the prospect of achievement of Overall Goal "Trust between the local | b. Pcople in communities where the Project is implemented feels cohesion with other community members. | People's recognition whether they feel collesion with other community members | •The End-line Survey and Project reports •C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| | communities are strengthened in the 'region" | Social and psychological impacts of the armed conflict decrease in Acholi. | People's recognition whether social and psychological impacts of the anned conflict decrease in Actioli | The End-line Survey and Project -Review of documents and reports -C/P and JET -C/P and JET -Destionnaire -Interview with stateholder | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholdere |
| प | | d. Discontent among local population towards refugees is decreased in like target districts in West Nile. | People's recognition whether discontent among local population towards refugees is decreased in the target districts in West Nije | The End-line Survey and Project Reports CP and JET Outestionnaire Interview with stakeholdet | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| v j | | a. More than 60 per cent of the LC1 chairpersons interviewed recognize that Local Governments' planning process and implementation of development projects are more inclusive and accountable than before. | Comparison data of proportion of LG1 Chairpersons who recognized that Local Governments' planning process and implementation of development projects are inclusive and accountable | The End-line Survey and Project -Review of documents and reports C/P and JET C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| o Achievement (Project Purpose) | The extent and the prospect of achivement of Project Purpose "Capacity of local government for plarning and implementation of inclusive and accountable community development in Actioni and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened." | b. Level of recognition of core project counterparts of the District Local Governments (CAOs, District Planers, DCDOs) and Lower Local Governments (Sub-County Chiefs/Town Clerks, CDOs) has increased as to the importance of accountability and inclusiveness in planning and implementation, in comparison to the one at the commencement of the Project. | Comparison data of C/Ps' (District and Lower Local Governments) recognition to what the accountability and inclusiveness in planning and implementation are important | Project documents and reports C.P.P and JET Other stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| r | | Level of recognition of core project counterparts of the District Local Governments (CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs) and Lower Local Governments (Sub-County Chiefs/Town Clerks, CDOs) has increased as to the improvement of their capacity in planning and implementation of community development activities. | Comparison data of C/Ps' (District and Lower Local Governments) recognition about their capacity in planning and implementation of community development activities | Project documents and reports C/P and JET Other stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| | The extent of achievement of Output I"Utilization of planning tools is | 1-a. Problems of the flow and mechanism of planning and way forward are identified in West Nile sub-region. | Identified problems and mechanism of planning and way forward | Project documents and reports CP and JET | Review of documents and reports •Questionnaire •Interview with stakeholders |
| (Oatputs) 9 | promoted in all districts in West Nile Sub-Region." | 1-b. Sub-county Chief&Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs receive training related to planning. | -Project docu -Project docu -Status of implementation of training for all Sub- -C/P and JET county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |

ANNEX 2-1

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ANNEX 2: Evaluation Grid

| Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire | Review of documents and reports Cuestionnaire ·Questionnaire ·Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports • Questionnaire | Review of documents and reports • Questionnaire • Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | -Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | Project documents and reports C.P. and JET | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | •Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | *Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Project documents and reports C/P and JET |
| -The proportion of Sub-counties in the 9 districts which use the planning tools at the End-line Survey | •The proportion of LC 2 Chairpersons who realize the feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started | The extent of outputs produced by utilizing the plaaming tools are used for or incorporated into 1) District development plans, 2) LLG development plans, 3) District annual work plans and 4) LLG annual work plans | Identified current issues of planning | Status of implementation of orientation about LG planning for all Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs | • The proportion of Sub-counties which use the planning tools | The proportion of LC 2 Chairpersons who realize the feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started | -Status of implementation of training for CDOs of all Sub-counties - Status of utilization of the contents of training by CDOs in their actual work. | Status of implementation of 136 Pilot Projects | | •Compilation of 10 good practices/lessons learned |
| 1-c. More than 75 per cent of sub-counties in the 9 districts use the planning tools introduced by the Project (Inventory Sheet, Selection Criteria and Monitoring Sheet) by July 2019. | 1-d. More than 60 per cent of LC2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started. | 1-e. District and LLG development plans and/or annual work plans are informed by the outputs produced by utilizing the planning tools. | 2.41. Current issues of planning are identified. | 2-b. Sub-county Chiefs/Town Clerks and CDOs of all LLGs are oriented about LG planning through training, workshops, or TPC meetings. | 2-c. More than 75 per cent of sub-counties/own councils use the planning tool | 2-d. More than 60 per cent of LC2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started. | 3-a.CDOs of all sub-counties receive trainings on planning, implementation and monitoring of community development activities and utilize them in their actual work, | 3-b. 136 pilot projects are implemented in the target districts with the community driven development approach. | 3-c. All target districts use method and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development funds introduced by the Project. | 3-d. At least 10 good practices/lessons learnt are identified through the implementation of the pilot projects with the community driven development approach by the end of the Project period. |
| | The extent of achievement of Oulput 1"Utilization of planning tools is promoted in all distors in West Nile | -uotavia | | | | LG officers is strengthened, with a view to contributing to social cohesion and inclusion in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions." | | | | |
| = | 2 | <u>9</u> | <u>n</u> 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 20 |

ANNEX 2-2

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| Grid |
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| Evaluation |
| ANNEX 2: |

| = | ²¹ The extent of achievement of Output 3 3-c. Socially vulnerable peor "Methodology of implementing minorities) are involved more community led development activities to before the Project started. is improved and capacity of relevant | ple (e.g. female headed households and re in community development activities compared | -Comparison data of the extent of what socially vulnetable people are involved in community development activities | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| (Outputs) | ²² Lu otticers is strengthened, with a view to contributing to social cohesion 3.f. Livelihoods of group me and inclusion in Acholi and West Nile implemented by the Project. Sub-Regions." | unbers are improved (lutough the pilot projects | Status of improvement of livelihoods of group members through the Pilot Projects | Project documents and reports C/P and JET . | -Review of documents and reports -Questionnaire •Interview with stakeholders |
| Achievement (Inputs from the Government of Uganda) | 23 - Assignment of counterpart personnel (CPP) (CPP) < | Assignment of counterpart personnel (CPP) (CPP) (C | List of counterpart personnel Operational cost torme by the Ugandan side Office space and facilities provided by the Ugandan side | Project documents and reports -C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Interview with stakeholders |
| Achievement (Inputs from JICA) | 24 "Number and protessional field of Experts Provision of equipment (list and total exost) Number of training participants in lapan Allocation of operational cost for the Protect | Actual inputs (including comparison with the description of R/D) | Number of dispatched Experts and professional field List of equipment List of training participants Operational cost borne by the Japanese side | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | -Review of documents and reports -Interview with stakeholders |
| 2. Process of P | 2. Process of Project Implementation | | | | |

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| Inten Evaluation Question (Main Question) Evaluation Question (Main Complexition Question) Evaluation Question (Sub Question) Data Nucled Data Surced 1 1 0 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| • Overall project management • Hoyer the project management and the technical transfer been conducted smoothly? • Project management system (internal factors) • Project doomments and reports and reports • Overall project management • Hower the project management and the technical transfer been conducted from the operational and technical appects • Project management system (internal factors) • Project doomments and reports and reports • Overall in operational and on the operational appects • Project management assumptions and outer invivities • Project doomments and reports • Overall in operational and on the operational of the providence, what are the contributing and hindering factors? If not implementation of activities • Project doomments and reports • Project doomments and reports • Overall in operational contributing and hindering factors • Project doomments and reports • Project doomments and reports • Any dollageges of activities • How the maniform of activities • Project doomments and reports • Any dollageges arisen during implementation of activities • How have the monitoring activities then monothy conducted? (including methods and hindering factors and conternents and reports • Project doomments and reports • Monitoring mechanism • How have the PDM indicators been monitored? • Project doomments and reports • Monitoring mechanism • How interving activities then monitored? • Project doomments and reports • Monitoring mechanism • How intoring activities then monitored? </th <th>Evaluation Item</th> <th>Evaluation Question (Main Question)</th> <th>Evaluation Question (Sub Question)</th> <th>Data Necded</th> <th>Data Sources</th> <th>Data Collection Methods</th> | Evaluation Item | Evaluation Question (Main Question) | Evaluation Question (Sub Question) | Data Necded | Data Sources | Data Collection Methods |
| 1 2 - Project documents and reports - Progress of activities - Have the activities of each output been smoothly conducted? - Divergence between original Plan of Operation - Project documents and reports - Contributing and lindering factors - Wast are the contributing and lindering factors which might influence - Divergence between original Plan of Operation - Project documents and reports - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Commentation of activities - Comments and reports - Comments and reports - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Comments and reports - Comments and reports - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Comment assumptions - Comments and reports - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Comment assumptions - Comments and reports - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Comment assumptions - Comments and reports - Any challenges arisen during - Any challenges arisen during - Comments and reports - Comments and reports - Any challenges arisen during - How have the monitoring activities been conducted? (Including methods and - Process | - | Overall project management Overall project management Contributing and linudering factors from the operational and technical aspects | project manageme ve been smootfily onducted, what ar | Project management system (internal factors) Divergence between original PDM and current activities Changes of important assumptions and other external factors that might influence the Project | | Review of documents and reports • Questionnaire • Interview with stakeholders |
| a • How have the monitoring activities been conducted? (including methods and frequency) • Project documents and reports of • Monitoring methanism • Project documents and reports • Monitoring mechanism • How were the PDM indicators been monitored? • Whether or not any monitoring tools • Monitoring mechanism • How were the results of monitoring fed back to the Project? • Methods of monitoring results • Is there any room for improving methods? • Is there any room for improving methods? | ungement and progress of activities | Progress of activities Progress of activities Contributing and limitering factors for implementation of activities Any chaltenges arisen during implementation of activities | Have the activities of each output been smoothly conducted? What are the contributing and hindering factors which might influence implementation of activities? Are there any activities that have not been completely conducted? If not ounpletely conducted, what is a cause? | Divergence between original Plan of Operation and current activities Changes of inputs and important assumptions Other internal factors such as contibuling and hindening factors and countemeasures Process of modifying such modification documents describing such modification | •Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Interview with stakeholders |
| | of | | How have the monitoring activities been conducted? (including methods and frequency) How have the PDM indicators been monitored? How ware the results of monitoring fed back to the Project? Is there any room for improving monitoring methods? | | • Project docunents and reports • C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |

ANNEX 2-3

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| • Review of documents and reports • Interview with stakeholders | • Review of documents and reports • Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and Review of documents and Cuestionnaire Interview with stakcholders | Review of documents and reports -Questionnaire -Interview with stakeholders | Review of documents and reports •Questionnaire •Interview with stakeholders | | |
| Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Project documents and reports Project Manager (CF) and Chief Advisor of JET | Project documents and reports -CrP and JET -JTCA Headquarters and JTCA Uganda Office | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | -Project documents and reports -C/P and JET | | |
| Changes of Important Assumptions and countermeasures Whether or not there are any records, and methods of recording/reporting | Views of Project Manager and Chief Advisor about preconditions of the Project | Whether or not there are any communication tools Frequency of various meetings for project management and methods of recording/reporting Views of JICA Headquarters, JICA Uganda Office, C/P and JET | Target groups of knowledge and skills transfer, detailed information on knowledge and skills that should be transferred to CP -Whether or not there are any changes in knowledge and skills that should be transferred to CP by comparison with the original plan -Methods of transfer of knowledge and skills | Frequency of each meeting, participants of each meeting, and issues discussed Whether or not there are any case examples that might indicate the ownership of implementing agencies has been enhanced. Number and dury position of C/Ps Project operational costs borne by the Ugandan side | | |
| Were there any changes of Important Assumptions? If there were any changes, who responded to them and how? Were there any changes caused by external factors that were not originally described in the PDM as Important Assumptions? If there were such changes, who responded to them? | \bullet Were there any changes of Pre-conditions? If there were any changes, who responded to them and how? | Have the JET and the C/Ps communicated sufficiently? Have the JET and the C/Ps had common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project? Have the C/P organizations (MoLG and DLGs) communicated sufficiently? Have the C/P organizations (MoLG and DLGs) communicated sufficiently? Have the C/P organizations (MoLG and DLGs) bad common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project? Has the JET acommunicated within the team sufficiently? Have the Project, JICA Headquarters and JICA Uganda Office communicated sufficiently? Have the Project, JICA Headquarters and JICA Uganda Office communicated sufficiently? Have the Project, JICA Headquarters and JICA Uganda Office dommon understanding about problems/concerns related to the verificiently? | What type of knowledge and skills that should be transferred to which level of C/P? Have knowledge and skills that should be transferred to C/P been changed compared to the beginning of the Project? Have such knowledge and skills been transferred to C/P in an appropriate Have such knowledge and skills been transferred to C/P in an appropriate Have such and the JET work out to transfer knowledge and skills mentioned above? | Extent of recognition of the Project among DLGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions, MoLG, OPM and NPA Extent of participation of the Project among the above organizations Appropriateness of assignment of CPs Operational costs bome by the Ugandam side | | |
| Response to changes of Important Assumptions Pre-conditions | | Communication and common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project | Progress of knowledge, knowhow and expertise exchange | Progress of nurturing a sense of ownership among the implementing organization and the responsible organization | | |
| Monitaring of progress of | activities | Communication among project stakeholders | Knowledge, knowhow & expertise exchange | Ownership of implementing organizations | | |

ANNEX 2-4

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ANNEX 2: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation by Five Criteria

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| - 2 | Data Sources Data Collection Methods | ad the +Project documents and reports Sub- reports -C/P and JET - Unestionnaire -C/P and JET - the reports - C/P and JET - The reports - C/P and JET - The report | Than reports C/P and JET C/P and JET · Review of documents and reports · Review of documents and reports · Review of documents and reports strategies | 4a • Website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Review of documents and reports 4a • Website of JICA • Review of documents and reports | Project documents and reports C/P and JET Other stakeholders Interview with stakeholders | the • Project documents and • Review of documents and reports reports • Questionnaire • C/P and JET • Interview with stakeholders | Project documents and reports reports ·C/P and JET ·Curestionnaire ·The PRDP 3 ·Interview with stakeholders ·Interview with stakeholders | Project documents and Review of documents and reports reports Ouestionmatic |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| ŝ | Data Needed | Perceptions and views of MoLG and the target LGs in Acholi and West Nile Sub- regions about the Project Perceptions and views of JET about the Project | The Second National Development Plan (2015/16 – 2019/20) The PRDP 3 (2015/16 – 2019/20) | -Japan's Country Development Cooperation Policy for Republic of Uganda (2017) -Rolling plan for Republic of Uganda (2018) - JICA's REAP Phase 2 (2016–2021) | Views of C/P, JET and other stakeholders | Japan's similar cooperation C/P's perceptions and views about the Japanese support for capacity development of LGs Application of experiences and lesson from the A-CAP | • The PRDP 3 (2015/16-2019/20) • JICA's REAP Phase 2 (2016-2021) | Views of C/P, JET and other stakeholders |
| | Evaluation Question (Sub Question) | Does the Project, focusing on capacity development of the Local Governments (LGs) in the aspect of planning and development of community-led livelihood activities meet the needs of the MoLG and the target LGs? | Are the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal consistent with the National Development Plan, the PRDP 3 and other related policies? | | Are the approaches* adopted by the Project relevant as means for improving the individual and institutional capacity of the target LGs? Do the approaches meet the national and local needs? (*institutional arrangement for the Project, the bottom- up and evidence-based planning, community-led livelihood Pliot appropriateness of strategies Projects, training, OJT, development of tools and forms, and and approaches of inclusiveness) | Does Japan have the adequate experiences and know-how of development of planning capacity and planning and implementation capacity of community-led livelihood activities for LGs? | Was the timing of implementation of the Project appropriate in terms of support for the conflict affected area of the North Uganda? | Was the selection of the target areas and the target groups whose capacity needs to be improved, and the selection of the |
| Evaluation by Five Criteria | Evaluation Question (Main Question) | Project | | Priority of the Project | Appropriateness of strategies and approaches of the | Project | Appropriateness of timing for implementation of the Project | Appropriateness of sclection V of the target areas and the v |
| Evaluation by | Evaluation S. Item N. | <u>⊷</u> [4 | N | a Refevance | 4 (Are the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal valid for the Project?) | 0 | φ | ~ |

ANNEX 2-5

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|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders | · Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid |
| Project documents and reports •C/P and JET •Other stakeholders | Achievement Grid | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | - Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Achievement Grid | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Project documents and reports C/P and JET |
| Views of C/P, JET and other stakeholders | • Achievement Grid | Achievement of Outputs Stakeholders' views | Comparison between original Plan of Operation and actual performance of activities Views expressed by the stakeholders | -Influence of transfer of offers of the target DLGs and the target LLGs | •Identification of external factors that contribute to and impede the achievement of the Project Purpose •Influence of influx of refugees from South Sudan | -Identification of external factors that Projec contribute to and impede the achievement reports of the Project Purpose | •Achievement Grid | List of dispatch of experts Stakeholders' views about the experts | List of equipment provided Usage and condition of equipment Stakeholders' views about equipment |
| Were the needs of the communities which were affected by the conflict specified? Has the Project adversely influenced the unstable factors? | Achievement of the Project list there a good chance that the Project Purpose would be Purpose achieved? | Has the Project Purpose been achieved due to the effect of achievement of each Output? | In order to achieve the Project Purpose, are there any Outputs that were not described in PDM but should be added in PDM? | Did the Important Assumption, i.e., "District and sub-county officers are not transferred on a vast scale" influence implementation of activities? | Except for the Important Assumptions, were there any external factors that have influenced the Project positively or negatively? Was the influx of refugees from South Sudan? | What are the contributing and hindering factors that have influenced effectiveness of the Project? | Is there a good chance that four Outputs would be achieved? | eerts dispatched, their special fields of dispatch appropriate? | Were the type, quantity and timing of the procurement of equipment appropriate? |
| ⁸ Appropriateness of scope of the Project in terms of support for the conflict affected areas | Achievement of the Project Purpose | Contribution of Outputs | 11 Contribution of Outputs | | 13 Outputs to the Project Purpose | ** What are the contributing and Project? | Achievement of Outputs | 16 Efficiency of the inputs from the Japanese side in terms of cuality, cuantity and timing | judging from the achieved outputs |
| Relevance | | | | Has the Project Purpose been achieved or going to be achieved? Did | 3 4 8 | | | (Was input converted to efficient activities? Was the Project | - |

ANNEX 2-6

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ANNEX 2: Evaluation Grid

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| Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | *Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET |
| List of C/P training in Japan Stakeholders' views about the C/P training | List of project operational costs borne by line Japanese side Stakeholders' views about project operational costs | List of C/P Stakeholders' views about assignment of reports the C/P | Current state of buildings and facilities provided by the Ugandan side Stakeholders' views about the buildings and facilities provided by the Ugandan side | List of project operational cost borne by the Victnamese side Stakeholders' views about project operational costs | Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance Stakeholders' views | Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance Stakeholders' views | Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance Stakeholders' views |
| iftees of counterpart' training in Japan, d the training period appropriate? | Was the project operational cost borne by the Japanese side appropriate? | Were the number of counterparts, their assignment and their capabilities appropriate? | Were there any problems related to the land, the buildings and facilities provided by the Ugandan side in terms of area, quality and convenience? | Was the project operational cost borne by the Ugandan side appropriate? | Were sufficient activities planned to produce the Outputs? Were Operation between the Plan of these activities carried out in a timely manner? • Stakeholders' views | Were there any activities that were not described in PDM but •Comparison between the Plan of contributed to the achievement of Outputs? If there were, should Operation and the actual performance •Stakeholders' views | Were there any activities that have not been carried out but need to be added in PDM in order to achieve the Outputs? |
| Efficiency of the inputs from the training content are the Japanese side in terms of quality, quantity and timine. | Efficiency of the inputs from the Japanese side in terms of quality, quantity and timing, judging from the achieved outputs the Ugandam side in terms of quality, quantity and timing, judging from the achieved outputs Contribution of Activities | | | | | | |
| Efficiency Efficiency (Was input converted to efficient to carried out carried out efficiently?) 23 | | | | | | | |

ANNEX 2-7

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| Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| •Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET |
| Influences of Important Assumptions | Status of Pre-condition | | •Achievement of the Overall Goal Indicators •Stakeholders' views | Confirmation of Important Assumptions and prospects of their influence | Identification of other impacts and prospects for their influence | · Identification of negative impacts and prospects of their influence | Examples which indicate improvement Project documents and of relationship and trust between community people and LGs ·C/P and JET |
| Did Important Assumptions such as "Conflicts and wars do not happen on a regional scale" and "Severe disasters do not happen 'Influences of Important Assumptions in the region" influence implementation of activities? | Were the Pre-Conditions including " Adequate local human resources are available to undertake project activities" met? | What are the contributing and hindering factors that have influenced efficiency of the Project? contribute to and impede efficiency of the Project? | Prospect of achievement of Is there a good chance that the Overall Goal "Trust between the local government and community, arong communities are listrengthened in the region" would be achieved? | Are the Important Assumption i.e., "The Central Government allocates adequate financial and human resources to the District Local Governments in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions", "Donors continuously commit to support Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions" and other external factors that were not described in PDM likely to influence the achievement of the Overall Goal? | Except for the Overall Goal, were there any positive effects brought about by the Project? | Were there any unexpected and negative effects brought about by the Project? | Are there any impacts on improvement of relationship and trust between community people and LGs? |
| Influence of Important A semimivience from the | Activities to the Outputs | What are the contributing and | | Influence of Important Assumptions | Rinnle effects | | Impacts on unstable factors and stable factors |
| Efficiency (Was input | converted to converted to efficient activities? Was the Project the Project carried out | efficiently?) 28 | 53 | Inpacts (Has the Project generated the long-term, | 10 | generate these ³² impacts?) | 8 |

ANNEX 2-8

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| Jimpacts What are the contributing and hindering factors that achievement of the Overall Goal? 35 35 Are there any policies Policies Policies expansion of the Proje sustained, including th Institution Institution Inveltoe data eventues, the the central events. | ibuting and hinder : Overall Goal? | م من التي من التي التي التي التي التي التي التي التي | | Deviant documents and | Review of documents and reports |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | ring factors that have intluenced or will influence the | Identification of internal contributing and hindering factors | reports •C/P and JET | Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders Achievement Grid |
| 96 | | Are there any policies that can ensure sustainability and expansion of the Project's effects? | Stakeholders' views Any relevant policies Community Livelihood Improvement Component (CLIC) Operational Manual, District Discretionary Equalization Grant (DDEG) Guidelines and revised Local Government Development Plan (LGDP) Guidelines | •Project documents and reports •C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| Sustainability | | Will the various Project's activities and deliverables be sustained, including the bottom-up and evidence-based planning, its tools and forms as well as community-led livelihood activities, their tools? Have the central government and LGs taken initiatives in institutionalization of the Project's effects? | Stakeholders' views Examples of sustainability in the institutional aspect | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| (Is there a good ³⁷ chance that the Organization Project would be sustained | | rget DLGs and the target LLGs be able to continue to he bottom-up and evidence-based planning and and implementation community-led livelihood | Stakeholders' views Examples of sustainability in the organizational aspect | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| <u>لب</u> | | Have the target DLGs and the LLGs allocated sufficient budget to sustain the Project's effects? | •Stakeholders' views •Examples of sustainability in the financial aspect | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| 39 Knowledge/Skills | | Will C/Ps of the DLGs and the LLGs be able to utilize and sustain the knowledge and skills transferred by JET and obtained from the Project after the completion of the Project? Are there any areas for improvement of capacity development related to planning and planning and implementation of community-led livelihood improvement activates? | •Stakeholders' vicws •Case examples of sustainability in the technical aspect | • Project documents and reports • C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |
| 40 What are the contributing and hindering factors that sustainability of the Project? | buting and hinderi | have influenced or will influence | -Identification of internal and external factors, and contributing and hindering factors for sustainability of the Project | Project documents and reports C/P and JET | Review of documents and reports Questionnaire Interview with stakeholders |

ANNEX 2-9

ANNEX 2: Evaluation Grid

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ANNEX 3: List of the Counterparts

Counterpart List (MDAs)

| No. | MDA | Section/department | Main Counterpart | Designation | Term | Remarks |
|-----|------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| T | | Permanent Secretary | Mr. Benjamin Kumumanya | Permanent Secretary | 6/2016~ | Project Director |
| 2 | MoLG | District Administration | Mr. Emmnuel Tugabiirwe | Assistant Commissioner | 6/2016~ | |
| 3 | MOLO | District Administration | Mr. Andrew Kaggwa | Principal Assistant Secretary | 6/2016~ | |
| 4 | | Policy and Planning | Mr. Babito Samuel | Senior Economist | 6/2017-12/2019 | Transferred |
| 5 | | Northern Uganda Rehabilitation (NUR) | Mr. Odur Bernard | Monitoring & Evaluation Officer | 6/2016~10/2017 | Finished his contract |
| 6 | OPM | Northern Uganda Rehabilitation (NUR) | Mr. Tayebwa Julius | Principal Assistant Secretary | 6/2016~ | |
| 7 | | Northern Uganda Rehabilitation (NUR) | Mr. Horace Bashaija | Senior Economist | 12/2018~ | |
| 8 | NPA | Local Government Planning | Mr. Katungi David | Head | 6/2016~ | |
| 9 | INA | Local Government Planning | Mr. Chris Nokrach | Senior Planner | 6/2016~ | |

Counterpart List (Acholi)

| | District | Office | Main Counterpart | Designation | Term | Reason to change |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | | | Mr. Kizito Mukasa Fred | CAO | 6/2016~6/2017 | Transferred |
| 2 | | CAO | Mr. Oryono Grandfield Omonda | CAO | 7/2017-1/2020 | Transferred to Amuru |
| 3 | Agago | | Mr. Kalyesubula Fred | CAO | 1/2020 | |
| 4 | A Babo | Planning | Mr. Lakony Lino | Acting (senior) | 6/2016-7/2019 | New D. Planner recruited |
| 5 | | Tanning | Mr. Bongomin Richard Akal | District Planner | 7/2018~ | |
| 6 | | Community Based Services | Mr. Ojok Geoffrey | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 6/2016~ | |
| 7 | | | Mr. Kiplangat Martin | CAO | 15/2016-6/2019 | Transferred |
| 8 | | САО | Mr. Oluka Francis Andrew | CAO | 7/2019~12/2019 | Retired |
| 9 | Amuru | | Mr. Oryono Grandfield Omonda | CAO | 1/2020 | Transferred from Agago |
| 10 | | Planning | Mr. Oyoo Samson | District Planner | 6/2016~ | |
| п | | Community Based Services | Mr. J.B. Olum Okello | DCDO | 6/2016~ | |
| 12 | | | Ms. Ajwang Derethy Magola | CAO | 6/2016~6/2017 | Transferred |
| 13 | | CAO | Mr. Kato M. Milton | CAO | 7/2017~12/2019 | Retired |
| 14 | Gulu | | Mr. Okaka Geoffrey | CAO | 12/2019~ | |
| 15 | Outu | mi | Mr. Komskech Ceaser Ochiti | Acting | 6/2016~5/2017 | New Senior Planner recruited |
| 6 | | Planning | Mr. Omal David Livingstone | Acting District Planner(Senior) | 5/2017- | |
| 7 | | Community Based Services | Ms, Goreli Okech | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 6/2016- | |
| 8 | | | Mr. Lomongin Joseph | CAO | 6/2016~6/2018 | Transferred |
| 9 | | CAO | Ms. Roseline Luhoni Adongo | CAO | 7/2018-6/2019 | Transferred |
| 20 | | | Mr. Martin Jacan | CAO | 7/2019~ | |
| 11 | Kitgum | m) : | Mr. Kilama Christopher | District Planner | 6/2016~ | 1 |
| 2 | | Planning | Mr. Paul Kibwuta | Senior Planner | 10/2019 | From Lamwo |
| 3 | 3 | Community Based Services | Mr. James Okello P'Okidi | DCDO | 6/2016~ | |
| 4 | | 210 | Mr. Olela Patrick | CAO | 6/2016~12/2019 | Transferred to Moyo* |
| 5 | | CAO | Mr. Uma Charles | СУО | 12/2019~ | |
| 6 | | DI 1 | Mr. Paul Kibwuta | Planner | 6/2016-9/2019 | Resigned (S. Planner in Kitgum) |
| 7 | Lamwo | Planning | Mr. Onywaronga Albon | Acting District Planner (Senior) | 9/2019~ | 5 () (j-1) |
| 8 | | a 1 m 1a 1 | Mr. Ocan Jakeo | DCDO | 6/2016~1/2020 | Retired |
| 9 | | Community Based Services | Ms. Aluku Anthony | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 1/2020- | |
| 0 | | | Mr. Bwayo Gabriel Rogers | CAO | 6/2016~2/2018 | Transferred to Adjumani |
| ī | | CAO | Mr. Asaba Innocent | CAO | 2/2018~1/2020 | |
| 2 | | | Mr. Norbert Robert | CAO | 1/2020 | |
| 3 1 | Nwoya | | Mr. Opira Francis | District Planner | 6/2016-12/2018 | Retired |
| 4 | | Planning | Mr. Onen Godfrey | Acting (Statitian) | 12/2018-8/2019 | New Senior Planner recruited |
| 5 | | | Mr. Lakony Lino | Acting District Planner (Senior) | 18/2019~ | From Agago |
| 6 | | Community Based Sorvices | Mr. Akena Geoffrey | DCDO | 6/2016- | |
| 7 | | CAO | Mr. Akera John Bosco | CAO | 15/2016~ | |
| 8 | 1 | Planning | Ms. Achan Stella | Acting District Planner(Senior) | 5/2016~ | |
| 9 | maro | | Ms, Akumu Christine Okot | DCDO | 15/2016? | Resigned (Recruited by the Ministry |
| 0 | | Community Based Services | Mr. Obong Bonny Patrick | Senior CDO | 4/2019~ | InteraBiles (recented of the ministry |
| 1 | | | Mr. Adoko George | CAO | 15/2016-6/2017 | Transferred |
| 2 | | CAO | Mr. Okumu Christopher | CAO | 7/2017-12/2019 | Transferred to Maracha |
| 3 | | | Mr. Chelimo Alex | CAO | 12/2019~ | Transferred from Moyo |
| - | ader | | Mr. Ochen Morrish | Acting District Planner | 12/2019- | Resigned (Recruited by the Ministry |
| 5 | | Planning | Ms. Amony Catherine | Acting District Planner | 8/2017~1/2020 | Transferred |
| 6 | | | Ms. Achan Clare Acaye | Acting (Statitian) | 1/2020- | a restator to |
| | - | Community Based Services | | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 1.2020- | |

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| | Distric | 1 Office | Main Counterpart | Designation | Term | Remarks |
|----|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | | | Mr. Mawejjo Andrew | CAO | 6/2016-2/2018 | Transferred |
| 2 | 1 | СЛО | Mr. Gabriel Rogers Bwayo | CAO | 2/2018 | - |
| 3 | | Planning | Mr. Moini Fred | District Planner | 6/2016~ | |
| 4 | Adjum | Community Based Service | Mr. Mawadri Ramadhan | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 6/2016~8/2017 | DCDO came back |
| 5 | 1 | | Mr. Habib Abubakar | DCDO | 8/2017~6/2019 | Promoted to D. CAO |
| 6 | 1 | | Mr. Mawadri Ramadhan | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 7/2019~ | |
| 7 | | 010 | Mr. Ochengel Ismael | CAO | 6/2016~1/2019 | Transferred |
| 8 | | CAO | Mr. Eswilu Donath | CAO | 1/2019 | |
| 9 | Arua | Di | Mr. Shaphan Andeku | District Planner | 6/2016-6/2019 | Retired |
| 10 | | Planning | Mr. Kefa Adule | Acting District Planner | 7/2019- | |
| 11 | 1 | Community Based Service | Mr. Obia Richard | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 6/2016~ | |
| 12 | | | Mr. Denis Ssebunya | CAO | 6/2016-6/2017 | Transferred |
| 13 | | CAO | Mr. Can Adoko George | CAO | 6/2017~6/2019 | Transferred |
| 14 | Koboke | 5 | Mr. Bimbona Simon | CAO | 6/2019~ | a funda el fera |
| 15 | | Planning | Mr. Bada Fred | District Planner | 6/2016- | |
| 16 | 1 | Community Based Service | Ms, Atayi Jane | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 6/2016~ | |
| 17 | 1 | | Ms. Unzia Martine | CAO | 6/2016-6/2017 | Transferred |
| 18 | 1 | | Mr. Kasule artino | CAO | 7/2017~6/2018 | |
| 19 | 1 | CAO | Mr. Lomongin Joseph | CAQ | 7/2018~12/2019 | Transferred |
| 20 | Marach: | | Mr. Okumu Christopher | CAO | 12/2019~ | Transferred from Pader |
| 21 | | Planning | Mr. Kato Alfred | Acting District Planner | 6/2016~ | Transferred from rader |
| 22 | | Community Based Service | Mr. Dramani Sam | Acting DCD0 (Senior) | 6/2016~ | |
| 23 | - | Community Desce Dervice | Mr. Grandfield Oryono Omonda | CAO | 6/2016-6/2017 | Transferred |
| 24 | 1 | CAO | Mr. Chelimo Alex | CAO | 7/2017~12/2019 | Transferred |
| 25 | | | Mr. Olila Patrick | CAO | 12/2019~ | |
| 26 | Моуо | | Mr. Lemeriga George | Acting District Planner | | Transferred from Lamwo |
| 27 | | Planning | Mr. George Ireku Mbaya | Acting District Planner | 6/2016~6/2019 7/2019~ | Transferred to Obongi |
| 28 | | | Mr. Nyango Ernest | Acting DCDO (Senior) | | Transformed in Obversi |
| 29 | | Community Based Service | Mr. Anyama David Tabbe | DCDO | 6/2016~6/2019 7/2019~ | Transferred to Obongi |
| 0 | | | Mr. Okaka Geoffrey | CAO | | P |
| 1 | | CAO | Mr. Odap Francis | CAO | 6/2019-12/2019 | Transferred to Gulu |
| 2 | Nebbi | Planning | Mr. Olley Ben R | | 12/2019~ | |
| 3 | | Community Based Service | Mr. Okiria Peter Joseph | District Planner | 6/2016~ | |
| 4 | - | Commonly Based Service | | | 6/2016~ | |
| 5 | | | Mr. Batemyeto Jacob | CAO | 6/2016-6/2017 | Transferred |
| 6 | | CAO | Mr. Lubuka David | CAO | 7/2017~1/2019 | Transferred |
| 7 | Yumbe | | Mr. Jalwiny Silimani | CAO | 1/2019-12/2019 | Retired |
| _ | | pl | Mr. Asaba Innocent | CAO | 1/2020- | Transferred from Nwoya |
| 8 | s . | Planning | Mr. Albert Franco Odongo | Acting District Planner (Senior) | 6/2016~ | |
| 9 | | Community Based Service | Mr. Bakole R. Tahir | Senior CDO | 6/2016~ | |
| 0 | Zamha | CAO | Mr. Mussa Ismal Onzu | CAO | 6/2016~ | |
| 1 | Zombo | Planning | Mr. Openjuru Godwin | Acting District Planner (Senior) | 6/2016~ | |
| 2 | | Community Based Service | Mr. Ocaki Samuel | DCDO | 6/2016~ | |
| 3 | | C40 | Mr. Ogwang Okello Godfrey | CAO | 7/2017~8/2018 | Transferred |
| 4 | | CAO | Mr. Norbert Robert | CAO | 8/2019~6/2019 | Transferred |
| 5 | Pakwaci | | Ms. Sella Abyeto | CAO | 7/2019~ | |
| 6 | | Planning | Mr. Oryem Richard | Acting District Planner (Senior) | 7/2017~ | |
| 7 | | Community Based Service | Ms. Awor Bernardette | DCDO | 7/2017~ | |
| 8 | . F | CAO | Mr. Charles Ouma | CAO | 7/2019~ | |
| - | - F | Planning | Mr. Lemeriga George | Acting District Planner (Senior) | 7/2019~ | Transferred from Moyo |
| 0 | | Community Based Service | Mr. Nyango Ernest | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 7/2019~ | Transferred from Moyo |
| 1 | | CAO | Mr. Jack Byanıhanga | CAO | 7/2019~ | |
| 2 | Madi O | Planning | Mr. Maisha Godfrey | Acting Planner | 10/2019~ | |
| 3 | | Community Based Service | Ms. Atochoni Freda | Acting DCDO (Senior) | 7/2019~ | Transferred from Arua |

Counterpart List (West Nile)

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ANNEX 3-2

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ANNEX 4: List of the Japanese Experts

| 184.97 Man Month** |
|--------------------|
| 55.97 Man Month |
| 129.00 Man Month |
| |

(1) Total Assignment of the Japanese Experts (As of January 31, 2020)

(2) List of the Long-term and Short-term Japanese Experts

| S.N. | Name | Position | Period | Assignment (Man Month) as of January 31, 2020 |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Dr. Yusuke Kubo | Chief Advisor | August 1 2016-August 2017 June , 2019-June 9, 2020 | 18.00 |
| 2 | Dr. Atsushi Hanatani | Chief Advisor | - July 25, 2017-May 25, 2019 | 23.00 |
| 3 | Dr. Satomi Kamei | Development Planning | • August 2, 2016-June 9, 2020 | 42.00 |
| 4 | Mr. Toshinori Katsumata | Project Coordination /Peace Building | • September 12, 2016-Setember 11, 2017 | 12.00 |
| 5 | Ms. Misaki Kimura Project Coordination /Peace Building | | • September 1, 2017-June 9, 2020 | 29.00 |
| 6 | Mr. Keiichi Takagi Social Survey | | • June 29-September 24, 2016 | 3.0 |
| 7 | Mr. Keiichi Takagi | Monitoring | • July 13, 2017- September 15, 2017 | 2.0 |
| | Total | | Million A | 129.0 |

Source: Data obtained from the Project

(3) List of the Japanese Experts (Consultant Team)

| S.N. | Name | Position | Period | Assignment (Man Month as of January 31, 2020) |
|------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ms. Naomi Ichimiya | Community Development | • July 19, 2016-, June 2020 | 26.47 |
| 2 | Ms. Isa Imazato | Livelihood Improvement | • July 19, 2016-June 2020 | 29.5 |
| | Total | | | 55.97 |

Source: Data obtained from the Project

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ANNEX 5: Costs borne by the Japanese side

(1) Total Costs borne by the Japanese Side

| Total | 131,351,355 JPY |
|--|------------------|
| Expert Team | |
| 2.Cost of Operation in Uganda managed by JICA Consultant | 22,691,000 |
| 1. Cost of Operation in Uganda managed by JICA Experts | 108,660,355 JPY* |

Note: * Expenses as of the end of January 2020

** Estimated costs based on the contract with Consultant Company

Source: Data obtained from the JICA Headquarters

(2) Costs of Operation in Uganda managed by the JICA Experts

| A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC | and the second | - JapaneseFY 2017 | | STATE IS A REAL STATE AND STATES | Total | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 124,000JPY | 18,564,000JPY | 30,718,000ЈРҮ | 36,493,000JPY | 22,761,355JPY* | 108,660,355JPY* | | | |
| Remarks | | Including inputs for Pilot Projects such as oxen, ploughs, maintenance of vehicles, transportation, development of deliverables, implementation of surveys, JCC meetings, workshops, training, salary | | | | | | |
| Noto: * Evnon | of staff members a | nd office operation c | osts. | | | | | |

Note: * Expenses as of the end of January 2020

Source: Data obtained from the JICA Headquarters

(3) Cost of Operation in Uganda managed by the JICA Consulting Team

| 22,691,000 JPY** | Including maintenance costs of vehicles, transportation costs, training, |
|------------------|--|
| | workshops, development of deliverables, and others. |

Note: ** Estimated costs based on the contract with the Consultant Company Source: Data obtained from the JICA Headquarter

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ANNEX 6: Equipment provided by the Japanese side

(1) Total Costs of Equipment provided by the Japanese Side

| 1. Cost of Equipment provided by the Japanese Side | 36,093,000 JPY* |
|--|-----------------|
| Total | 36,093,000 JPY |

Note: * As of January 2020. The exchange rate was adopted by JICA's monthly procurement rate respectively. Source: Data obtained from the JICA Headquarters

(2) List of Equipment provided by the Project (as of January 2020)

| INO | ltem | | | Totel Difee (UCX or USD) | | Location | મિલ્લાલાલ્ડ ભા પોલ્ડમ | Condition . 2 |
|-----|-----------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Jar | oanese Fiscal Y | ear 201 | 6 | | | | | |
| 1 | Motorbikes | 31 | 2,612 | 80,972 | 8,860,604 | Sub-counties in | A | A |
| | | | USD | USD | JPY | Adjumani (9), | | |
| | | | | | | Zombo (11), and | | |
| | | | | | | Arua (11) | | |
| Jap | anese Fiscal Y | ear 201 | .7 | | | | | , |
| 1 | Motorbikes | 26 | 2,662.55 | 69,226.28 | 7,575,293 | Sub-counties in | A | A |
| | | | USD | USD | JPY | Koboko (6), | | |
| | | | | | | Maracha (7), | | |
| | | | | | | Nebbi (8), and | | |
| | | | | | | Pakwach (5) | | |
| 2 | Generators | 7 | 3,480,428 | 24,363,000 | 735,275 | Sub-counties in | A | A |
| | | | UGX | UGX | JPY | Pakwach (1), | (Except for one in | (Except for one in |
| | | | | | | Zombo (3), and | Athuma S/C | Athuma S/C |
| | | | | | | Yumbe (3) | in Zombo which was stolen) | in Zombo which was stolen) |
| 3 | Solar power | 11 | 10,048,400 | 110,532,400 | 3,335,867 | Sub-counties in | А | В |
| | equipment | | UGX | · UGX | JPY | Nebbi (1), Zombo | | (Ones in Vurra S/C |
| | | | | | | (2), Arua (3), | | and Ayivuni S/C in Arua |
| | | | | | | Koboko (2), | | indicate low |
| | | | | | | Yumbe (2), and | | voltage so may need |
| | | | | - | | Adjumani (1) | | maintenance and repair) |
| Jap | anese Fiscal Ye | ar 201 | 8 | | | | | |
| 1 | Motorbikes | 23 | 2,380 | 54,740 | 5,990,088 | Sub-counties in | А | А |
| | | | USD | USD | JPY | Moyo (8) and Arua | | |
| | | | | | * | (15) | | |
| 2 | Generators | 2 | 3,439,864.5 | 6,873,729 | 207,449 | Sub-counties in | A | В |
| | | | UGX | UGX | ЛРҮ | Nwoya (2) | | |

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ANNEX 6: Equipment provided by the Japanese side

| 3 | Solar power | 1 | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 995,940 | Maracha District | Ά | A |
|------|------------------|--------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------------|---|----|
| | equipment | | UGX | UGX | JPY | Planning | | |
| | | | | | | Department | | |
| 4 | Solar power | 1 | 11,542,060 | 11,542,060 | 348,339 | Sub-county in | А | A |
| | equipment | | UGX | UGX | ЈРҮ | Nwoya (1) | | |
| Jap | anese Fiscal Ye | ar 201 | 9 | | _ | | | |
| 1 | Motorbikes | 28 | 2,432 | 68,096 | 7,451,609 | Sub-counties in | A | A |
| | | | USD | USD | ЛРҮ | Yumbe (12) and | | |
| | | | | | | Nwoya (3); and | | |
| | | | | | | Town Councils in | | 1. |
| | | | | | | Adjumani (1), | | |
| | | | | | | Moyo (1), Yumbe | | |
| | | | | | | (1), Maracha (1), | | 1 |
| | | | | | | Pakwach (1), | | |
| | 4 | | | | | Zombo (2), | | |
| | | | | | | Lamwo (2), Agago | | |
| | | | | | | (3), and Omoro (1) | | |
| Tota | l costs of procu | rement | t of equipment | | 35,500,464 | | | |
| | | | | | JPY | | | |

Note*1: A-Frequently (almost every day), B-Sometimes (1-3 a week), C-Use concentrated on particular period, D-rarely (1-3 times a year), E-No use due to particular reasons *2: A-Always possible to use with sufficient maintenance, B-Almost no problem in use, C-Possible to use if repaired, D-Difficult

to use **: Calculation used JICA's monthly exchange rate for January 2020: 1USD=109.428USD, 1UGX=0.03018JPY

Source: Obtained by WACAP

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ANNEX 7: List of Participants of Training in Japan

No. Name Agency Mr. Grandfield Omonda Moyo District Local Government | CAO 1 Oryongo 2 Mr. Joel Musisi Nebbi District Local Government Deputy CAO . 3 Mr. Andrew Mawejje Adjumani District Local CAO Government 4 Mr. Jacob Batemyeto Yumbe District Local CAO Government 5 Mr. Ismal Mussa Onzu Zombo District Local CAO Government Mr. Charles Uma 6 Arua District Local Government Deputy CAO 7 Mr. Loyuma Alonga Koboko District Local Acting Deputy CAO Government 8 Mr. Cosmas Mukili Maracha District Local Acting Principal Human Resource Officer Governent 9 Mr. Benard Odur Office of the Prime Ministrer Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (OPM) 10 Mr. Andrew Kaggwa Ministry of Local Government Principal Assistant Secretary (MOLG)

1. Counterpart Training Course in Japan for WACAP from February 5th to 25th, 2017

Note: Position as of February 2017 Source: Provided by the Project

2. Counterpart Training Course in Japan for WACAP from November 27th to December 20th, 2017

| 1 | Mr. Adule Kefa | Arua District Local Government | Planner |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Mr. Olley Ben Robinson | Nebbi District Local Government | District Planner |
| 3 | Mr. Oryem Richard | Pakwach District Local Government | Senior Planner |
| 4 | Mr. Openjuru Godwin | Zombo District Local Government | Senior Planner |

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ANNEX 7: List of Participants of Training in Japan

| 5 | Mr. Kato Alfred | Maracha District Local Government | Acting District Planner/Population Officer |
|----|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 6 | Mr. Beda Fred | Koboko District Local Government | Senior Planner |
| 7 | Mr. Odongo Franco Albert | Yumbe District Local Government | Senior Planner |
| 8 | Mr. Lemeriga Origason George | Moyo District Local Government | District Planner |
| 9 | Mr. Moini Fred | Adjumani District Local Government | District Planner |
| 10 | Mr. Katungi David | National Planning Authority (NPA), Local Government Planning Department | Manager (to be) |
| 11 | Mr. Babito Samuel Akiki | Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), Policy and Planning Department | Senior Economist |

Note: Position as of December 2017 Source: Provided by the Project

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| 3. | Counterpart Training Course in Japan for WACAP from Novemb | per 3 rd to 17 th , 2018 |
|----|--|--|
| | | |

| <u>NO:</u> 1 | Mame Mr. Ocaki Samuel | Zombo District Local | Restition District Community Development Officer |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | Government | |
| 2 | Mr. Obia Richard | Arua District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 3 | Mr. Bokole Rajab Tahir | Yumbe District Local Government | Senior Community Development Officer |
| 4 | Mr. Dramani Sam | Maracha District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 5 | Ms. Atayi Jane Butigah | Koboko District Local Government | Acting District Community Development Officer |
| 6 | Mr. Habib Abubakar | Adjumani District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |

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ANNEX 7: List of Participants of Training in Japan

| 7 | Mr. Okiria Joseph Peter | Nebbi District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| 8 | Mr. Nyango Ernest | Moyo District Local Government | Senior Community Development Officer |
| 9 | Ms. Anyayo Prisca | Panyango Sub County, Pakwach District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |

Note: Position as of November 2018 Source: Provided by the Project

4. Counterpart Training Course in Japan for WACAP from October 19th to November 2nd, 2019

| No.? | Name | Agency the second second | Position and a shell his contract the second |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Mr. Ojok Geoffrey | Agago District Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 2 | Mr.Akene Geoffrey | Nwoya District Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 3 | Mr. Obong Bonny Patrick | Omoro District Local Government | CDO/SPWO |
| 4 | Mr. Okello John Bosco Olum | Amuru District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 5 | Ms. Labol Sarah | Kitgum District Local Government | Community Development Officer |
| 6 | Mr. Okidi Festo | Pader District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 7 | Ms. Goretti Okech | Gulu District Local Government | District Community Development Officer |
| 8 | Ms. Amedo Florence | Lamwo District Local Government | Community Development Officer |

Note: Position as of November 2019 Source: Provided by the Project

ANNEX 7-3

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Annex 3 Project Design Matrix (PDM) Project Tills : Project for Gepacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Achell and Weat Nile Sub-Regions Implementing Agency: Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and all District Local Governments in Achell and Weat Nile Sub-Regions Period of Project 4 years (June 2016- June 2020) Target Group: People in Achell and Weat Nile Sub-Regions Direct Beneficiaries: District officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Achell and Weat Nile Sub-Regions

Version 4 Dated: Feb, 2020

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| Image: Section of the sectio | e strengthened in the region | b. 75% of community (LCt chairpersons) where the Project is implemented feels relationships with LL | Chairpersons) G | | | |
| | | | b, Same as a. | 2.Local governments improve | | |
| | | community members. | c. Interview with communities(Group chairpersons) | delivery. | | |
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| Image: Section in the sectio | | SCs which are supposed to axil 3 years after project completion) | the LLGs *evidence such as acknowledgement letters | 6 | | |
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| And a set of the set | apacity of local government for | a. More than 60 per cent of the LC1 chairpersons interviewed recognize that Local Generoments' | a Interview with LOS chairman nes | | Rismandragonia | (Constant |
| Marting and Mar | anning and implementation of clusive and accountable community | planning process and implementation of development projects are more inclusive and accountable | b, Interview with CAOs, District Planners, DCDOs, Sub- | allocates adequate financial and | | |
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| Image: Section of the sectio | West Nile Sob-Region. | 1-c. More than 75 per cent of sub-counties in the 9 districts use the planning tanks introduced by the | Project, Hearings from training participants | vast scale. | | |
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| ter in ingerver and ter inge | | 3-a. CDOs of all sub-counties receive trainings on planning, implementation and monitoring of | 3-a: TWG meeting minutes, Reports from the districts, | 1 | | |
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RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS

ON

PROJECT FOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN ACHOLI AND WEST NILE SUB-REGIONS IN

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AGREED UPON BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Mr. Kyosuke Kawazumi⁴ ⁴ ¹ Chief Representative Uganda Office Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan KAMPALA, February 23, 2016

Mr. John Genda Walala Ag Permanent Secretary Ministry of Local Government The Republic of Uganda

Witnessed by Mr. Isaac Mpoza

For: Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development The Republic of Uganda

Based on the minutes of meeting on the Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community Development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Region signed on 20 October 2015 between the Ministry of Local Government (hereinafter referred to as "MOLG") and Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), both parties held a series of discussions to develop a detailed plan of the project.

Both parties approved minor changes raised after the above mentioned meeting to clarify project purpose and outputs. The title of the project was also modified to "the Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"). Main points of those changes were sorted in Appendix 2.

It is also confirmed by both parties that MOLG will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation signed on 8 December 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement") and the Note Verbal exchanged on 17 June 2015 (hereinafter referred to as "the Note Verbal") between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Government of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ").

Appendix 1: Project Description Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

I. BACKGROUND

Since the two decades long insurgency in Northern Uganda ended in 2006, the subsequent peace encouraged over 2 million IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) to begin returning to their original villages. In order to revitalize the affected area, GOU requested GOJ for post-conflict peace building assistance in July 2008. Responding to this request, JICA developed a comprehensive support program named "JICA REAP" (Reconstruction Assistance Programme in Northern Uganda), which mainly aimed at the following three areas; i) Revitalizing conflict-affected communities through community infrastructure development, ii) Strengthening local governance capacities, and iii) Livelihood improvement of the communities.

As part of REAP, JICA implemented "The Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community Development in Acholi Sub-Region" (hereinafter referred to as "A-CAP") with MOLG from November 2011 to November 2015. The focus of A-CAP was capacity development of local government in the field of planning and implementation of community development projects in Acholi Sub-Region. A-CAP achieved strengthening planning capacity of local government in all seven districts, and enhancing implementation capacity mainly in four districts in Acholi Sub-Region.

In order to sustain planning and implementation capacity of all districts in Acholi Sub-Region, and to scale up A-CAP to West Nile Sub-Region, GOU requested GOJ to implement the "Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community Development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Region" with MOLG as a counterpart agency. West Nile Sub-Region is located at the border with South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo, and because of the influx of many refugees from these countries, development planning and implementation is extremely difficult. Consequently, the situation is putting strain on the social services within districts in West Nile Sub-Region, where the poverty level is already very high compared to the rest of the country.

The new project aims at strengthening capacity of local government and thus increasing accountability and inclusiveness of community development in both Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. The project purpose is also in line with Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) formulated by the Office of Prime Minister (OPM). Based on the above, JICA dispatched the Detailed Planning Survey Team and the Team discussed the framework of the requested technical cooperation project with MOLG and relevant organizations.

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II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

Details of the Project are described in the Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (Annex I) and the Plan of Operation (Annex II).

1. Title of the Project

The Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

2. Input

(1) Input by JICA

(a) Dispatch of Experts

- i. Leader
- ii. Development Planning
- iii. Project Coordinator / Peacebuilding
- iv. Short-term experts will be dispatched in several technical fields.
- (b) Counterpart Personnel Training(s) in Japan and/or the third country
- (c) Machinery and Equipment
 - Equipment
- (d) Project Operation Cost

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and MOLG during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.

(2) Input by GOU

(MOLG)

MOLG will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of MOLG's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-3;
- (b) Credentials or identification cards;
- (c) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into the Republic of Uganda from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project; and
- (d) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project.

(Gulu District and Arua District)

Gulu District and Arua District will take necessary measures to provide at its own expenses:

(a) Suitable office space with necessary equipment.

(Each District in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions)

- Each district will take necessary measures to provide at its own expenses:
- (a) Suitable room(s) or desk(s) with necessary equipment in each district when requested by JICA;
- (b) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;



- (c) Information as well as support in obtaining medical services for the JICA Experts;
- (d) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project; and
- (e) Support for the effective implementation of the pilot projects in the selected communities.

3. Implementation Structure

The Project Organization Chart is given in the Annex III. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

(1)MOLG

- (a) Project Director: Permanent Secretary (PS), MOLG
 - Project Director will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.
- (b) Project Coordinator: to be appointed by PS, MOLG
 - Project Coordinator will support Project Director for smooth administration and implementation of the Project.
- (2) Districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

Project Managers: Chief Administrative Officers (CAO), all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

Project Managers will be responsible for management and smooth implementation of the Project on the ground.

(3)JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to MOLG and each district in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

(4) Joint Coordinating Committee

Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will review the progress, revise the overall plan when necessary, approve an annual work plan, conduct evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex IV.

(5) Technical Working Group

Technical Working Groups (hereinafter referred to as "TWG") will be formed and their meetings will be held in Acholi Sub-Region and West Nile Sub-Region respectively every quarter of a year, preferably prior to JCC on practical issues for the smooth implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of TWG is shown in the Annex IV.

4. Project Sites and Beneficiaries (1)Project Sites

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All districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

(2)Immediate beneficiaries of the Project

Officers of all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions Sub-county, Parish, and Village officers in selected pilot sites

5. Duration

The duration of the Project will be four (4) years from the arrival of the first expert. (The tentative project schedule is shown in the Annex II.)

6. Reports

- MOLG and JICA experts will jointly prepare the following reports in English.
- (1) Monitoring Sheet on semiannual basis until the project completion
- (2) Project Completion Report at the time of project completion

7. Environmental and Social Considerations

MOLG agreed to abide by 'JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations' in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

III. UNDERTAKINGS OF MOLG AND EACH DISTRICT IN ACHOLI AND WEST NILE SUB-REGIONS

MOLG and each district in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions will take necessary measures to:

- 1.ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Ugandan nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of the Republic of Uganda, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of the Republic of Uganda from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
- 2.grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to members of the dispatched JICA Experts and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in the Republic of Uganda.

Other privileges, exemptions and benefits will be provided in accordance with the Agreement and "the Note Verbal".

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

JICA and MOLG will jointly and regularly monitor the progress of the Project through the Monitoring Sheets based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO). The Monitoring Sheets will be reviewed every six (6)

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months. Also, Project Completion Report will be drawn up one (1) month before the termination of the Project.

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. MOLG is required to provide necessary support for them.

1. Ex-post evaluation: three (3) years after the project completion, in principle 2. Other follow-up surveys on necessity basis

V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, MOLG will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of the Republic of Uganda.

VI. MISCONDUCT

If JICA receives information related to suspected corrupt or fraudulent practices in the implementation of the Project, MOLG and relevant organizations will provide JICA with such information as JICA may reasonably request, including information related to any concerned official of the government and/or public organizations of the Republic of Uganda. MOLG and relevant organizations will not, unfairly or unfavorably treat the person and/or company which provided the information related to suspected corrupt or fraudulent practices in the implementation of the Project.

VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

JICA and MOLG will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and MOLG. However, PO may be amended in the Monitoring Sheets. The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

- Annex I Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM)
- Annex II Tentative Plan of Operation
- Annex III Project Organization Chart
 - i) JCC
 - ii) TWG in Acholi Sub-Region
 - iii) TWG in West Nile Sub-Region

Annex IV A List of Proposed Members of JCC and TWG

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Annex I Tentative Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Title : Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions Implementing Agency: Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), All districts in Acholi Sub-Region and West Nile Sub-Region

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Period of Project: 4 years (May/June 2016- May/June 2020) Target Group: People in Acholi Sub-Region and West Nile Sub-Region Direct Beneficiarias: District officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumption | Achievement | Remarks |
|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|------------|
| Overall Goal | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 第二日 三月月二日 一日日 二日日 二日日 二日日 二日日 二日日 二日日 二日日 二日日 二 | | | CN IDIIION |
| Trust between the local government and community, among communities are strengthened in the region | | a: Interview with people in communities, District and Sub-county officers, PDC (Parish Development Committee) members and LC1 Chairpersons b: Follow up assesments by the Project, hearings from the local government officers c: TWG Minutes, Reports from the districts, Project reports, hearings from the local government officers and participants | Political and security tensions which may divide community do not rise in the region. Local government enhances accountability and equity in service defivery. Communities recognize accountability and equity in local government service | | |
| Project Purpose | 「「「「「「「「」」」」」「「「「」」」」」」」「「「」」」」」」」」」」 | | delivery | | |
| Capacity of local government for planning and implementation of inclusive and accountable community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened. | a. More than 60 percent of the LC1 chairpersons interviewed recognize that performance of local governments in planning and implementing development projects is more inclusive but accountable compared to before the Project started. b. Core project counters rule. County Onlief, CDO) recognize the importance of accountability and inclusiveness in development planning and implementation. c. Core project counterpart personnel of the district governments (CAOs, District Planners, DCOOs) and Sub-County Onlief, CDO) recognize the importance of accountability and inclusiveness in development planning and implementation. c. Core project counterpart personnel of the district governments (CAOs, District Planners, COOs) and Sub-County Chief, CDO) recognize that function of the district countant of the district governments (CAOs, District Planners, conduct development planning and implementation of CDD spectraments (but the district counter class of accounted to before that the district to combared to before the project started. | a. Interview with LC1 chairpersons 1. MoLG and OPM allocate b. Interview with CAOs, District Planners, adequate financial and b. CDOs, Chiefs of Sub-county offices and CDOs human resoures in Achoil bCDOs, Chiefs of Sub-county offices and CDOs human resoures in Achoil bCDOs, Chiefs of Sub-county offices and CDOs human resoures in Achoil bcDos, Chiefs of Sub-county offices and CDOs human resoures in Achoil based on PRDP3. 2. Donors continuously commit to support Achoil and West Nile Sub-Region | MoLG and OPM allocate adequate financial and and West Nile Sub-Regions based on PRDS. Donors continuously commit to support Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | | |
| Outputs | 「「「「「「「」」」「「「」」」」「「」」」」「「」」」」」」」」」」 | 「「「「「「」」」「「「」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」 | | Contraction of the second | |
| 1 Utilization of planning tools is promoted in all districts in West Nile Sub-Region. | 1-a. Problems of current flow and mechanism of planning and way forward are identified in West tile sub-region. 1-b. At least XXX (1607) local government officers receive trainings related to development and planning every year and utilize them in their actual work. 1-c. All sub-counties in the 8 districts in use the planning tools introduced by the Project (Inventory Sheet, Selection Criteria and Monitoring Sheet) by July 2019. 1-d. More than 60 percent of LC1 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is improved compared to before the Project started. | 1-a:Project reports, Reports of experts 1-b:Training reports, Follow-up assessments by the Project, Hearings from the participants 1-c:Inventory Sheets, Results of the selection, I-c:Inventory Sheets, TWG minutes 1-d:Interview with District Planners, DCDOS, Sub-county chiefs, Sub-county CDOS and LC1 chairpersons. | 1. District and sub-county officers are not transferred on a vast scale. | | |
| 2 Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all districts in Acholi Sub-Region. | Ticers utilize the planning tools to design realize that feedback from Local roject started. | 2-3: Project reports, reports of experts 2-3: Project reports, reports of experts 1 2-b: Follow-up assessments by the Project, Hearings from the participants 2-c: Interview with District Planners, DCDO9, 2-b-county chiefs, Sub-county CDO3 and LC1 Abairmercone | | | |
| 3 Community development activities alming at social coherand and inclusion are implemented in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | | | | | |
| dne | management, and monitoring of development plan every year and utilize them in their actual work. 3-f. Social vulnerables e.g. female headed households and minorities are involved more in 3-d. Juvilibord of compared to before the Project started. | | | | |

| 1-1 To identify needs and problems of communities. 1-2 To identify capacity development needs at district and planning process 1-3 To provide equipment to improve work environment of planning process 1-4 To conduct on-the-job training for district officers (e.g. CDOs). 1-4-1 Collection, analysis and utilization of data. 1-4-2 Putilization of standardized selection criteria for prioritiz 1-4-3 Feedback from district to sub-county, parish and village 1-4-4 Monitoring and evaluation of the planning process. 1-4-5 Compliation of comprehensive district and sub-county of drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities among all districts in A drawn from the Project activities are allowed practices of c To conduct exchange visits to learn good practices of c To conduct trainings/exchange visits to learn good practices of c To conduct trainings/exchange visits to learn for the planning tool 2-1 To identify issues of planning by using the planning tool 2-3 To conduct on-the-job training to local government officers (e.g., to conduct on-the-job training to local government officers (e.g., to conduct on-t | To identify needs and problems of communities. To identify capacity development needs at district and sub-county levels To provide equipment to improve work environment of relevant officers at district and sub-county levels for smoothening the planning process To conduct on-the-lob training for district officers (e.g. District Planners) and sub-county levels for smoothening the | (MOLG) The Ugandan Side | 1. Regional conflicts and |
|--|---|---|---|
| | velopment needs at district and sub-county levels to improve work environment of relevant officers at district and sub-county levels for smoothening the training for district officers (e.g. District Planners) and sub-county decome (e.g. and sub- | MULUS | |
| | velopment needs at district and sub-county levels to improve work environment of relevant officers at district and sub-county levels for smoothening the training for district officers (e.g. District Planners) and sub-county officers (e.g. out, county sets) | (a) Services of MOLG's counterpart personnel | war do not nappen. 2. Severe disasters do not |
| | to improve work environment of relevant officers at district and sub-county levels for smoothening the training for district officers (e.g. District Planners) and sub-county officers (e.g. District Planners) and sub-county officers (e.g. District Planners). | and administrative prersonnel: Project Director (PS, MoLG) | happen in the region. |
| | | - Project Coordinator (MoLG) (b) Credentials of Identification cards | |
| | | (c) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the | |
| | d utilization of data. | funds introduced into the Republic of Uganda from Japan in connection with the | |
| | Utilization of standardized selection criteria for prioritization of the projects. | implementation of the Project (d) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project | |
| | Feedback from district to sub-county, parish and village. | (Gulu District and Arua District) | |
| | Monitoring and evaluation of the planning process. | (a)Suitable office space with necessary equipment | |
| | Compliation of comprehensive district and sub-county development plan based on the data and priority. | (Each District in Acholi and West Nile Sub- | |
| | To conduct thematic workshops for sharing good practices and lessons-learnt on specific themes of development planning drawn from the Project activities among all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | (a)Sultable room(s) or desk(s) with necessary | |
| To conduct trainings/ex To identify issues of pla To conduct refresher's To conduct on-the-job t | | JICA (b) Supply or replacement of machinery. | |
| To Identify issues of pla To conduct refresher's To conduct on-the-job t | To conduct trainings/exchange visits in Japan/other countries on development planning of community development. | equipment, instruments, vehicles, toois, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the | |
| To conduct refresher's To conduct on-the-job t | To identify issues of planning by using the planning tool at district and sub-county levels in Acholi Sub-Region. | equipment provided by JICA (c) Information as well as support in obtaining | |
| To conduct on-the-job t | To conduct refresher's training to local government officers in Acholi Sub-Region. | medical services for the JICA Esperts (d) Available data (including maps and | |
| and CDOs). | - | Project (e) Support for the effective implementation of | |
| To conduct thematic we drawn from the Project | To conduct thematic workshops for sharing good practices and lessons-learnt on specific themes of development planning drawn from the Project activities among all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | the pilot projects in the selected communities | |
| | | The Japanese Side | Pre-conditions |
| 0 | p | nel Training(s) | 1. Adequate local human resources are available to |
| 3-2 To identify problems in imp practices of CDD projects. | - | and/or the third country (c)Equipment | undertake project activities such as conducting |
| To introduce mehtod and Forms for in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Region. | essment and monitoring of CDD applicant groups in target districts | (d) Project Operation Cost | trainings and surveys. 2. Districts and sub- |
| To conduct training on proje and West Nile Sub-Regions. | To conduct training on project designing, procurement, monitoring and project management for DCDOs and CDOs in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | | counties hold fair number of officers. |
| To enhance the skills fo capacity of relevant offi | To enhance the skills for implementation of CDD pilot projects so as to strengthen the monitoring and project management capacity of relevant offices and officers (e.g. DCDOs and CDOs). | | |
| To improve technical sk livelihood improvement | To improve technical skills of officers at district (e.g.DCDOs) and sub-county levels (e.g. CDOs) in the selected areas in livelihood improvement, social cohesion and inclusion. | | Issues and |
| To conduct thematic we Project activities among | To conduct thematic workshops for sharing good practices and lessons-learnt on specific themes of CDD drawn from the Project activities among all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | | countermesures> |
| To conduct exchange vi | To conduct exchange visits to learn good practices of community development in the country. | | |
| To conduct trainings/ex | To conduct trainings/exchange visits in Japan/other countries on implementation of community development. | | |

| 1 | and the second se | | | | | | | | | | | | Dated December 2015 | er 2015 |
|----------|---|------------|------------|------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Pro | Project Title: Project for Capacity Development of Local Government f | Local G | overnmer | t for Strei | gthenin | Commun | ity Resil | lence in A | choll and | West Nile | or Strengthening Community Resillence in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions | 15 | Mon | Monitoring |
| Inp | Inputs | | Year | 1st Year | F | l Year | ŀ | Year | 4 1 | | | Remarks | Issue | Solution |
| X | Expert | | + | + | T A | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| - | Leader | | Actua | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| | Development Planning | | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Project Coordinator/Peacehuilding | L | Plan | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| | B | | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ~ | Other Short Term Experts | | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equ | Equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Vehicle | | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Solar Panel | | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Generator | _ | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Other Necessary Equipment | | Plan | | | | | | | | - | | | _ |
| Tra | Training in Janan | _ | Actual | | | | | | | | | 10 · · · · · | | |
| | Training for Countermod Demonster | - | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Individual counterpart Personnel | _ | Actual | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>e</u> | In-country/Third country Training In-country/Third country Training for Counterpart Personnel | | Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ac | Activities | | Year | 1st Year | | 2nd Year | 34 | 3rd Year | 4th Year | bar 5th | 11 | Responsible Ornanization | | |
| | Sub-Activitiae | _ | | | • | | - | | | T | | | Achievements | Issue & |
| | | | - | = = | T | | | | ΙΠ | | Japan | Uganda | | Countermeasures |
| 50 | put 1: Utilization of planning tools is promoted in al | all distri | cts in Wes | Nile Sub-Region. | Region. | | | - | | . Consella | | | | |
| (| 1.1 To identify needs and problems of communities | | Actua | | | | | | | | AICA | All districts | | |
| 1 | 1.2 To identify capacity development needs at | - | Plan | | | | | | | | | All districts | | |
| 1 | district and sub-county levels | - | Actual | | | | | | | | AUICA | in West Nite | | |
| ~ 0) | 1.3 To provide equipment to improve work environment of relevant officers at district and sub- | | Plan | | | | | | | | , C | All districts | | |
| 0 | county levels for smoothing the planning process | _ | Actual | | | | | | | | AUL A | in West Nile | | |
| - 1 | 1.4 To conduct on-the-job training for district | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.0 | orneers (e.g. ulstruct Planners) and sub-county officers (e.g. sub-county chiefs, CDOs) | | \square | | | | | | | | JICA | in West Nile | | |
| | 1.4.1 Collection, analysis and utilization of data | | Plan | | | | | | | | JICA | All districts | | |
| _ | 1.4.2 Utilization of standardized selection criteria | | Dian | | | | | | | | | in West Nile | | |
| | for prioritization of the projects | | Actual | | | | | | | | JICA | All districts in West Nile | | |
| _ | 1.4.3 Feedback from district to sub-county, parish, and village | - | Actual | | | | | | | | JICA | All districts | | |
| _ | 1.4.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the planning | | Plan | | | | | | | | - Ci | All districts | | |
| 0 | process | - | Actual | | | | | | | | JICA | in West Nile | | |
| ne | sub-county development plan based on the data | | Plan | | | | | | | | JICA | All districts | | |
| 5 | ningin pros | | A delivery | | | | | | | | 5)5 | | | |

PM Form 2 PO

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| 1.5 To conduct thematic workshops for sharing good practices and lessons-learnt on specific | Project activities among the 15 districts in Acholi Actual Actual and West Nile Sub-Regions | 1.6 To conduct exchange visits to learn good plan plan plan plan plan plan plan plan | Actual | 1.7 To conduct trainings/exchange visits in | A planting of Actual | Output 2: Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all districts in Acholi Sub-Region. | 2.1 To identify issues of planning by using the | | 2.2 To conduct refreshers' training to local | government oncers in Action Suchregion 2.3 To conduct on-the-job training for district | officers (e.g. District Planners) and sub-county officers (e.g. sub-county chiefs and CDOs) | 2.4 To conduct thematic workshops for sharing good practices and lessons-learnt on specific | themes of development planning drawn from the | ng at social cohesion and | 3.1 To conduct social survey to assess social and phychological impact of conflict in Acholi Sub- | region, social conesion and inclusion of vulnerable people (e.g. iDPs, widows) in Acholi and West Nile Actual | 3.2 To identify problems in implementation of Community development projects by reviewing the | implementing system and practices of CDD Actual Actual Diojects | 3.3 To introduce method and Forms for registration Plan and assessment and monitoring of CDD applicant | groups in target districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions | 3.4 To conduct training on porject designing, procurement, monitoring and project management | for DCDOs and CDOs in Acholi and West Nile Sub- Regions | 3.5 To enhance the skills for implementation of CDD pilot projects so as to strengthen the | monitoring and project management capacity of relevant offices and officers (e.g. DCDOs and CDOs) | 3.6 To improve technical skills of officers at district Prantice P |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | inclusion are implemented in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All district | JICA in West Nile | All districts | JICA In West Nile | All districts | JICA in West Nile | | All districts | JICA in Acholi | JICA All districts | 1 | JICA All disurces | | JICA All districts | | All districts | JICA in Achofi and West Nile | 1 | UCA In Achoil and West Nile | | UICA In Acholi and West Nile | | JICA in Acholi and West Nile | | JICA in Acholi and West Nile | All districts |

| 3.7 To conduct thematic workshops for sharing good practices and lessons-learnt on specific | Dan | | | |
|--|---|--|-------|----------|
| themes of CDD drawn from the Project activities among all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub- Region | Actual | JICA in Acholicand West Nile | | |
| 3.8 To conduct exchange visits to learn good practices of community development in the country | Plant | All districts JICA in Acholi and West Nile | | |
| 3.9 To conduct trainings/exchange visits in Japan/other countries on implementation of community development | Plant | JICA Alt districts in Acholi and West Nile | | |
| Duration / Phasing | Plant | | | |
| Monitoring Plan | Year 1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year 4th Year 5th n m nv r m nv r nv r | Remarks | Issue | Solution |
| Monitoring | | | | |
| Social Survey | Plan. | | | |
| Set-up (Review) the detailed Plan of Operation | SPlane | | | |
| Set-up (Review) the PDM | Actual | | | |
| Submission of Monitoring Sheet | Plan Actual | | | |
| Monitoring Mission from Japan | Actual | | | |
| Technical Working Group Meeting | Actrait | | | |
| Joint Coordinating Committee | Plan Actual | | | |
| End Survey | Plan Actual Actual | | | |
| Reports/Documents | | | | |
| Project Completion Report | Plan | | | |
| Public Relations | | | | |
| Issue of newsletter | Actual Contraction of the second s | | | |



Annex III Project Organization Chart

Annex III i) Project Organization Chart : JCC (Joint Coordination Committee)





Annex III iii) Project Organization Chart: TWG for Acholi Sub-Region (Output 2&3)



ANNEX IV A LIST OF PROPOSED MEMBERS OF JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (JCC) AND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

(1) Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

- a) Chairperson:
 - Permanent Secretary of MOLG as Project Director
- b) Members:

<Ugandan Side>

- Senior Administrative Officer, MOLG as Project coordinator
- Representative from Policy and Planning Unit, MOLG
- Representative from Department of District Administration, MoLG
- Representative from Office of Prime Minister (OPM)
- Representative from National Planning Authority (NPA)
- Representatives from all districts in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
- <Japanese Side>
 - Representative(s) of JICA Uganda Office
 - Japanese experts

*Project Director and JICA can invite other personnel as necessary.

- (2) Tentative function and structure of Technical Working Group (TWG) in Achori Sub-Region
 - a) Chairperson:
 - A person appointed among Project Managers
 - b) Members:
 - <Ugandan Side>
 - Chief Administrative Officers of all districts in Acholi Sub-Region
 - Representative from MOLG
 - Representative from OPM Gulu Office
 - Representative from all districts in Acholi Sub-Region
 - <Japanese Side>
 - Representative(s) of JICA Uganda Office
 - Japanese experts

*Chairperson and JICA can invite other personnel as necessary.

- (3) Tentative function and structure of Technical Working Group (TWG) in West Nile Sub-Region
 - c) Chairperson:

A person appointed among Project Managers

- d) Members:
 - <Ugandan Side>
 - Chief Administrative Officers of all districts in West Nile Sub-Region
 - Representative from MOLG
 - Representative from OPM Arua Office
 - Representative from all districts in West Nile Sub-Region
 - <Japanese Side>
 - Representative(s) of JICA Uganda Office
 - Japanese experts

*Chairperson and JICA can invite other personnel as necessary.

On

Appendix 2

MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED

Both parties agreed to modify the Project Purpose and Outputs as below:

(Before the modification)

Project Purpose:

Capacity of local government for planning and implementation of community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened.

Outputs:

- 1) Capacity of local government in Development Planning is strengthened in all districts in West Nile Sub-Region.
- 2) Capacity of local government in Development Planning is sustained in all districts in Acholi Sub-Region.
- Capacity of local government in management and monitoring of community development activities aiming at social cohesion and inclusion is enhanced in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions.

(After the modification)

Project Purpose:

Capacity of local government for planning and implementation of inclusive and accountable community development in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions is strengthened.

Outputs:

- 1) Utilization of planning tools is promoted in all districts in West Nile Sub-Region.
- 2) Utilization of planning tools is sustained in all districts in Acholi Sub-Region.
- 3) Community development activities aiming at social cohesion and inclusion are implemented in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions.

ONE

Annex 2 Project Design Matrix (PDM) Project Title : Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Achol and West Nile Sub-Regions Implementing Agency: Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and ell District Local Governments in Achol and West Nile Sub-Regions Period of Project 4 years (June 2020) Target Group: People in Achol and West Nile Sub-Regions Direct Beneficiaries: District officere, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Achol and West Nile Sub-Regions

Version 2 Dated: June, 2017

| | Narrative Summary Goal | Objectively Varifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumption | Aphievement | Roma |
|--|---|--|--|--|-------------|--------------|
| nd com re stree | ngthened in the region | People in communities where the Project is implemented realize that planning of development plan by local governments bondif communities. People in communities where the Project is implemented feets cohesion with other community members. Social and psychological impacts of the armed conflict decrease in Acheli. Discontent among local population towards religies is decreased in the target districts in West Nik | a: Interview with people in communities, District and Sub-county officers, PDC (Parish Development Committee) mombors and CL tabigraphics b: Follow up assessments by the Project, hearings from the local govormment officers, e | 1. Political and security tensions which may divide community do reat rise in the region. 2.Local governments improve accountability in service delivery. | | |
| apacity anning cluaive evelop rb-Reg | nana a strangthaneo. | A fore than 60 per cent of the LC1 chairpersons interviewed recognize that Local Governments' planning process and implementation of development projects are more inclusive and accountable tima before. By the second | Constant of the second se | In the Central Government allocates adequate linencial and human resources to the Diskrict Local Governments in Acheli and West Nile Sob-Regions. 2. Denora centinuously commit to support Acheli and West Nile Sub-Regions. | | 984 9 |
| (tputs) | | | | Stan Constant South State Contract Contract | AMERICAN A | 179-199 |
| spe | romoted in all districts in fest Nile Sub-Region, | 1-a. Problems of the flow and mechanism of planning and way forward are identified in West Nile sub- region. 1-b. Sub-county Chiefs and CDOs of all wub-counties receive training related to development planning. 1-c. All sub-counties in the district sus the planning tools introduced by the Project (Inventory Dheel Solection Criteria and Monitoring Sheet) by July 2019. 1-d. Merce than 60 par cont of LC in their prosens realize that feedback from Local Governmenta is improved compared to before the Project started. 1-a. Bistrict and sub-county development plans reflect the planning tools introduced by the Project. | 1-a:Project reports, Reports of experis 1-b:Training reports, Foldown passasmenia by the Project, Hearings from training participants 1-c:Linventory Sheets, Results of the selection, Monitoring sheets, TWG meeting minutes 1-d:Intorview with District Manners, DCDDs, Sub-county Chiefs, Sub-county CODs and LCt chalperators. 1-e:District and sub-county development plans | District and aub-county officers are not transferred on a vast scale. | | |
| .80 | citori orre-segren. | 2-a Current issues of planning are identified. 2-b Sub-county Chiefs and CODs of all sub-counties receive refrosher training related to development planning. 2-c All sub-counties use the planning tools to design a development plan. 2-d More than 60 per cent of LC to habigreson are realized that feedback from Loost Governments is improved compared to before the Project started. | 2-8: Próject reports, reports of expands 2-b: Follow-up assessments by the Project, Hearings from training participants 2-e: interview with District Planners, DQDOs, Sub-county chiefs, Sub-county GDDs and LC1 chairpersons. | | | |
| de Imj rei atr co an | emolarity envelo- velopment activities is proved and capacity of lavant LG officers is rengthened, with a view to notifuituing to social cohesion teritruiting to social cohesion to inclusion in Acheli and est Nile Sub-Regions. | 3-a Community driven development approach is recognized by local government officers in target districts. 3-b CDDs of sT aub-countles receive trainings on planning, implementation and monitoring of community development activities and utilites of time in their actual work. 3-c 138 plot projects are implemented in the larget districts with the community driven development approach. 3-d All target districts use mothod and forms for assessment of groups applied for community development thank intraduced by the Project. 3-e Ast in good practices/testosons learnt are identified through the implementation of the pilot projects with the community driven development approach by the end of the Project paried. 5-f. Socially vulnerable people (e.g. female headed households and microfiles) are involved more in community development activities compared to before the Project tarted. | 3-a: TWG meeting minutes, Reports from the districts, Training reports. Follow up assessments by the Project, Hearings from the local government officers and training participants | | | |
| | | 3-g. Livelihoods of group members are improved through the pilot projects implemented by the Project. | | | | |
| | | Activities | Inputs | Imperient Assumption | | |
| To | | Activities | inputs | Important Assumption 1. Conflicts and wars do not | | |
| | identify capacity development | Activities t needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments | Inputs In Alexandre Ugarden Store United (MOLC) (a) Sarvices of MOLC's counterpart personnel and | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| To | identify capacity development improve work environment of disseminate the planning tool | Activities t needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process | Inputs SCR.cs.s.s.rrnf:UpindbySic0 | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. | | |
| To To CD | identify capacity development improve work environment of disseminate the planning tool Ga) and follow-up activities* conduct thematic workshoes | Activities t needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process s to all sub-counties in West Nile through trainings for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and | inputs Scherce and writefold index Stop (4) Services of MOLG's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel: - Project Gorector (PS, MuLC) - Project Gorector (NG, MuLC) (c) Creaentials of identification cards (c) Necessary realities to the NLCA separat for the | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| To CD To the | identify capacity developmon improve work environment of disseminate the plenning tool (0s) and follow-up activities" canduct thematic workshops Projecte activities | Activities t needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process s to all sub-counties in West Nile through trainings for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and on specific themes of development planning to share good practices and leasons-learnt drawn from | inputs 1241-rcs assessment of the Unixed State State (MOLC) (4) Services of MOLC's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel: - Project Concelstor (MS, MuLC) - Project Concelstor (MS, MuLC) (b) Credentials of identification cords (c) Necessary activities of the MUCA seperts for the remittance as well as ublication of the funds introduced into the Republic of Ugands form Japan In conception | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| To CD To the | identify capacity development improve work environment of disseminate the planning tool (Os) and follow-up activities* conduct thematic workshops Projects activities conduct exchange visitie to lea | Activities t needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process s to all sub-counties in West Nile through trainings for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and | Inputs 5-61-22 and 24-04-11-0/UgL/side/Side/Project- (40-UG) 6-3 Saruless of MOLG's counterpart personnel and administrative personne: - Project Circer(*C, MoLG) - Project Circer(*C, MoLG) (c) Prodentized of Iden/Micasian cards (c) Necessary facilities to the JICA separator the remittance as well as ublication of the funds introduced | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| To CD To the To To | identify capacity development improva work environment of disseminate the planning tool Os) and follow-up activities* conduct threate workshops Projects activities conduct achange visits to lease conduct trainings/exchange visits | Activities I needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process s to all sub-counties in West Nile through trainings for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and on specific thames of development planning to share good practices and lessons-learct drawn from arm good practices of development planning sits in Japaniother countries on development planning and community development. | Inputs 1-241-25 among balance of the Up initial State | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| To CD To To To To | identify capacity development improve work environment of disseminate the plenning tool Os) and follow-up activities* conduct themate workshops Projects activities conduct exchange visitiz to iss conduct trainingsieschange v identify issues of planning at c | Activities I needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process a to all sub-counties in West Nile through trainings for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and on specific thames of development planning to share good practices and lessons-learnt drawn from arm good practices of development planning sists in Japaniother countries on development planning and community development. Histrict and sub-county levels | Inputs Inputs Inputs Inductory (a) Samiles of MOLG's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel: Project Director (r6, w4.c) - Project Director (r6, w4.c) (b) Credentials of Idanbibasilon cards (c) Necessary Admilles to the JCA experts for the remittance as well as ublication of the Indud Introduced In the Republic of Ugands from Japan In connection with the Input persons an eccessary for the Inplementation of the Project (Districts in Achel) and West Nite Sub-Regions) (c) Natrice to the Achel and Introduced Internet and Introduce Internet. (c) Natricts in Achel and West Nite Sub-Regions) (c) Noom(s) and furniture necessary for the | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| To To CD To To the To To T | identify capacity development improve work environment of disaminate the plenning tool (9) and follow-up activities* conduct transities workshops Project activities conduct activities conduct trainingsiexchange v identify leaues of planning at a conduct training/refreater training/ | Activities I needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments relevant officers of District and Sub-county Local Governments for smoothening the planning process s to all sub-counties in West Nile through trainings for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and on specific themes of development planning are good practices of development planning is its in Japaniother countries on development planning and community development. If alf cl and sub-county levels ining for sub-county officers (Sub-county Chiefs and CDOs) | Inputs School and School and Sch | 1. Conflicts and wars do not happon on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
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Annex 3 Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Project Tills : Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Bizengthening Cammunity Realitance in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Local Government (McG) and all District Local Governments in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Period of Project Ayears (June 2016- June 2020)
Terget Group: People in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Direct Beneficiaries: Olaricol officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Direct Beneficiaries: Clairlot officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Direct Beneficiaries: Clairlot officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Direct Beneficiaries: Clairlot officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions
Direct Beneficiaries: Clairlot officers, Sub-County officers, and selected communities in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions

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| Overal | Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Means of Varification | Important Assumption | Achievement MARCARESSIC | |
|--|---|---|--|---|----------------------------|-----------|
| and co tre str | entrunity, smong communities rangthened in the region | by food governments benoft comments. In Proper Information of the second secon | al: Interview with people in communities, District and (Sub-coundy Direar, ROC (Prais) Development Committee) members and LO's obstratersons with loss generation of the strategies of the strategies of the loss of generation of the strategies of the strategies of the development of the strategies of the strategies of the development of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the loss of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the officers and training participants | Political and security tensions, which may divide community do not rise in the rapion. Local governments improve accountability in service delivery. | | |
| apaci lansk iciust comm od We trangt | Ity of local government for years enginementation of ve and accountable milly development in Acholi est Nile Dub-Regions is thened. | Memory 2010 and the instruction of the instruction of the capacity of the capacity of the instruction of the | ja. Intarview with LCT onal/parsone b. Intarview with LCT onal/parsone b. Intarview with Dirick Planners, DCDOa, Sub- county Chiefs and CDOs | The Central Government allocates adopted framelation und human resources to the District Local Governments in Acheliand West Nite Sub- Regions. Donors continuously commit to support Acheliand West Nite Sub-Regions. | | |
| | | In 1997 A second | The second first the education of the second | District and sub-county officers are not transferred on a vast scale. | 2400000000 | 22477,413 |
| 4 | ustained in all elistricts in Acholl Sub-Region. | 2-a. Corrent issues of planning are identified. 2-b. Sub-county ChiefsTrown Dierks and DODe of all ILLOs are ortented about LG planning through cataling, workthosp, or IPC meetings. 2-b. More than 75 per cent of sub-countisatiown councils use the planning teols to inform LLO work plans and budget or cent of LO2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is 2-d. More than 40 per cent of LO2 chairpersons realize that feedback from Local Governments is microved compared to before the Project started. | 2-e: Project reports, reports of experis 2-b: Follow-up assessments by the Project, Hearings from training participants 2-e: Interview with District Plannern, DCDOB, Sub- county shiofe, Sub-county CDOB and LC2 chairporsons. | | | |
| 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Additional of Implementing community ind development tolivitios is improved and oppolity of relevant LG Mitcers is strengthered, with volve is contributing to social ophesion and inclusion in beholi and West Nilo Sub- tegions. | Jac. CODe of all is tub-exercise tracked to be a planning, coplementation and manitaring of community development activities and utilities them in both astabut work. Jab. 356 plats projects are implemented in the larget districts with the community driven development approach. Jab. 356 plats projects are implemented in the larget districts with the community driven development approach. Jab. 356 plats projects are implemented in the larget districts with the community driven development approach. Jab. 356 plats projects are implemented in the larget districts with the community driven development taken introduced by the Project. Jab. 356 plats project and the Project. Jab. 356 plats introduced by the Project. Jab. 356 plats project and the plats register and with plats the addition of the plats register with the community driven development approach. Jab. 366 plats project (a.g. female headed households and the Project period. Jab. 356 plats project (a.g. female headed households and minorities) are included the included the plats register with the register with the register in the included the plats the distribution and monitorities are improved through the plat projects of group members are improved through the plat projects headed and for the project shorts. | 3-er TWO meating minutes. Reports from the districts Training report. Follow: parsessments by the Project. Hearings from the local government officers and training participants | | | |
| _ | | ActiviUwa | Inputs The USE State of USE The Upenday Side Several State (Second State) | Important Assumption | | |
| | | I needs of District and Sub-county Local Governments | (MOLG) (#) Services of MOLG's counterpart personnel and | happen on a regional scale. 2. Severe disasters do not | | |
| T | e improve work environment of | relovant officers of District and Lower Local Governments for smoothening the planning process | adninistrative personnal: - Project Director (P6, MoLG) | happen in the region. | | |
| Te | o disseminate the planning tool full-opunity Chiefs Town Clerks | s to all sub-counties/town councils in West Nile through trainings for sub-county/town council officers and COOs) and follow-up pollvilles* | - Project Coordinator (MoLG) (b) Credentials of Identification cards | | | |
| T | e conduct thematic workshops | and coosy and resord-up sources" on specific themas of development planning to share good practices and issaons isornt drawn from | (o) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funde introduced. | | | |
| 14 | to a relative a successing a | im good practices of development planning | into the Republic of Uganda from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project | | | |
| - 12 | | alts in Japan'other countries on development planning and community development | (d) Running expenses recessory for the implementation of the Project | | | |
| - | | | (Districts In Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions) | | | |
| Te | o identity issues of planning at a | listrict and sub-county levels | (a) Room(a) and furniture naccasary for the Implementation of the Project upon the JICA's request | | | |
| Te | o conduct rationaber, re-orientat | ion, and/or training for sub-county/town council officers | (b) To maintain properly the equipment provided by the Project and ensure the provision of spare ports and | | | |
| To | provide technical and advisor | assistance to district officers (e.g. District Planners) concerning LO planning and tool utilization | materials to make the equipment sustained (o) Counterparts to work with the JICA experts | | | |
| | o conduct thematic workshops to Project's activities | on specific themes of development planning to share good practices and tessons-learnt drawn from | (d) Provide available data (including maps and photographs) and information for the Project's implementation | | | |
| To | | | (e) Information as well as supports for the JICA Experts | | | |
| To | summarable people (e.g. 10Ps, w | ss social and psychological impacts of conflict In Achall Bub-Region, social cohesion and inclusion (down) in Acholi and West Nile Sub-Regions fation of community disvelopment projects | lo get access to medical services | | | |
| To of To | sidentify issues in the implement | fillows) in Ackell and West Nile Sub-Regions | co gos access to medical services | | | |
| To of To | vionametric people (e.g. 10Ps, v a identify issues in the implement a caviaw similar livelihood progr | istowa) in Acteol and Wast Nile Sub-Regions Italian of community davaicpment projects | io get access to medical services | | | |
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Version 3 Dated: October, 2018

(1) JICA 事務所担当者への聞き取り

| 日時 | 2020年1月16日(木)16:00~17:00 |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| 場所 | JICA ウガンダ事務所 |
| 面会者 (先方) | ・今村職員 |
| | ・エマニュエル(エマナショナルスタッフ)(以下敬称略) |
| 面会者(当方) | 島田俊子<記録>(以下敬称略) |
| | |

1. 本プロジェクトがもたらした効果や成果について

- ・県と下位地方政府(LLG)の計画策定の能力が著しく向上した。地方自治省(MoLG)の地方政府(LG)のアセスメント結果は、プロジェクトが支援したアチョリ、西ナイル地域の対象県の能力向上があったことが示唆されている(エマナショナルスタッフ)。
 ・コミュニティのLGに対する信頼が回復した。計画については、これまでほとんどコミュニティが計画策定に参加することなく、住民との協議がほとんど行われなかったところ、本プロジェクトで住民の声やニーズが確実に反映されるようになった。またコミュニティに対する計画策定に関するフィードバックが行われるようになった。生計向上については、特に郡コミュニティ開発官(CDO)がコミュニティとのコミュニケーション、やりとりを活発化させてパイロット事業を行うことができるようになった(エマナショナルスタッフ)。
- ・プロジェクトが開発・改良した計画策定ツールは、計画官などユーザーに使いやすく、 また理解しやすいものとカウンターパート(C/P)に認識されている。中間レビュー後 に実施された全国 CAO(主席行政官)が参加した会議で、プロジェクト(亀井専門家) から技術支援を受けた CAO が非対象のカラモジャ県に異動になった際、プロジェクト で導入した計画策定ツールを活用していることが紹介された。また MoLG に対して、 もっとツールを全国で活用すべきと提言したことがあり、プロジェクトがもたらした効 果だと考える。これ以外にも、CAO が活用を決定した事例もあるようだ(今村職員)。
 ・国家計画庁(NPA)がプロジェクトの計画策定ツールの有用性を認識し、5 カ年の国家

開発計画策定ガイドラインにツールの使用を奨励することを決定した(今村職員)。

- ・他ドナーにも地方行政の計画策定の重要性や地方政府の計画策定に関する能力強化が認 識されるようになった。その結果、2019 年 10 月に包括的な難民対応枠組み(CRRF) に地方政府の計画を議論する地方行政サブグループが設置される。GIZ と JICA が共同 議長を務めることになった(今村職員)。
- ・UNDP が計画策定能力強化と生計向上支援を行う本プロジェクトに興味を示し、今後協力できることがないか協議を継続することになった。政策策定支援が多い UNDP と現場密着型の本プロジェクトのように技術協力を行う JICA と協働の可能性があるかもしれない(今村職員)。

2. 本プロジェクトの課題について

・制度の持続性が課題である。(具体的な点を尋ねたところ)政府がプロジェクト効果を

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他地域に普及できるかが課題である。政府からすると、17 県(新設された 2 県含め 19 県)しか対象にしていないという認識がある。研修を通じた普及を行う場合も、予算の 不足が懸念される(エマナショナルスタッフ)。

- ・C/P、特に CAO の異動が頻繁に起こるため、専門家は CAO との関係構築をゼロから行う必要がある。逆にいうと、これだけ CAO の頻繁な異動にもかかわらず、一定の成果が出ているのは、県計画官や県コミュニティ開発官への技術移転がうまくいっていることを示唆している(今村職員)。
- ・新設の県が増えているため、新たな支援・介入が必要となる。県が増えているのは政治的な理由によると考えられる(エマナショナルスタッフ)。
- 3. アチョリ地域で計画策定ツールの活用が十分定着していない理由について
- アチョリ地域での紛争の影響で行政組織が機能しなくなったという歴史的な経緯と、開発パートナーによる人道支援をはじめとする外部支援が急増したため、外部支援への依存度が高まったことが要因ではないか(エマナショナルスタッフ)。
- 4. プロジェクト管理・運営について
- ・対象地域が広大で活動対象地が偏在している点は、プロジェクト運営上、難しかったことが想定される。専門家同士でも一堂に会することが難しい(今村職員)。
- ・中央の C/P、MoLG がモニタリングを頻繁に行うことが難しい。容易ではないが、専門 家が意識的に MoLG や首相府 (OPM)、NPA と共同モニタリングを行うなど、現場の実 態を見せるようにした点は効果があったと考える (エマナショナルスタッフ)。
- ・成果1・2と成果3で相互に関連が明確でないという点については、成果3でコミュニティのファシリテーションスキル、コミュニティ動員や交流スキルを学んだ CDO が成果1と2の計画策定の際に参加型手法をとれるようになったなど、能力強化、人材育成の観点から関連があり、相乗効果があったと考える(今村職員)。
- ・西ナイル地域は難民の流入が増え、ドナー支援が増えている。世銀の DRDIP など難民
 受入コミュニティ向けの資金支援など、今後、本プロジェクトで支援したコミュニティ
 がこうした資金にアクセスできるようになる可能性がある(今村職員)。
- ・プロジェクト効果の持続のためには制度化が必要であり、プロジェクト活動の進展とと もに、NPA や OPM とも MoLG と同様、積極的に連携・協力できる関係を専門家チーム が築けた点はよかった(エマナショナルスタッフ)。

(2) 表敬・関係機関への聞き取り

| 日時 | 2020年1月17日(金)11:40~13:00 |
|----------|---|
| 場 所 | OPM |
| 面会者 (先方) | • Mr. Tayebwa Julius (Assistant Principal) |
| | ・Mr. Horace Bashaija (Senior Economist)、途中から若い女性同席 |
| | (名前不明) |
| | • Mr. Mayanja Gonzaga (Commissioner, Monitoring & Evaluation, |
| | Local Governments 担当) |
| 面会者(当方) | JICA ウガンダ事務所エマニュエル(エマナショナルスタッフ)、 |
| | 島田<記録> |
| | |

1. <u>本プロジェクトがもたらした効果や成果について</u>

・プロジェクト活動を通じた地方政府の能力強化、特に計画策定の能力強化に貢献した。
 その他、本邦研修を通じた C/P の能力強化、地方政府への機材供与は、地方政府の機能
 強化にもつながり貢献した。

- ・参加型計画策定の重要性、コミュニティや住民のニーズを反映させることの重要性を、
 県計画官や郡計画官/コミュニティ開発官が認識するようになり、具体的に実行できる
 スキルや能力が身についた。
- ・本プロジェクトは政府の PRDP3 の開始と同時期に実施され、サブカウンティを中心と する LLG の能力強化は PRDP3 と整合性がある。財務省は直接 LLG に交付金を配賦す るようになったため、LLG の能力強化はタイミング的にもウガンダ政府のニーズに合 致している。
- ・プロジェクトの支援で、DDEG (開発平衡交付金)の生計向上支援実施マニュアル (CLIP) を策定した。既存の CDC のマニュアルでは不十分だった、コミュニティグループ支援 に必要不可欠な郡コミュニティ開発官 (CDO)の役割などを明示した。本プロジェクト によって、CDO の役割 (データ・情報収集、事業計画策定、フォローアップ、モニタ リング、住民参加促進のファシリテーション等)の重要性が再認識されるようになった。 実際のところ CDO の役割が増えているなかで、彼らの能力強化の必要性を本プロジェ クトが示した。
- ・DDEG の運用について、計画策定に関する予算措置の必要性など LLG の裁量をより認 めるべきといった問題提起を現場から行った。DDEG の予算編成ガイドラインへの反映 が議論されている。
- ・地方政府の能力強化のためプロジェクトサイトがアチョリ地域と西ナイル地域だった が、OPM や MoLG、NPA など中央関係省庁との密接な連携・調整がとれていた。互い に緊密なコミュニケーションを図り、進捗状況や課題の共有ができていた。

2. 本プロジェクトの課題について

- ・地方政府の能力強化は成果があがるまでに時間がかかり、インフラ整備のように具体的に目に見える成果があるわけではないので、案件の成果がわかりづらい。
- ・OPM が実施している案件に比べ、対象地域がアチョリと西ナイルだけであり限定的である。
- ・OPM の地域事務所の活用・関与がフェーズ1に比べて少なかった。OPM 地域事務所の 能力強化(報告書作成)なども支援してもらえていたら、なお良かったかもしれない。

3. アチョリ地域で計画策定ツールの活用が十分定着していない理由について

- ・西ナイル地域はこれまで外部支援がほとんどなく、初めて JICA の支援を受けたことか ら地方政府の士気が高いなど受容能力が高かったことが推察できる。
- ・1県ごとの面積がそれほど広くなく、人口密度がアチョリ地域に比べ高い。
- ・アチョリ地域は、JICA も含め開発パートナーの支援が集中しているため開発パートナーへの依存度が高い。
- ・CAO や県計画官の能力ややる気、リーダーシップにも大きく左右される。非対象県の カラモジャ地域の CAO (元アルア県の副 CAO) がプロジェクトの計画策定支援ツール を導入した事例もある。
- 4. <u>プロジェクト終了後・持続性について</u>
- ・OPM としては、プロジェクトの事業完了報告書をよく分析して今後の対応を検討した い。基本的には、プロジェクトの協力を得て制度化できているマニュアル・ガイドライ ンの運用を継続していくことが重要と考える。
- ・中央からのモニタリングを頻繁に行うことは容易ではないが、地域事務所からのモニタリングなどは検討できるのではないか(後から同席した女性職員の発言)。
- ・地方政府・地方公務員の能力強化は、地方政府が取り組むべき課題だが、MoLGの能力 強化局(Department of Capacity Building)も、研修の継続的な実施など検討する必要が あるだろう。
- ・MTR の OPM が取り組むことになっている、DDEG の予算編成ガイドラインの作成は MoLG の所管業務となった。進捗状況は MoLG に聞いてほしい。地方政府レベルで計 画策定業務に予算措置が必要という議論は理解できるが、財務省としては、アドミ業務 の予算増額には具体的な成果もなくワークショップや会合開催が増えると地方政府の 不正などにつながる可能性を懸念し否定的である。
- ・(その他)本プロジェクト含め北部地域に対する JICA の支援には謝意を伝えたい。 (面談後、モニタリング・評価の地方政府アセスメントの担当者を紹介してもらう。)

- 5. 地方政府パフォーマンスアセスメント
- ・地方政府パフォーマンスアセスメントは3年前から導入された。アセスメント結果によって、交付金の配賦額が決まる制度は昨年の2018/2019年度から導入。教育や保健、水セクター、DDEGの交付金が適用対象。
- ・各地方政府がそれぞれの課題や改善点を本アセスメント結果によって特定・認識し、次 年度の計画に改善策を反映させる。MoLG が作成するパフォーマンス改善計画に反映さ れる。
- ・一般的に LLG の能力、特に記録・文書管理、財政管理が弱い。また人員の不足も全国 で共通してみられる課題である。LLG の行政官の能力強化も必要だが、議会の能力強 化も今後一層必要と認識している。

<入手資料>

- Local Government Performance Assessment Report -FY 2018/2019 (OPM, June 2019)
- Third Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda 2015-2020 (OPM, August 2015)

(3) 表敬・関係機関への聞き取り

| 日時 | 2020年1月17日(金)14:45~16:00 |
|----------|--|
| 場 所 | MoLG |
| 面会者 (先方) | • Mr. Emmanuel Tugabiirwe (Assistant Commissioner) |
| | • Mr. Andrew Kaggawa (Principal Assistant Secretary) |
| | ・Mr.Ahumuza Samuel (Economist, 計画・政策担当。途中から参加) |
| 面会者(当方) | JICA ウガンダ事務所エマニュエル(エマナショナルスタッフ)、 |
| | 島田<記録> |

1. 本プロジェクトがもたらした効果や成果について

- ・参加型計画策定プロセス、計画策定ツール、エビデンスに基づく計画策定プロセスの実践を通じて、地方政府行政官の能力が強化された。プロジェクトを通じて、県と郡以下のLLGの関係強化にも貢献した。LLGがコミュニティと良好な関係を築けるようになった。
- ・プロジェクトによる機材供与は、LLG、特にオートバイは CDO のコミュニティ訪問や モニタリングなどモビリティに大きく貢献した。ソーラーパネルやジェネレーターの供 与も、LLG の基本的な業務環境改善に貢献した。
- ・コミュニティのニーズに基づく参加型の計画立案はコミュニティに受け入れられ、コミュニティのエンパワメントにも役立っている。郡以下だけでなく県の開発計画にも住民のニーズが反映されるようになった。
- ・国のLGのパフォーマンスアセスメントによると、プロジェクト支援のアチョリと西ナイル地域は、計画策定などの項目で他地域よりもよい結果であり、プロジェクトの成果が現れていると考えられる。
- ・本邦研修は参加した中央・県の行政官のマインドセットの変化をもたらした。具体的には、行政は上からサービスを提供していればよいという考えから、コミュニティ住民の参加を促し、彼らにも主体的に行政にかかわってもらうアプローチを学んだ。そのほか、日本人の時間管理や自助の態度に感銘を受けた。
- ・生計向上のパイロット事業は、グループの選定前にフィールド調査を通じた事実の特定 など十分な準備をして行っている点がこれまでと違う。特にグループに参加した女性た ちは便益を受けた。またグループワークやチームで活動することの重要性を学び、住民 たち同士の連帯感も深めた。グループメンバーのリーダーシップの醸成も報告されてい る。
- ・特筆すべきは、コミュニティに対しては、いわば魚を釣って与えるのではなく、魚の釣りかたを教えるアプローチを、本プロジェクトを通じてコミュニティ開発官が教えることができるようになった。行政がすべて住民に与えるのではなく、住民が主体性を発揮できる環境を整えることの重要性を学んだ。
- ・また他のプロジェクトと異なり、既存の行政組織・体制を活用しての能力強化で成果を

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出した。既存の行政組織・体制を活用したことで、自分たち中央省庁・地方政府ともに 本プロジェクトの活動に主体性をもって取り組めた。

・JCC や TWG も、関係機関同士の連携・協力を深めることに役立ち、課題や成果を十分 議論する機会となっており、機能していた。MoLG、NPA、OPM 間のコミュニケーショ ンが増え、議論も深まった。

2. 本プロジェクトの課題について

- ・国家公務員の異動が頻繁に起きる。特に CAO の異動が多く、本プロジェクトにも影響 があったと思う。郡計画官や郡コミュニティ開発官の異動はそれほどない。
- ・計画策定にかかる予算が少ない。また LLG では、活動に配分できる予算も潤沢にないので、住民のニーズを吸い上げても事業化できないリスクがある。ただし、プロジェクトでは、こうした事業として採択されない理由なども含め住民にフィードバックして情報共有することの重要性を強調している。
- ・事業選定に際しての政治家の不当な介入は、プロジェクトが進めるスコアリングによる 優先事業の選定などエビデンスベースの計画立案の導入で減ったと思うが、依然として 地域によっては政治家への説得や情報普及は容易ではないケースもある。
- 3. アチョリ地域で計画策定ツールの活用が十分定着していない理由について
- ・モニタリングの頻度が西ナイル地域に比べて少なかったことも影響しているのではないか。
- ・経験あるシニアの CAO が退職したことも影響があったと考える。
- ・西ナイル地域は CAO、県計画官や県コミュニティ開発官など県と LLG と一体感があるが、アチョリ地域は個人ベースで活動に取り組んでいる傾向がある。
- 4. 中間レビュー提言、プロジェクト終了後・持続性について
- DDEG予算ガイドラインの改訂は、OPMからMoLGの所掌業務となった。同ガイドラインは毎年見直しされるものである。現在、プロジェクトで協議してきた計画立案に関する予算などアドミ関係にも予算措置できるよう改訂作業を進めている。近日中に財務省に改訂案を提出する予定である。
- ・中間レビューの提言にある CAO の任命契約書に「参加型計画実施」を明記する件は、 CAO とのそれぞれの契約が締結されているなかで、導入は容易でない。NPA や公共サ ービス省との調整・協議も必要である。
- ・プロジェクトの効果は、マニュアルやガイドラインといった制度化された点は持続できると考えており、地方政府に対する計画ツールの普及促進も行う。
- ・行政官の能力強化は引き続き必要である。MoLG に人材育成・管理局があるが、地方公務員の研修機関はなく(公務員大学はある)、地方政府レベルでも能力強化ための予算

額が限られているため、継続的な研修実施は容易ではない。ただし、地方公務員、例え ば県計画官は大卒で、コミュニティ開発官はディプロマ卒となるなど、全体のレベルは 以前に比べ高くなっている。

- (その他) MoLG に専門家が配置され、直接技術移転があったらなおよかった。(省に外国人専門家派遣があるのか尋ねたところ) GIZ の短期コンサルタント派遣はあったが、 長期専門家はいない。
- ・JICAの支援、特に専門家の献身的な活動には謝意を述べたい。

