

IOE



Investing in rural people

Independent Office of Evaluation

Executive Board Country Visit to Uganda

27 November –
1 December
2023



Republic of Uganda Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation

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- **COVID-19 pandemic prevented IOE evaluators to travel to the field**
 - Desk review and data analysis
 - Field visits by national team
- **Objectives**
 - Assess the results and performance of the COSOP 2013-2020 and IFAD programme in Uganda
 - Generate findings and recommendations for the next COSOP and the future partnership between IFAD and the Government of Uganda

This CSPE also reviews how the 2013 CPE recommendations have been followed up

First Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation in 2013. Portfolio (1998-2011)

COSOPs	1998, 2004
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Second Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation in 2021. Portfolio (2013-2020)

Evaluated Portfolio	Total: US\$ 1.45 billion
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COSOP	2013
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COSOP 2013 Planned

1. Production, productivity and climate resilience of smallholder agriculture
2. Integration of smallholders into the markets
3. Access to and use of financial services by the rural population

COSOP 2013 Target group

Poor smallholder households
Highly vulnerable households
Women and young people

Achieved strategic objectives:

- 1) Technologies developed and disseminated
- 2) Agro-processing and market linkages strengthened, and
- 3) Improved outreach & sustainable access to financial services at community level



- Good disbursement levels (99%). Efficiency low: admin processes + staff turnover
- Positive and wide-ranging impact on rural poverty
- Impact less clear on nutrition, limited on policy, except rural finance & value chains

17

Million people reached (all household members, excludes rural finance projects)

3

Million members reached in rural savings and credit organizations

7,727

Km of rural roads constructed/rehabilitated

11,348

Ha under oil palm production

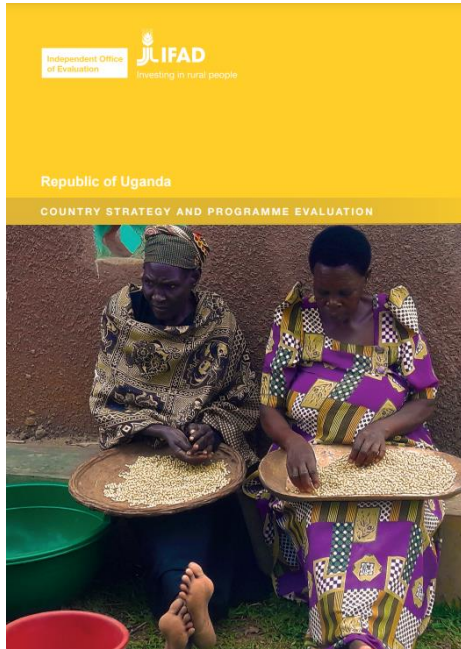
Improved seeds/new technologies disseminated and adopted by farmers (data gaps)

The CSPE concluded that:

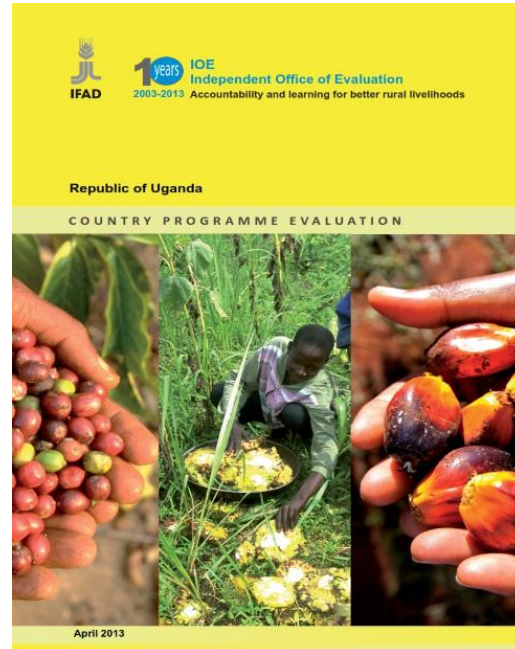
- COSOP SOs pursued through sequencing rather than a programmatic approach facilitating lessons learning, but limiting cross-fertilization
- Targeting in the north and east reached poor communities, but there is scope to better address the underlying inequalities faced by women and youth
- Projects have contributed to growing productivity and incomes, particularly through the value chain approach
- Increasing climate variability needs to be addressed more extensively to maintain the portfolio's positive rural livelihoods achievements
- Transfer of the Country Director from Kampala to Nairobi significantly limits partnership building and policy-engagement

1. Expand IFAD's effective value chain approach to other commodities with greater beneficiary outreach potential
2. Mainstream climate change more extensively with direct approaches in the new COSOP, given the growing urgency in Uganda
3. Deliver more transformative approaches and interventions tailored to the specific needs of women and youth
4. Develop a non-lending strategy that systematizes KM, partnerships and country policy engagement as well as provide the necessary resources for its implementation
5. Strengthen M&E, reporting & financial management to bolster governance & anticorruption measures and improve the assessment of results, especially at impact level

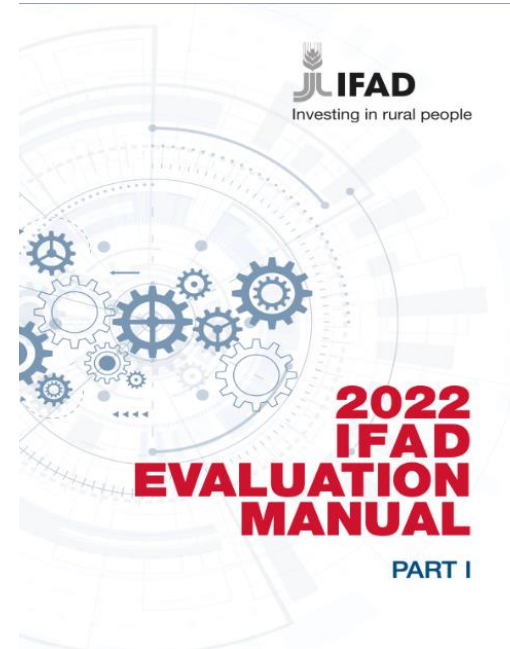




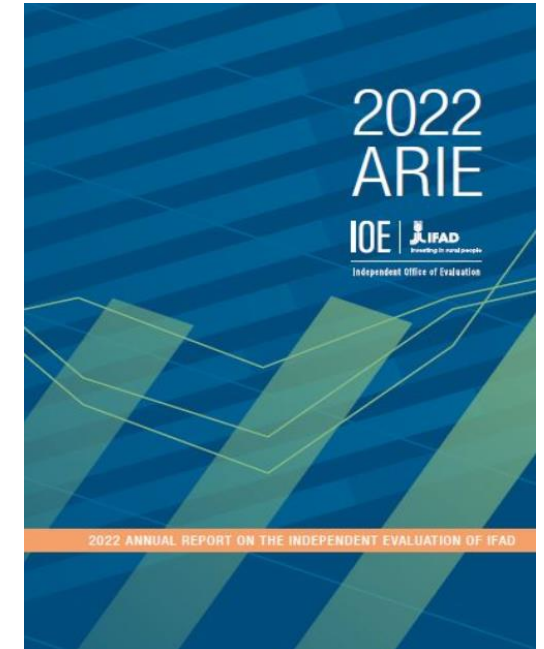
Uganda CSPE (2021)
[\[here\]](#)



Uganda CSPE (2013)
[\[here\]](#)



2022 Evaluation Manual [\[here\]](#)



2022 Annual Report of IOE [\[here\]](#)