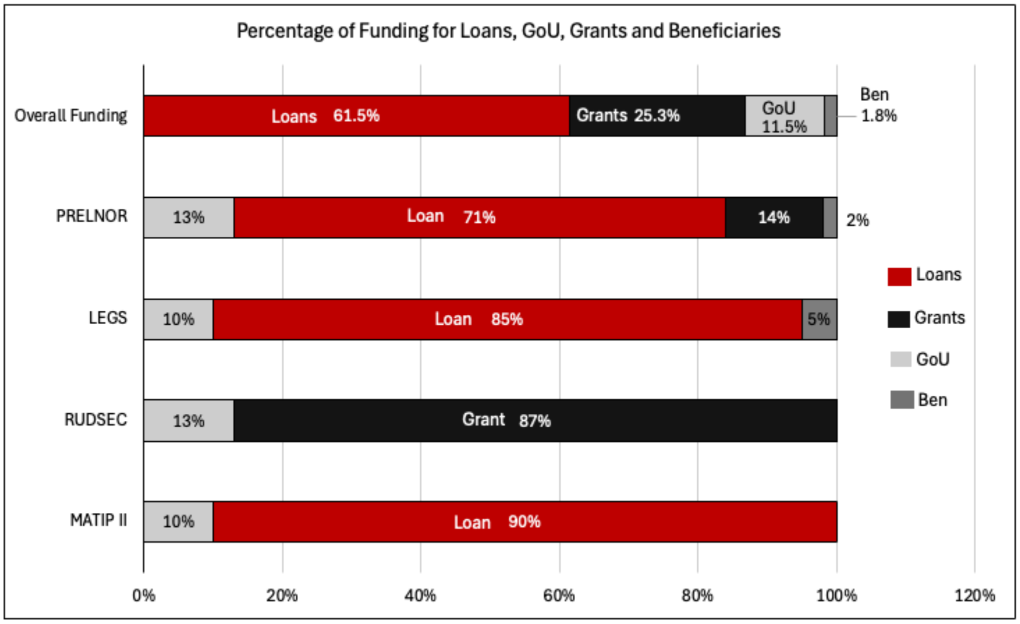

The reviewed projects reported a 61.5% reliance on loans, with individual programmes like MATIP-II (90%) and LEGS (85%) almost entirely loan-financed. This signals a high debt exposure to infrastructure financing, posing long-term sustainability concerns. Heavy reliance on loans limits the government's financial flexibility and increases debt servicing obligations, making future infrastructure programmes vulnerable to external economic conditions and lender policies.

Insights	- The overall proactive disclosure rate across all programmes stood at 58%, reflecting a moderate level of transparency. - Delays were attributed to the delayed procurement of suppliers (RUDSEC and MATIP-II) and weak financial management systems. - There was a heavy reliance on external loans, represented at 61.5% with MATIP-II (90%) and LEGS (85%), almost entirely loan-financed. - While some projects showcased good practices in tender management, time and cost overruns, others faced challenges in procurement, financial management and stakeholder engagement. - Absence of community or beneficiary contribution (1-2%) co-financing.
Gaps	- Weak disclosure and transparency systems. - Delays in project implementation. - Heavy Reliance on External Funding within the sector.
Recommendations	- MoLG should operationalize and maintain updated project disclosure systems on platforms like eGP and GPP. - MoLG and DLGs should strengthen procurement planning capacities to remove bottlenecks

	- MoLG should advocate for increased budget allocation to Local Government Infrastructure development