

**ENDLINE EVALUATION OF BUILDING STABILITY AND RESILIENCE; GOOD
GOVERNANCE, EMPOWERMENT, LAND RIGHTS, HOUSING AND LIVELIHOOD FOR OVC
AND WOMEN AFFECTED BY HIV AND AIDS IN CITIES OF LUSAKA AND NDOLA
OF ZAMBIA**

IRISHAID /HABITAT IRELAND – FUNDED PROJECT IN ZAMBIA



**“PROMOTING EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN RIGHTS FOR WOMEN,
ORPHANS & OTHER CHILDREN MADE VULNERABLE BY HIV AND AIDS IN
ZAMBIA”**

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Rural Development Consult

MOBILE PHONE: +260 979 632 17

EMAIL: pathmarkruraldev0612@gmail.com

Title Page Illustration: The project goal of “Promoting equitable development, human rights for women, orphans & other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS in Zambia” is actualized through interventions such as decent shelter and improved sanitation provision to vulnerable families.

Cover Photo: Mrs. Evelyne Kasanda, aged 50 years and a widow of Chainda Community in Lusaka, standing with her two orphan children (Ruth Nkhoma and David Nkhoma) by front door of her new house. She is one of the 60 homeowners under the project.

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BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION

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|------------------------------|---|
| Project Title | Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV and AIDS in Zambia |
| Project Reference | CSF 10 – 16 (for the Irish Aid - funded Period) |
| Project Goal | To promote equitable development and human rights for women, orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS in Zambia |
| Total Project Cost | € 630,016 |
| Total Irish Aid | € 389,999 |
| Habitat | € 240,017 |
| Implementing Agency | Habitat for Humanity Zambia |
| Implementing Partners | Community - Based TB Organisation (CBTO), Emmanuel Transit Centre (ETI), Tadhiwa Charity Organisation (TCO), Salvation Army, Bauleni United Sports Academy (BUSA), Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation (BISO), SOS Children's Village, Samaritan Strategy Foundation, Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Centre for Governance, National Council for Construction (NCC) and Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA). |
| Project Location | The project was operating in cities of Lusaka (Kamanga, Linda, Chazanga, Chainda and Bauleni) and Ndola (Twapia and Chipulukusu). |
| Project Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to land and secure tenure rights at the local level by strengthening and empowering communities to participate in governance and advocate for their rights. To mobilise community members and leaders and strengthen community responses to improve social perceptions, protection, prevention and services for HIV/Aids and gender-based violence (GBV) To strengthen the capacity to protect and care for OVC, improving their livelihood and access to housing and sanitation. |
| Start Date | 1 st August 2016 |
| End Date | 31 st July 2019 |

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In conducting Endline Evaluation of the Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia Project, PathMark Rural Development Consult received tremendous support and co-operation from organizations and individuals. Consequently, we commit this segment of the report to acknowledging them.

We convey our profound gratitude to the management of Habitat Ireland and Zambia for according us an opportunity to undertake the evaluation assignment. We also express our appreciation to Habitat for Humanity Zambia team of Mrs. Ruth Mitimangi Nabutali, the acting National Director; Mr. Victor Sitali, the Programme Manager; Mr. Mike Tonga, the Finance Manager; Mr. Albert Saka and Ms. Joyce Mbimbi Cholwe, both Programme Officers; for organising field data collection visits to all project communities. The team had also informed key project stakeholders in both Lusaka and Ndola cities about our field data collection visit to their areas and they prepared accordingly. In addition, the team made arrangements for us to participate in the Stakeholder meeting held in Lusaka and Ndola where we presented preliminary evaluation findings for validation.

We also extend our gratitude to Ms. Jenny Williams and Ms. Eithne McNulty, Habitat Ireland Chief Executive Officer and Programme Consultant respectively, for giving us an opportunity to interview them. They also provided comments on the draft evaluation report, which subsequently we incorporated in the final evaluation report.

In addition, we extend our appreciation to all implementing and technical partners who found time for us to interview them. We are also grateful to home owners and other project participants that we had interviewed during the field data collection errand.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BUSA | Bauleni United Sports Academy |
| BISO | Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation |
| CBO | Community - Based Organisations |
| CBTO | Community - Based TB Organisation |
| ETI | Emmanuel Transit Centre |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FHH | Female Household Head |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GOZ | Government of the Republic of Zambia |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HFHZ | Habitat for Humanity Zambia |
| HIV | Human Immune-Deficiency Virus |
| IA | Irish Aid |
| IEC | Information, Educational and Communication |
| KII | Key Informants Interview |
| LA | Local Authority |
| MEAL | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MWT | Mobile to Web-data Toolkit |
| MHH | Male Household Head |
| NCC | National Council for Construction |
| SA | Salvation Army |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| TCO | Tadhiwa Charity Organisation |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| ODK | Open Data Kit |
| OVC | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine |
| WDC | Ward Development Committee |
| WLSA | Women and Law in Southern Africa |

ZAL Zambia Land Alliance
ZOCs Zambia Open Community Schools

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Habitat Ireland secured a project grant from Irish Aid and provided matching - fund for a 3 - year (2016 – 2019) project in Zambia entitled “Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia. The overall project goal was to promote equitable development and human rights for women, orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in Zambia by:

- i. To improve access to land and secure tenure rights at the local level by strengthening and empowering communities to participate in governance and advocate for their rights.
- ii. To mobilise community members and leaders and strengthen community responses to improve social perceptions, protection, prevention and services for HIV/Aids & Gender - Based Violence (GBV).
- iii. To strengthen the capacity to protect and care for OVC improving their livelihood and access to housing and sanitation.

The project was implemented in Lusaka City (Kamanga, Linda, Chazanga, Chainda and Bauleni) and Ndola City (Twapia and Chipulukusu) in collaboration with eight (8) implementing and four (4) technical partners and ended on 31st July 2019. PathMark Rural Development Consult was engaged to undertake the evaluation assignment. Field data collection to all project communities in Lusaka and Ndola Cities was undertaken from 15 - 19 July and 22 – 23 July 2019 respectively. The Endline Evaluation findings will be used to inform Habitat, partners and Irish Aid about the project performance. The evaluation report has endeavoured to fulfil the following expectations:

- i. Answering all elements of evaluation terms of reference
- ii. Providing findings and conclusions premised on robust and transparent evidence. Where necessary, supplementing Habitat’s monitoring, evaluation and learning data with independent research in line with Habitat’s best practice expectation.

The political tension and insecurity that gripped Zambia especially in towns along the line of rail, including Lusaka and Ndola cities, in the run – up and post the August 2016 general elections. This political - social quagmire prompted the government to restrict public meetings. Inevitably, project activities, being of public gathering nature were suspended indefinitely. However, by start of 2017, public order was restored and implementation of project activities resumed. Habitat supported achievements towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) No 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and No.1 Ending poverty in all its form through construction of sixty (60) decent houses. The houses provided decent place to live in for the vulnerable families who had been living in poor housing structures. The housing support from the project propelled beneficiary families out of housing poverty. The evaluation team was informed during youths FGD that those who took part in the basic construction training conducted by the National Council for Construction (NCC) were selected by implementing partners from their respective operational communities. The youths had been selected for the training based on the poverty level (income level) of their household, orphan or not, family size, school status, interest in carpentry/ bricklaying). In the face – to- face interviews with NCC training team, it was disclosed that some of the youth’s trainees were sharing building tools with their friends because they could not afford to buy their own carpentry tools. They were either orphans or hailed from poor families who could not give them money to purchase their own tools. The adopted Study Circle

Group approach had created huge impetus for community mobilization and implementation of project activities. Group members meet weekly to learn and share information on project activities based on the study circle materials which had been distributed to project communities. In Kamanga community, some Study Circle groups had initiated saving groups which were assisting the members to save money and borrow on soft terms to meet their household financial needs like paying school fees for their children. The saving groups were initiated by the members themselves and promote cohesion and trust among the group members. According to the feelings of the home – owners captured during FGDs; they were all satisfied with the quality standards of the constructed houses. In addition, the visit by the evaluation team to 35 out of 47 interviewed home owners revealed that the houses were in good physical conditions. The evaluation team observation was collaborated by a Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development Inspection Report (July 2019) of Twapia, Chipulukusu, Kamanga and Chainda Communities which concluded that generally the condition of the houses was acceptable and met the minimum building standards. The project being an integrated community project embraced three strategic objectives centred on advocacy, community awareness and outreach and construction of decent houses coupled with improved sanitary facilities. Consequently, it presents several lessons learnt and some of them are outlined below:

- i. The project has managed to provide decent housing and ventilated improved pit latrines to 60 poor and vulnerable families. In addition, basic construction training was provided to 130 youths and the training has been formally recognised. Considering the high population density in the sprawling project communities, there are still several families and youths in dire need of the project support.
- ii. The partnership developed with implementing and technical partners had helped in leveraging the comparative expertise of each partner. For example, Zambia Land Alliance 's expertise in land policy management and provided technical support to project beneficiaries on land tenure in Zambia. Furthermore, NCC used its technical expertise in construction and provided basic construction training to the youths. In addition, implementing partners such as Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation and Bauleni United Sports Academy planned and implemented project activities in Chazanga and Bauleni communities respectively. These partners implemented project activities in their existing operational areas, working with Change Agents, Study Circle Group participants, youths and Civic leaders
- iii. In some Study Circle Groups formed, especially those in Kamanga community, women members had taken up saving and lending scheme which was helping them in bonding within the group. This scheme also enabled group members save and borrow money on soft terms to meet their household cash requirements.
- iv. The project did not have an effective monitoring and evaluation plan. This made it difficult for implementing partners to conduct periodic project monitoring and keeping HFHZ and other key stakeholders well informed on some aspects of the project reporting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. All 255 Study Circle Groups formed by project - end are in the early stages of team development (Forming, Storming and Norming stages). Inevitably, HFHZ has to provide extended support to these groups to mentor them transition into mature stages (Performing and Adjourning)
- ii. Design and operationalise an effective project monitoring, evaluation and learning system which can be used and sustained by implementing partners down to the community level
- iii. Develop an innovative and sustainable way of incentivising community volunteers to live up to the challenges of implementing development interventions in peri- urbans.
- iv. Programme design in future should include budget to meet the basic expenses of implementing partners
- v. In addition to Advocacy interventions targeting duty – bearers, internally, they should focus conscientizing house – owners to be paying regularly land – related levies to local authorities.

1 INTRODUCTION

In 2016, Habitat Ireland secured a project grant from Irish Aid and provided its match – funding to support a 3 - year (2016 – 2019) project in Zambia entitled “*Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia*”. The overall project goal was to promote equitable development and human rights for women, orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS by:

- i. To improve access to land and secure tenure rights at the local level by strengthening and empowering communities to participate in governance and advocate for their rights.
- ii. To mobilise community members and leaders and strengthen community responses to improve social perceptions, protection, prevention and services for HIV/Aids & Gender - Based Violence (GBV).
- iii. To strengthen the capacity to protect and care for OVC improving their livelihood and access to housing and sanitation.

The project was implemented in the city of Lusaka (Kamanga, Linda, Chazanga, Chainda and Bauleni) and city of Ndola (Twapia and Chipulukusu). The project signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with eight (8) Community - Based Organisations (CBOs) namely Community - Based TB Organisation (CBTO), Emmanuel Transit Centre (ETC), Tadiwa Charity Organisation (TCO), Salvation Army, Bauleni United Sports Academy (BUSA), Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation (BISO) and SOS Children’s Village in Lusaka city and Samaritan Strategy Foundation in Ndola city. These partners had been working in the project communities prior to commencement of the project and had established strategic relationships with the local people and local structures such as the Ward Development Committee.

However, two (2) CBOs, namely Zambia Open Community Schools (ZOCs) as well as In - and Out - of the Ghetto did not sign the MoU because the proposed partnership did not provide for grant support to implementing partners to cover even their administrative expenses. These potential partners realized that the proposed partnership, devoid of financial support, if entered into, would put more financial stress on their existing tight organization operational budgets.

In addition, the project had linked up with four (4) technical partners, namely Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Centre for Governance, National Council for Construction (NCC) and the Zambia Land Alliance (ZLA). These partners are specialised in providing technical services in legal matters, democratic governance, basic house construction and land administration matters respectively.

Furthermore, Habitat for Humanity Zambia (HFHZ) had collaborated with local authorities of Lusaka and Ndola cities stretching from the top management at civic centers through the site office staff to Ward Development Committee members in project committees. As the project implementation progressed, the collaboration also grew stronger.

After three years of implementation, the Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV /AIDS in Zambia Project, ended on 31st July 2019.

As a way of fulfilling the funding requirements, promoting own learning and upholding good practice, Habitat Ireland and Zambia commissioned an endline evaluation of the project covering all seven project communities in the two project cities. After making a public call for consultancy service to conduct the project evaluation, PathMark Rural Development Consult was engaged to carry -out the evaluation assignment. The evaluation team carried – out field data collection visits to all project communities from 15 - 19 July 2019 in Lusaka city and 22 – 23 July 2019 in Ndola city. The field visits were conducted at the time when there was calm and peaceful political, economic and social situation in the project communities.

1.1 Purpose of Evaluation

It was envisaged that the endline evaluation findings would be used to inform Habitat, partners and Irish Aid about the project performance. In this regard, this evaluation report endeavoured to fulfil the following expectations:

- i. Answering all elements of evaluation terms of reference
- ii. Providing findings and conclusions premised on robust and transparent evidence
- iii. Where necessary, supplementing Habitat’s monitoring, evaluation and learning data with independent research in order to meet Habitat’s best practice expectation.

1.1.1 Key Objectives of Evaluation

The evaluation was underpinned by the following key objectives:

- a) To independently verify (and supplement where necessary), Habitat’s record of achievement as reported through its various Reports and defined in the project log frame
- b) Value for money: To assess the extent to which the project was good value for money, which includes considering: (a) How well the project met its objectives. (b) How well the project applied value for money principles of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity in relation to delivery of its outcomes. (c) How well the project aligns with Irish Aid and Habitat’s goals of supporting the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- c) To assess the extent to which organisational structural challenges affected final project outcomes and if any, what mitigation initiatives were effective in minimising negative impact?
- d) Design and sustainability: To assess the effectiveness of Habitat’s programme approach in securing the sustainability of the work beyond the lifetime of funding. In particular, the evaluation should consider Habitat’s (i) project design vis a vis sustainability (e.g. community ownership) (ii) Partnership approach vis a vis sustainability (iii) The relationship with government of Zambia staff and officials vis a vis sustainability
- e) Impact: i) To assess what has happened because of the project that wouldn’t otherwise have happened. ii) To chart any unintended benefits of the programme – social, economic, political, environmental and iii) To chart any unintended negative impacts of the programme – social, economic, political and environment.

1.2 Organisational Context

During the endline evaluation period, the position of National Director was held in an acting capacity by the Head of Programmes following the resignation of the incumbent in June 2019 before end of contract. The Programme Officer based in Lusaka, who had earlier on been working as a volunteer, took up the role on full – time basis five months ago following the resignation of the incumbent officer.

As part of HFHZ internal structure re- organisation, the Ndola Office was closed down in June 2018 and the Programme Officer was re- located to Kabwe Office. Since then, the officer visited Ndola project communities on regular basis. Moreover, the Monitoring and Evaluation position was vacant after non- renewal of the contract for the incumbent officer.

The start of project implementation in August 2016, entailed recruitment of full-time project staff (especially the Advocacy & Research Specialist and the Project Officer) and orientating them in their new roles and project.

The Acting National Director, Programme Manager and Finance Manager had been in their substantive roles for 3 to 7 years and provided stability in the project team. Humanity for Humanity Ireland (HFHIre), the funding partner and overseer of the project implementation and overall management, underwent internal organisation structure re- alignment which also entailed staffing movements resulting, among many changes, a new Chief Executive Officer being appointed into this position. These internal changes weakened HFHIre capacity to provide oversight support to HFHZ to a sustained magnitude required in project implementation.

1.3 Logic and Assumptions of Evaluation

The project was implemented on the logic that it would promote stability, resilience and rights of poor OVC and their caregivers (mostly women), affected by HIV and AIDS in Zambia. Good governance and management of land and housing policy would be improved by empowering citizens and increasing their participation in advocacy and accountability activities. A change of culture was being facilitated, for more inclusion, prevention of HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence (GBV), better services and stronger local organisations. OVC and their families would improve livelihood and assets, through secure land tenure, inheritance protection, and for some, new houses and sanitation and vocational training. The evaluation methodology was developed on an assumption that since HFHZ had been working with the communities in Linda, Kamanga, Chazanga, Bauleni and Chainda in Lusaka city, Twapia and Chipulukusu communities in Ndola city, targeted respondents would be willing to participate in the evaluation exercise without demanding for any incentive.

2 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

PathMark Rural Development Consult employed a mixed - method approach in assessing the project performance. Using this approach, the evaluation team gleaned both qualitative and quantitative data which informed explanations given as to ‘why’ and ‘how’ the project had achieved the type and scale

of results. The baseline and mid - term evaluation also provided key project benchmark values against which the endline evaluation findings were compared.

In order to make the endline evaluation findings' consistent and compatible with the baseline and mid-term evaluation values, the evaluation team used similar sampling technique, sample size and data collection instruments utilized during the two earlier project performance measurement benchmarks. However, a few modifications were made to the data collection instruments in order to synchronize them with the endline evaluation questions and requirements.

2.1 Evaluation Plan

This is a Summative Evaluation intended to assess the entire picture of the project to ensure that its overall goals and objectives had been achieved. The evaluation team undertook preliminary desk review of key project documents, predominantly the project log frame, implementation plans and budgets and annual reports to funders. The information deciphered from desk review was incorporated into an Inception Report which detailed the evaluation approach and methodology, field data collection itinerary. The evaluation team undertook field data collection to all 7 project communities in Lusaka and Ndola Cities from 15 – 19 July and 22- 23 July 2019 respectively.

Subsequently, collected field data and loaded onto the android phones, cleaned, processed and analyzed it. The analyzed primary data was triangulated with secondary data and results presented into tables and graphs for in compiling evaluation report. Three draft versions of the evaluation were compiled and submitted separately to Habitat Zambia and Ireland for their comments which were incorporated into subsequent versions at each stage.

The evaluation team was invited to present preliminary evaluation findings at the Project Close - Out Meeting held on 22 August in Lusaka city and 29 July 2019 in Ndola city. The meeting was attended by all key project partners (implementing and technical partners), local authorities and selected project participants (home owners, Change agents, Study Circle group facilitators and the youths. The feedback from the two meetings was incorporated into the second draft evaluation report which was submitted to Habitat Zambia and Ireland for their comments. Furthermore, a Skype meeting involving Habitat Ireland and Zambia as well as the evaluation team leader was convened to review the second draft report. Subsequently, agreed points from the latter meeting were incorporated into the final evaluation report.

2.1.1 Sampling Technique and Size

According to the data availed by HFHZ to PathMark Rural Development Consult team, the initial total project population target, as captured in the baseline survey was 25,200 households. This population comprised primary target groups including women, orphans, other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS as well as the youths.

At the end of Year One, with Irish Aid approval, the target population was revised downwards to 19,122 beneficiaries, which included sixty (60) households supported with decent housing and ventilated improved sanitation latrine. Lists of all home owners whose houses were constructed at rate of 20 houses per project year were availed to the evaluation team. These 60 home owners (comprising 51 - female and 9 male - headed households) constituted a sampling frame for houses' beneficiaries.

In consultation with HFHZ, a sample size of 600 project beneficiaries comprising 50 randomly - selected home owners and 550 other project participants (mainly women, change agents and youths) were selected using stratified random sampling technique.

2.1.2 Research Assistants' Orientation

The evaluation team comprised Reuben M. Chongo (team leader) holder of Master's Degree in Agricultural and Rural Development, three research assistants namely Mukate Mukate (male) holder of a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree, Chainda Chimuka (female) holder of Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Education and Tabitha Nkhoma (female) and holder of University Diploma in Marketing. All three research assistants had been trained in ODK technology and participated in the previous evaluation assignment where the ODK technology had been used. Chanda Mwape, a computer specialist, managed the ODK technology throughout the evaluation exercise.

As part of the research assistants' re- orientation activity, they were taken through a one-day ODK training and pre- testing programme. During the re- orientation exercise, corrections and adjustments were made to the two ODK – loaded questionnaires.

2.1.3 Data Collection Instruments

Using the mixed – method approach, the evaluation team employed a wide range of data collection instruments in order to gather critical data to great depth and breadth to facilitate data cross- checking and triangulation. Some of the key instruments used are enumerated below:

- i. **Desk Review.** This instrument entailed review of relevant project documents such as baseline survey, mid-term evaluation, original and revised project log frames, annual implementation plans, annual project reports with narrative and financial components (original and revised budgets) and donor monitoring report.
- ii. **Key Informants Interviews (KII).** These face -to – face interviews were conducted using a semi- structured questionnaire with key people in stakeholder organisations. The key informants were sampled from HFH Zambia and Ireland, Lusaka and Ndola city councils, implementing and technical partners. These key informants were purposively- sampled based on their level of involvement, understanding of the project and availability. A total of 34 key informants were interviewed against a target of 18, including Skype interviews with HFH Ireland representatives - Ms Jenny William, Chief Executive Officer and Ms Eithne Mc Nulty, Programme Consultant in Dublin, Ireland., bringing overall KII coverage to 188.8%. It was found prudent to exceed the KII target in order to collect more in- depth project data from

other key stakeholders to facilitate data triangulation and enhance accuracy of the evaluation findings.

See Appendix 2: List of People Interviewed.

- iii. **Questionnaires.** Using the questionnaires employed during the **mid-term** evaluation, (one for Home owners and the other for Study Circle Group participants), were administered by the evaluation team. These were administered to 47 home owners against a target of 50, representing 94% coverage and 470 participants against a target of 550 other participants, representing 85% coverage. The two administered questionnaires, predominantly with closed questions, had been loaded on the Open Data Kit (ODK) - mobile web - based data collection technology) and evaluation team members used android tablets to present questions to individual respondents and record their responses. The ODK collect technology was more efficient and convenient than using printed - out questionnaires due to instant entering of field data onto the data base and checking for field data collection errors

See Appendix 3: Home owners and Household Survey Questionnaires

- iv. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).** In each of the seven (7) project communities, the evaluation team conducted at least one FGD involving twelve (12) beneficiary participants. In order to accord women beneficiaries space to discuss gender – specific matters, two FGDs exclusively for women (one in Ndola and another in Lusaka), facilitated by a woman team member and notes taken by another woman, were conducted. In addition, two (2) FGDs involving youths (both males and females), one in Lusaka and another in Ndola, were conducted. These women and youths – exclusive FGDs were meant to discuss freely in - detail issues that were specific to these population groups which could not have been tackled in mixed – group FGDs. Some of these issues relate to female – friendly latrines and youths’ participation in project activities. These issues are discussed at greater length in Chapter 4. Furthermore, five (5) FGDs targeting Study Circle Group participants, both males and females, were convened. The participants were purposively- sampled based on their participation in project activities and availability. For the mixed FGDs, one male team member facilitated the discussions and a female team member took the discussion notes. All FGDs were conducted in accordance with the prescribed protocol.

See Appendix 4: FGDs Guide.

- v. **Mobile to Web-based Data Toolkit (MWT).** As explained above under section 2.2.(iii), the two questionnaires were loaded onto the cloud - server and administered to 47 home owners and 470 other participants. Using android tablets and the given ODK collect credentials (username & password) to access the questionnaires, the evaluation team members administered the questionnaires and collected data from the respondents. The ODK collect technology reduced time spent to collect respondents’ data, data collection errors and questionnaire printing costs. Furthermore, it provided additional data on beneficiary households such as geographical coordinates of their physical location (by way of using the

smart phones' in-built GPS). Confidentiality of the respondents' personal data was guaranteed by PathMark Rural Development Consult as non -authorized person (i.e. anyone with no access to ODK Collect Credentials) could not access the data base. After field data collection was completed, collected raw data was downloaded from the cloud - server onto PathMark Rural Development Consult computer for cleaning, processing and analysis. As soon as the evaluation is completed, both the final evaluation report and raw data sets will be handed - over to HFHZ and all data posted on the cloud - server deleted.

- vi. **Direct Observations.** The evaluation team visited 35 houses out of 47 interviewed home owners, representing 74.5% coverage. This was due to inadequate field visit time and long distances to walk to sampled houses. The team also conducted an in- depth interview of beneficiary household head or spouse. Upon being granted permission by the host family, the evaluation team took photos of built- house and Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine. The team also checked the physical condition of the built - house, Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine and the surrounding. During the same house visits, the evaluation team carried - out a visual check of the houses to approximate the extent to which the built houses and VIP latrines met the prescribed building standards. The Direct Observations were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing, Infrastructure and Development Quality Assessment of Habitat Project Houses Report (July 2019).
- vii. **Most Significant Changes.** In order to have deeper understanding of the positive changes the project had made in the lives of the primary project participants (home owners, OVC and youths) and other stakeholders namely Study Circle Group organizers, local contractors, civic leaders and implementing partners, the evaluation team purposively – sampled project participants amongst them to interview and gather more insight information to use in writing human stories. The team leader explained to sampled project participants that they had been selected to provide information on how the project had affected their lives. Then, the information collected would be used to write stories about them explaining how the project had impacted their lives or mode of operation.

In addition, the team leader also sought permission from home owners, other project participants to take their photos and use them in the project evaluation report. It was only upon securing the participants' consent that the evaluation team took photos of the participants. The participants' photo consents were requested for and granted verbally.

The following project participants were interviewed and stories written. The stories are appearing in *Appendix 1*.

- a. Wilson Phiri, a male home - owner in Bauleni community of Lusaka City.
- b. Meck Phiri, a local contractor resident in Bauleni community of Lusaka City
- c. Martha Mafwanda Lungu, a female Ward Development Committee Secretary in Twapia community of Ndola City

- d. Inonge Sitali, a female Youths Group Secretary, Twapia community of Ndola City.
- e. Mirriam Chipasha Kaite, a youth widow and home – owner in Twapia community of Ndola City
- f. Margaret Makukula, CBTO (implementing partner) Executive Director in Kamanga community of Lusaka City.

See Appendix 1: List of Change stories

Tabulated below is a summary of key data collection instruments used showing their respective target respondents, actual respondents interviewed and coverage percentage

Table 1: Summary of Data Collection Instruments and Performance

| Method | Data Collection Tool Used | Sampling Technique | Target Respondents | Actual Respondents | Variance |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|---|----------|
| Household Survey | Questionnaire | Stratified Random Sampling | 550 | 470 FHH:363 MHH: 107 | 85% |
| Home Owners | Questionnaire | Purposive Sampling | 50 | 47 FHH:40 MHH:7 | 94% |
| Key Informants Interview | Semi- Structured Interview Guide (including Skype Interview) | Purposive Sampling | 18 | 34 F 14 M 20 | 188.8% |
| Focus Group Discussions (Study Circle participants) | Checklist | Purposive Sampling | 5 FGDs with 12 participants (60 total participants) | 5 FGDs with 12 participants (60 total participants) | 100% |
| Focus Group Discussions (women exclusively) | Checklist | Purposive Sampling | 2 FGDs with 12 women participants (24 total participants) (one in each district) | 2 FGDs with 12 participants. (24 total participants) (one in each district) | 100% |
| Focus Group Discussions (youths) | Checklist | Purposive Sampling | 2 FGDs with 12 youths' participants (24 total participants) (one in each district) | 2 FGDs with 12 participants (24 total participants) (one in each district) | 100% |
| Direct Observation | Physical visit | Purposive Sampling | 47 constructed houses | 35 constructed houses visited | 74.5% |

Source: Field Survey

As shown in Table 1, household survey and home owners' questionnaires did not meet the set targets due to lower project beneficiaries turn out at evaluation meetings, especially in Bauleni and Chainta communities. This was due to apathy triggered by inadequate or no incentive given to people turning up for the meeting. In Zambia, incentivizing volunteers especially those in peri-urban areas, has become a sticky issue as some development organisations give "hefty" incentives to their volunteers such as bicycles, mobile phones and talk time, monthly/ lunch/ allowances and transport money. However, Habitat promoted the spirit of Volunteering which is about instilling the value of Volunteering for its own sake, value and in its own right and for community cohesion. This means that "competitive incentives" which other organisations give to volunteers cannot be availed. The situation in Linda community was aggravated by a funeral of the local resident who was being put to rest on the day of the evaluation meeting.

2.2 Data Processing and Analysis

As mentioned under sections 2.2 (iii) and (vi), the respondents' data loaded on the android tablets was transmitted to a cloud-server, downloaded and processed using SPSS computer software. The ODK collect had also generated tables and graphs required for project results analysis and report writing. Qualitative data was organized using content analysis technique and triangulated with quantitative and then compared with midterm evaluation values on key project performance indicators.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses of Selected Design and Research Methods

The evaluation sample of 517 project participants (470 project participants and 47 homeowners) selected through stratified random and purposive – sampling techniques provided adequate representation of the project population. In addition, the use of android mobile phones application loaded with household and homeowners' questionnaires reduced field data collection errors as it made supervision and raw data checking by the team leader easier and faster. Furthermore, convening separate FGDs for adults' participants, youths and exclusive women FGDs provided an opportunity for each project participant category to express freely its views and opinions on the project performance the direct observation conducted by evaluation members through visiting 35 sampled project new homes, made it possible for the members to conduct physical inspection of constructed houses and ventilated improved pit latrines.

The evaluation team participation in the Project Close - Out meetings in Lusaka and Ndola cities availed another window of validating the evaluation findings by the key stakeholders and gathering of other pieces of data required for project evaluation.

On the contrary, the assignment being a summative evaluation covering all key aspects of the project as collaborated by the extensive ToR meant that 17 working days allocated to the assignment were not adequate. Conducting field data collection to all 7 project communities, which are geographically far apart (, Twapia and Chipulukusu in Ndola City and Linda, Chazanga, Bauleni, Kamanga and Chainta in Lusaka City) required more working days. Moreover, an error of omission was committed by not including transport refund for project participants participating in evaluation meetings as well as

payment for use of school/church halls in Twapia and Chipulukusu communities. Inevitably, transport refund and school/church hall charges were paid by the evaluation team outside the evaluation budget.

2.4 Summary of Problems and Issues encountered

Generally, the entire endline evaluation assignment was accomplished with minimal challenges due to well spread - out assignment period (i.e. service contract signed in May 2019, field data collection undertaken in July 2019, data analysis and report writing conducted in August 2019). Furthermore, adequate measures had been put in place by the evaluation team to ensure that the ODK collect technology worked well. In addition, HFHZ team provided the required assistance to the evaluation team in terms of providing the required project documents, informing the partners about the evaluation exercise and mobilising targeted project communities. However, the evaluation team encountered a few challenges during field data collection and these are enumerated below:

Table 2: Field Data Collection Challenges

| S/N | Challenge (s) encountered | Mitigation measure(s) taken |
|------|--|--|
| i. | In Linda community, there was a funeral on the day of the visit. Consequently, few project beneficiaries turned up for the evaluation meeting as most of them had gone for burial. The evaluation team had not been informed in advance about the funeral by the local implementing partner. | Evaluation team went back to Linda community in the afternoon of the following Friday, 19 July 2019. A total of 65 project participants turned up out of the expected 86 participants. |
| ii. | In 6 out of 7 project communities visited, the beneficiaries vehemently asked for ZMW 50.00 transport or lunch allowance for attending the evaluation meeting. This information had not been passed on to the evaluation team before the visit. | The evaluation team leader in consultation with host implementing partner representative negotiated for reduced allowance of ZMW 10.00 per person for all project participants who turned up for evaluation meeting. |
| iii. | Request for payment by host school/churches for use of their institutional hall to hold evaluation meetings. This cost had not been factored in the evaluation budget. | The evaluation team paid ZMW 250.00 for use of the school/church hall in Twapia and Chipulukusu communities. |

Source: Field Survey

3 FINDINGS

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Sample

Table 3: Comparative Demographic Characteristics of Samples

| Variable | Category | Baseline Survey | | Endline Evaluation | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Status of Respondent | Household Head | 409 | 58.4 | 305 | 58.9 |

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|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| | Spouse | 290 | 41.4 | 212 | 41.1 |
| | Not Stated | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Age | 18 – 35 | 280 | 40.0 | 195 | 37.7 |
| | 36 – 60 | 302 | 43.1 | 218 | 42.1 |
| | 61 – 90 | 108 | 15.4 | 96 | 18.6 |
| | Not Stated | 10 | 1.4 | 8 | 1.6 |
| Education Level of Respondent | Primary | 298 | 42.6 | 236 | 45.6 |
| | Secondary | 301 | 43.0 | 223 | 43.1 |
| | Tertiary | 34 | 4.9 | | |
| | Not been to school | 64 | 9.1 | 58 | 11.3 |
| | Don't Know | 1 | 0.1 | | |
| | Not Stated | 2 | 0.3 | | |
| Marital Status | Single | 39 | 5.6 | 57 | 11.0 |
| | Married | 487 | 69.6 | 336 | 64.9 |
| | Divorced | 36 | 5.1 | 20 | 3.8 |
| | Widow(er) | 122 | 17.4 | 93 | 17.9 |
| | On Separation | 14 | 2.0 | 9 | 1.7 |
| | Not Stated | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.7 |
| Occupation of Household Head | Casual Work | 101 | 14.4 | 84 | 16.4 |
| | Formal Employment | 78 | 11.1 | 53 | 10.3 |
| | Religious Leader | 2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Retiree | 9 | 1.3 | 8 | 1.5 |
| | Self-Employment | 335 | 47.9 | 265 | 51.3 |
| | Student | 2 | 0.3 | | |
| | Unemployed | 151 | 21.6 | 97 | 18.8 |
| | Not Stated | 17 | 2.4 | 10 | 1.7 |
| | N/A | 5 | 0.7 | | |

Source: Field Survey

The above Table 3 shows the comparative scenarios on some variables describing the project population and suggested explanations for the variations:

- i. **Status of Respondents:** It shows almost the same level of Household Head participation of 58.4% at baseline and 58.9% at endline time, then Spouse participation of 41.4% at baseline and 41.1% at endline time. This scenario was due to Household Heads being more active in project activities
- ii. **Age:** The age group 36 - 60 years at baseline and endline stands at 43.1% and 42.15 respectively. The age group 18 – 35 years was 40.0% at baseline and stands at 37.7% at endline as some youths have transitioned into upper age group. These two age groups are the younger and more dynamic people with higher interest in the project activities.
- iii. **Education level:** At baseline time, 42.6% respondents were in primary school and at endline 45.6% are in primary school. The increase in the primary education level may be attributed to more people enrolling in school to be able to read and write. This is growing interest among

the project respondents in education. Secondary school education attainment stood at 43% at baseline and marginally increased to 43.1% at endline due to the same aforementioned reason. However, the percentage of respondents Not been to school increased from 9.1% at baseline to 11.3% at endline. This is due to failure to meet school financial requirements.

- iv. **Marital Status:** Single respondents stood at 5.6% at baseline and rose to 11.0% due to some adolescents growing into adults but remaining single. Divorces reduced from 5.1% at baseline to 3.8% at endline which may be attributed to upholding of marriage value among project population after having participated in family strengthening activities. Widowhood increased marginally from 17.4% at baseline to 17.9% at endline and this is attributed to deaths among respondents.
- v. **Occupation of Household Head:** Casual workers increased from 14.4% at baseline to 16.4% due to shrinking formal employment from 11.1% at baseline to 10.3% at endline. In addition, some adolescents transitioned into adulthood but without sustainable livelihood means. Self-employment expanded from 47.9% to 51.3% due to the aforementioned reasons.
- vi. **Unemployment** has reduced from 21.6% at baseline to 18.8% at endline. This situation may be attributed to some unemployed youths up taking livelihood activities such as bricklaying and carpentry offered by the project.

3.2 Overall Results

The Evaluation Team conducted an analysis of the Overall Project Performance covering all three Strategic Objectives based on the accompanying Key Outcome and Output Indicators. The results of the analysis are presented below:

3.2.1 Strategic Objectives with Outcomes and Outputs Indicators

Strategic Objective 1: To improve access to land & secure tenure rights at local level by strengthening & empowering communities to participate in governance & advocate for their rights

Outcome 1: Policies and laws on housing and land are enacted and/or implemented at the local level and the related public processes are well managed, directly benefitting vulnerable families especially women.

Indicator 1:1 Percentage of beneficiaries with secure legal documentation/title to land disaggregated by gender.

Table 4: Percent of Households who own Land

| Parameter/ Assessment Unit | Do you own land you occupy? | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|------|-------------|------|
| | Baseline (%) | | Mid- Term (%) | | Endline (%) | |
| | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Household | 52 | 48 | 45.4 | 54.6 | 38.8 | 61.2 |

Source: Adapted from Baseline, Midterm and Endline Surveys

As shown in Table 4, respondent households who own land they occupy was 48% at baseline, rose to 54.6% at midterm and further rose to 61.2% at endline. The increase in landownership magnitude can be attributed to the respondents' enhanced understanding, awareness and visibility about secure tenure, housing rights and potential for citizen participation induced by project activities. The foregoing increase in landownership is in tandem with Article 253 (1) of the 2016 amended Zambia's Constitution which promulgates security of tenure for lawful landholders.

Indicator 1.2 Number and type of policy changes or new implementation measures on land allocations, management, tenure or inheritance for the most vulnerable.

Table 5: Awareness on policy changes or positive changes.

| Parameter | Baseline (%) | | Mid -term (%) | | Endline (%) | |
|---|--------------|-----|---------------|------|-------------|-------|
| | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Awareness on policy changes or positive changes | 97.5 | 2.5 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 39.57 | 60.43 |

Source: Adapted from Baseline, Midterm and Endline Surveys

Table 5 shows a remarkable increase in Awareness on policy changes or positive changes which was a paltry 2.5% at baseline, increased to 12.1% at mid- term and reached 60.43% at endline. This progressive phenomenon may be explained by a slow project take – off which characterised Project Year 1. This was attributed to the political tension and insecurity that rocked Zambia after the August 2016 general elections and the harsh economy of Zambia. Subsequently, project implementation started with more efforts on Strategic Objective 3 – Construction and Services while Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 - Advocacy and Community Mobilization respectively, lagged behind until Project Years 2 and 3 when these components gained momentum.

Output 1:1 Increased understanding, awareness and visibility about secure tenure and housing rights and potential for citizens' participation.

Indicator 1.1.1 Number of community members who have increased knowledge and understanding of land tenure and housing rights.

Table 6: Community members with increased knowledge and understanding of land tenure and housing rights

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|--|--|
| 21,037 | 22,831 representing 108.5% achievement | High demand for project activities i.e. land tenure and housing rights awareness in project communities as these responded to targeted project community members' needs. |

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| | | <p>The project delivery approach (Change Agents and Civic leaders) was effective in reaching - out to targeted project communities.</p> <p>Availability of resources (i.e. funds and human) provided through Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland project grant enabled implementation of project activities.</p> |
|--|--|--|

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Indicator 1.1.2 (i) Number of persons participating actively in advocacy, policy and budget tracking
(ii) Number of partners/CBOs trained in advocacy and budget tracking.

Table 7: Persons participating in advocacy, policy and budget tracking

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|--|--|
| 3,690 | 8,882 representing 240.7 % achievement | <p>High demand for project activities i.e. land tenure and housing rights awareness in project communities as these responded to targeted project community members' needs.</p> <p>The project delivery approach (Change Agents and Civic leaders) was effective in reaching - out to targeted project communities.</p> <p>Availability of resources (i.e. funds and human) provided through Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland project grant enabled implementation of project activities.</p> |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Table 8: Number of partners/CBOs trained

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 14 | 12 representing 85.7 % achievement | Two proposed partners (Zambia Open Community Schools and In and Out - of Ghetto) did not sign MOU because the partnership did |

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|--|--|---|
| | | not provide grant support to implementing partners. |
|--|--|---|

Source: Derived from Project Annual Reports (1 and 2nd Years)

Output 1.2 Increased ability to track budgets and advocate and improved participation of active citizens in accountability, advocacy and engagement with LA (CBO) members, civic leaders and Ward Development (WDC) members.

Table 9: Number of Study Circle Groups formed

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 280 | 255 representing 91% achievement | The remaining 55 Study Circle Groups were to be formed in Chainda Community. At the time the evaluation team visited the community (July 2019), group formation had not yet started due to “alleged involvement of the implementing partner’s heads in partisan politics”. |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Output 1.3 Improved awareness levels, ability and willingness of local authorities (LA) to implement pro- vulnerable rights- based land access and titling systems.

Indicator 1.3.1(i) Number of civic leaders participating in project activities (ii) Number of trainings for (iii) Number of discussions for a held with LA/civic leaders/WDC on land rights and tenure.

Table 10: Number of Civic leaders participating in project activities

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 140 (Ndola 20 and Lusaka 120) | 140 representing 100% achievement | Strong collaboration between HFHZ and the two City Council authorities as well as Wards Development Committees (WDCs) |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Table 11: Number of discussions for a held with LA/Civic leaders/WDC on land rights and tenure

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 58 | 69 representing 118.9% achievement | Strong collaboration between HFHZ and the two City Council authorities/WDCs. |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Output 1.4 Actions being taken by CBOs and their members in holding authorities to account on advocating for policy changes or improved implementation.

Indicator 1.3.1 (i) Number of advocacy activities (policy briefs, communications, events, meetings, etc)
(ii) Number of multi- stakeholder's conference fora convened by CBOs

Table 12: Number of advocacy (policy briefs, communications, events etc)

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 84 | 87 representing 103.5% achievement | High demand for project advocacy activities (policy changes, budget tracking) in project communities as these responded to the community needs. Availability of resources (i.e. funds and human) provided through Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland project grant enabled implementation of project activities. |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Table 13: Number of multi- stakeholders' conference

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 3 | 4 representing 133.3% achievement | High demand for project advocacy activities (policy changes, budget tracking) in project communities as these responded to the community needs. Availability of resources (i.e. funds and human) provided through Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland project grant enabled implementation of project activities. |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Strategic Objective 2: To mobilise community members & leaders & strengthen community response to improve social perceptions, protection, prevention and services for HIV/AIDS & GBV.

Outcome 2: Improved awareness, knowledge and services for OVCs and women (Child protection, HIV/Prevention and Care, inheritance, women's empowerment and gender equality, prevention of GBV).

Indicator 2.1 Improved attitudes and skills to identify and support OVCs, prevent HIV/AIDS and support women's empowerment/gender equity and prevent GBV

Table 14: Attitudes on HIV/AIDS knowledge sharing and participation in Anti- GBV activities

| Parameter | | Baseline (%) | | Midterm (%) | | Endline (%) | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Knowledge sharing on HIV/AIDS | Yes | 23 | 30 | 70 | 78 | 85.4 | 89.3 |
| | No | 67 | 62 | 28 | 18 | 14.6 | 10.2 |
| Anti GBV | Yes | 15 | 11 | 68 | 60 | 71.06 | 68.50 |
| | No | 85 | 89 | 32 | 40 | 28.94 | 31.5 |

Source: Adapted from Baseline, Midterm and Endline Surveys

As shown in Table 14, Knowledge sharing on HIV/AIDS was low at Baseline (23% among males and 30% among females) and increased almost proportionately to 85.4% among males and 89.3% among females at Endline. Knowledge sharing among females is relatively higher than among males. This situation may be attributed to females in Zambia being more open talking about human diseases with others than males who tend to be more secretive.

As regards Anti - GBV, at Baseline, low participation in Anti- GBV activities (15% among men and 11% among females) which increased to 71.04% among males and 68.50% among females) at Endline. Generally, in Zambia, men commit more GBV offences than females and with more men participating in Anti GBV activities, it means good progress is being made in tackling GBV cases as the main perpetrators are fighting the scourge.

Output 2.1 Improved knowledge among CBOs and beneficiaries on child protection, HOV prevention and care, inheritance rights, gender issues in OVC program mining, the vulnerability of girls and women, women's empowerment and gender equality and prevention of GBV

Indicator 2.1.1 Improved knowledge, attitudes and skills to identify and support OVC, prevent HIV/AIDS and support women's empowerment /gender equity and prevent GBV.

Table 15: Improved knowledge, attitudes and skills to identify and support OVC, prevent HIV/Aids

| Project Target | Achieved Mid Term | Achieved Endline | Comment |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 50% | 68% representing an increase of 18% | 73.8% representing an increase of 23.8% from the project start. | High demand for project activities i.e. land tenure and housing rights awareness in project communities as these responded to targeted |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>project community members' needs.</p> <p>The project delivery approach (Change Agents and Civic leaders) was effective in reaching out to targeted project communities.</p> <p>Availability of resources (i.e. funds and human) provided through Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland project grant enabled implementation of project activities.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

Source: Adapted from Baseline, Midterm and Endline Surveys

Output 2.2 Strengthened CBO programmes organisational capacity, capacity to collaborate and capacity to promote and advocate for HIV, OVC reducing GBV and gender rights at the community level

Indicator 2.2.1 (i) Number of CBOs/FBOs and members involved in HIV, GBV and child protection, who strengthen their programming and collaborating for research or advocacy (ii) Number of change agents and trainings for CBOs.

Table 16: Number of Change Agents

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 140 | 140 representing 100 % achievement | <p>High demand for project advocacy activities (policy changes, budget tracking) in project communities as these responded to the community needs.</p> <p>Willingness by local community members to volunteer as Change Agents.</p> |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen capacity to protect and care for OVCs improving their livelihood and access to housing & sanitation

Outcome 3: The vulnerability of OVCs and their families is reduced, access decent shelter and increase their livelihood potential.

Indicator 3.1 Percentage of most vulnerable women and youths who are resilient

Table 17: Percentage of most vulnerable women and youths who are resilient

| Resilience Level | Baseline (%) | | | Midterm (%) | | | Endline (%) | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------|---------|-------------|------|--------|
| | FFH | MHH | Youths | FFH* | MHH* | Youths* | FFH | MHH | Youths |
| Fully Resilient | 0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 8 | 13.5 | 12.4 |
| Partially Resilient | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 15.5 | 17.7 | 16.8 |
| Not Resilient | 90.6 | 81.8 | 84.5 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 76.5 | 68.8 | 70.8 |

* NB: No figures available for Mid-term evaluation.

Source: Adapted from Baseline, Midterm and Endline Surveys

As stated in the Baseline Survey, resilient households were defined as those with housing, livelihood, monthly income above ZMK1,000. Based on this operational definition which has also been adopted in the Endline Evaluation, the results are as follows:

0 FHHs Fully resilient at Baseline increased to 8 at Endline, 4.3% Partially resilient at Baseline increased to 15.5% at Endline, 90.6% Not Resilient at Base line reduced to 68.8% at Endline. In the same vein, there are increases in resilience for both MHH and Youths as shown in Table 17.

The project provided decent housing and improved sanitation to 60 selected households (saving on house rentals), conducted entrepreneurship training which resulted in some participants taking up income generating activities. For example, in Kamanga Community, they formed Savings and Lending Groups which improved the financial position of the participating members through provision of affordable loans to members. The foregoing project activities improved the respondents housing conditions and their household income, which averaged above ZMK 1,000.00

Indicator 3.2 Number of households with strong capacity and are receiving support for housing, tenure, Will and vocational training.

Table 18: Households with capacity and receiving support for housing, Will writing and Basic House Maintenance

| Parameter | | Baseline (%) | | Mid – term (%) | | Endline (%) | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------|------|----------------|------|-------------|------|
| | | MHH | FHH | MHH* | FHH* | MHH | FHH |
| Inheritance Rights | Yes | 4.2 | 6.8 | Nil | Nil | 86.1 | 88.3 |
| | No | 95.8 | 93.2 | Nil | Nil | 13.9 | 11.7 |
| Writing a Will | Yes | 2.9 | 2.6 | Nil | Nil | 86.4 | 89.5 |
| | No | 97.1 | 97.4 | Nil | Nil | 13.6 | 10.5 |
| Basic House Maintenance | Yes | 10.7 | 6.4 | Nil | Nil | 91.5 | 92.6 |

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| | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No | 89.3 | 93.6 | Nil | Nil | 8.5 | 7.4 |
|----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

* NB: No figures available for Mid-term evaluation

Source: Adapted from Baseline and Endline Surveys

As shown in Table 18, at project start (baseline), the household capacities/knowledge in Inheritance Rights, writing a Will and Basic House Maintenance were very low. Male and Female Headed stood at 4.2% and 6.8% respectively on Inheritance Rights, 2.9% and 2.6% respectively on Writing a Will and 10.7% and 6.4% respectively on Basic House Maintenance. As a result of the project interventions on these three Variables (Inheritance Rights, writing a Will and Basic House Maintenance) increased remarkably to 86.1% and 88.3% respectively on Inheritance Rights, 86.4% and 89.5% respectively on Writing a Will (in fact 57 out of 60 home owners representing 95%) had written a Will by July 2019). 91.5% MHH and 92.6% FHH had been acquired knowledge on how to conduct Basic House Maintenance, with the majority being women who had been given houses.

Output 3.1 Increased access to a new (good quality) housing and sanitation

Indicator 3.1 (i) Number of housing units and ventilation improved latrines (VIP) constructed, benefiting targeted families by June 2019 (ii) Number of OVCs with access to decent housing and sanitation facilities by June 2019

Output 3.2 Increased number of OVCs that are protected and their assets supported by knowledge of inheritance rights and developing a Will and basic home maintenance.

Indicator 3.2.1 (i) Number of households and individuals (disaggregated by gender) who benefit from training in inheritance rights and developing a Will and basic home maintenance by June 2019. (ii) Number of OVCs with improved knowledge /attitudes /practices in regards to inheritance rights and developing a Will and basic home maintenance by June 2019

Table 19: No. of HHs and Individuals

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 60 | 119 representing 198% achievement | High demand for project activities (training on inheritance rights, developing a Will and basic home maintenance among project communities as these responded to the community needs |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Table 20: No of Caregivers and OVCs have improved knowledge

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 120 | 173 representing 143% achievement | High demand for project activities (training on inheritance rights, |

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| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>developing a Will and basic home maintenance) among Care givers looking after many OVCs.</p> <p>The project delivery approach (Change Agents and Civic leaders) was effective in reaching out to targeted project communities.</p> <p>Availability of resources (i.e. funds and human) provided through Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland project grant enabled implementation of project activities.</p> |
|--|--|--|

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

Output 3.3 Training in Basic Construction vocation training for youths OVC with hands- on experience and official certification

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of youths who receive training in basic construction skills are certified and have a practical construction experience by June 2019.

Table 21: Number of youths who receive training in basic construction skills are certified

| Project Target | Achieved | Comment |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 97 | 130 representing 134% achievement | <p>High demand for basic construction skills among youths OVC in project communities</p> <p>Project approach of collaborating with NCC and implementing partners who organised and provided the training to youths</p> <p>Available of resources (funds and human) provided through IA and Habitat Ireland project grant</p> |

Source: Adapted from Project Close – Out Meeting Report

The foregoing analysed project performance may be explained by the following factors and circumstances which reigned during the project implementation. These are elaborated below:

Year 1

- a. The political tension and insecurity that gripped Zambia especially in towns along the line of rail, including Lusaka and Ndola cities, in the run – up and post the August 2016 general elections. This political - social quagmire prompted the government to declare a state of emergency in order to exercise emergency powers to restore order in the affected areas. During the state of emergency period, public meetings and gatherings were banned and hence project activities of public gathering nature were suspended indefinitely. However, by start of 2017, public order was restored and implementation of project activities resumed.
- b. The volatile Zambian economy triggering depreciation of the domestic currency and resultant soaring of prices of building materials and transport services culminating in over expenditure on the house construction budget allocation

Years 2 and 3

- a. From Oct 2017 – Feb. 2018, cholera broke out in Lusaka and other towns compelling the government to close down public places like markets, churches and ban holding public meetings. Under these circumstances, project activities could not be implemented.
- b. In Year 2, the project remained under the oversight of Habitat Ireland (Dublin), which was undergoing organisational restructuring which in turn saw Habitat Zambia take better control of the project. This, at a time when the political and civil unrest, which was the hallmark of Year 1, had settled down in Zambia and staff had been appointed to the project. This led to the 112.7 % project outputs achievement in Year 2. In Year 3 Habitat Ireland’s leadership model changed resulting in much stronger oversight of the project including the revision of the Project Log frame and budget and hands on support to the Zambian field team. This contributed to the 191.8% achievement of Year 3 project outputs. Irish Aid did not release its contribution to the project based on the findings of a Monitoring Visit its officers carried out July 30th to Aug 3rd 2018. There were a number of issues cited in their report including, but not exhaustively, construction quality,(a finding that was not corroborated by a subsequent Ministry of Housing external assessment), the effectiveness of the construction training offered to the Youths, correlation between size of home allocated and size of family, Habitat’s Targeting Policy that needed to incorporate a scoring system.
- c. The collaboration between HFHZ and each of the 12 implementing and technical partners reinforced by the adoption of Study Circle Group approach in mobilizing project communities bolstered implementation of project activities. This resulted into achievement of the afore – enumerated project outputs and outcomes.

3.3 Assessments of Accuracy of Reported Results

During the desk review stage of the endline evaluation, the evaluation team reviewed critical project documents such as the project log frame, annual implementation plan, quarterly and annual reports. Out of this exercise, project data relating to activities implemented and/or not implemented, outputs and outcomes achieved and/or not achieved and reported accordingly in the quarterly and annual reports prepared was collected.

The evaluation team conducted interviews and FGDs with project participants and other stakeholders gleaning primary data from these respondents. The primary data covered activities implemented and/or not implemented, outputs and outcomes achieved and/not achieved which had been reported upon during the quarterly and annual reporting.

As part of data processing and analysis, the evaluation team triangulated and cross – checked project activities implementation, outputs and outcomes achieved/not achieved against the reported results. This process provided a barometer for assessing the accuracy of the reported results as enumerated hereunder.

i. Constructed houses and improved latrines

As mentioned in Section 2.2 iii, 47 home owners (40 female – headed and 7 male – headed households) were interviewed by the evaluation team and 35 of them (30 female- headed and 5 male- headed households) were visited by the team. All the houses visited together with the ventilated improved pit latrine had been completed and occupied by the beneficiary family. In addition, 10 out of 35 visited homes, had retained the old houses to accommodate family members who could not fit in the new houses. Others reported that they had put the old houses on rent through which they earn some income.

ii. Training of youths in basic construction and recognition

In Key Informants Interviewed conducted with NCC, it was revealed that two sets of trainings, namely 5-day basic housing construction were conducted for both Lusaka and Ndola youths in June 2018. A two – week follow - up training was conducted for Ndola and Lusaka youths in July 2019. All 130 trained youths in the two basic house construction training were issued with NCC certificates – form of technical training recognition.

iii. Study Circle Group formation

In 6 out of 7 project communities (i.e. excluding Chainda) visited by the Evaluation team, an average of 40 Study Circle Groups per community had been formed. This phenomenon gave rise to about 255 Study Circle Groups formed by the project as at the time of the field visit. In Chainda, formation of Study Circle Groups had not commenced at field visit time due to the alleged participation of the local implementing partner director in partisan politics. However, HFHZ has discussed and resolved this issue with the affected director. The partner organisation has since then positioned itself to working with the local community members.

iv. Production and distribution of IEC materials

The political – social quagmire that rocked the country after the 2016 general elections and depreciation of the Zambian Kwacha culminated in Strategic Objective 2 activities, including printing and distribution of IEC materials, being shifted to Year 2 and 3. However, in order to proceed with the Study Circle Group formation, guideline handouts had been produced and distributed to the project communities for use in their work before printed booklets were produced.

v. Writing Wills

According to the Project Close Out Report presented during the meeting on 22 August in Lusaka and 29 August 2019 in Ndola, 57 out of 60 homeowners' households, had developed a Will and copies are being kept by Habitat Zambia. This had followed trainings conducted on inheritance rights and developing a Will for project communities. At the time the Evaluation Team had visited Chipulukusu community, there were some homeowners who had not yet developed their Wills. Most likely, the 3 outstanding Wills were for Chipulukusu homeowners.

vi. Establishment of District Advisory Committees

In the initial project log frame, establishment of District Advisory Committees in Lusaka and Ndola Cities was a main activity. Following the revision of the log frame, this activity was left out. In the face- to – face interviews, the Evaluation team held with key informants from the two local authorities, it was reported that the District Advisory Committees had not been formed in both local authorities.

vii. Cost of constructed houses

In 2016, when the project application was formulated, the estimated unit cost of a two – roomed house in all project communities was around ZMW 45,000.00 (Euro 3,072.00). Following the depreciation of the Zambian Kwacha and the resultant spike in building materials and transportation prices, unit price for the house soared to about ZMW 70,000.00 (Euro 4,781.00). The Evaluation team analysed a Consolidated 3 - Year Project Expenditure Report as reflected in Table 22 which showed increasing expenditure on Construction and Services during the project period.

The evaluation findings as articulated in the foregoing sections (i) to (vii), provide corroborating evidence which suggests that the reported results were factual.

3.4 Relevance

3.4.1 To what extent did Habitat support achievements towards the intended Sustainable Development Goals?

The foregoing strategic outcomes and implemented activities spoke to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG No.1: Ending poverty in all its form everywhere: An assessment of the project log frame conducted by the evaluation team based on the primary data collected during the field visit and triangulated with secondary data derived from project documents, has shown that the project provided decent housing and improved sanitation to 60 vulnerable families and 293 OVCs (Project Close Out Meeting Report). Through the in-depth interviews conducted with sampled home owners and resultant human stories compiled (*See Appendix 1 for human stories*) the homeowners confirmed that they had been moved out of housing and sanitation poverty.

SDG No.5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: According to the endline evaluation results, 403 out of 517 sampled project beneficiaries, representing 77.9% were females. Project records indicate the 51 out of 60 home owners, representing 85% are women. Furthermore, 40 out of 47 interviewed home owners, also representing 85%, were females. In addition, from FGDs conducted, which were dominated by females, it emerged that more women than men had joined the Study Circle Groups formed. Several women held leadership positions (chairperson, secretary and treasurer) in the formed groups. The foregoing cases suggest that the project was promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls.

SDG No. 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Under Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen capacity to protect and care for OVCs improving their livelihood and access to housing & sanitation, the project supported construction of 60 decent houses with 60 VIP latrines. The provision of decent houses and improved sanitary facility ties in well with HFHZ mandate of meeting needs in Zambia for decent, sustainable and affordable shelter

SDG No.17: Strengthen the means of implementing and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

At international level, Irish Aid through the project provided grant support for Years 1 and 2 but discontinued in Year 3. The Irish Aid was mobilised by the Irish government from the Irish people and extended the grant support to the OVCs and vulnerable women affected by HIV and AIDs in Zambia. In the same vein, Habitat Ireland provided technical and financial support to HFH Zambia throughout the 3-year project period mobilised from private companies and individuals in Ireland who made monetary donations in the hope of assisting vulnerable people in Zambia. In Year 3, Habitat Ireland upped its grant support to cover the funding gap created by the discounted Irish Aid grant.

At the national level, HFHZ collaborated with 8 implementing and 4 technical partners to deliver the project to the target communities. The implementing partners work the community members through Change Agents and Study Circle Group organisers.

The project also collaborated with Lusaka and Ndola City Councils and these local authorities manage the 7 project communities. The project collaborated with LAs starting with management officials at Civic centres, through Site Office staff to Ward Councillors and members of the Ward Development Committees.

The foregoing cases suggest that the project made tangible contributions towards the achievements of Sustainable Development Goals Nos. 1, 5, 6, 11 and 17.

3.4.2 To what extent did the project target and reach the most marginalised?

According to the Project Close - Out Report, decent houses with improved pit latrines had been constructed for 60 vulnerable families in 7 project committees of Ndola and Lusaka cities. In face- to

– face interviews conducted with key informants from all implementing partners, it was stated that they carried - out an initial identification of vulnerable families to be considered for housing support. They visited homes of the listed vulnerable families and conducted physical inspection of their existing house (walls, floors, roofing, sanitation facility, disposal of waste etc), household income, family size and ownership of the house plot. If the inspected household, ranked very low on the aforementioned assessment criteria, that household was recommended to HFHZ for consideration and approval. HFHZ visited homes of all short-listed households and conducted their own assessment of the households focusing on the aforementioned assessment criteria. Households who ranked low on the assessment criteria were selected and given decent housing support.

The evaluation team was informed during the FGDs with youths that those who took part in the basic house construction training conducted by NCC were selected by implementing partners from their respective operational communities. The youths had been selected for the training based on the poverty level (income level) of their household, orphan or not, family size, school status, interest in carpentry/ bricklaying). In the face – to- face interviews with NCC training team, it was disclosed that some of the youth’s trainees were sharing building tools with their friends because they could not afford to buy their own carpentry tools. They were either orphans or hailed from poor families who could not give them money to purchase their own tools.

In interviews with senior local authorities and the site office staff, the evaluation team was informed that all 7 project communities were in peri – urban areas of Lusaka and Ndola cities. They explained that “peri- urban areas” are densely populated areas with inadequate social services (housing, water and sanitation, roads, medical facilities etc. Most residents were poor and vulnerable families.

All three foregoing scenarios suggest that the project targeted poor and vulnerable households in the sprawling highly populated residential areas of Lusaka and Ndola cities.

3.4.3 To what extent did the project mainstream gender equality in the design and delivery of activities?

As mentioned under section 3.4.1, the evaluation revealed that the project reached more women than men. As regards decent housing and improved sanitary facilities provision, 40 out of 47 interviewed home - owners were women. In addition, the list of 60 home – owners show that 51 home- owners are female- headed and 9 are male – headed. On the basis of the foregoing data, it is evident that the project embedded gender equality in the selection and allocation of decent houses.

In the two women FGDs, it came out that the constructed VIP latrines were appreciated by both males and females as they offered privacy and safety to users. The separate bathroom and pit latrine were gender – sensitive and within easy reach. In addition, application of the Female- Friendly latrines approach also confirmed gender – sensitive features of the latrines such as lockable doors, separate bathroom and pit latrines as well as access to water for menstrual purposes.

It was disclosed in the women FGDs, all 24 women participants reported that they were satisfied with the quality of the improved pit latrines as they were safe, easily accessible and offer privacy to users.

However, the 2015 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report showed that there were higher levels of poverty among female headed households in urban areas. The report revealed that overall poverty levels among households with female heads was 29.6% compared to 21.7% for male headed households. The results show that in Zambia there are entrenched cultural and social beliefs and practices which consign women into poverty. In as much as the project tried to mainstream gender equality in the design and delivery of the activities, it was not adequate to make significant change to entrenched cultural and social beliefs. Consequently, the project should employ an approach that takes action against such societal norms that drive gender inequality and injustice. For example, the project can employ Gender Action Learning System (GALS), a community-led methodology that uses visual diagrams to empower and enable women and men by tackling societal norms that fuel gender inequality.

3.4.4 How well did the project respond to the needs of the target beneficiaries, including how needs evolved over time?

Women, orphans and other vulnerable children: As illustrated under section 3.3.1, the project had more women beneficiaries than men. The same scenarios were replicated in the provision of houses to women and OVCs.

The adoption of Study Circle Group approach in mobilising community members as groups for training and implementing other project strategies such as advocacy, governance and budget tracking has proven to be an effective technique. It provides a critical mass of project participants required for carrying out project activities.

In all upgraded informal settlements – Chainta, Linda, Kamanga, Bauleni and Twapia, homeowners had been exposed to the obligation of paying ground rents to the local authorities for their residential plots. Some home owners had accrued ground rent arrears to the sum of ZMW 2,100.00 (Euro 143.00)

In the mixed FGDs and the Stakeholder meetings held on 22 August in Lusaka and 29 August 2019 in Ndola, issues of electrifying and extending the houses emerged. As a result of increasing family sizes and need to connect houses to electricity, a relative more convenient source of power, these needs have come up.

In promoting inclusiveness in accessing and utilising the constructed VIPs latrines, need for latrine design to provide a shelf in the bathroom for putting menstrual materials. In addition, the need to enlarge space inside latrines and fitting doors wide enough to allow physically challenged persons to enter and use the latrine.

3.5 Effectiveness

3.5.1 To what extent do the results that are reported to Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland represent a fair and accurate record of achievement as reported in quarterly financial reporting, annual financial and narrative reporting and mid- term evaluation?

The evaluation team employed mixed- method approach gleaned both qualitative and quantitative data from critical sources, subsequently cross- checking and triangulating data to test its validity, depth and breadth. The rigorous and extensive evaluation results obtained suggest that the reported project results represent a fair and accurate record of underachievement in Year 1 and improved achievements in Years 2 and 3. The reasons for each project year performance are explained in section 3.2

Table 22: Consolidated 3 - Year Project Expenditure

| # | Line Item | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total | % Total Expend. |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | SO1 Advocacy | 7,890 | 16,827 | 14,975 | 39,692 | 6.75 |
| 2 | SO2 Awareness and Outreach | 9,112 | 3,021 | 2,934 | 15,067 | 2.56 |
| 3 | SO3 Construction and Services | 82,246 | 97,174 | 106,969 | 286,389 | 48.69 |
| 4 | Other Direct Costs (Staff) | 56,306 | 52,586 | 44,036 | 152,928 | 26.00 |
| 5 | Indirect Costs (Administration) | 12,981 | 18,208 | 18,466 | 49,655 | 8.44 |
| 6 | Indirect Costs (Program Quality) | 13,949 | 2,091 | 6,908 | 22,948 | 3.90 |
| 7 | Program Support Costs – HFHIre | 9,575 | 11,969 | 0 | 21,544 | 3.66 |
| | Total | 192,059 | 201,876 | 194,288 | 588,223 | 100.00 |
| Source: Project Annual Financial Reports 2016 – 2019 | | | | | | |

As shown in Table 22 Construction and Services took up 48.69% of the Total Project Actual Expenditure due to procurement of building materials, delivering them to building sites and paying skilled labour (building) as well as training youths in basic house construction. Other Direct Costs (staff) used 26% of Total Project Actual Expenditure, which fell below the recommended 30% threshold for most projects, hence acceptable expenditure level. SO1 Advocacy and SO2 Awareness and Outreach took up 6.75% and 2.56% respectively of the Total Project Actual Expenditure.

Expenditure on SO3 Construction and Services which stood at € 82,246 in Year 1 soared to € 97,174 in Year 2 and € 106,969 in Year 3 due to inflationary prices of building materials and related services. SO1 Advocacy expenditure in Year 1 was € 7,890 and spiked to € 16,827 in Year 2 and tipped down

to € 14, 975 in Year 3 in line with accelerated activities' implementation in the latter project years. SO2 Awareness and Outreach expenditure was € 9,112 in Year 1 and reduced to € 3,021 in Year 2 and € 2,934 in Year 3. The reduced expenditure is partially attributed to Chainda Community implementing being unable to implement Study Circle Group formation and related activities within the project duration. The three Strategic Objectives 1,2 and 3 provide a 3- pronged development approach being promulgated in the revised Habitat for Humanity Zambia 2018 – 2020 Strategic Plan.

In line with the Project Results Framework, the three Strategic Objectives namely SO1 Advocacy, SO2 Awareness and Outreach and SO3 Construction and Services are linked to Outputs 1.1 – 1.4 in respect of SO1, Outputs 2.1 – 2.2 to SO2 and Outputs 3.1 – 3.3 for SO3. The Endline Evaluation has established that all planned outputs (activities' indicators), apart from Number of partners/CBO trained (12 out of 14 achieved) and Study Circle Groups formation 255 out of 280 achieved), had been fully achieved. In addition, Outputs 2.1 – 2.2 Improved knowledge, attitude and skills to identify and support OVC and prevent GBV had achieved 73.8% (behavioural change being a term process) and 2.2 Number of Change agents was fully achieved. Outputs 3.1 – 3.3 were also fully achieved.

As all the aforementioned Outputs were achieved (and most of them exceeding the set project targets) within the project budget, this scenario suggests that the project was cost- effective.

3.5.2 To what extent has the project delivered results that are value for money? To include but not limited to the questions provided at Value for Money section above.

- How well or otherwise the project applied value for money principles of effectiveness, economy, efficiency, equity in relation to delivery of its outcomes?
- Did Habitat do the right things in the right ways at the right time to ensure successful delivery and completion?

The Evaluation team used proxy indicators which pointed to a phenomenon suggesting that the delivered results were value for money. For example, all implementing partners visited and interviewed reported that they had not received any financial support from HFHZ to cover their administrative costs incurred in carrying out project activities. An example given was implementing partners conducting preliminary assessment of vulnerable families and OVCs recommended to HFHZ to be considered receiving houses. They undertook house – to - house screening and collection of household data on vulnerability assessment variables namely household income, family members including orphans and other vulnerable children, physical condition of their current houses, possession of land ownership documents etc. This exercise was conducted by implementing partners at their own cost.

Furthermore, HFHZ procured building materials and transporting services in bulk and thereby enjoyed some economies of scale (discounts on cash payment) from the suppliers. The local artisans worked on a negotiated rate (for example in Chainda community, local contractors were paid ZMK 3, 500.00 (Euro 239) in 2019 to build a complete house and ventilated improved latrine). The beneficiary family provided in- kind contribution such as offloading delivered building materials, storage and

safety of materials, cooking nsima for the contractors, digging the foundation) and these non – cash contributions) reduced the cost of building houses)

A planned target of 60 houses (20 each year) was achieved by the project end. However, construction of houses was adversely affected by the volatility of the Zambian Kwacha which triggered increase in the price of building materials and services as well as the political – social unrest that rocked the country after the August 2016 general elections. In Year One, efforts were directed at house construction which also suffered huge budgetary stress. Hence several Strategic Objectives’ activities on awareness creation and advocacy were re - allocated to Years 2 and 3

As seen in the foregoing analysis, the project delivered results relatively well in terms of economy and efficiency but delayed in implementing SO1 and SO2 activities with, most notably, the establishment of the study circles in Chainda spilling over into August 2019 for the reasons stated earlier which were largely outside of HFHZ control.

3.5.3 To what extent has the project used learning to improve delivery?

As demonstrated in section 3.3, the project lagged behind in activities implementation in Year One due to reasons articulated therein. HFHZ, after a sluggish start, reviewed the project Log frame in consultation with Habitat Ireland and adjusted some project activities and deliverables. The revised project Log frame was submitted to Irish Aid for consideration and approval thereafter returned to HFHZ. In Years 2 and 3, the pace of project activities implementation was accelerated culminating in the project achieving targeted outputs on most variables.

The mid - term evaluation brought out important findings and recommendations, among them adoption of 4 - roomed house design to try and meet increased house size for beneficiary families. This recommended house design was implemented without seeking approval from IA. This received criticism from the donor.

In July/August 2018, the IA Civil Society Fund Team conducted monitoring visit to the project in Zambia and made a number of project implementation recommendations such as reviewing the effectiveness of the approach to the provision of construction training to the youths. HFHZ adopted the recommendation and introduced an additional 10 - day training to youths to cover hand- on experience on Habitat construction sites. In addition, in collaboration with HFHZ, NCC had built a model 3- roomed house in Ndola Twapia’s community using recommended mixture of sand and cement (mortar) for the slab and walls. The model house was meant for learning by youths and local contractors.

Following the handover of the project oversight to the new Habitat Ireland CEO (Ms. Jenny Williams) and engagement of the Ms. Eithne McNulty, the Programme Consultant they under took separate monitoring visits to provide mentoring and technical support to HFHZ team. In addition, the CEO

and Programme Consultant hold bi – weekly skype meeting with the HFHZ management to share information on the implementation and project progress.

The preceding cases suggest that HFHZ had learnt from the previous challenges and taken remedial measures which led to better project delivery as evidenced by improved project performance in Years 2 and 3.

3.5.4 What are the key drivers and barriers affecting the delivery of results for the project?
This question should include comment on Habitat Zambia and Habitat Ireland roles in delivery of results.

According to the evaluation findings, some of the key drivers accelerating the delivery of the project results are as follows:

- a. The partnership developed with implementing and technical partners had helped in leveraging the comparative expertise of each partner. For example, Zambia Land Alliance ‘s expertise in land policy management and provided technical support to project beneficiaries on land tenure in Zambia. Furthermore, NCC used its technical expertise in construction and provided basic construction training to the youths. In addition, implementing partners such as Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation and Bauleni United Sports Academy planned and implemented project activities in Chazanga and Bauleni communities respectively. These partners implemented project activities in their existing operational areas, working with Change Agents, Study Circle Group participants, youths and Civic leaders.
- b. Media Programmes: All 7 project communities have access to radio and TV stations broadcasts. These radio and TV stations are owned by the government (Zambia National Broadcasting), privately and community – owned. According to the respondents interviewed, they listened to slot messages transmitted on community radio stations, which have become more popular as they focus mainly on issues affecting the audience communities.
- c. Involvement of Global Village Volunteers has been a positive experience for the communities. They help inspire action to end poverty housing. They serve as leading voices in growing awareness of housing as a critical foundation for breaking the cycle of poverty, Volunteers act as hearts, hands and voices for the cause of adequate affordable housing. Global Village Volunteers also raise funds to support the building projects both before travelling and more particularly they become advocates and fundraisers for Habitat on their return to Ireland.
- d. HFHZ has been building houses for the poor and vulnerable families in Zambia for several years and has acquired vast experience in house construction.
- e. HFHZ partnership with Habitat Ireland and IA in sourcing project funds and provision of technical support in managing the project. These external assistances sustained implementation of the project activities.

- f. As part of Habitat Ireland support to HFHZ in implementing and managing the project in Years 2 and 3, Habitat Ireland through the consultant had been convening fortnightly skype meetings to provide technical support to HFHZ in actioning the project

However, the delivery of the project had been beset with barriers and the critical ones are outlined hereunder:

- a. In the project peri- urban areas, there are several civil society organisations ranging from NGOs to political parties. These organisations employed varied community approaches such as giving out lavish gifts and money in mobilising the people for their respective activities. This is not Habitat’s vision for why people volunteer. Instead Habitat believes volunteers both give and receive through the act of volunteering. They contribute greatly to their community’s welfare and are enabled to become both leaders and respected local activists who advocate for improvement to the quality of life for the most vulnerable. The giving of lavish gifts and money is contrary to this vision.

As the former City of Ndola Mayor, Mr Hamson Chisenga explained *“politicians have spoiled the people by giving them money and campaign materials (chitenge, T- shirts, mealie meal and sugar) to lure them to their meetings and organising their party structures. We have reached a stage where the local people demand to be paid for even attending a thirty-minute project meeting in their residential areas”*.

- b. HFHZ staff turnover (National Director, Advocacy and Research Specialist, Resource Development and Communications Manager, Programme Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer which meant that partners and community members had to start a fresh in cultivating relationships with new project staff. In fact, the departure of the monitoring and evaluation officer left a vacuum in project reporting at the community level which was noticed during the evaluation team field data collection.

In the in- depth interviews conducted with key HFHZ team members, they confirmed that the project had no effective monitoring and evaluation system which rendered collection of project data from the implementing partners problematic. This deficiency in the project monitoring and evaluation system was confirmed by the implementing partners during the Stakeholders meeting of 22 August in Lusaka and 29 August 2019 in Ndola. All 8 implementing partners unanimously reported that the project monitoring and evaluation system was weak. Moreover, they had not been given financial support by HFHZ to purchase even stationery for writing project report.

- c. In 2017, after initial partners training, HFHZ sent out Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to 14 partners to study, sign and return for mutual actualization. Two partners (Zambia Open Community Schools and In and Out of Ghetto) did not return the MOU implying that they had withdrawn from the proposed partnership. In the KII held with implementing partners, they disclosed that the non- provision of grant support by HFHZ to partners, even for administrative support, had created operational challenges to the partners. As indicated in Chapter 1, the project worked with 8 implementing and 4 technical partners making it 12 partners.
- d. Following the Irish Aid team project monitoring visit to Zambia (July/August 2018), the Irish Aid grant support to the project for Year 3 was withheld. This created project funding gap during the year and HFH Ireland worked tirelessly to secure funding from other sources to cover the funding gap.
- e. The lack of oversight by HFH Ireland in Years 1 and 2 hampered progress as earlier indicated.

3.5.5 To what extent were lessons learnt from the experience of project delivery and were these lessons applied in a timely fashion to the work of the project going forward?

- a. Partnership with NCC in training youths on basic house construction led to NCC identifying weakness in construction of houses and ventilated pit latrines. NCC in collaboration with HFHZ erected a model 3 – roomed house in Twapia community for learning demonstration.

In response to the recommendation made by the IA monitoring team, a 10 - day additional basic house construction training for the youths was conducted. The NCC conducted the two – week training in Ndola during the first week of July and the Lusaka training was held in the last week of July 2019.

- b. In line with the Irish Aid contract, it was mandatory that any expenditure with a 10% variance or more, should be approved by the funding agency before being effected. This did not happen in Year 1. Moreover, the adoption of a 4- roomed house design project without securing permission from the funding agency. HFHZ has learnt lessons from these incidents in terms of compliance with project grant utilization conditions.
- c. Given the challenges encountered by Habitat Ireland, Habitat globally moved quickly in end of Year 2 and early Year 3 to address these by way of board appointments, leadership of Habitat on the island of Ireland being provided from Habitat's Lisburn office and increased support for the project.

3.5.6 Comment on the type and quality of Project adaptations that led to enhanced results, if any.

- a. The Study Circle Group approach created huge impetus for community mobilization and implementation of project activities. Group members meet weekly to learn and share information on project activities based on the study circle materials which had been distributed to project communities. In Kamanga community, some Study Circle groups had initiated saving groups which were assisting the members to save money and borrow on soft terms to meet their household financial needs like paying school fees for their children. The saving groups were initiated by the members themselves and promote cohesion and trust among the group members.
- b. The increased emphasis on Advocacy work in Years 2 and 3 enhanced results by building the capacity of Change Agents and Civic Leaders to be active and committed change makers.

3.6 Efficiency

3.6.1 To what extent did Habitat deliver results on time and on budget against agreed plans?

As mentioned in section 3.1 Year 1 was a difficult period, compounded by volatility of Zambian Kwacha resulting into increased prices of construction materials and transportation services with a knock-on effect on the project budget. During this year, 20 houses were delivered as planned but over the budget. Most activities linked to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 were re-scheduled to Years 2 and 3 and implemented accordingly. As a result of the packed Years 2 and 3 activities, End of Project Stakeholder meeting also meant for project existing, could not be held by 31st July 2019 but spilled over into August 2019.

The Study Circle Group approach implementation started with training of the group organisers and had continued until July 2019 when the Evaluation team conducted field data collection in the project communities.

Bruce Tuckman, a psychologist, asserted that teams usually go through 5 - stages of development covering Forming (setting up), Storming (understanding members' characters); Norming (starting to notice and appreciate team members' strengths); Performing (members are confident, motivated and familiar enough with the group and members can operate without supervision) and Adjourning (members have grown close and feel frustrated if the group disbands). Applying this model to Study Circle Group formation under this project, several groups are at Forming and Storming stages and very few at Norming stage. As a result, Study Circle Groups required significant mentoring and support until they have passed the Norming stage and heading for Performance stage.

3.6.2 To what extent did the project understand cost drivers and manage these in relation to performance requirements

- a. Rising inflation and depreciation of the Zambian Kwacha (proposal approval Ex. Rate 1 Euro = ZMW 9.50 and in July 2019 rose to 1 Euro = ZMW 14.95). This led to increase in prices of building materials and transportation services.
- b. The partnership approach pursued whereby the implementing partners integrated related project activities into their operational budgets, although contested by partners, helped in keeping the project budget low. However, this partnership model has been criticised by most partners.
- c. HFHZ team with technical and financial support from HFH Ireland controlled the foregoing cost drivers through maintaining few full – time dedicated staff (e.g. programme officer) and the rest were shared with other projects (programme manager, accounts and construction supervisor). Staff costs sharing with other projects significantly reduced the overall project costs

3.7 Sustainability

3.7.1 To what extent has the project levered additional resources (financial and in-kind) from other sources? What effect has this had on the scale, delivery and/or sustainability of the activities?

By design, the project was to be funded by Irish Aid for all three years and co – funded by the HFH Ireland. In both Years 1 and 2, Irish Aid disbursed its allocation to the HFHZ and Habitat Ireland fulfilled its co – funding obligation. However, in Year 3, Irish Aid did not remit its contribution and thereby created a huge funding gap which was covered by HFH Ireland through increased funding. Under the project partnership arrangement, HFHZ did not extend grant support to partners. As most partners operated on shoe- string budget, implementing project activities by the partners was made difficult and as mentioned in section 3.6, some partners could not find stationery to use in preparing project reports. Out of this project partnership, HFHZ was able to leverage in - kind services from the implementing partners that worked directly with project communities.

As a way to help inspire action to end poverty housing, through the Global Village Volunteer programme, volunteers came to Zambia to contribute towards Habitat’s vision and mission. They travelled to serve and learn from the community where they work. They brought their labour and fundraising and also their laughter, motivation and a powerful message that the poor are not forgotten. They contributed to sustainability over the long –term by their partnership with Habitat whereby they became advocates for the work and committed fundraisers on their return home.

At the front line with the project communities, HFHZ and implementing partners, had positioned Change Agents and Study Circle Group facilitators, civic leaders who were instrumental in mobilising the communities and implementing some project activities. These in- community project front line personnel had acquired profound knowledge and experience which they would be using even after the project.

HFHZ instituted a stringent project fund management which involved implementing project activities on the lean dedicated full-time project staff and shared staff arrangement which kept project staff costs to a minimum.

The non- funding of implementing partners for administrative expenses, in as much as its stifled partners agility in implementing project activities, especially project monitoring, was somehow a cost reduction measure on the part of HFHZ.

3.7.2 To what extent is there evidence that the benefits delivered by the project will be sustained after the project ends.

The main method for sustaining the benefits beyond the project end is to be found in the Study Circle mechanism. These study circles are locally based, community owned and driven, link to relevant Local Authorities and are key community infrastructures for poor and vulnerable communities to find a voice and to use that voice to advocate for their rights long after the project has ended. The production and printing of a booklet entitled ‘Let’s Talk About Land’ is a lasting legacy to each Study Circle Community. It has 17 ‘lesson sessions’ that provides local communities with the tools to establish the infrastructure that is a Study Circle. The lessons also build the capacity of Study Circle leaders and Change Agents to become a key driver of sustained change.

In two FGDs held with youths in Lusaka and Ndola, the participating youths reported that they had been trained in basic house construction and acquired both theory and practical in-house construction. They admitted that they did not have much required practical experience in house construction and hence difficult for them to work independently. They also acknowledged that most people building houses were looking for bricklayers with practical experience. The trained youths further mentioned that with official recognition, they would be able to prove their formal recognition to potential customers.

In the interview with NCC, the evaluation team was told that some trained youths lacked protective clothing (safety shoes, gloves, work suits etc) recommended that HFHZ could consider providing protective clothing and working tools to the youths undergoing training. It was also proposed that if trained youths were mentored into forming a group or cooperative, it would be easier for them to scout for business opportunities and access working capital from a financial institution.

3.7.3 Do partners feel better able to continue delivering after the project ends?

As mentioned in the endline evaluation preamble, HFHZ collaborated with implementing partners in carrying out project activities in the project communities. As acknowledged by the partners during the Stakeholders meeting held in Lusaka and Ndola, they faced financial constraints which made implementation of project activities difficult.

The implementing partners are already working in the project communities with the local community members. By partnering with HFHZ, they were either addressing gaps in their operations or scaling up their operations and in the process acquired new knowledge and skills to use in their work.

Technical partners provided technical support in implementation of activities. All partners interviewed reported that as the project was integrated into their core business, they would continue delivering after the project end. However, they were also quick to point out that house and latrine construction was costly and without external support they would not be able to continue with it. Other partners mentioned that as housing was a key component in their programming, they would use the experience they had gained to scout for funding to support housing. All technical partners like NCC indicated that they would be willing to collaborate with HFHZ in providing technical support in house construction.

3.7.4 To what extent did project design assist with sustainability?

According to the evaluation findings, there is some evidence to show that the project design contained some aspects bolstering project sustainability. Some of these aspects are outlined below:

- a. Selecting and training in- community volunteers (Change Agents, Study Circle Group organisers) as frontline community facilitators. They had been equipped with knowledge and skills in community mobilisation and training communities in topical community issues such as HIV and AIDS, gender- based violence, sanitation, land rights etc.

Habitat for Humanity Zambia, you have put a smile on that orphan and vulnerable child, you have empowered that widow, you have embraced and taken care of that disabled , as if this is not enough have taken it by training some people in communities so that they can go and educate others to know important basics in their lives e.g. Land tenure, Will writing, Child protection, Budget tracking, No to Early child marriages, I salute Habitat for Humanity Zambia and Habitat for Humanity around the world for putting me on board. As a Change Agent and a community volunteer I have learnt a lot of things.” Mirriam Chipasha, Change Agent, narrated.

- b. Training youths in basic construction and NCC recognising formally their training. The knowledge and skills imparted in the youths was being used in their lives to earn money for their livelihood. NCC in collaboration with HFHZ erected model houses for their experiential learning.
- c. Working with existing government structures (councillors, WDC members, social welfare) in implementing project activities. These structures would continue functioning even after the project end.

- d. Houses and latrines constructed to high standards and durable conditions. These buildings as long as they are maintained timely would be used for a long time.
- e. In some Study Circle Groups formed, especially those in Kamanga community, women members had taken up saving and lending scheme which was helping them in bonding within the group. This scheme also enabled group members save and borrow money on soft terms to meet their household cash requirements.

3.8 Impact

3.8.1 To what extent and how has the project built the capacity of civil society?

- a. All implementing partners that the project was working with were community- based organisations dealing with social issues affecting people in the community. By working with HFHZ, they had been imparted with knowledge and skills which they would continue using in their operations.
- b. Through the project, the implementing organisations selected youths who had been trained in basic construction and the training officially recognised.
- c. In collaboration with implementing partners, HFHZ had identified and trained Study Circle Group organisers and Change Agents who were spearheading formation of study circle groups. In each community 20 members (10 males and 10 females) were trained and tasked to form study groups with 6 – 12 members. These in- community volunteers would continue forming groups and indeed there would be drop – outs as they allege that they are not incentivised. The implementing partners and Study Circle Group members had been trained in contemporary social issues such as Will writing, HIV and AIDS awareness, gender – based violence, budget tracking. In addition, they have been trained in advocacy on land issues and land rights and linked to duty – bearers (decision makers, policy makers).,

Mrs Beatrice Chola, the Executive Director of Bwafwano Integrated Service Organisation (BISO) based in Chazanga community of Lusaka explained “as BISO we have been collaborating with Habitat Zambia for almost 5 years. In our integrated approach to community work, we receive housing support from Habitat and enabled to provide decent housing to OVCs and their families. We have formed a formidable partnership with Habitat Zambia”.

3.8.2 To what extent and how has the project affected people in ways that were not originally intended?

- a. In all project communities of Lusaka and one community in Ndola, following upgrading of the settlements which were informal ones, the local authorities are demanding ground rent

payment from all house owners. Families that had been given houses were caught in a situation that they were obliged to pay ground rent for the new houses. The evaluation team during their visit to the new houses were told by the household heads that the local authorities had been sending ground rent arrears notices to all house owners. Some of them had accrued ground rent arrears in the sum of ZMW 2,050.00 (Euro 142.00). It has now become more imperative that they clear the outstanding arrears. Habitat will encourage homeowners to interact with their Local Authority to reach an agreement on this point. Incremental payments may be the way forward.

- b. In the peri-urban areas where the project was implemented, due to their high population density a lot of civil society organisations and political parties were working with the local people. These organisations used different approaches in working with the local people which ranged from giving them incentives such as transport refund of ZMK 50.00 each or lunch allowance (the minimum amount). Other organisations gave their community facilitators bicycles for transport, mobile phones and talk time, t-shirts and wrappers. The local people expected to be receiving such incentives from HFH as volunteers which were not provided for in the project budget. The non-payment of incentives to volunteers had made some of them withdraw their support to the project. This scenario as explained earlier also affected some selected implementing partners who pulled out of the proposed partnership
- c. One of the main unintended results was the decision by Habitat Ireland and Zambia to continue the work on the Advocacy elements of the project for a fourth year and to further build the capacity of the Youths to find meaningful work. This is a scaled down project concentrating on 3 of the original 7 communities. This decision was taken based on Year 3 experience, on the Monitoring Report by Irish Aid and the contents of the first draft of the end line evaluation. Particular attention was paid to the end line evaluation finding that 40% of beneficiaries lacked full understanding of their land Rights at end of Year 3 and the finding that fewer than hoped for remained unaware of the changes in land policy they would like to see.

At end of Project period communities and young construction trainees demonstrated themselves to be on the cusp of breakthrough and success. For the youths it meant giving the final training and enterprise development push to get them into work. In terms of the communities it meant enhancing the ability of Study Circle Groups and Change Agents to drive sustainable change in the lives of OVCs and help Habitat achieve its mission and vision. This is evidence that Habitat is committed to the long-term welfare of the communities it serves.

3.8.3 To what extent has the project impacted on relationships with GOZ officials and in engaging those officials into the project/project outcomes?

- a. In both Lusaka and Ndola cities, the project collaborated with the local authorities (management officials at civic centre and staff at site officers), Ward Development Committees, Ward councillors and Change Agents

- b. In conducting in- community dialogues, the implementing partner in collaboration with HFHZ had been inviting government officials namely the Zambia Police, local authorities, ward councillors, department of social welfare to discuss and find solutions to problems the local people were facing. This platform was also used to disseminate information to the local people on relevant government policies and programmes.
- c. During the Project Close - Out meeting held in Lusaka and Ndola, the community participants acknowledged the project had connected them to the two local authorities and there were able to visit civic centre offices with confidence.

3.8.4 What level of sustainable impact has the project had on beneficiaries. What proportion of them feel enabled and empowered to continue applying knowledge and skills learnt after the project?

According to the evaluation findings, the level of sustainable impact the project had on the beneficiaries is as follows:

- a. 60 Home - owners: Long lasting positive impact through provision of decent and sustainable residential accommodation and improved sanitation
- b. 130 Youths: Imparted with construction knowledge and skills giving them means to sustainable livelihoods

Phiri Chilangwa, is a youths aged 22 years residing in Chipulukusu community in Ndola City. Phiri had participated in the two basic construction trainings offered by NCC for youths in Ndola. *“Iam happy that I was chosen by the project to attend the basic housing trainings. I have acquired both theoretical and practical knowledge in building houses. I have been engaged by a business man here in Chipulukusu to build a grocery shop for him at the market. Iam starting to build*

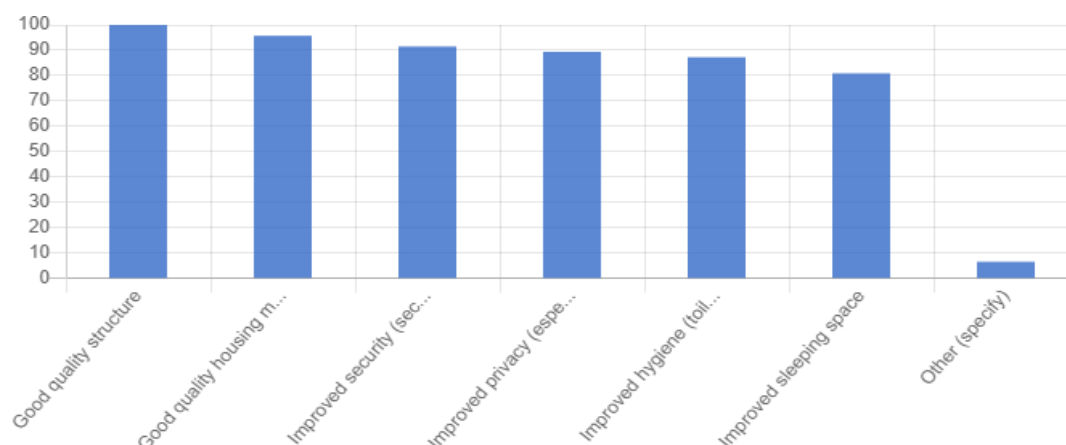
- c. 140 Change Agents and Study Circle Group organisers: Knowledge and skills in mobilising communities to come together and discuss social issues affecting them as well as finding solutions to address them.

“From the project, I have acquired knowledge and skills which Iam using in working with the community and my own family. In addition, the project has helped me understand myself more and work with others”, explained Mr. John Bwalya, a Study Circle Group Organiser in Chipulukusu community

- d. According to the Project- Close Out Meeting Report, 22,831 persons had taken part in the main project activities namely Awareness creation on HIV and AIDS, Gender based Violence, Will writing and Budget Tracking, land rights awareness.

3.8.5 To what extent has housing poverty been reduced?

Figure 1: Extent housing poverty has been reduced



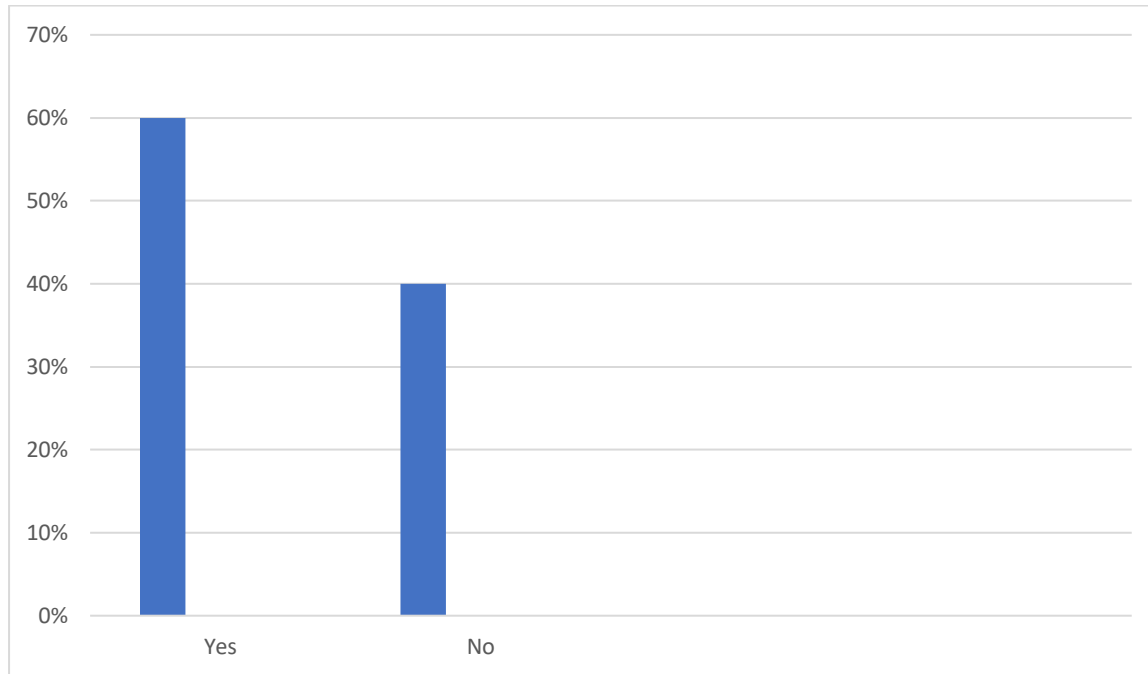
As seen from Figure 1, 47 home owners' responses were that 99% had received good quality structure, 95% good quality housing, 92% improved security, 89% improved hygiene and 80% improved sleeping space. All the foregoing characteristics point to improved housing which eradicate housing poverty.

3.8.6 Are homes built to required House Quality Standard?

The expressions made by home owners as shown in Figure 1 suggested that the constructed houses were of quality standards. In addition, the visit by the evaluation team to 35 out of 47 interviewed home owners revealed that the houses were in good physical conditions. The evaluation team observation was corroborated by the Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development Inspection Report (July 2019) of Twapia, Chipulukusu, Kamanga and Chainda Communities which concluded that generally the condition of the houses was acceptable and met the minimum building standards.

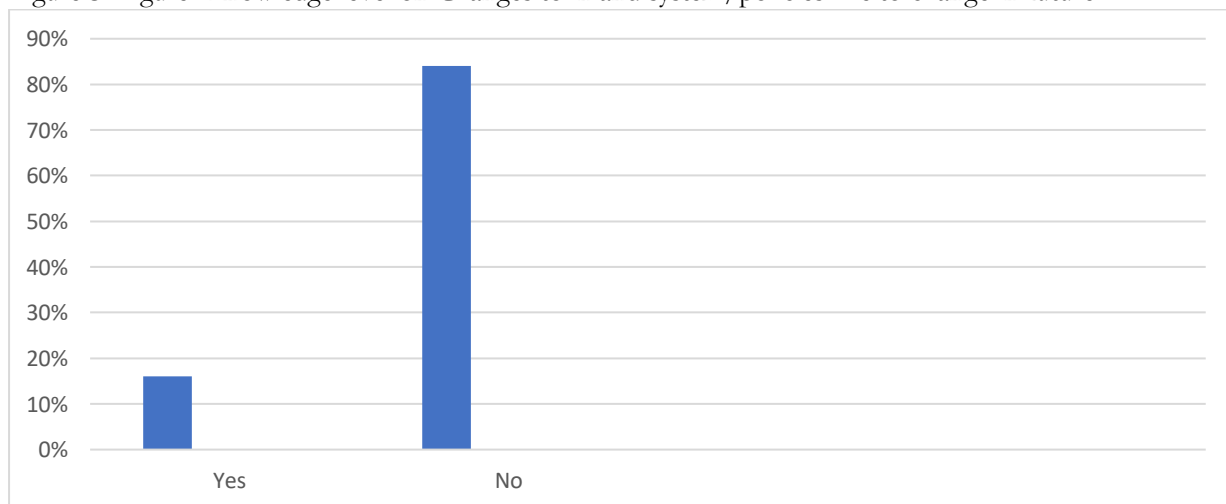
3.8.7 Do beneficiaries and Change Agents feel empowered to continue to lobby local government on Housing Rights issues?

Figure 2: Beneficiaries and Change Agents feel empowered to lobby govt. on housing rights



According to Figure 2, 60% of the respondents stated that they knew what land rights means and 40% indicated that they did not understand the rights. This meant that there was still a big number of respondents who did not understand land rights.

Figure 3: Figure: Knowledge level on Changes to inland system/policies like to change in future



According to Figure 3, 84% of the respondents did not know changes in land and housing system/policies that they would like to see in future. 16% had known the changes they would like to see in future. Since the majority did not know the changes to land and housing policy, they were not empowered enough to continue lobbying local government on housing rights issues.

3.9 Monitoring and Evaluation System

An original and revised Project Log frame detailing the project goal, outcomes, outputs and activities with corresponding indicators were made available to the evaluation team. In line with the revised log frame and project reporting schedule, the HFHZ team developed annual implementation plans, quarterly and annual reports (narrative and financial) and submitted these documents to Habitat Ireland as scheduled.

In addition, as per project implementation plan, project baseline survey and mid - line evaluation was carried - out and key findings and recommendations shared with Habitat Ireland and other stakeholders.

As regards project monitoring, technical partners prepared and submitted one – off activity plan whenever they conducted a project activity. According to data gleaned from face - to -face interviews with implementing partners, in 2017 HFHZ conducted an initial training for potential implementing partners. At the end of the training, each participating partner was asked to develop its annual implementation plan and submit to HFHZ. Since the plans were submitted, no formal feedback had been given to the partner. Under the signed partnership, HFHZ was not giving financial support to implementing partners. In the KIIs, it was revealed that partners were not able to compile periodic project reports due to lack of stationery. Implementing partners prepared and submitted ad - hoc project reports to HFHZ only when called upon to do so.

As part of project monitoring and technical support provision, Habitat Ireland Chief Executive Office and the Regional Operations Manager, undertook a joint visit with IA team to Zambia from 30th July – 3rd August 2018. The report and recommendations were being discussed with Irish Aid at the time of writing the evaluation report.

On the basis of the foregoing evaluation team findings and discussions, there is evidence that HFHZ prepared and submitted periodic project reports (narrative and financial) to Habitat Ireland as scheduled. However, there is weak or no scheduled project reporting by implementing partners to HFHZ and no project monitoring and evaluation plan existed at partner and community levels.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Advocacy is a long-term process and hence it takes time for targeted policies and laws to change. Hence, the Strategic Objective to improve access to land and secure and empower communities to participate in governance and advocate for their rights could not be fully achieved within the project period. The Strategic Objective to improve awareness, knowledge and services for OVCs and women, child protection, HIV prevention and care, women empowerment and gender equality showed progress from 43% at baseline to about 74% at endline time. The achievement is attributed to the project implementation strategy of working with implementation partners through strategies of changes agents and Study Circle group as well as grant support from Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland.

The Strategic Objective to strengthen capacity to protect and care for OVC improving livelihood and access to housing and sanitation has been accomplished as shown by 60 decent houses with 60 ventilated improved latrines constructed. In addition, 130 youths have been trained in basic housing and their training has been formally recognized. As at the endline evaluation, 255 Study Circle Groups had been formed and others were to be formed. Consequently, continued mentoring of the groups is required to support them until they have developed to stage, they are able to work by themselves.

5 LESSONS LEARNT

Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV and AIDS in Zambia is an integrated community project which has embraced three strategic objectives centred on advocacy, community awareness and outreach and construction of decent houses coupled with improved sanitary facilities. Consequently, it presents several lessons learnt and some of them are outlined below:

- i. The project has managed to provide decent housing and ventilated improved pit latrines to 60 poor and vulnerable families. In addition, basic construction training was provided to 130 youths and the training has been formally recognised. Considering the high population density in the sprawling project communities, there are still several families and youths in dire need of the project support. However, for a project of this magnitude, it is not possible to reach out to all those in dire need.
- ii. The partnership developed with implementing and technical partners had helped in leveraging the comparative expertise of each partner. For example, Zambia Land Alliance 's expertise in land policy management and provided technical support to project beneficiaries on land tenure in Zambia. Furthermore, NCC used its technical expertise in construction and provided basic construction training to the youths. In addition, implementing partners such as Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation and Bauleni United Sports Academy planned and implemented project activities in Chazanga and Bauleni communities respectively. These partners implemented project activities in their existing operational areas, working with Change Agents, Study Circle Group participants, youths and civic leaders

- iii. In the project peri- urban areas, there are several civil society organisations ranging from NGOs to political parties. These organisations employ varied community mobilization approaches such as giving out community gifts and money to lure the local people into their project. This approach is weakening the spirit of volunteerism among the local people.
- v. Working with existing government structures (councillors, WDC members, social welfare) in implementing project activities. These structures would continue functioning even after the project end.
- vi. In some Study Circle Groups formed, especially those in Kamanga community, women members had taken up saving and lending scheme which was helping them in bonding within the group. This scheme also enabled group members save and borrow money on soft terms to meet their household cash requirements.

The project did not have an effective monitoring and evaluation plan. This made it difficult for implementing partners to conduct periodic project monitoring and keeping HFHZ and other key stakeholders well informed on some aspects of the project reporting.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Consider providing measured financial support to implementing partners to support them in implementing project activities
- ii. All 255 Study Circle Groups formed by project - end are in the early stages of team development (Forming, Storming and Norming stages). Inevitably, HFHZ has to provide extended support to these groups to mentor them transition into mature stages (Performing and Adjourning)
- iii. Develop an innovative and sustainable way of incentivising community volunteers to live up to the challenges of implementing development interventions in peri- urbans.
- iv. In addition to Advocacy interventions targeting duty – bearers, internally, they should focus conscientizing house – owners to be paying regularly land – related levies to local authorities.
- v. Develop and operationalise a comprehensive project M & E system to provide accurate and up - to - date project information

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Addendum to Endline Project Evaluation Report

| S/N | Evaluation Item | Response Action |
|-----|--|--|
| i | Evaluation Recommendations proposed by PathMark Rural Development Consult | A modified yearlong follow – on programme has been developed and implementation is underway. This programme, funded by Habitat Ireland, has picked – up all recommendations made by PathMark evaluators. |
| ii | Reimbursement of PathMark for additional costs incurred during field data collection. These costs included paying evaluation participants transport money and hire of school hall /church building in Twapia and Chipulukusu communities respectively. | Habitat Ireland has approved the reimbursement to PathMark Rural Development Consult and Habitat Zambia is to effect the reimbursement. |
| iii | 10 out of 35 visited newly - constructed houses' beneficiaries had retained their old houses to either accommodate other family members or rent out to tenants to earn some money. | For safety reasons, PathMark Evaluators recommend that retained old houses be demolished. |

Appendix 2 – Human Stories

i. Wilson Phiri, home owner in Bauleni community of Lusaka City.



Mr. Wilson Phiri, aged 70 years, is a resident of Bauleni community in Lusaka city who has been given a newly- built 3 – roomed house by Habitat for Humanity Zambia (HFHZ). He is married with six children (two females and four males). In 1976, Mr. Phiri suffered a gall bladder infection and endured a stroke in 2015 which left him partially paralysed in one hand and leg. As a result of his ill health, Mr. Phiri was laid off from employment as a security guard. In 2018, he was selected as a new house beneficiary by Bauleni United Sports Academy and subsequently confirmed by HFHZ as an eligible house beneficiary on account of his vulnerability. In April 2019, Mr. Phiri's dream of owning the new house came true when the house with a VIP latrine was handed – over to him and the family. Mr. Phiri and his wife shifted into the new house and currently keep thirteen dependents. *“I thank God for being chosen as home owner by Habitat for Humanity Zambia. Now, I have a free mind and do not worry about leaking roof when it rains. Truly, I have been moved out of housing poverty,”* Mr. Phiri narrated with a broad smile on his face.

ii. Meck Phiri, a local contractor

Mr. Meck Phiri, aged 47 years, is a bricklayer and resident of Chainda community in Lusaka City. He had been contracted by HFHZ to build three houses with VIP latrines for selected vulnerable families. Mr Phiri said he hired a team of five helpers (3 bricklayers/carpenters and 2 youths who had been trained in basic house construction). He said with this team, he was able to complete building one house and latrine in thirty (30) days because all required building materials were delivered to the site in time. Mr. Phiri disclosed that he had negotiated with HFHZ a labour charge of K3,500.00 (Euro 240.00) per house. *“This gave me a good and reliable source of income to support my family, hire five (3 experienced bricklayers and two youths) and gave them steady income to meet their daily needs. Besides earning income from HFHZ project, we also gained experience in contract negotiation and house construction,”* explained Mr. Phiri.

iii. Martha Mafwanda Lungu, a female Ward Development Committee Secretary

Mrs. Martha Mafwanda Lungu, a Secretary of Twapia Ward Development Committee (WDC) in Ndola city, is married with 4 children (one female and 3 males). In both 2016 and 2017, she was trained with 19 others (10 change agents and 9 civic leaders) on land tenure, child protection, gender-based violence, HIV and AIDS, Will writing and budget tracking. Equipped with profound knowledge and skills in these topical social issues, Mrs. Lungu has been an effective civic leader and change agent who has facilitated formation of Study Circle Groups in Twapia community. *“As an individual, I have so far formed five (5) groups, each with members ranging from 7 – 16 members, comprising mainly women”* Mrs Lungu narrated. *“The standard procedure for any NGO working in Twapia Community is that it goes through WDC and as the secretary, I know all NGOs that come to work in the community and what they are doing,”* further explained Mrs. Lungu.

Mrs. Lungu reported that all Study Circle Groups she facilitated meet once in a week and during these meetings they share key information on key social issues. They had covered HIV and AIDS awareness, land rights, child protection, gender- based violence and inheritance rights using information from the study circle booklets.

“The Study Circle Groups conduct environmental management practices by collecting garbage and taking it to designated points for collection by the city council agents as well as clearing the drainage systems of any rubbish materials. The local people have failed to clean their surroundings through these study circle groups households are being encouraged to clean their surroundings. As result a lot of local residents have expressed interest in joining the groups” Mrs. Lungu explained.

iv. Inonge Sitali, a female Youths Group Secretary

Inonge Sitali, a young lady aged 25 years, is Secretary of the Youths Group in Twapia community of Ndola city. In the group, there are 16 members, 9 females and 7 males. As the group, they meet twice in a week to learn about contemporary social issues such as HIV and AIDS, gender- based violence, child protection, land rights, inheritance rights and environmental management. In addition, the group meets to carry out some community work such as garbage collection and drainage clearing. Four youths from the group had participated in the two basic house construction trainings conducted by National Council for Construction in Ndola for the youths. *“As a result of being members of the youth’s*

group, we have acquired important life information on topical issues such as HIV and AIDS. As a result, most group members now refrain from casual sex, alcohol abuse and we treat males and females as equal partners in our group and community” explained Inonge.

V. Mirriam Chipasha Kaite, a youth widow and home – owner



Mrs. Mirriam Chipasha Kaite, aged 35 years, is a youth widow and new home owner residing in Twapia Community of Ndola city. In October 2018, she became a widow following the death of her husband after an illness. Mirriam was left with 5 children (2 girls and 3 boys - first born aged 21 years doing Grade 9 and the last born aged 7 years in Grade 2) .to bring up. Inevitably, Mirriam resorted to petty trading in food items such tomatoes, vegetables, onions, salt by the roadside to earn income to support her orphaned

children and keep them in school. Luckily, she was selected as a house beneficiary and new house with VIP was built and completed in June 2019. In July 2019, she moved into the new house with her 5 children. *“I thank you Habitat for Humanity Zambia for choosing me as the house beneficiary and building such a beautiful house with improved latrine for me and my children. Habitat has eradicated my house poverty and I am able to concentrate on my small trading business to raise money to feed my children and keep them in school”* explained Mirriam.

vi. Margaret Makukula, CBTO Executive Director

Mrs Margaret Makukula, is the Executive Director of Community -Based Tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS Organisation (CBTO), a non- governmental organisation operating in Kamanga Community of Lusaka City. CBTO contributes to care and support of the people affected/infected with HIV and AIDS and prop them up to lead normal and dignified lives. Through partnering with HFHZ, CBTO has scaled up its awareness creation activities to the local community on HIV and AIDS, Gender - Based Violence, child protection, land rights and inheritance rights. In addition, CBTO has utilised the partnership to provide decent housings and improved sanitation to some of its clients.

As part of HFHZ partnership, CBTO on 1st June 2019, organised a Community Dialogue in Kamanga community and invited government officials from Zambia Police, Department of Social Welfare, Chakunkula Ward Councillor, Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company, Lusaka City Council and NGOs such as TALC, supporting people living with HIV and AIDs. These invited stakeholders used the community dialogue platform to meet the people of Kamanga community and explain their operations. This platform also enabled Kamanga community residents access services provided by various participating stakeholders. The local community members also used the community dialogue to meet and discuss the various challenges they were facing as well as how they could work with stakeholders to resolve their problems.

“Through our partnership with HFHZ, as CBTO, we have been able to provide decent houses and improved sanitary conditions to some of our clients that we had been unable to give residential housing”, explained Mrs Makukula.

Appendix 3: References

Central Statistical Office (2015), *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey*, Lusaka, Zambia

Habitat for Humanity Zambia (2017) *Annual Report for Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia*, August 2017, Lusaka, Zambia

Habitat for Humanity Zambia (2018) *Annual Report for Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia*, August 2018, Lusaka, Zambia

Habitat for Humanity Zambia (2017) *Baseline Survey Report for Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia*, August 2017, Lusaka, Zambia

Habitat for Humanity Zambia (2018) *Mid Term Evaluation Report 1 August 2016 – January 2018 for Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia*, January 2018 Lusaka, Zambia

Habitat for Humanity Zambia (2017) *LA Project Review, Presentation to Stakeholder Meeting in Lusaka and Ndola: Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Zambia*, July 2019

Habitat for Humanity Zambia (2019) *Briefing document for external endline evaluation*, July 2019, Lusaka, Zambia

Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development (2019) *Quality Assessment /Inspection Report Twapia, Chipulukusu, Kamanga and Chanda*, July 2019, Lusaka, Zambia

Appendix 4: List of People Interviewed

| S/N | Full Name | Sex | Position | Organisation | City | Contact Phone |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|--|--|--------|---------------|
| 1 | Kangwa Kaluba | M | Executive Director | Bauleni United Sports Academy | Lusaka | 0979431075 |
| 2 | Fred Kangwa | M | Programmes Director | Bauleni United Sports Academy | Lusaka | 0977106303 |
| 3 | Wilson Banda | M | Construction Supervisor (Bauleni & Chainda) | Habitat for Humanity Zambia | Lusaka | 0955792879 |
| 4 | Pastor Hanzembe | M | Programmes Director | Salvation Army, Linda | Lusaka | 0978 142273 |
| 5 | Mrs. Belinda Lubasi | F | Chief Housing Officer | Lusaka City Council | Lusaka | 0977284280 |
| 6 | Patrick Musole | M | Executive Director | Zambia Land Alliance | Lusaka | 0967469581 |
| 7 | Bridget Phiri | F | Programme Officer | Zambia Land Alliance | Lusaka | 0977 591579 |
| 8 | Justina Banda Mulunda | F | Senior Settlement Officer | Lusaka City Council – Linda Site Office | Lusaka | 0973 265580 |
| 9 | Justin Muchete | M | Field Officer | Lusaka City Council – Linda Site Office | Lusaka | 0966 839153 |
| 10 | Kabalukila | M | Ward Development Committee Chairperson | Linda Ward | Lusaka | 0979 443616 |
| 11 | Margaret Makukula | F | Executive Director | Community – Based TB, HIV and AIDS Organisation | Lusaka | 0977 728744 |
| 12 | Beatrice Chola | F | Executive Director | Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation | Lusaka | 0966 758518 |
| 13 | Patricia Besa | F | Accountant | Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation | Lusaka | 0979 264953 |
| 14 | Gerald Mungwa | M | Acting OVC Co ordinator | Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation | Lusaka | 0965555707 |
| 15 | Ela Mpala | M | Community Co ordinator | SOS Village | Lusaka | 0979 303833 |
| 16 | Mwansa Obed Cashion | M | Field Officer | Lusaka City Council – Chazanga Site Office | Lusaka | 0977 154177 |
| 17 | Norman Kabalukila | M | Chairperson | Linda Ward Development Committee | Lusaka | 0979 443616 |

FINAL ENDLINE EVALUATION REPORT

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--------------|
| 18 | Cosmas Tembo | M | Director | Tadhiwa Charity Organisation | Lusaka | 0977 600 443 |
| 19 | Moreen Samulele | F | Director | Women and Law in Southern Africa | Lusaka | 0977 450034 |
| 20 | Hamson Chisenga | M | Former Ndola City Mayor | Twapia resident | Ndola | 0977 886633 |
| 21 | Jeremiah Tembo | M | Senior Settlement Officer | Ndola City Council – Twapia Site Office | Ndola | 0966 609398 |
| 22 | Patrick Muntanga | M | Programme Manager | Centre for Governance | Ndola | 0977462381 |
| 23 | Grace Silwizya | F | Senior Administrative Officer (Deeds) | Ndola City Council | Ndola | 0977 511608 |
| 24 | Pastor Charles Mwambo | M | Executive Director | Samaritan Strategy Foundation of Zambia | Ndola | 0977 752188 |
| 25 | Joyce Mbimbi Cholwe | F | Project Officer | Habitat for Humanity Zambia | Kabwe | 0970 436052 |
| 26 | Albert Saka | M | Project Officer | Habitat for Humanity Zambia | Lusaka | 09771 00525 |
| 27 | Victor Sitali | M | Project Manager | Habitat for Humanity Zambia | Lusaka | 0979 686885 |
| 28 | Mike Thonga | M | Finance Manager | Habitat for Humanity Zambia | Lusaka | 0979627978 |
| 29 | James Chintu | M | Training Officer | National Council for Construction | Lusaka | 0977 211224 |
| 30 | Ruth Mitimangi Nabutali | F | Acting National Director | Habitat for Humanity Zambia | Lusaka | 0977 405493 |
| 31 | Eithne McNulty | F | Programme Consultant | Habitat for Humanity Ireland | Dublin | - |
| 32 | Jenny Williams | F | Chief Executive Officer | Habitat for Humanity Ireland | Dublin | - |
| 33 | Hilda Busiku | F | Data Co ordinator | Emmanuel Transit Centre | Lusaka | 0975 194005 |
| 34 | Theresa Phiri | F | Programme Co ordinator | Emmanuel Transit Centre | Lusaka | |

ii. Focus Group Discussions

| S/N | Focus Group Community | Gender Composition | District | Number of Participants |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Bauleni | Women | Lusaka | 12 Females |
| 2 | Chipulukusu | Women | Ndola | 12 Females |
| 3 | Twapia | Mixed - Youths | Ndola | 12 Females & Males |
| 4 | Linda | Mixed – Youths | Lusaka | 12 Females & Males |
| 5 | Kamanga | Mixed - Adults | Lusaka | 12 Females & Males |
| 6 | Linda | Mixed - Adults | Lusaka | 12 Females & Males |
| 7 | Chainda | Mixed - Adults | Lusaka | 12 Females & Males |
| 8 | Chazanga | Mixed - Adults | Lusaka | 12 Females & Males |
| 9 | Twapia | Mixed - Adults | Ndola | 12 Females & Males |
| | Total | 09 | | 108 Participants |

Appendix 5: Interview Questionnaires: Home Owners & Household Survey

Appendix 6: Focus Group Discussion Guides: Mixed Groups, Youths and Women

Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Lusaka and Ndola Cities of Zambia.

Habitat's Irish Aid /Habitat Ireland - funded project

Key Informant Interview Guide

I. Introduction

Key Informants Interview (KII) will be aimed at revealing a wealth of detailed data and deep insight on the progress of **Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Lusaka and Ndola Cities of Zambia** towards achieving its objectives, outcome and impact. KII will be well executed through creating an accepted environment that will put respondents at ease, allowing them to thoughtfully answer in their own words and add meaning to their answers.

Date of Interview:.....

Name of Interviewer..... Respondent No.....

1. Full Name:.....

2. Sex:..... Organization:.....

Designation:.....District.....

3. For how long have you taken part in implementing Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Lusaka and Ndola Cities of Zambia project activities?

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4. What role have you played in implementation of the project activities?

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A. RELEVANCE

5. To what extent did Habitat support achievement towards the intended Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? Briefly mention the SDGs and explain the support

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- 5.1 To what extent did the project mainstream gender equality in its design and delivery of activities?

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B. EFFECTIVENESS

- 6.0 To what extent has the project delivered results that are value for money?. Explain briefly in terms of cost of project house, latrine etc

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- 5.0 What change among community members do you see or have seen as result of the project intervention? Explain the changes

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6.0 What has worked and what has not worked well with regard to service delivery and implementation during the period that you have been associated with the project?

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C. IMPACT PROSPECTS

7.0 What do you see as direct prospective impacts of the project amongst the target groups and various levels?

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8.0 Have there been any unplanned positive impacts on the target groups or other non- targeted communities arising from the project. How does this affect the project?

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D. SUSTAINABILITY

9.0 How sustainable are the outcomes of the project likely to be especially at household and community levels?

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10.0 To what extent has the project levered additional resources (financial and in-kind) from other sources? What effect has this had on the scale, delivery and /or sustainability of the activities?

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11.0 What are the challenges facing Habitat project with regards to sustaining services?? What do you suggest as measures to improve on sustaining services?

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12.0 To what extent is the project embedded in local structures?

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13.0 What environmental constraints and opportunities have been considered in the project design?

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14.0 What good environmental practices been followed in project implementation (in relation to use of water and energy and materials, production of wastes etc).?

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15.0 What areas of the project need improvements and what can you recommend?

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16.0 What lessons have been learnt from the project?

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17.0 Any other concerns or recommendations

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Thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview.

Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV/AIDS in Lusaka and Ndola Cities of Zambia.

Habitat's Irish Aid /Habitat Ireland - funded project

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) will be aimed at revealing a wealth of detailed data and deep insight on the progress made by Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV and AIDS Project in Lusaka compounds (Kamanga, Linda, Chazanga, Chainda and Bauleni) and Ndola compounds (Twapia and Chipulukusu) towards achieving its objectives, outcomes and impact. FGDs will be well executed through creating an accepted environment that will put participants at ease, allowing them to thoughtfully answer in their own words and add meaning to their answers.

Defining Focus Groups

FGDs will be purposely – sampled change agents, study circle participants and youths in the seven project communities of Lusaka and Ndola Cities. On average, each FGD will have 12 participants representing both males and females. Each FGD session will take between 45 – 60 minutes.

After each FGD session, one selected beneficiary will be interviewed at greater depth to gather data from him/her for writing a change story.

Focus Group Participants' Demographics

| Date: | District: | Project community | Time: |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Full Name | Sex | Residential Area/Village | Phone Number |
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Conducting FGD Session

FGDs will be conducted by at least two people (moderator and notes taker). The moderator will facilitate the discussions and recorder takes notes. The notes taker will also record body language or other subtle but relevant clues. He will allow the moderator to do all the note talking during FGD session.

FGD Programme

Welcome

Thank you for agreeing to be part of the FGD. We appreciate your willingness to participate.

Introductions

Moderator and notes taker

Purpose of FGD

We have been engaged by Habitat for Humanity Zambia (HFHZ) to conduct this FGD session. The reason we are conducting this FGD is to find out how Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for OVC and women affected by HIV /AIDS in Lusaka and Ndola Cities of Zambia whose implementation started in 2016 is affecting your lives. We need your input and want to share your honest and open thoughts with us.

Ground Rules

- i. **We want you to do the talking:** We would like everyone to participate. I may call on you if I haven't heard from you for a while
- ii. **There is no right or wrong answers.** Every one's experience and opinions are important. Speak up whether you agree or disagree. We want to hear a wide range of opinions.
- iii. **What is said in this room/ stays here;** We want everyone to feel comfortable sharing when sensitive issues come up

Before asking the first FGD question, an ice breaker will be inserted to increase comfort and level the playing field.

FGD Questions

| Thematic Focus | Main Questions | Probing Questions |
|----------------|---|--|
| Relevance | What specific activities of the project are you aware of? | Are the project activities you have mentioned responding to your community needs? Yes/No. Briefly explain your answer. In addition, you explain if your needs have evolved over time. |

FINAL ENDLINE EVALUATION REPORT

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Effectiveness | What is your perception about the project implementation? | To what extent have you been satisfied? Elaborate your answer Are there any project adaptations you are aware of? Yes/No If Yes, how have these adaptations affected you? |
| Outcomes | What changes have you observed in the lives of the target groups? If there are changes, can you mention them? | What are some indicators of the changes you have mentioned? In your opinion, what has caused changes, you mentioned, in the lives of the target groups? |
| Sustainability | What is your opinion about the project results? Are they going to be sustained? What is your opinion about the project results? | How do you see these results by the end of the project and beyond? As beneficiaries, change agents and youths do you feel empowered to continue lobby local government on housing rights issues? |

Exist Questions

- i. What can be done better in future when implementing a similar project?
- ii. What lessons have been learnt from the project?
- iii. Any other concerns or recommendations

When the FGD session is complete, the moderator should thank all participants

Appendix 7: Endline Evaluation Terms of Reference

Habitat for Humanity Zambia

Request for Consultancy: End of Project Evaluation: Habitat for Humanity Zambia.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for End Line Evaluation of Habitat's Irish Aid/ Habitat Ireland funded project in Zambia.

End of Project Evaluation.

In 2016 Habitat Ireland were successful in attracting funding from Irish Aid for a project in Zambia entitled "Building Stability and Resilience: Good governance, empowerment, land rights, housing and livelihood for Lusaka (Kamanga, Linda, Chazanga, Chainda and Bauleni) and City of Ndola (Twapia and Chipulukusu).

In compliance with funder requirements and to ensure its own learning and good practice, Habitat Ireland and Habitat Zambia wish to commission an end of project evaluation which will focus on the communities supported by Habitat. A baseline survey was conducted prior to implementation of the 3-year programme and a subsequent Logistical Framework was developed to track impact and performance.

Project Description and Details

Project Phase

End of Three-Year Project on July 31st 2019

Programme Coverage and Partners

The project was implemented in the aforementioned 7 communities in 2 districts and with 9 Community Based Organisations and three Technical partners. The CBOs partners are, Zambia Open Community Schools (ZOCs), Salvation Army (SA), Community Based TB Organisation (CBTO), Emmanuel Transit Centre (ETI), Tadihiwa Charity Organisation (TCO), Bauleni United Sports Academy (BUSA), Bwafwano Integrated Services Organisation (BISO) and SOS Children's Village in Lusaka district. Samaritan Strategy in Ndola district. The Technical partners are, Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Centre for Governance and the Zambia land Alliance (ZLA) operating in Lusaka and Ndola districts.

Evaluation Type

End Line Evaluation

Objectives of the Programme

1. To improve access to land and secure tenure rights at the local level by strengthening and empowering communities to participate in governance and advocate for their rights.
2. To mobilise community members and leaders and strengthen community responses to improve social perceptions, protection, prevention and services for HIV/Aids and gender-based violence (GBV)
3. To strengthen the capacity to protect and care for OVC, improving their livelihood and access to housing and sanitation

Programme Outcomes

- Increased understanding, awareness visibility about secure tenure and housing rights and potential for citizen participation
- Increased ability to tract budgets, advocacy and improved participation of active citizens in accountability, advocacy and engagement with LA (CBO members, civic leaders and Ward Development Committee – WDC Members)

- Improved awareness, ability and will of local authorities (LAs) to implement pro vulnerable rights-based land access and titling systems (raising their awareness, holding them accountable and collaborating to improve the system.
 - Actions are taken by CBO and their members in holding authorities to account for advocating for policy changes or improved implementation.
 - Strengthened CBO Programmatic/organisational capacity to collaborate and capacity to promote and advocate for HIV, OVC, reducing GBV and increasing gender rights at the community level
 - Increased access to a new house and sanitation
 - Increased number of OVCs are protected and their assets supported by knowledge in inheritance rights and developing a will and basic home maintenance.
- Working Arrangements with Govt. of Zambia

The existing working agreement is a mutual one and we have been working and collaborating within an open framework, in this case the collaboration has been with the Local Authorities. HFHZ is part of the District Development Collaborating Committees. There is no tripartite agreement. However, HFHZ has signed agreements with local partners.

Project Description

Overall project goal

To promote equitable development and human rights for women, orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS in Zambia by:

- Improving good governance and increasing their participation in governance and accountability
- Facilitating a supportive environment with a culture of empowerment, inclusion, prevention, child-focused and gender-equity service
- Improving the livelihood potential and access to resources of most vulnerable OVCs and Women.

Nature and Scope of the Project

This project will ensure the stability, resilience and rights of poor OVC and their caregivers (mostly women), affected by HIV and AIDS in Zambia. Good governance and management of land and housing policy will be improved by empowering citizens and increasing their participation in advocacy and accountability activities. A change of culture is being facilitated, for more inclusion, prevention of HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence (GBV), better services and stronger local organisations. OVC and their families will have improved livelihood and assets, through secure land tenure, inheritance protection, and for some, new houses and sanitation and vocational training.

Timelines for End Line Evaluation

Invitation to Tender Circulated on Go Zambia Jobs /Firms April 15th 2019

Deadline for Submission of Tender to Habitat Zambia – April 25th 2019

Result of Selection of Consultant notified to successful Consultant – May 8th. 2019

Field work completed – end of July 2019

Collation, Analysis by Consultant and first Draft of Report to Habitat Zambia and Ireland by mid-August 2019

Comments and amendments back and forth (Habitat and Consultant) during August.

Final Evaluation Report submitted to Habitat end August 2019

Purpose of the Independent final evaluation.

The independent final evaluation report will be used to inform Habitat, its partners, and Irish Aid of the performance of the project. The Independent End Line Evaluation report must be a substantial document that (a) answers all the elements of this Terms of Reference (TOR); (b) provides findings and conclusions that are based on robust and transparent evidence; and (c) where necessary

supplements Habitat's MEAL data with independent research. This is in line with Habitat's best practice expectation.

Key Objectives of the Evaluation

1. To independently verify (and supplement where necessary), Habitat's record of achievement as reported through its various Reports and defined in the project log frame.
2. Value for money: To assess the extent to which the project was good value for money, which includes considering: (a) How well the project met its objectives. (b) How well the project applied value for money principles of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity in relation to delivery of its outcomes. (c) How well the project aligns with Irish Aid's goals of supporting the delivery of the SDGs
3. To assess the extent to which organisational structural challenges affected final project outcomes and if any, what mitigation initiatives were effective in minimising negative impact?
4. Design and sustainability: To assess the effectiveness of Habitat's programme approach in securing the sustainability of the work beyond the lifetime of funding. In particular, the Evaluation should consider Habitat's (a) project design vis a vis sustainability (e.g. community ownership) (b) Partnership approach vis a vis sustainability (c) The relationship with GOZ staff and officials vis a vis sustainability.
5. Impact: a) To assess what has happened because of the project that wouldn't otherwise have happened. b) To chart any unintended benefits of the programme – social, economic, political, environmental and c) To chart any unintended negative impacts of the programme – social, economic, political, environmental

Verification of Habitat's Reporting

The first task of the final evaluation will be to verify Habitat's achievements and under-achievements measured against the Log Frame. A number of Reports will be made available to the appointed Consultant to include; Baseline Study, Mid Term Evaluation, IA Monitoring Report 2018

It will be the responsibility of the Consultant to verify the information that was collected by Habitat from partners and beneficiaries for reporting purposes and possibly supplementing this data with additional information collected through primary and secondary research.

The appointed Evaluator will also be expected to verify the results from the project log frame which will capture what the project has achieved. However, there are other activities and results that occurred outside the log frame that will require examination in order to respond to the different evaluation questions. The required verification reporting must include a review of the data and systems that were used by Habitat to populate results.

Assessment of Value for Money

The final evaluation needs to assess the extent to which the delivery and results of the project are good value for money. Value for money can be defined in many ways, but at a minimum the evaluation report should include an assessment against:

- How well or otherwise the project applied value for money principles of effectiveness, economy, efficiency, equity, in relation to delivery of its outcomes.
- Did Habitat do the right things in the right ways at the right time to ensure successful programme delivery and completion.

Evaluation Questions: Please note that the attention given to each evaluation question may vary depending on the availability of data, so the independent evaluator should use her/his discretion in the level of effort used to respond to these questions. Furthermore, the Habitat National Director Kanyata Mukelabai, who will manage the evaluation process, together with other Habitat staff will guide the appointed consultant in this regard. The Evaluator is asked to structure research questions according to the OECD-DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. Relevance

- To what extent did Habitat support achievement towards the intended SDGs?
- To what extent did the project target and reach the most marginalised?
- To what extent did the project mainstream gender equality in the design and delivery of activities?
- How well did the project respond to the needs of the target beneficiaries, including how these needs evolved over time?

Effectiveness

- To what extent do the results that are reported to Irish Aid and Habitat Ireland represent a fair and accurate record of achievement as reported in quarterly financial reporting, annual financial and narrative reporting and midterm evaluation?
- To what extent has the project delivered results that are value for money? To include but not limited to the questions provided at Value for Money section above.
- To what extent has the project used learning to improve delivery?
- What are the key drivers and barriers affecting the delivery of results for the project? This question should include comment on Habitat Zambia and Habitat Ireland roles in delivery of results.
- To what extent were lessons learnt from the experience of project delivery and were these lessons applied in a timely fashion to the work of the project going forward?
- Comment on the type and quality of Project adaptations that led to enhanced results, if any.

Efficiency

- To what extent did Habitat deliver results on time and on budget against agreed plans?
- To what extent did the project understand cost drivers and manage these in relation to performance requirements?

Sustainability

- To what extent has the project levered additional resources (financial and in-kind) from other sources? What effect has this had on the scale, delivery and/or sustainability of the activities?
- To what extent is there evidence that the benefits delivered by the project will be sustained after the project ends.
- Do partners feel better able to continue delivering after the project ends?
- To what extent did project design assist with sustainability?

Impact

- To what extent and how has the project built the capacity of civil society?
- To what extent and how has the project affected people in ways that were not originally intended?
- To what extent has the project impacted on relationships with GOZ officials and in engaging those officials into the project/project outcomes?
- What level of sustainable impact has the project had on beneficiaries. What proportion of them feel enabled and empowered to continue applying knowledge and skills learnt after the project?
- To what extent has housing poverty been reduced?
- Are homes built to required House Quality Standard?
- Do beneficiaries and Change Agents feel empowered to continue to lobby local government on Housing Rights issues?

Evaluation Methods:

Most significant changes

The evaluator should collect stories of change from identified beneficiaries (beneficiary voices), civic leaders and change agents. The stories should focus on what was considered to be the most significant change the project has brought to their lives, capacities or way of operating.

The Evaluator is encouraged to apply a mixed method approach for assessing impact. This will combine qualitative data to provide an explanation of ‘why’ and ‘how’ the project has achieved the type and scale of results that are quantitatively observed, or failed to do so. A wide range of evidence sources is recommended which, when brought together will produce a plausible assessment of the contribution Habitat made to outcomes and impact. The evaluator is encouraged too to triangulate data sources so that findings are as robust as possible. E.g. Household level/ home owner level, group/partner, GOZ officials, Habitat. Possible methods for conducting primary and secondary research can include: interviews with staff at Habitat offices in Zambia and Ireland, with delivery Partners, focus group discussions with ultimate beneficiaries, surveys with project partners, GOZ officials and other relevant stakeholders, systematic reviews of secondary data, verifying reported data through back checking and quality control assessments. An indicative list of Materials to Review as secondary research is contained in Annex 1 of this TOR.

Contractual and Reporting Arrangements

The Independent Evaluator should be a suitably qualified and experienced consultant or consulting firm.

The Consultant/ Consultant’s team should include:

- An evaluation specialist with a minimum of seven years’ experience in programme/project evaluation in an international development context.
 - Experience in results-based M&E
 - Ability to plan and design the evaluation approaches and research methodologies, including quantitative and qualitative research methods.
 - Relevant subject matter knowledge and experience such as Housing sector, Advocacy, Gender.
 - A demonstrated understanding of the external context of Zambia.
 - Track record in interpreting baseline data and conducting a final evaluation
 - Experience in implementing primary research methods and interpreting secondary research sources.
 - The extent to which the Evaluator or Team has appropriate country knowledge/experience. E.g. Language proficiency/ arrangements for translation
 - The appointed Evaluator must not have a conflict of interest with the ongoing activities of Habitat, its Partners, or the GOZ officials involved in the project or the beneficiaries of the project.
 - The appointed Evaluator must uphold the safeguarding of the vulnerable children and adults from exploitation, any form of harassment and abuse during and after the interaction with them in the course of the evaluation.
- Management Arrangements

Timeframe

Approximately 17 consultancy days are available for this assignment. A work plan and budget to be agreed between Habitat and the consultant. The evaluation will be managed by the National Director based in Lusaka. The consultant will report directly to the National Director during the process and to the CEO of Habitat Ireland regarding the draft and final report.

Terms and Conditions Logistics and professional fee:

Applicants will be asked to submit a budget. The consultant will be paid a professional fee for consultancy days agreed in the work plan and costs to cover transport, communication, research assistants’ costs and report production.

Tax and insurance: The consultant/s shall be responsible for own tax and insurance during the assignment.

Code of conduct: The consultant will be expected to adhere to Habitat's values and principles.

Additional terms and conditions of service shall be spelt out in the contract.

Application

Application with CVs, testimonials and information on previous work should be submitted by the deadline of midnight April 25th 2019 by email to the National Director. Email hfhzam@habitatlam.org.zm copied to eithnem@habitatni.co.uk

The End Line Evaluation Report – Mandatory Report Structure. The following structure must be used for the Final End Line Evaluation Report which must be limited to 40 pages (to include or exclude annexes as desired.)

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction a. Purpose of the Evaluation b. Organisational Context c. Logic and assumptions of the Evaluation
3. Evaluation Methodology a. Evaluation Plan b. Strengths and weaknesses of selected design and research methods c. Summary of problems and issues encountered
4. Findings a. Overall Results b. Assessment of accuracy of reported results c. Relevance d. Effectiveness e. Efficiency f. Sustainability g. Impact
5. Conclusions (a). Summary of achievements against evaluation questions (b) Overall impact and value for money.
6. Lessons Learnt a. Project level – management, design, implementation b. Policy level c. Sector level
7. Recommendations

Annexes (such as) · End Line Evaluation Terms of Reference · Evaluation Research Schedule · Evaluation Framework · Data Collection · List of People Consulted · List of Supporting Documentary Information · Details of Evaluation Consultant/Team · Table summarising the Findings according to the OECD –DAC criteria (Mandatory) (Reminder – the Final Report must number no more than 40 pages inclusive or exclusive of Annexes)

Application process

Application with CVs, testimonials and information on previous work should be submitted.

Applications should include: a) A cover letter. b) Technical proposal (max 3 pages) including:

- Brief explanation about the consultant with particular emphasis on previous experience
- Profile of the consultant
- Understanding of the TOR and task to be accomplished
- Draft evaluation framework and plan.

Financial proposal (max 2 pages). The financial proposal should be submitted together with the technical proposal.

Annex 1

Documents to be made available to the successful Consultant

Baseline study

Midterm Evaluation

Monitoring Report

Log Frame and Revised Log Frame

Project Budget

Reports to Funders

Annual Reports.