



# Final humanitarian report

## Provision of humanitarian aid

### Závěrečná zpráva humanitární Poskytování humanitární pomoci do zahraničí

#### 1. Údaje o projektu

##### Project data

Oblast podpory: **Komplexní a stabilizační pomoc**

Název projektu: **Zlepšená humanitární reakce v okresech Choma, Kalomo a Monze v Jižní provincii  
Zambie**

**Project Title: Enhanced Humanitarian Response in Choma, Kalomo and Monze Districts in the  
Southern Province of Zambia**

Číslo projektu: **23-HU-KX-024**

Poskytnutá dotace v Kč: **0**

Datum realizace:

od: 1. 4. 2023

do: 31. 12. 2023

Datum vygenerování formuláře: 22.04.2024

#### 2. Údaje o příjemci

Název (právní osoba)/Jméno a příjmení (fyzická osoba a fyzická osoba podnikající): **CARE Česká republika  
z.s.**

Ulice: Slezská 2033/11

Obec: Praha

PSČ: 12000

IČO: 22694102

#### 3. Kontaktní osoba: Benoit Wyn

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#### 4. Formulář zprávy

**Evaluation of project activities, outputs and objectives**



### **Overview of implemented activities and project outputs (max 1000 char without spaces)**

19 out of 20 (95%) activities were completed, **directly benefiting 7859 people** (4087 females; 3772 males) and **indirectly reaching 15,574 people** (5911 males; 8663 females) to access infection control materials, safe water, multi-purpose cash, and gender-based violence prevention. 18 water facilities are helping 7859 people use safe water and accessed hygiene knowledge helping them to reduce disease infection. 98 health center staff at 5 clinics are using procured infection control materials aiding disinfections and germs contraction. 732 instead of 450 (163%) households were provided with cash assistance enabling 5654 people (3,156 females/2,499 males) invest the money in buying agriculture inputs (seeds and fertilizer), small livestock rearing, repairing houses, buying commodities for re-sale, thereby increasing harvest and improve food and nutrition security and livelihoods. Community volunteers conducted 583 instead of 540 (108%) sessions on prevention of gender-based violence reaching 15,574 people as indirect beneficiaries. The Disaster Agency was helped develop the 2023 National Contingency Plan containing response measures/solution across sectors informing disaster preparedness.

### **Overview of the changes to the project (max 1000 char without spaces)**

The financial savings achieved during the project were used to increase the number of cash assistance participants from 450 to 732. The savings were due to foreign exchange gains and reduced infection control costs.

### **Evaluation of the benefits of the project (max 1000 char without spaces)**

The water and sanitation activities benefited 7,859 people (2579 people, more than planned target) who use safe water in greater quantities and reduce the incidence of disease including awareness about better protection from gender-based violence. Of these people, 5654 people benefited from cash assistance to meet some basic needs. Some beneficiaries invested the money in purchasing agricultural inputs, small livestock and upgrading shelter to increase crop yields and improve food and nutrition security as well as decent shelter. In total, 14,574 people were reached and accessed information thereby contributing to disease prevention and improved hygiene practices. CARE assigned 3 staff and supported 4 DMMU enumerators who participated in conducting the vulnerability assessment and producing the 2023 national contingency plan. The plan informs the design of government and NGO interventions in response to disasters.

### **Evaluation of the quality and sustainability of the project**

#### **Project implementation procedures and management (max 1000 char without spaces)**

Risk communication with CHWs: we used existing trained community health workers to lead risk communication in the community to increase uptake and adoption of messages and procedures. CARE provided IEC materials and food allowance while conducting the sessions. MPCA: CARE supported 729 HH. Some beneficiaries invested the money in shelter upgrades, buying agriculture inputs, small livestock or trading. Local contracting: To construct 3 new solar piped water schemes and rehabilitate 15 boreholes, CARE recruited local



contractors and local Pump Menders. This helped to put money into the local economy, provided short-term jobs, and kept local pump repairers active. Logistical support to Disaster Agency: every year DMMU conducts the vulnerability assessment which result in the development of the national contingency plan that guides government departments to develop response plans. With the project support, 7 staff (3 CARE and 4 DMMU) were provided with logistics to participate in the survey and plan development.

### **Risks and obstacles to project implementation (max 1000 char without spaces)**

The After-action review was not completed. The failure to undertake the review with the project life presented a risk in terms of learning. Local government, project teams and community beneficiaries didn't have the chance to reflect, discuss, learn and come up with recommendations. The delay to activity completion was a result of commitments by the project team and government workers who were leading in implementing most of the activities. However, to address this, CARE Zambia convened a learning event (22- 23 Jan 2024) funded by the Start Network where some beneficiaries were invited.

### **Benefits of the project for the beneficiaries (max 1000 char without spaces) xx**

*Provision of safe water:* 18 water facilities were provided befitting 7,859 people with safe and increased water availability. This is helping families contracting water related diseases. The facilities were constructed by local government registered local contractors and pump repairers enabling them earn income for their businesses. Each village/school where a water system was constructed has a trained committee equipping them knowledge in water facility management..

*Strengthening community GBV prevention mechanisms:* The project supported logistics (orientation materials, flip cards and food allowance) and trained 85 community-based volunteers to raise awareness of the government's procedure for referral of GBV cases. This has strengthened community GBV prevention mechanism.

*Contributing to food, nutrition and shelter security:* 5654 people (family members) were provided cash assistance. Some beneficiaries invested the money in buying agriculture inputs (seeds and fertilizer), small livestock and shelter upgrade to increase harvest and improve food and nutrition security as well as dignified shelter.

### **Interaction with local authorities and other donors (max 1000 char without spaces)**

Local authorities: the local authorities cooperated in supervising the construction of water facilities; receipt and taking custody of borehole repair toolkits.

Other donors: we leveraged the Czech Humanitarian Aid funds, to access additional funding from the Start Network to implement a post- response assessment and hosting a learning event. 4 Local government departments (disaster management, MET, Agriculture and Public Health), 2 INGOs, 3 local NGOs, 2 media houses and 2 community-based organizations attended the event. We used the event to ask DMMU to disseminate the 2023 Vulnerability assessment report.



### **Sustainability of project outputs (max 1000 char without spaces)**

Refresher training for CWAC members on prevention and response to GB problems, thereby strengthening local CB prevention mechanisms. Use of local contractors in the construction of new water supply systems, thereby supporting their business and capacity building. Use of local pump mechanics in borehole rehabilitation, thereby providing them with an incentive to work. Establishing water user committees at each water facility constructed to take responsibility for managing and collecting user fees for future operation and maintenance. Distributing cash to people who are mostly small rural farmers. The distribution was timed to coincide with the transfer of funds from the FISP. The cash helped some households pay for FISP and the inputs made available. Joining CARE staff to DMMU vulnerability survey team. They learned the process including the tools used and data collection. One staff member was certified by FAO Level 1 Food Security Analyst. DMMU started by reorganizing Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee

### **Project financing**

#### **Financial analysis of the project (max 1000 char without spaces)**

Of the US\$214,150.56 awarded for the implementation of this project, US\$203,195.54 was spent representing a 95% burn rate. The different sections of the budget performed against the total spend of US\$203,195.54 as follows: - expenditure in the Basic Services Activities was US\$101,443.66 representing 50% of expenditure, The Human Protection Activities section spent US\$4,494.92 representing 2% of total. Expenditure on the Displaced Population Section was 7,135.94 representing 4% of total expenditure. The MEAL & FAM Activities Section spent US\$6,376.34 representing 3%. The District Level Logistics spent US\$16,051.78 representing 8% of total Spend. Expenditure in the Direct Program Staff Section was 41,769.43 representing 21%. The Head Office Staff costs were US\$18,828.43 representing 9%. Lastly, the Head Office Support costs were US\$7,095.04 representing 3% of expenditure.

#### **Overview of project financing (max 1000 char without spaces)**

The US\$214,150.56 was financed as follows: US\$203,837.99 (95%) was financed by the Czech Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and US\$10,312.57 (5%) was financed by CARE Czech. This funding was made available to CARE International in Zambia through CARE Czech Systems. The financing was for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023. This project was directly implemented by CARE International in Zambia.

#### **Returns (max 1000 char without spaces)**

Not applicable- the project had no income generating activity

### **Monitoring**



### Monitoring and evaluation (max 1000 char without spaces)

We conducted 3 joint monitoring visits partners and checked activities implementation and followed by feedback meetings reviewing the learning points and coming up with recommendations. 1 project staff participated in 1 provincial engagement workshop in Siavonga (Sep/Oct 2023) where DMMU convened stakeholders to provide inputs in the development of the national contingency plan. A key outcome of the Siavonga workshop was that it triggered CARE, DMMU and MET to consider applying for funds to strengthen early warning. On evaluation, the After-Action Review that was planned did not take place due to late completion of activities. As a result, we had little time to conduct the activity. However, leveraging another humanitarian project funded by the Start Network, a learning event was conducted on 22- 23 January 2023 in Choma, the same project location. 26 participants from Local government departments, international humanitarian NGOs, local NGOs, media, and community-based organizations shared reflections on last response, lessons learned and come up with recommendations.

### Recommendations (max 1000 char without spaces)

- Delayed completion of activities: (i) CARE to start construction works tendering early. (ii) CARE should write formal letters to Heads of government departments to seek availability of officer to implement activities.
- Less effective utilization of cash assistance by beneficiaries: Actors link the beneficiaries to organisation doing empowerment programs in the district.
- Weak humanitarian coordination: Set aside funds for logistics support to DMMU for coordination meetings.
- Inadequacies in validating beneficiaries leading to some exclusion/inclusion errors: Train SDMCs and WDCs community-based targeting approach.
- Communications about project was quite low and didn't significantly raise the profile of activity: include media engagement costs, including training them in disaster reporting.

## 5. Příložené soubory

*Název souboru*

*Typ souboru*

*Velikost*

*Datum vložení*