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COMMUNITY BASED LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT
(CBLD) FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SWAZILAND
QUARTERLY REPORT YEAR 2 QUARTER 3
(APRIL 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2013)

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Community-Based Livelihood Development (CBLD) for Women and Children in Swaziland

QUARTERLY REPORT YEAR 2 QUARTER 3
(APRIL 1, 2013 – JUNE 30, 2013)

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Introduction

USAID awarded FHI 360 the five-year Community Based Livelihoods Development (CBLD) for Women and Children in Swaziland program on December 1, 2011. The award is effective through November 30, 2016. The Quarterly Report is a requirement under this award and covers Quarter 3 of Year 2 (April 1, 2013–June 30, 2013).

CBLD's three objectives are: (1) to improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and OVC caregivers within these households; (2) to protect and promote the rights of women and children¹ and (3) to strengthen the capacity and coordination of the government, communities and other organizations to protect and promote the social and economic well-being of women and children. CBLD will implement activities in close collaboration with community organizations and institutions and their government, NGO and private sector partners, providing support to enhance their capacity to deliver effective services to the community and manage community development initiatives. CBLD will emphasize the sustainability of these initiatives by encouraging local ownership and leadership, providing technical assistance, and building linkages among multiple organizations and institutions, horizontally (within the community) and vertically (with structures at the Tinkhundla, regional and national levels). This approach aims to improve access of vulnerable households to social, economic and other services by creating or strengthening referral networks within communities.

Accomplishments

During the current reporting period, CBLD continued with the implementation of program activities in Ndzingeni and Herefords communities, and began the process of selecting two additional communities.

CBLD interventions continues alongside community planning activities, which will lead to the presentation by community development committee members of strategic plans to their respective *bandlancane* and/or *inkhundla* development committees, and eventually to the Regional Development Office.

Marketing Support to 69 beekeepers and 12 baby corn farmers.

200 cotton farmers trained on harvesting and planning for next season.

CBLD concluded a study on homestead-level Income Generating Activities (IGA) and presented its findings with 27 organizations (7 PEPFAR and Peace Corps). The main takeaway from the presentation was the importance of feasibility and market analysis.

CBLD assisted three companies, Eswatini Swazi Kitchen (ESK), Eswatini Swaziland Kitchen Honey (ESKH), and Sdemane Farm to develop grant applications for the Marketing Investment Fund. All three companies won MIF grants, for a total of E 1,094,000.

CBLD has engaged in community engagement and sensitization reaching a total of 1,703 community members in Herefords and Ndzingeni with information on human rights, constitutional provisions, the Child Protection and Welfare Act of 2012 (CPWA), as well as pertinent family law and legislation on succession, marriage and inheritance.

¹ CBLD uses internationally accepted definitions of children (0-14 years) and youth (15-24 years).

Students and faculty in nine schools have been sensitized on children's rights, how to prevent and respond to child abuse, as well as CPWA, reaching a total of 1,129 students and their teachers.

CBLD began implementing a community legal aid clinic, with support from law students from the University of Swaziland. There have been an initial 11 clients.

At the community level CBLD also strengthened the capacity of community institutions such as the inner council, community police and child protection committees from Ndzingeni and Herefords.

To mainstream gender at the organizational level, all 12 CBLD staff has been trained on gender concepts and have been introduced to the different gender analytical frameworks.

1. Livelihoods

1.1. Value Chain Development

1.1.1. Value Chain Selection

No new value chains were selected.

1.1.2. Develop Value Chain Training Curricula

CBLD completed, distributed and trained on baby corn planting and harvesting guides to participating farmers. Beekeepers were trained on beehive building training materials, developed by CBLD. CBLD also began the development of a cotton farmer's record book.

1.1.3. Incorporate Community Input into Value Chain Selection

CBLD held cotton orientation and training meetings in six candidate communities. These meetings validated CBLD's understanding that the livelihoods of many community members are heavily dependent on cotton, that the majority of these farmers are women and of the capacity building themes identified. The meetings helped to identify the need for both better business skills and technical skills, as attendees complained about financing costs, low yields, transport costs to collect payment at the ginnery, not knowing how to properly handle and spray chemicals, and other issues.

1.1.4. Confirming Higher Level Participants for Value Chain Development Initiatives

CBLD held a series of coordination meetings with the Sikhulile Cotton Ginnery. The ginnery provided guidance and feedback on candidate communities, from a value chain perspective. Relationships with Eswatini Swazi Kitchen Honey (ESKH) and Sdemane Farm were maintained and relevant programmatic details were communicated to these organizations. Discussions with ESKH focused around ongoing efforts to reduce existing barriers to exporting honey to South Africa, as well as on employing more farmer-friendly payment systems (mobile money). CBLD assisted Sdemane farm in conducting monitoring visits and training to the farmers, and to provide transparency they coordinated farmers to visit Sdemane and tour the packhouse.

1.1.5. Selecting Community Participants for Value Chain Development initiatives

No new participants were selected for the baby corn program, as the farming cycle had already begun.

A beekeeping opportunity was communicated in Ndzingeni through existing beekeepers and the *bucopho*. Based on the resulting interest CBLD hosted a two-day introductory beekeeping & hive building workshop and added 11 people to the program.

Initial meetings were held with representatives of cotton associations, with some located in current and future communities. Feedback, based on potential for growth in the cotton value chain, was provided on potential sites, such as the chiefdoms of: Mpolongeni, Langa, Lulakeni, Hlane, Khuphuka, and Shewula. Lead farmers (peer elected representatives, who participate in cotton associations), were invited to CBLD trainings, with intention they would then train 4-5 constituent farmers. The trainings, on harvesting, business skills and planning for next season, included lead farmers, and other interested cotton farmers. Women were the majority (about two-thirds) in these meetings. Each community received between one and four trainings, and in total, these trainings had 245 attendees. Final selection of CBLD participants will be finalized based on final communities.

1.1.6. Implementing Value Chain development Initiatives

Baby Corn in Herefords

CBLD is in the process of concluding a successful series of baby corn planting cycles, with resulting lessons learned. Farmer selection posed to be a challenge. Initially 18 farmers were recruited into the program but only 12 planted. Of these, five have harvested, with three more expected to receive a harvest in the near future. Also, at the beginning of the program, a 12-person (10 women, 2 men) farmer group (all have .1 hectare plot), established by the Red Cross, was invited to participate. Ultimately, the group chose not to engage in the program, stating problems with irrigation logistics, uncertainty around venturing into a new crop, and lack of money for inputs.

Some lessons learned were poor planting (planting .2 - .5 hectares despite larger plots of irrigated land), pest and disease management, and harvesting practices employed by the first cycle of farmers that resulted in a lost crop, reduced crop, or second grade crop. Also lack of sufficient monitoring by CBLD and partner Sdemane resulted in their not capturing in time the lack of best practices for crop management. As a result increased monitoring the farmers in the 2nd and 3rd planting were not affected by these issues. CBLD has ensured that these lessons learned were disseminated to all farmers.

While the final harvest is still underway, reporting at the quarter had E 638 being paid, with an additional E 7,936 scheduled to be paid. The first five harvesting farmers earned an average of E 1,714, with the average revenue per hectare at E 4,871.

Beekeeping in Ndzingeni

CBLD conducted seven training sessions on Hive Management, Marketing, Harvesting, and Introduction to Beekeeping and Hive Building. These topics were disseminated both through large group trainings (where all registered participants were invited) and small group trainings (for the program's 17 Lead Beekeepers). Harvesting of honey began at the end of this quarter and will continue into the 4th quarter.

Midway through the quarter, CBLD staff became aware that some of the program participants, despite initial indications to the contrary, did not have beekeeping experience and/or proper equipment. Some beekeepers reported keeping bees in car tires, metal drums, and other objects. Additional training was provided, including the addition of new program participants.

Income Generating Activities (IGA) research on beekeeping indicated a number of marketing channels for honey, including local informal sales, supermarket sales, and sales to ESKH, which offers farm-gate sourcing of honey and will buy all the honey that a beekeeper can produce, offering an assured market opportunity for beekeepers considering expansion. During the Marketing training, CBLD staff educated the beekeepers on all their options, and Vusi Nkambule, a representative of ESKH, presented the opportunity to sell honey to ESKH.

Cotton value chain development in the lowveld

CBLD brought technical consultant Brian Fitzpatrick on board to provide technical input into the design of CBLD's planned interventions in the cotton value chain, and to provide preliminary training to cotton farmers and to gather basic information on potential CBLD communities. Brian Fitzpatrick has over 25 years of experience in cotton production and has worked closely with the Swaziland Cotton Board, and has developed long standing relationships throughout the cotton and other agricultural sectors. Additionally, he is extremely knowledgeable in livestock production and other dryland agricultural activities and speaks siSwati fluently.

1.2. Enterprise Development

1.2.1 Enterprise development through value chain initiatives

No activity during this quarter.

1.2.2 Enterprise development through partner organizations

A pilot program of the Community-based Enterprise Development Training began in June in Ndzingeni, kicking off with an orientation and recruitment session attended by 165 community members. CBLD staff explained the program and provided an introductory session highlighting some of the key topics that would be covered in the training modules. In accordance with the "training of trainers" theme, and in an effort to increase the sustainability of the program, the CBLD team then requested that the participants form groups and elect trainers. Participants formed into ten groups and elected 23 trainers. The ten groups can be loosely described by the following characteristics:

- Farmers (separated into two groups due to large numbers)
- Youth
- Sebenta participants
- Handcrafts producers
- Beekeepers
- Lihlombe Lekukhalela & Banakekeli (NCP Caregivers & Shoulders to Cry On)
- Bandlancane (Traditional Authorities)
- Community Police
- Bagcugcuteli (Rural health motivators)

In the remainder of the quarter, two small group sessions took place. Both small group meetings have had near-perfect attendance by the 23 trainers, with excellent participant engagement. Pre-test and post-tests completed during each session indicate an average improvement of 15 percent in participant knowledge. Much of the pilot program's direction was established by the elected trainers, who determined what specific content they wanted to be trained on, and how they would like to disseminate it to their groups. Initial training

sessions focused on how to properly facilitate training sessions, followed by “content” sessions to master the material on which the trainers would have to train their peers. Following this, a session was held where trainers practiced their presentation and facilitation skills, and were provided with constructive feedback by their peers.

1.2.3 Enterprise development for market vendors

Farming as a Business training

TechnoServe staff were formally trained on TechnoServe’s global “Farming as a Business” (FAAB) training modules. These eight modules focus on critical issues that rural smallholders face globally, such as record keeping, budgeting, calculating profitability, measuring land sizes, and other issues.

To field-test the program in the context of Swaziland, CBLD staff engaged in three limited-scope three-day workshops at the conclusion of the 3rd quarter and start of the 4th quarter. These workshops include a poultry production workshop in Ndzingeni, and vegetable production workshops in both Herefords and Ndzingeni, with 10-15 participants attending each workshop. The vegetable production workshops were attended primarily by men, while the poultry sessions were attended primarily by women, which mirrored the gender breakdown seen in CBLD’s IGA research. Both of these sources indicate that women do not yet have adequate access to land to make vegetable farming feasible, but other CBLD program interventions are addressing this constraint.

1.3. Financial Services

1.3.1. Economic Protection: Promoting Savings Groups

CBLD issued an RFA for a partner organization to promote savings groups in Herefords and Ndzingeni. This activity will begin in Q4. In preparation, CBLD spent half a day in Ndzingeni meeting with members of different types of savings and credit groups. CBLD learned that there are only 20 individuals that participate in CBLD backed approaches to savings groups, but found that there is additional interest in savings groups in the community.

1.3.2. Linking Value Chain and Enterprise Development Initiatives with Credit and Other Financial Services

In the 3rd quarter, the first round of Marketing Investment Fund grant applications was announced. The Marketing Investment Fund is an E 10 million grant facility offered by the FAO’s Swaziland Agricultural Development Program and administered by FinCorp. These grants of E380,000 each are intended to assist agro-processors and other produce marketing organizations (PMO) to increase their capacity to engage smallholder farmers in their supply chains. CBLD assisted three companies, Eswatini Swazi Kitchen (ESK), Eswatini Swaziland Kitchen Honey (ESKH), and Sdemane Farm to develop grant applications for the Marketing Investment Fund. All three companies won MIF grants, for a total of E 1,094,000.

1.4. Other Livelihoods Activities

Income Generating Activity (IGA) Research

CBLD added to the existing IGA research, eventually engaging in 54 interviews across 11 IGA’s. The following IGA’s were researched:

- Piggery
- Dairy

- Broiler Chickens
- Indigenous Chickens
- Honey
- Cabbages
- Cotton
- Grass mats
- Vaseline
- Floor Polish
- Sewing

On June 26th, findings from the IGA research were presented at a half-day workshop at the Mountain Inn to 46 people, representing 27 organizations, including 7 PEPFAR partners and the Peace Corps. The target audience included decision makers and program designers from NGO's, parastatals, and government ministries, and the goal was to highlight key issues to consider when offering programming related to IGAs. The major takeaways were that most IGA's can be improved but cannot all be scaled up. Efforts to improve the business skills of IGA operators could yield income gains, but the fact that most of these businesses will only be able to access the local informal market means that there are few growth prospects.

Enactus Student Groups

CBLD provided technical and logistical support to three university-based Enactus student teams involved in implementing training projects for CBLD beneficiaries in Ndzingeni and Herefords.

The Enactus team from Limkokwing University of Creative Technology (Enactus-Limkokwing) gave an eight day computer literacy and business skills training (business applications of Microsoft Office programs) to out-of-school youth in Herefords. CBLD assisted in developing the curriculum. The program focused on 60 youth enrolled in the training and 56 completed the program. The team included twelve students from Limkokwing University in Mbabane.

The Enactus team from the University of Swaziland at Kwaluseni (Enactus-Kwaluseni) worked with a women's group in Herefords to begin implementation of a crop drying project. Various activities were conducted to begin marketing the products, including approaching retail outlets, one of which has agreed to stock the products.

The Enactus team from Southern African Nazarene University (Enactus-Nazarene) joined the CBLD team at the Community-based Organizations enterprise development pilot program in Ndzingeni. This Enactus group consists of teachers-in-training and they assisted the team by facilitating certain parts of the sessions, providing mentorship at trainings during group breakout sessions, and developing pre-test and post-test for monitoring purposes.

Business Advisory Council

No meeting of the Business Advisory Council (BAC) was held in the 3rd quarter.

Relationships were maintained and strengthened with existing value chain actors, namely the Cotton Board/Cotton Ginnery, Sdemane Farm, and Eswatini Kitchen Honey. A meeting was held with buyers from Freshmark, the fresh produce wing of ShopRite, who indicated unmet

demand in spinach, lettuce, and cabbages in certain domestic ShopRite locations, as well as locations in Mozambique.

2. Protection, Human Rights, and Access to Legal Services

2.1. Research on Traditional Systems and Practices

CBLD has worked with a consultant, Armand Perry, to develop a set of program recommendations to guide CBLD's rights and protection activities at the community level. The objective of these activities is to reduce instances of human rights violations by improving the communities' understanding of rights, as well as their ability to detect and respond to violations of these rights. The consultant report was validated through a peer review of development partners including UNDP, UNICEF, PEPFAR and USAID and has been adopted by CBLD. The report recommends that CBLD build on the work of other stakeholders like UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights in strengthening the capacity of community institutions such as the inner council and community police on substantive and procedural fairness, gender, human rights and documentation practices to improve their record keeping. It also recommends a school based "know-your-rights" campaign as well as a wider community program on specific legislation such as the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA).

Implementation began in the current reporting period with the training of *bandlancane* members, Community Police, and Child Protectors as well as community and school sensitizations on human rights, and children's rights, specifically the CPWA.

2.2. Community Education on Human Rights and the Children's Protection and Welfare Act

To increase community awareness on human rights and improve access to legal services 57 people were reached with information on human rights, the constitution, and the CPWA. This figure includes community members reached in community meetings as well as parents and teachers reached at the school level, but does not include participants in CBLD interventions targeted at different community institutions (e.g. community police and *bandlancane*). This information was really welcomed by community members, who requested written materials to keep as reference points, such as copies of the constitution, the CPWA, as well as the Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences Bill.

2.2.1 Promoting awareness of the Children's Protection and Welfare Act

To increase awareness levels on children's rights through its collaboration with the UNISWA Law Society CBLD has reached nine schools with knowledge on children's rights, how to prevent and report child abuse as well as the CPWA. The strategy for delivery is at two levels: first, a broader sensitization where teachers and students are reached in assembly and second, more interactive sessions where they are provided with more comprehensive knowledge in class by class sessions where teachers are met separately from students to give each group an opportunity to ask questions and interact more with the facilitator.

A total of 1,129 students in nine schools have been reached in this reporting period. In Herefords, this includes Herefords High School, Buhleni High School, Gijimani Primary School, and Lugongodlwane Primary School, and from Ndzingeni, this includes Ndzingeni Nazarene High, Mzimmene High School, Mzimmene Primary School, Lanyandza Primary School, and Monile Primary School. This initiative has been successful in giving students more information on Children's rights, which, as a concept, is still a contentious issue with some of the teachers who feel like children should not be informed of their rights as they

become rebellious and not responsive to discipline. Many have complained that as adults, parents, and stakeholders they were not consulted when this legislation was drafted.

Students on the other hand have welcomed the legislation and information. One of the main issues in almost all the schools is the issue of corporal punishment. Students are complaining that they have been subjected to harsh punishment by teachers, which is not standard. Some complain of verbal abuse by teachers. CBLD will have to attend to this issue.

2.2.2 Promoting positive outcomes for women and children

Bandlancane Training

To empower community chief's *bandlancane* with knowledge and skills on the rule of law, human rights, the constitution, gender, gender based violence, counseling, sexual offences, leadership, and sexual reproductive health, a three day residential capacity building workshop was held for 18 members of the *bandlancane* from Ndzingeni as well as the traditional leaders from Herefords at the Lutheran Farmers Training Centre, (Ngonini in the Hhohho Region) from the 15th to 17th May 2013.

The workshop has provided participants with practical skills on procedural and substantive fairness which they can apply in their everyday lives and in their roles as community leaders, and especially where they adjudicate on disputes. At the end of the training, participants developed action plans for working with CBLD in promoting positive outcomes for women and children in their communities. The action plans have prioritized capacity building for the different community institutions, which include child protection committees, the community police, Rural Health Motivators, NCP caregivers, while providing human rights education and sensitizations for the wider community. In addition to the above the Herefords leaders request an urgent meeting between the community's leaders and CBLD, which was held on the 27th June 2013. During this meeting, CBLD and the leaders discussed the leadership dispute within the community and how it could affect the CBLD program.

The CBLD trainings have strengthened the capacity of the chief's inner council (*bandlancane*) to carry out their responsibilities more efficiently as the community body responsible for adjudication of disputes between locals, resource allocation and the main administration body at community level. They have become more cognizant of gender and human rights principles as well as the country's constitution and other national legislation. Facilitation was led by Nelisiwe Mtshali, the CBLD Gender and Child Protection Specialist, supported by Thando Dlamini from the Domestic Violence and Child Protection Unit of the Royal Swaziland Police, Buhleni.

One result of these meetings has been to make the leadership structure more accessible to women and children, and more responsive to their needs. This has been demonstrated by the decision made following the workshop where the *bandlancane* of Ndzingeni, for the first time, granted access to communal land to a woman, Lomshado Sibandze, an adult widow from the same community, with five children from different fathers, in her own name and unassisted by any male, defying the old discriminatory customary tradition of granting communal land access to males only or women with the assistance of their male relatives or sons, upholding s.211 of the Constitution, which outlaws this practice and gives women equal access to land.

Child Protection committee training

To strengthen the role of child protection committees in meeting the needs of OVC as well as responding to the needs of survivors of gender based violence a three days' training for child protectors from Herefords and Ndzingeni communities was held at the Lutheran Farmers Training Centre on May 29-31. The workshop was attended by a total of 32 child protectors, four of whom were male. Facilitation was led by Nelisiwe Mtshali, the CBLD Gender and Child Protection Specialist, supported by Sbhongile Dlamini, Save the Children's Education and Child Protection Officer and Thando Dlamini from the Domestic Violence and Child Protection Unit of the Royal Swaziland Police, Buhleni post, as well as Ntombikayise Nyoni from the Swaziland Action Group Against abuse (SWAGAA).

The Child Protection Committee, consisting of members of *Lihlombe Lekukhalela* (LLs, or, literally, Shoulders to Cry On) is a community based child protection initiative that began around 2002 and seeks to ensure that every child grows up in a safe and conducive environment for development at family and community level. In Ndzingeni and Herefords the initiative was established by UNICEF, in partnership with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Save the Children, who advocated for and the establishment of a child protectors' network to ensure that communities take a leading role in protecting children. These LLs act as community support for handling abuse and exploitation of children reporting and referring cases to *umphakatsi* working in partnership with the community police and NGOs.

The training opportunity was welcomed by participants from both communities as almost half of them had never been trained since being recruited into the initiative at the community level. Participants were introduced to Gender and the Situation of women in Swaziland, Gender Based Violence, Child Protection, Human Rights and the Constitution of Swaziland; they were also equipped with practical skills on how to provide psychosocial support, life skills as well as helping children to cope with grief and loss. To improve coordination at the community level, Child Protectors have also been introduced to a new reporting mechanism and tools which were piloted during the month of June 2013. Following the training, starting in June 2013, a total of 34 people, including 32 children and two disabled persons, received support from child protectors. This support included counseling, home visits, and support with cases of child neglect and property grabbing. Child Protectors have reported that their coordination with other community institutions has also improved, in particular the relationship with community police has improved significantly since they, too, were trained by CBLD on child protection.

Support to OVC from Child Protectors

In this reporting period, 32 OVC received services from 14 of the CBLD-trained child protectors from Ndzingeni community. These services include home visits to vulnerable households, psychosocial support, and counseling. Cases reported to child protectors include child neglect, inheritance disputes (disinheritance of family property), and child abuse cases. These cases were referred to community institutions such as *umphakatsi*, community police, and the Royal Swaziland Police.

Community Police Workshop

Following the training of the Inner Council Members from Ndzingeni and Herefords, a three-day workshop for Community Police was held at Ndzingeni *Inkhundla* centre from May 22-24. The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of the police to report and

resolve criminal and civil cases at the community level through sensitizing them on human rights and their role in the protection of women and children's rights, as well as how to work with other community structures for a well-coordinated response to gender based violence (GBV). The workshop was attended by 25 members of the community police. The training was facilitated by Nelisiwe Mtshali, the CBLD Gender and Child Protection Specialist, Sbongile Dlamini-Save the Children's Education and Child Protection Officer and Thando Dlamini from the Domestic Violence and Child Protection Unit of the Royal Swaziland Police, Buhleni post.

This was the first workshop for most of the members of the community police. This was the first time that they had been sensitized on human rights, the constitution, gender based violence, and child protection issues. The workshop emphasized the important role played by the community police in child protection and how they could work with other community structures and regional and national stakeholders such as the Royal Swaziland Police to improve coordination and response time in dealing with cases at community level. They were also trained on how to report on what kind of cases which has also improved the referral mechanism at community level.

Following the workshop community police have reported an improved relationship with the Royal Swaziland Police in Buhleni and Piggs Peak police station as they previously had no relationship. They have also reported an improved relationship with child protectors within the community who provide follow up psychosocial and other support to especially the cases of children they intervene in.

2.2.3 Improving access to legal services

UNISWA Volunteer Counselors training

To improve access to legal services at the community level CBLD has engaged 12 members of the University of Swaziland law society as volunteer counselors to deliver legal aid services as well as sensitizations on human rights and child protection legislation. The twelve volunteer counselors were trained on their roles and responsibilities as well as gender concepts, family law, children's rights and inheritance law in a three-day workshop held at the CBLD offices from June 11-13. The training was facilitated by Nelisiwe Mtshali, the CBLD Gender and Child Protection Specialist. This has equipped the team with the necessary skills to implement the program. In this reporting period volunteer counselors have reached nine schools with information on children's rights and the CPWA. They have also conducted legal aid clinics reaching 11 clients in this reporting period.

Support to the UNDP and High Court on the development of a Legal Aid Policy and Legal Aid Bill for Swaziland

CBLD attended a two-day consultative meeting led by the High Court and UNDP on the development of a Legal Aid Policy and Legal Aid Bill for Swaziland. Also attending the meeting were representatives from UN agencies, the High Court, the NGO community, the RSP, Correctional Facilities, Human Rights Council, and the Ministry of Justice. The Chief of Party and a consultant attended the meeting on behalf of CBLD and provided valuable contributions to the drafting of the policy document and bill, which was revised in a plenary session at the conclusion of the meeting. CBLD received a note of thanks from the meeting organizers for its contributions to the documents and its help in facilitating the discussion sessions.

Legal Aid Clinics

CBLD has also improved support to legal services for women and children through the provision of legal aid to eleven clients on a number of legal issues which include inheritance claims, death and benefits claims, maintenance and few cases of gender based violence. Legal aid was provided by the UNISWA volunteer counselors under the supervision of the Gender and Child Protection Specialist at Ndzingeni *gogo* centre and *inkhundla* on the June 21.

2.3. Women's Radio Program

CBLD has met with the new Head of Programs at SBIS to discuss the possible collaboration on this program. The proposal was resubmitted for review by the SBIS team and to date no feedback has been received.

2.4 Early childhood development (ECD/E) training

A Request for Applications was issued on May 16 for sub-grantees to deliver the ECD/E training in Ndzingeni and Herefords communities. Three applicants were shortlisted and have resubmitted their full proposals.

2.5 Social and behavior change communication

On June 1, 52 youth were reached with SBCC messages at a peer educators' meeting held at Herefords and Ndzingeni communities. Participants were sensitized on the concepts of gender and power, how to prevent and report gender based violence. They also discussed the characteristics of a good peer educator for young people.

3. Capacity Building

3.1. Community Action Planning (including Community Dialog, Community Focus Groups, Community Resource Mobilization and Strategic Planning)

In quarter 3, CBLD conducted community strategic planning, implementation planning, and resource mobilization meetings in Herefords and Ndzingeni. Due to questions about the legitimacy of the group identifying themselves as the *bandlancane* in Herefords, meetings in this community also involved adjacent chiefdoms and higher level structures, including the Mayiwane *inkhundla*.

The strategic planning workshops in the two areas involved representatives that had earlier been chosen by community members participating in the dialog and focus group meetings of the previous quarter. These representatives included members of the local leadership and stakeholders representing key structures, including LLs, community police, NCP caregivers, and RHMs. The strategic planning exercises focused on identifying the priority social and economic issues and desired objectives of community level initiatives, as well as the locally available resources, structures, and institutions (including those being represented at the meetings) that would be involved. The implementation planning meetings that followed identified specific activities that the community could lead (with targeted support from CBLD and other partners) to reach these objectives and roles and responsibilities of those involved.

Each of the communities attended a two day resource mobilization workshop that was aimed at capacitating the communities with information and skills needed to mobilize resources and

later monitor and evaluate planned activities. While these workshops identified external resources that could assist the community in realizing their development objectives, it was important, in principle and in practice, to identify locally available resources that could be committed. Herefords faced significant challenges in this area, since the legitimacy of leadership in the community has been called into question. While their commitment to lead and mobilize the community is clear, other external partners, like the RDA, insisted that CBLD not identify the group as a traditional leadership structure. In the following quarter, CBLD will consult with the RDA to determine the best approach going forward.

In collaboration with development and resource mobilization committees in each community, as well as other stakeholders, CBLD has drafted strategic plans, implementation plans, and resource mobilization plans, which in the next quarter will be integrated and presented by the development committees to their leadership. In Ndzingeni, the development committee will present to the *bandlancane*, which in turn shares with the *inkhundla* and RDA. Because there is no *bandlancane* in Herefords, the development committee in this community will present directly to their *inkhundla* administration.

In Ndzingeni, the development committee has mobilized local groups to begin renovations of existing NCP structures, which were dilapidated. While the structures are being refurbished, one also now has access to piped water.

Support from government ministries has not lived up to expectations. Part of this is temporary: many government officials have been engaged in the election registration process this quarter (for which many are paid over and above their regular salary). However, many government officials remain reluctant to accompany CBLD because they claim they are not getting paid to provide this service. In each instance, however, this service supports the objectives of their ministerial positions. In the next quarter, CBLD will have to meet with the ministries to ensure that government civil servants are made aware of this fact. On the other hand, CBLD has continued to enjoy the support from members of the RSP, who are working to ensure that community police receive the access to services to which they are entitled, and the Sebenta National Training Institute, which is working to scale up literacy programs in the two communities in response to widespread demand for literacy education.

3.1.1. Community mapping

No community mapping occurred during this quarter.

3.2 Referral systems

To improve quality of and access to social and economic services at the community level CBLD held a child protection and social services referral stakeholders meeting for Ndzingeni and Herefords communities and all service providers at the Lutheran Farmers Training Centre, Ngonini on June 19. The meeting was aimed at identifying the different stakeholders working within and outside these communities as well what resources are available for survivors of gender based violence and vulnerable children in the Hhohho region. This meeting marked the first step in the process of a development of a referral mechanism for service providers within the Northern Hhohho region.

The meeting was attended by a total of 59 stakeholders which includes community level stakeholders such as members of *bandlancane*, *bucopho*, Community Police, RHMS, NCP Caregivers, and youth representatives, Government departments represented at the meeting include the Ministry of Education (Hhohho Regional Office), Piggs Peak Government Hospital, Mkhuzweni Clinic, Department of Social Welfare (Deputy Prime Minister's Office), Royal Swaziland Police (Piggs Peak Crime prevention and Domestic Violence Unit),

Ministry of Home Affairs- Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Piggs Peak Office), Master of the High Court, and the Director of Public Prosecutions. NGOs represented at the meeting include Vusumnotfo, NERCHA-Hhhohho REMSHACC, Mothers to Mothers, FLAS, and AMICAAL.

Participants were introduced to different referral mechanisms and how they could improve service delivery at the community and regional level. Participating stakeholders then introduced themselves and the service provided their institutions at the community or regional level. This information was documented and will go into the establishment of a referral directory of service providers in the two communities.

3.3. Neighborhood Care Point (NCP) Management and Service Delivery

WFP food distributions to NCPs began again in early 2013, following a nine month hiatus. Deliveries were erratic in the previous quarter, a fact that was brought to the attention of WFP. According to the *bucophu* in Ndzingeni, food deliveries became more frequent in the current quarter.

CBLD distributed tools to LLs to identify and record basic information about OVC in their areas of operation. This census will determine the number of OVC in each community, which will help communities to determine the overall demand on NCPs. Through community meetings, it is evident that community members in each community believe that they can supplement WFP provisions with their own produced food, particularly vegetables. In the next quarter, CBLD will support development committees in planning this support to NCPs.

3.4. Youth Development

In the Quarter 3, CBLD worked with all known youth groups of the Herefords and Ndzingeni communities. After engaging them in a discussion about how to establish a youth group and then go about achieving their goals, the Community Liaison Officer worked with these groups to identify skills in which they could receive training from CBLD Business Advisors. In Ndzingeni, beekeeping was the focus of a newly founded youth group who were informed of and subsequently attended technical trainings on the 27th and 28th of June. In Herefords, trainings on information technology and its business applications were taught to high school graduate youth between May 27th and June 5th. The least successful of CBLD's youth development activities came towards the end of quarter two when CBLD staff tried to provide training for pig production to a youth group in Herefords. These challenges can be summed up as a lack of motivation or commitment on behalf of the youth engaged and resulted in poor attendance and severe tardiness to scheduled meetings and trainings. This challenge serves as a lesson for CBLD that motivation amongst its target beneficiaries is not for CBLD to instill but only to be cultivated when present. Additionally, the presence of expensive inputs (pigs) provided by a third party donor serves as a lesson to CBLD about the lack of sustainability of providing physical resources to beneficiaries who are not themselves invested either financially or otherwise in their project's development. In the next quarter, the youth group members would be given one more chance to take advantage of CBLD offered technical training, and that they had to show the initiative to find a time to schedule with CBLD. If they do not attend, CBLD would recommend that they sell the pigs to someone who can properly care for them.

Members of the Ndzingeni youth group formed around the Swaziland National Youth Council building identified chicken production (broiler and layers) as their desired group project. In quarter 4, CBLD will provide weekly trainings on chicken production.

3.5. Other Capacity Building Activities:

CBLD Staff Gender Training

A staff capacity building workshop was held on May 6 at the CBLD office to introduce all CBLD staff to gender concepts and tools for gender integration in the project. This was the first step for the integration of gender into the CBLD program in line with the Gender Strategy developed for CBLD. This will go a long way towards the integration of gender transformative programming; foster commitment to gender integration at all levels of CBLD programming; address structural and social determinants of gender inequality, including income inequality and the unequal division of labor and apply evidence and human rights based approaches in the program using the life-cycle approach.

4. Community Selection

No additional communities were selected during this quarter. CBLD began the process of selecting its third and fourth communities, which resulted in a short-list of six communities. From this list, two communities will be selected in July and August.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation System

In this reporting period, CBLD monitored all of its indicators in relation to its current work plan. The data was collected by the field officers and inputted into the central data base by the Monitoring and Evaluation office. Data quality and validation for quality of information was also done on monthly bases.

5.2. Indicator performance

CBLD monitored its output indicator for the reporting period. Most of the indicators performed well even though they did not meet the targets for the quarter. The table below shows the number of people reached by various CBLD activities.

5.3. Technical support to national organisations

In this reporting period, there was no technical support was provided to CBLD partners in M&E.

Annex I : CBLD Indicator Reporting Table FY 2013, Quarter 3

Goal: To foster a positive enabling environment that protects and advances the social and economic well-being of women and children and strengthens community institutions

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
CBLD-C-1	Household economic wellbeing	16%	-	16%	-	20%	-	28%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-2	Social behavior and attitudes about gender norms	64	-	64	-	70	-	75	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-3	Households reporting food insecurity	17.5%	-	17.5%	-	13%	-	9%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-4	Percentage of children (>5 years) with adequate dietary diversity	25%	-	25%	-	35%	-	52%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-5	Percentage of children of children (<5 years) consuming at least three meals per day. (SQSD)	95%	-	95%	-	98%	-	100%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-6	Percentage of household able to access health services when needed	53%	-	53%	-	68%	-	75%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-7	Percentage of households able to access at least one non-health social services when needed	9%	-	9%	-	15%	-	25%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-C-8	Percentage of households that are aware of available legal services	48%	-	48%	-	58%	-	80%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.

CBLD-C-9	Adult attitudes towards children's rights	74	-	74	-	82	-	95	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
CBLD-C-10	Out of school youth reporting self-sufficiency	9.5%	-	9.5%	-	15%	-	25%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
Objective 1: To improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and OVC caregivers within these households									
CBLD-I-C-1	Absolute revenue generated from value chain participants	0	-	0	-	E15 million	-	E38 million	No reporting for this quarter. The TNS Measurement Policy requires the collection annual incremental revenues.
CBLD-I-C-2	Number of individuals engaging in new forms of paid employment through value chains supported by CBLD	0	0	0	-	340	-	940	No reporting for this quarter.
CBLD-I-C-3	Percentage of savings group members reporting improved cash flow and financial management	0	0	0	-	60%	-	80%	No reporting for this quarter.
CBLD-I-P-1	Number of people reached by individual, small group, or community-level interventions or services that explicitly aim to increase access to income and productive resources by women and girls impacted by HIV/ AIDS (NGI: P12.4.D)	0	490	5500	5500	5500	5500	7,320	327 Value chain program participants - Baby corn {16 - (2 women and 14 men), Cotton {166-109 females and 57 males), Beekeeping (68-40 females and 28 males) , Enterprise development training (21- 2 females-19 males) and youth development {56- 36 females and 20 males). 165 people through the Community-based Enterprise Development Training De-duplicated indicator results are 490 (workplan reference 1.1, 1.2 and 2.2)

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
IR 1.1: Increased protection of household assets through savings and financial literacy, access to legal services, household food production and community dialog									
CBLD-I-P-2	Number of eligible adults and children provided with economic strengthening services (NGI: C5.7.D)	0	307	1864	1200	1200	900	2,372	329 Value chain program participants - Baby corn {17 - (2 women and 15 men), Cotton {167-109 females and 58 males), Beekeeping (68-40 females and 28 males) , Enterprise development training (21- 2 females-19 males) and youth development {56- 36 females and 20 males). De-duplicated indicator results are 307. (workplan reference 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.4)
CBLD-I-P-3	Number of clients (project participants) who received food and/or nutrition services during the reporting period (NGI: C5.1.D)	0	0	1000	1000	1200	500	2,000	No reporting for this quarter. (workplan reference 3.2, 3.3)
CBLD-I-P-4	Accumulated savings through savings groups	0	0	0	E80,000	E200,000	E200,000	E480,000	No reporting for this quarter.
CBLD-I-P-5	Total lending through savings groups	0	0	0	E45,000	E80,000	E115,000	E240,000	No reporting for this quarter.

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
IR 1.3: Increased access to income through integration into market-led value chains									
CBLD-1-P-6	Number of individuals directly trained or linked into value chains through project and partner activities	0	250	580	2500	4327	7154	10,000	Baby corn farmers (16), Beekeepers (68) and Cotton farmers (166). (workplan reference 1.1)
IR 1.4: Improved quality of vocational training programs for women and youth programs by integrating enterprise development training into the curriculum									
CBLD-1-P-7	Number of individuals provided with enterprise development training	0	77	745	315	950	490	2,500	Enterprise development course in partnership with The Linkokwini University students (56-female-36 male-20) and the Farming as a business course(21-female-2, male-19) Indicator results are de-duplicated. (workplan reference 1.2)
Objective 2: To protect and promote the rights of women and children									
CBLD-2-C-1	Percentage of adults with written wills or succession plans	27%	-	27%	-	42%	-	60%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-2-C-2	Percentage of households with children (36-59 months) receiving education	36%	-	36%	-	56%	-	86%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-2-C-3	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose births are registered. (MIC)	54%	-	54%	-	68%	-	80%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
CBLD-2-C-4	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose growth, weight, and immunization status were monitored at least once in the last 12 months (NPA)	94%	-	94%	-	98%	-	100%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
CBLD-2-C-5	The percentage of households which have reported cases of child abuse experienced by household members	6.8%	-	6.8%	-	15%	-	25%	No reporting for this quarter. Information collected at baseline, midline and endline.
IR 1. Enhanced individual, community, and authority awareness of the rights of women and children and options for protecting these rights									
CBLD-2-P-1	Number of people reached by individual, small-group or community level intervention or services that explicitly addresses the legal rights and protection of women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS (NGI: PI2.3.D)	0	1208	2400	4880	1200	1200	7,320	Participation in small group (79) and community wide events (1129). These included Child protection training for the LLs, Community police and the Bandlancani and in school sensitization on child protection and the Child protection and welfare Act 2012 (workplan reference 1.2).

CBLD-2-P-2	Number of people trained in providing legal and child protection guidance and referral services	0	92	387	120	120	120	747	10 University of Swaziland Law students, 14-Bandlancani, 32 LL and 22 community police. Segregated by gender 37 females and 31 males. De-duplicated indicator results for this quarter are 68. (workplan reference 2.2, 3.2).
ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
IR 2.2 Enhanced awareness, acceptance and demonstration of positive behaviors and practices that protect and promote the well-being of women and children									
CBLD-2-P-3	Number of people reached by an individual, small-group or community-level intervention or service that explicitly addresses norms about masculinity related to HIV/AIDS to promote the wellbeing of women (NGI: P12.1.D)	0	405	2440	4880	1200	1200	7,320	Activities that involved youth in advancing gender equality through youth groups. 3 people were reached with individual interventions and 52 were reached through community wide events that addressed the role of youth in community development and gender equality and gender norms (workplan reference 2.2, 2.5).

CBLD-2-P-4	Number of the targeted population reached with individual and /or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and /or meet the minimum standards required (NGI: P8.1.D)	0	412	2440	4880	2500	1500	7,320	Activities that involved youth in advancing gender equality through youth groups. 3 people were reached with individual interventions and 52 were reached through community wide events that addressed the role of youth in community development and gender and HIV prevention messages that was focused on condom use and be faithful. (workplan reference 2.5, 3.4).
ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
IR 2.3: Enhanced awareness of and access to clinical and other health and social services									
CBLD-2-P-5	Number of individuals receiving referral at clinic or hospital and other community institutions for health and non-health services	0	32	125	125	110	80	250	Children and disabled persons reached by LL, with Psycho-social support and where further referred for other services to organizations like the Swaziland Action against Abuse and Save the children. 21-F, M-13 (30 are under 18 years of age). (workplan reference 3.2).

Objective 3: To strengthen the capacity and coordination of the government, communities and other organizations to protect and promote the social and economic well-being of women and children.

IR 3.1: Strengthened capacity of government, donor, community and private sectors to identify needs and opportunities within communities, work with community structures and design and deliver effective programs and services									
CBLD-3-C-1	Number of organisations demonstrating enhanced capacity as a result of CBLD training, technical assistance, and mentorship	0	0	0	-	40	-	90	No reporting for this quarter.
CBLD-3-P-1	Number of unique participants representing organizations, associations or other donor, community or government institutions trained in one or more program areas	0	56	60	70	60	50	240	69 people were reached with trainings that included: 10 people on how to provide legal advice to rural people and 59 people from different NGOs in Swaziland who are members of the Men Engage Network the Swaziland chapter in Swaziland on Strategic plan development (workplan reference 3).
ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual * as of Qtr 3	2013 Target	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this quarter
CBLD-3-P-2	Number of community institution workers and NGO staff trained in providing referrals for health and non-health services	0	84	100	80	70	90	300	Number of community institution members, NGOs and government departments that provide services in the communities where CBLD is working, who attended the referral and networking /training/sensitization meeting . (workplan reference 3).
IR 3.2: Improved mobilization, management and use of domestic, donor and community resources to promote positive community development									

CBLD-3-P-3	Number of completed community led activities, as defined by community strategic plans	0	2	2	6	6	4	18	Construction of NCPs in Ndzingeni(the community using locally available materials constructed NCP buildings and linked some to a water source, providing direct access to the water system) The community installed the water system in the community) (workplan reference 3.1)
CBLD-3-P-4	Number of Community Strategic Plans supported	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	Two communities Herefords and Ndzingani have their strategic plans completed with minor adjustments and yet to be validated with the community members .