



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

COMMUNITY BASED LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SWAZILAND (CBLD)

ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 3
(OCTOBER 1, 2013 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2014)

October 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It was prepared by FHI 360 and TechnoServe Inc.

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

ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 3
(OCTOBER 1, 2013 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2014)

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO. AID 674-A-12-00003



DISCLAIMER

The contents and opinions expressed herein are the responsibility of the program and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT OVERVIEW	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
TARGETING APPROACHES.....	5
1. LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING.....	6
1.1. SAVINGS GROUP DEVELOPMENT	6
1.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	7
1.3. VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT	9
2. PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES.....	14
2.2. LEGAL EDUCATION CLINIC.....	16
2.3. CIVIL REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN.....	17
3. REFERRAL SYSTEMS	17
3.1. CHILD PROTECTION NETWORKS	17
4. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	18
4.1. ECD/E WORKSHOPS	18
5. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION	18
5.1. OUT OF SCHOOL YOUTH	19
5.2. PEER EDUCATORS TRAINING.....	19
5.3. HEREFORDS YOUTH CAMPAIGN DAY 16 AUGUST 2014	20
5.4. IN SCHOOL YOUTH	20
5.5. GENDER NORMS PROGRAMMING.....	22
6. CAPACITY BUILDING	24
6.1. COMMUNITY LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING.....	24
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	29
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION	30
ANNEX 1. CBLD PROGRAM OVERVIEW FY 2014.....	31
ANNEX 2. SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS.....	35
ANNEX 3. NOTES FROM THE LEGAL EDUCATION AND SENSITIZATION SESSION	46
ANNEX 4. OBSERVATIONS FROM THE CHILD PROTECTION TRAININGS	48
ANNEX 5. OBSERVATIONS FROM COMMUNITY POLICE TRAININGS	51
ANNEX 6. TA PROVIDED TO UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND LAW STUDENTS	54

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMICAALL	Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level
CANGO	Coordinating Assembly of NGOs
CBLD	Community-Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland
COSPE	Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti
CPWA	Child Protection and Welfare Act
ECD/E	Early Childhood Development/Education
EntDev	Enterprise Development
ESK	Eswatini Swazi Kitchen
ESKH	Eswatini Swazi Kitchen-Honey
EU	European Union
FAAB	Farming as a Business
FLAS	Family Life Association of Swaziland
GAC	Gender Advisory Council
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Genetically-Modified
Ha	Hectare
HC	Health Center
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
IGA	Income Generating Activity
LL	<i>Lihlombe Lekukhalela/ A Shoulder to Cry On</i>
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M2M	Mothers to Mothers
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOET	Ministry of Education & Training
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTAD	Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development
NAMBoard	National Agricultural Marketing Board
NCCU	National Children's Coordination Unit
NCP	Neighborhood Care Point
NERCHA	National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AID Relief
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMO	Produce Marketing Organizations
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
Q	Quarter
RDA	Regional Development Authority
REMSHACC	Regional Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS Coordinating Committees
RFA	Request for Applications
RHM	Rural Health Motivator
RSP	Royal Swazi Police
SADP	Swaziland Agricultural Development Programme
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SBIS	Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SWAGAA	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse
SWEEP	Swaziland Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Program
SZL	Swazi Lilangeni
TbT	Training-by-Trainers

ToT	Training-of-Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISWA	University of Swaziland
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CBLD project implemented community-level programming in four (of six) communities: Herefords and Ndzingeni (Hhohho Region) and Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka (Lubombo Region). Community level programming encompasses a set of 10-12 activities (see Annex 1: CBLD Program Overview in FY 2014) in each community. These activities capture community systems strengthening, economic strengthening, women and children’s rights and child protection, youth development and social and behavior change communication. In Year Three, this programming has continued or begun in all four communities, with the exception of the homestead garden program, which will begin in Year Four. All programming has used community-based communications networks to identify and contact the project’s main target populations, OVC caregivers, PLHIV, other vulnerable women, and youth. As one example of CBLD’s concerted effort to increase the project’s reach to these groups, the project conducted community-wide surveys of all known OVC caregivers in each CBLD community. These surveys have enabled CBLD to validate and improve targeting approaches, and the information is also being used by the community to strengthen their support to OVC and OVC caregivers.



In Year Three, CBLD focused on the sustainability of its community programs and identifying how programs can be scaled up to inkhundla, regional, and national levels. A central aspect of the project’s institutional capacity building at community level has been to link communities to the project’s

Summary Results

October 01, 2013 - September 30, 2014

Activity	F	M
Enterprise Development	947	231
Cotton Value Chain	477	216
Honey Value Chain	98	123
Horticulture Value Chain	160	200
Legal Aid Clinic	46	57
Child Protection	308	159
Saving Groups	72	13
Human Rights Education and Training	489	578
Total	2,597	1,577

strategic partners in government, including the Ministries of Tinkhundla Administration, Education and Training, Agriculture, and Home Affairs, and the Master’s Office of the High Court. In the commercial sector, CBLD has been working closely with NAMBoard, The Cotton Board, and the Swaziland Honey Council to improve the quality of services delivered to Swaziland’s horticulture, cotton, and honey producers and to link these producers to viable markets for their produce.

TARGETING APPROACHES

Within each community, CBLD targets key populations for participation in project activities. While most activities are open to anyone in the community who is interested or meets the requirements for

participation, specific efforts are taken to reach OVC caregivers, in and out-of-school youth, people living with HIV, other diseases and disabilities, and other vulnerable women. Although OVC are included among out-of-school youth reached by the project, they are not explicitly targeted for participation in activities. All project's activities are designed to impact the well-being of OVC, either through the participation of OVC caregivers in economic strengthening, or by providing training and support to those community institutions responsible for the well-being of OVC at community level.

Common approaches are used to target OVC caregivers, youth, PLHIV, and vulnerable women. CBLD enlists the support of community leaders and Child Protection Networks, which include LL and RHM who can identify vulnerable individuals (including OVC caregivers and PLHIV), and notify them directly about upcoming orientations and information sessions. To complement this outreach, CBLD in FY 2014 conducted a survey of all known OVC caregivers (as identified by Child Protection Networks and other community members) in CBLD communities to obtain basic information about individual OVC and the contact details for their caregivers, and information about programs in which individual caregivers might have interest. CBLD has been reviewing this information with the Child Protection Networks to help link all OVC and OVC caregivers with child protectors within their sub-communities.

1. LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

1.1.SAVINGS GROUP DEVELOPMENT

Objective

Through training and supporting the formation of savings groups, CBLD can improve the ability of vulnerable households, without the ability to access formal savings and credit facilities, to manage financial resources, smooth consumption, plan for seasonal expenses like schools fees, and access credit for building household enterprises.

Background

CBLD began savings group training and support in Herefords and Ndzingeni towards the end of the FY. Delays occurred in issuing the subagreement to support savings group formation, but once awarded, Vusumnatfo began programming June 1, 2014. The programming for these communities begins with a community-at-large training, focusing on the *Zamumnotfo* concept and on the self-help group concept. Anyone who maintains a decent attendance record for the at-large training and who is interested in forming or joining a group can do so. All interested members will participate in multiple days of intensive training sessions prior to the actual formation of groups. Once formed, groups will attend periodic (monthly) training in a community venue, and project staff will visit with groups for monitoring and support. This training is specific to the Herefords region and in other regions CBLD will follow the approach outlined to the right, and captured in our Strategy Document.

Illustrative List of CBLD Approach

- Meet with existing savings groups to learn about current groups and models that are active.
- Invite residents from across the community to attend orientation sessions that provide an introduction to financial literacy and an overview of the CBLD program
- Provide saving group training to interested individuals, including those already in groups, following global best practices
- After initial training is complete, support the voluntary formation of groups, integrate enterprise development and legal literacy into the ongoing training program, and continue with group mentoring and monitoring.
- Introduce group members to other CBLD programs, including ECD/E and value chain development.

1.1.1. SAVINGS GROUP LANDSCAPE

CBLD engaged a Savings Group expert to: (1) evaluate CBLD's current economic strengthening targeting approaches and provide the team with recommendations where the approaches could be improved; and (2)

to provide the team with recommendations on implementing effective savings group programs, specifically focusing in CBLD communities. The report also provided a general review of the current landscape of SGs (within Swaziland). Key challenges to SG development were identified as the following: restrictions on access to savings; lack of variable savings; complex record keeping processes; restrictions on loan use; promoting group-run businesses and ensuring a strong constitution.

Based on the current models of Swazi SG programs, the report suggested that CBLD provide complimentary capacity building efforts to local partners, on global best practices including:

- promoting annual share-outs;
- ensuring flexibility of savings and lending amounts; and
- simplifying record-keeping.

1.1.2. HEREFORDS AND NDZENGNI SAVINGS GROUPS

Savings group development activities, implemented by Vusumnotfo, have begun in all six Herefords sub-communities. Orientation days were held in each sub-community, where the project was explained in detail to all who attended. These were followed by three-day “Zamumnotfo” trainings, with one held per two sub-communities. Following these trainings, **13 groups** have formed, including **89 individual members** (13 percent male, 87 percent female). The first four training meetings were held at Vusumnotfo, attended by groups from two sub-communities, for a total of **12 training meetings**. The remaining two meetings were held at the sub-community, mentored by CBLD. All groups are actively saving and lending, with savings to lending ratios of 1:8 or higher.

In Ndzingeni, the program has been introduced to community leaders and sub-community representatives, and the program will begin in Year Four.

Lessons Learned

Participation in the saving group development program was not as high as anticipated, with less than one-third of the target number reached. CBLD is reviewing the recruitment approaches of Vusumnotfo, recognizing that additional people may be interested in joining in a second round, if they see the program as a success.

1.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Objective

CBLD has been implementing community level Enterprise Development training programs to improve the ability of vulnerable households, particularly female-headed households, those caring for OVC or living with HIV, to allocate scarce financial resources among household and enterprise needs, while also improving the profitability of household enterprises and livelihood activities.

Background

The design and implementation of this program was informed by the Year 2 IGA study. Main findings included that there was room for existing entrepreneurs to improve on their current activities, and for entrepreneurs to identify market gaps and capitalize on new opportunities. The study identified similar but correctible mistakes common to many vulnerable households, including not keeping business records, not separating the accounts of the enterprises and consumption activities, not calculating whether an enterprise is profitable, and not planning ahead.

CBLD designed its program to address these findings; business skills were included with value chain programming; mentorship provided to budding entrepreneurs and a trainer of trainers was identified for community level capacity building.

1.2.1. COMMUNITY BASED ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

Training	Female	Male	Herefords	Khuphuka	Mpolonjeni
Direct Training	93	33	18	80	2
Training of Trainers	159	50	0	169	33
Step down training	695	148	0	641	181
TOTAL	947	231	18	890	210

CBLD's community based enterprise development program was developed to increase the overall income earning potential of vulnerable households, particularly female-headed households and those caring for OVC and living with HIV, while improving their ability to allocate their scarce financial resources among enterprise and household need. Program activities include financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills development through community-based training, hands on mentorship, and linkages with financial service providers.

Community trainers were trained on the subjects listed and supervised by CBLD staff as they disseminated these trainings to their peers at the sub-community level.

- How to use money wisely
- Setting aside money for tomorrow
- Common money management mistakes
- Budgeting and calculating profits
- Keeping records
- Turning ideas into business
- Marketing
- Pricing
- Accessing finance
- Cash flow
- Developing business plans

Following the conclusion of this step-down training, participants' knowledge was tested at an Evaluation Day, where participants completed an orally-delivered test conducted by a CBLD staff member. Additionally, participants were invited to attend a Markets & Finance Day (see list of participants to the right) event, which serves to link willing participants to savings groups, financial institutions, and market opportunities. Speakers would present their organizations services, provide contact information, and in some cases distribute promotional materials. Other CBLD staff provided information about related CBLD programs and services, including the legal aid clinic and the out-of-school youth SBCC program.

CBLD 201 Markets and Finance Day Participants:

- FinCorp
- Swazi Bank
- Swaziland Building Society
- Youth Enterprise Fund
- Swaziland Women's Economic Empowerment Trust (SWEET)
- Imbita Women's Finance Trust
- Inhlanyelo Fund
- NAMBoard
- MTN Mobile Money
- Ministry of Commerce
- FHI360

Following these events, CBLD staff provided business plan development training to interested participants. Roughly 20 percent of main program participants chose to continue for this training, which ultimately resulted in the development of business plans. This business mentoring process was completed in Herefords and was in progress at Mpolonjeni at the end of the Year Three, with this activity scheduled for the Khuphuka program in Q1 of Year Four.

CBLD Program Success: Interviews with program participants identified ways CBLD influenced their business approach:

Product customization – Entrepreneurs are switching from producing “commodity-style” products towards customized products, especially sewn and woven products, to meet customers’ needs.

Smarter pricing – Entrepreneurs display a better understanding of their costs, allowing them to price products to make a profit.

Spotting market gaps – Individual entrepreneurs have spotted specific areas where demand is not being adequately addressed and are taking advantage of these opportunities.

Producing to order vs. holding inventory – In the past, entrepreneurs were producing in the hopes that the market could absorb their products, now they are securing customers beforehand

Saving up to diversify into better businesses – Because of difficulty financing businesses, entrepreneurs are improving existing small businesses and using the savings to step up into more lucrative opportunities, especially horticulture. Additionally, participants have begun saving with some of the organizations from Markets & Finance Day, to build up useful sums, or to develop a collateral base.

Better record keeping – Participants are keeping records and using them in decision making

Participation in value chain programs – Entrepreneurs are applying their business skills to the CBLD value chain opportunities in Ndzingeni.

Smarter cash flow management – Entrepreneurs are focusing on businesses that are more aligned with their existing cash resources, so that they can avoid predictable cash shortfalls that disrupt operations.

1.2.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND

CBLD’s ongoing capacity building of MTAD and the leadership of Ndzingeni and Mhlangatane inkhundlas helped community members in applying for grants from MicroProjects to fund community-based enterprises. CBLD provided additional support in developing their applications included training on technical components (poultry and peanut butter production, other food processing, and fence-making), formulating constitutions, mobilizing resources, and developing monitoring and evaluation plans.

In the first round, six enterprise grant applications were submitted: sewing, welding, fence-making, indigenous chicken production, beekeeping, and home industry; with a final three awarded:

- Sibusisiwe fence-making (27 beneficiaries) SZL 80,000.00
- Home industry (32 beneficiaries) SZL 80,000.00
- Beekeeping (62 beneficiaries) SZL 80,000.00

In Year Four, CBLD staff will provide mentoring to each of these groups.

1.3. VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

Objective

Within the CBLD program, value chain development focuses on increasing the income earning potential of vulnerable households, including female-headed households and those caring for OVC and living with HIV, by introducing them to value chains or improving their position within those value chains.

Background

CBLD value chains were chosen for the following reasons: honey production can take place at the homestead and requires minimal labor, making it suitable for those with caregiving responsibilities or physical constraints; horticulture, in addition to creating growth opportunities for the participating farmers, also creates seasonal labor opportunities within the community; cotton is livelihood in which a significant proportion of community members, the majority of whom are women and caregivers, are engaged.

CBLD's value chain programs include participant training and industry capacity building as means of increasing the profits for vulnerable households. CBLD made some adjustments to programing approached in Year Three, allowing the project to reach more beneficiaries by removing barriers to entry and integrating more promising markets.

1.3.1. HONEY: NDZINGENI (HHOHHO)

The size of the beekeeping program increased in 2014 through the collaboration on hive provision with Peak Timbers, as well as decentralization of training activities (shifting from one to four training sites), reducing the travel burden for beekeepers.

The following training events took place in FY14:

- Selection of lead beekeepers
- Hive building
- Trapping and transferring bees
- Hive management
- Marketing & business skills (reviewing options for selling into the formal market)
- Harvesting
- Limiting bee migration

2014 Honey Training	Female	Male
Mpolonjeni	282	136
Khuphuka	151	61
TOTAL	418	212

Harvest, revenue, and income utilization data will be collected in late October, after this report is issued.

Private Sector Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

Swaziland Honey Council

CBLD staff serves on the Secretariat of the Swaziland Honey Council (SHC), an organization of honey industry stakeholders focused on promoting the production of honey in Swaziland. CBLD supports SHC to address market issues through the following initiatives:

- *Opening foreign markets* –Swaziland is currently a net importer of honey, large honey aggregators including Eswatini Swazi Kitchen Honey and Bulembu Honey hold large honey inventories which could be sold profitably in South Africa or beyond. Reciprocal technical trade barriers are currently in place, blocking exports to South Africa, on the basis of bee disease threats. South Africa is officially attempting to limit the proliferation of American Foulbrood (AFB) disease into eastern South Africa. CBLD capacity building work has focused on coordinating a bee disease surveillance program alongside the Veterinary Department, to meet OIE standards and allow Swaziland to advocate for reduction of trade barriers. This surveillance program will begin in Q1 FY15.
- *Increasing domestic demand* – As an intermediate-term solution to increase honey demand while trade barriers are being addressed, CBLD supported SHC in running four regional Honey Days in urban centers in all four regions. These events generally took place on the last

Friday of the month, when workers are paid and the urban shopping centers see the most foot traffic, and promoted honey as a delicious and nutritious food that Swazis should consume, suggesting different ways to consume honey. These events were well attended by local, regional, and national government officials, honey industry stakeholders, beekeepers, and the general public.

Peak Timbers Hive Provision Partnership

In the first year of the beekeeping program, beekeepers were challenged by a lack of appropriate hives. To address these challenges, CBLD staff successfully negotiated a partnership with the Peak Timbers forestry plantation, whereby Peak Timbers would provide wood for hive-building, to be distributed and beekeepers would provide the necessary nails, tools, and other materials to build hives according to CBLD’s schematics. Ultimately, Peak Timbers provided enough wood to produce in excess of 250 hives and 250 trapboxes, fulfilling and exceeding the target amount. Each beekeeper was provided enough wood to produce two hives and two trapboxes.

1.3.2. HORTICULTURE: HEREFORDS AND NDZINGENI (HHOHHO)

2014 Horticulture Training	Female	Male
Herefords	35	57
Ndzingeni	119	133
TOTAL	92	252

CBLD’s horticulture program links capable farmers in Herefords and Ndzingeni into a commercial value chain with growth potential, increasing farmers’ incomes and creating paid labor opportunities for women in the community. By establishing stronger market linkages and providing technical extension, CBLD focuses on increasing the amount of land farmers cultivate under horticulture, increasing the yields produced by those lands, achieving better prices through higher quality and more lucrative varieties, and earning greater profits,

which will be spread throughout the community through job creation.

Horticulture Strategy document

CBLD developed a Horticulture Strategy document based on lessons learned from the initial baby corn program and findings from a 2013 EU funded horticulture farmer research paper conducted by TechnoServe. The findings indicated:

- 47 percent of horticulture farms are owned by women.
- Two-thirds of the farms hire at least one woman laborer, and often many more.
- Labor requires minimal travel (from homestead), pay regularly, and the laborer bears none of the farming risk

Farming as a Business Training and Horticulture

302 (47 percent women) participated in FAAB training. These participants fell across a spectrum ranging from non-farmer to commercial farmer. At the end of this two-day training, participants were offered the opportunity to join the horticulture program. Requirements to participate included having irrigated land, willingness to accept the risk of horticulture production and passing a field verification process.

Field verification occurred at 86 farms and in Ndzingeni, NAMBoard **issued 21 contracts** to farmers in Q4, and Herefords was in the contracting process as of this report’s development, though a similar number is expected. NAMBoard contracts and the supporting cropping plans include suggested volumes, specific crops and varieties, minimum prices, payment terms, quality specifications, and guarantees to buy.

Monitoring tools were developed to track labor hired by the farmers. Over the course of the first three months of the program, **E 17,170 in wages** were paid to more than **100 laborers** in the Ndzingeni. No

sales revenues were earned in Year Three, with the first clusters in Ndzingeni set to harvest in early Year Four.

Additionally, increased horticulture activity in Herefords has resulted in **five female-dominated farming cooperatives** applying to participate in the program. While previously hesitant to participate, these groups have noticed the services that the CBLD program is delivering and are addressing their challenges in order to join the program. These groups consist primarily of women, many of whom have attempted to grow horticulture in the past, only to be frustrated by lack of a consistent market. CBLD will assist them to address their challenges, gain a contract from NAMBoard, and grow horticulture as a group.

Private Sector Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

NAMBoard Operations Review

CBLD staff partnered with NAMBoard to conduct a review of NAMBoard operations, with the goal of identifying how NAMBoard could increase profits and better serve smallholder farmers, with the specific focus on assessing NAMBoard's planned decentralization strategy. The analysis identified high logistics costs as a key issue, and showed how decentralization could improve profitability at some point in the future, but did not support the adoption of the decentralization strategy at the present time. Instead, the analysis recommended investing in greater extension efforts to recruit additional farmers and expand the production of existing farmers, as well as dropping some smaller customers. This analysis was presented to NAMBoard leadership.

Elements of the operations review were incorporated into CBLD's horticulture strategy, which groups farmers geographically and aligns production schedules so that they all harvest at the same time to decrease NAMBoard logistics costs. NAMBoard was engaged in the development and implementation of this cluster strategy.

Future Credit Provision

CBLD staff explored financing options with Swazi Bank and FinCorp, in the hopes of providing horticulture farmers loans for operational costs. Both banks are positioned to offer favorable terms and reduce collateral requirements if farmers can produce an official off-take contract and show that they are supported by CBLD staff. These financing options will be revisited in Year Four, once CBLD field staff is convinced that the farmers have shown sufficient farming skill by fulfilling NAMBoard contracts and are prepared to take loans for expanded production.

Lessons Learned

Using FAAB training as a starting point and filter for the horticulture proved successful and allowed the CBLD program to provide insights to all types of farmers, while identifying appropriate farmers to participate in the growing program.

Observed labor hiring exceeded expectations, with the average farmer hiring 6.5 workers per month in the most recent month of collected data. Surprisingly, more males participated as workers than was expected, though these are mainly young men participating.

1.3.3. COTTON: MPOLONJENI (LUBOMBO), KHUPHUKA (LUBOMBO/MANZINI), AND NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES

The CBLD cotton program targets all 26 cotton farming associations in the Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni areas, and all association members are invited to participate in activities,

receiving support either directly or through each association's lead farmers. Cotton associations and their members are identified with information provided by the Cotton Board.

2014 Cotton Training	Female	Male
Mpolonjeni	282	136
Khuphuka	151	61
TOTAL	418	212

Cotton Farmer Household Profile:

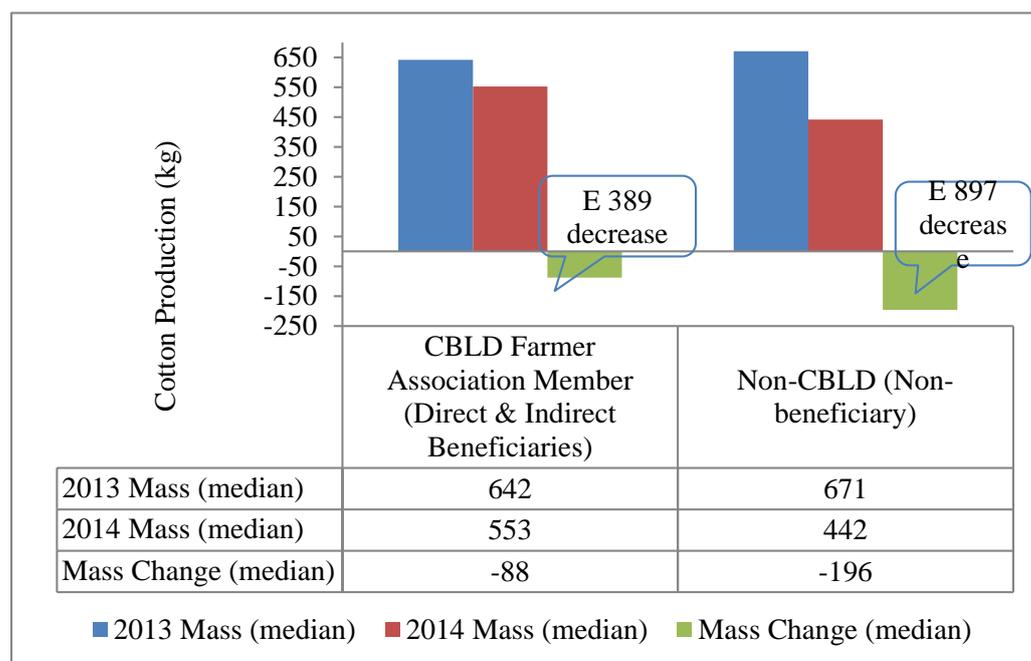
- 60% of cotton farmers are gaining at least half their income from cotton.
- On average, these households support 3.4 children, and
- On average, 45% of female farmers are the heads of their households.

The following trainings took place, aligning with the cotton growing season:

- Pre-season training (October – November): covered appropriate and timely land preparation and planting, plant emergence, thinning, weeding, and early-season chemical inputs.
- Crop management training (November – March): explained how to mitigate the effects of pests and disease through appropriate, safe, and timely use of the correct pesticides and herbicides, and focused especially on land measurement and chemical sprayer calibration
- Harvesting training (March – June): provided techniques to improve yields and maximize income by sorting cotton to achieve the highest grades
- End-of-season review trainings (June-August): reviewed farmer record books and encouraged critical reflection on how to improve next year's incomes by making smarter decisions

Significantly less rain fell during the 2013/14 cotton season, resulting in poor yields overall, with Sikhulile Swaziland Cotton Ginnery (SSC) taking in only 72 percent of the cotton volume produced in previous season. CBLD-assisted cotton associations suffered lower losses than those associations not assisted by CBLD. The

yields of the median CBLD-assisted farmer reduced by 88kg (valued at E 389) versus a yield reduction of 196kg (valued at E 897) for the median farmer not assisted by CBLD. The incremental benefit of CBLD's assistance to the 26 cotton association is estimated at E 775,000 for the 2013/14 cotton season.



Private Sector Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

Land Preparation Credit Facility

CBLD conducted a feasibility study on a credit hire scheme. The study confirmed a lack of available tractors and shortage of pre-season cash proved challenging to farmers, resulting in late planting and smaller-than-optimal cotton plots. A pilot tractor credit scheme program, funded by the Cotton Board, was developed including 150 farmers in four sites (including Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka). As FY14 ended, CBLD Cotton Board staff were engaged in the implementation of the pilot through recruiting farmers and contracting tractors.

Cotton Board SMS Technical Messaging Program

CBLD partnered with the Cotton Board to cover 75 percent of the Cotton Board's SMS costs for the 2013/14 cotton season. CBLD staff set up the SMS program at SSC and trained extension staff on its use. This program allowed the Cotton Board to reach over 2,600 cotton farmers through SMS messages, and builds the sustainability of the cotton program. The Cotton Board realizes the program's value and will fully fund the SMS program moving forward.

Farmer Record Book sponsored by Input Suppliers

CBLD partnered with Swaziland Agricultural Suppliers (SAS), Vickery Seedlings, SwaziTrac, and Farm Chemicals to print a farmer record book designed by CBLD for the cotton program, but applicable to most crops. Each supplier paid for 1,000 record books, which they distributed for free to farmers who purchased inputs in their shops, or donated directly to the Cotton Board for distribution at Cotton Board's large group trainings.

Mobile Money Payment Program

Cotton farmers spend relatively large sums in traveling to register for input credit, purchase inputs, and sell their cotton to the ginnery. At the end of the cotton season, farmers travel to see their cotton weighed and graded and take immediate cash payment, returning to their homes with large sums of money. In an effort to reduce travel costs and risks encountered in holding large sums of cash, CBLD developed a partnership between MTN Mobile Money and the Cotton Board, to allow farmers to be paid through Mobile Money. Ultimately, the program was cancelled before payments occurred. Despite initial enthusiasm, farmers were hesitant to participate in the new program, mainly because they lacked confidence in Mobile Money's ability to convert their funds to cash in rural areas.

Lessons Learned

End-of-season review trainings were not previously planned for in the work plan, but were shown to be very valuable to farmers, and will continue to be employed in the future. Additionally, elements of the training have been re-ordered, to focus on sprayer calibration and land measurement as early as possible, based on field officer and farmer feedback.

2. PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES

Background

The objectives of CBLD's programs in social protection, human rights, and access to legal services are to support community based initiatives to advance and protect the well-being of OVC and their caregivers, to improve coordination of community based institutions and strengthen their links with

public and other services through a referral system, and to protect the assets of vulnerable households and individuals.

2.1. BUILDING COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF RIGHTS AND LAWS AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES

CBLD is supporting community institutions to promote and protect the legal, economic, and physical security of vulnerable women and children by increasing awareness of their rights and the laws pertaining to their well-being, promoting the registration of births and wills, and providing access to one-on-one counseling on specific issues. The programs covered in this section are designed to protect the physical safety of women and children and to improve their access to entitlements and public goods—these are complementary to the objectives of CBLD’s economic strengthening programs.

2.1.1. LEGAL EDUCATION AND SENSITIZATION SESSION

In Year Three, CBLD, with support of UNISWA volunteer counsellors, has reached residents of sub-communities in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka with legal education and sensitization sessions. Topics covered included human rights concepts and gender, the constitution, the Children’s Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), Marriage law and the Administration of Estates Act. Delivering the education and sensitization sessions at the sub-community level has increased the number of people that the project has been able to reach. A full list of topics covered can be found in Annex 3 with a summary of topics covered found below:

- Equal rights for women and men;
- Children’s rights;
- The administration of estates process and women’s inheritance rights
- Rights of common law wives/ co-habiting partners
- Women’s property rights in marriage law
- Enforcement of women’s rights

The Assistant Master of the High Court from the Lubombo regional office participated in sensitization sessions at Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni communities, giving a comprehensive presentation on the administration of deceased estates in terms of the law and how the office deals with deceased estates, explaining in detail the procedure to be followed when reporting the death, the type of estate to be reported, and who can report the estate. She also explained how the Master's Office works in the interest of minors to make sure that the estate gets equitably distributed.

2.1.2. SCHOOL SENSITIZATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE CHILD PROTECTION AND WELFARE ACT (CPWA)

CBLD has reached **1,322 students** and faculty in four schools with information on children’s rights and the CPWA, and how to identify and report cases of child abuse. These schools include: Siphoso Primary, St. Augustine Primary, and Nyetane Secondary in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka Primary in Khuphuka. Sessions were held separately for teachers and students, who were reached in individual classes and in school assembly.

The sessions provided students with information about their rights, the law, and what to do in case of violations, and also provided a much needed forum for the students to express some of their experiences with violations of these rights and laws by teachers, parents, and guardians. In every session, students raised issues of corporal punishment, neglect, verbal and physical abuse, and sexual harassment. In some schools, bullying by the students and verbal abuse by the teachers was reported to be very common.

In each school, forums with teachers were used to address these same issues and inform teachers of their obligations under the CPWA. The teachers have been very appreciative of the information especially on the CPWA, which, for many, was their first introduction to the new legislation. Following the sessions with teachers, some reported that they felt empowered to intervene in cases of child abuse, especially when it occurs outside the school – previously, they were reluctant to do so, as they thought it was not their responsibility. They have requested additional reading materials on all the topics discussed.

2.2.LEGAL EDUCATION CLINIC

CBLD continued support to a Legal Education Clinic in CBLD communities. The clinic is done through UNISWA law students with complimentary technical assistance (see Annex 6 for TA provided) provided by the CBLD Gender and Child Protection Specialist. The main legal areas supported have been inheritance and property claims, maintenance and custody matters, and domestic violence and sexual assault (including children), as well as referrals to other social and legal services, including the Master’s Office (for property and inheritance), the RSP, and DSW.

In addition the clinic has also provided guidance/referrals for the following case profiles: Dissolution of customary marriage –assets claim/protection, Educational Grant for young mothers, GBV, torture and police brutality, employment benefits (miners), disability grant, attorney’s professional misconduct, eviction of widows from their land and dispossession among OVC.

22 UNISWA Volunteer Counsellors were trained from the 28th -30th May 2014 on their role and responsibilities as volunteer counsellors supporting the legal education clinic in the CBLD project.

2.2.1. DEVELOPING CPWA RESOURCES

To make the CPWA more accessible to beneficiaries, CBLD has summarized the content of the Act into a 13 page booklet, and a poster, which was translated into SiSwati and will be distributed in each community. To date, a Technical Working Group comprised of legal experts, child protection specialists, communications experts, and social workers from the National Children’s Coordination Unit, UNICEF, Save the Children, Bantwana, Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA), Swaziland Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (SACRO), SHAMBA Swaziland, and the Council Of Swaziland Churches has been established. A draft version that outlines the content and implications of the CPWA in SiSwati and simple terms has been produced.

CBLD partnered with UNICEF for a nation-wide dissemination and capacity of national stakeholders on this Act.

2.2.2. LEGAL LITERACY VOLUNTEER RESOURCES

CBLD has provided technical support to WLSA in the development of the manuals and case management guidelines, which will be translated into SiSwati and used by CBLD in its communities. The manual development process has been consultative and involved stakeholders working on human rights as well as those that are running legal aid programs. For this purpose CBLD joined WLSA at a meeting held on December 12, 2013 at the Manzini Curriculum Centre, where stakeholders reached consensus on the manual’s content. The meeting was attended by WLSA, the Swaziland Coalition of Concerned Civic Organizations (SCCCO), Council of Churches, Swaziland Young Women’s Network (SYWON), and Simangele Mavundla, a consultant engaged by WLSA to conduct a gender audit of the Swaziland Constitution.

2.3.CIVIL REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

To increase protection for women and children through the registration of birth, marriages and death certificates CBLD sponsored, with the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs- Birth Marriages and Death Registration, community sensations sessions followed by a two-day campaign to raise awareness on the importance of civil registration among beneficiary communities; increase the number of OVC with birth certificates as well as the number of married women and men with marriage certificates.

Birth Registration Campaign Results				
Community	Birth Certificates	Swazi Law & Custom Marriages	DEATH Certificates	Converting old to new certificates (with PIN)
Herefords	92 (26 OVC)	15	1	unknown
Ndzingeni	191 (74 OVC)	19	0	unknown

3. REFERRAL SYSTEMS

Background

To strengthen community systems for protecting vulnerable women and children and improving their access to services and entitlements, CBLD is building capacity of responsible community institutions through workshops, mentorship, and the establishment of Child Protection Networks and referral mechanism. Functioning community Child Protection Networks in each community will improve coordination and a comprehensive response to the needs of children and vulnerable individuals providing a foundation for a more robust referral network. Current referral networks include child protectors, community leaders, community police, rural health motivators, and NCP caregivers but can expand to link to additional community resources.

3.1. CHILD PROTECTION NETWORKS

Child Protection Networks, whose members are drawn largely from *lihlombe lekukhalela* play a central role in CBLD-supported referral systems. While they are active in most communities across Swaziland, their ability to work effectively with other community institutions, like the chiefs' councils and the community police, or to refer special cases to Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and other agencies, varies considerably. In Year Three, CBLD trained child protection committees in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka to understand children's rights and the laws pertaining to children and in making referrals to social welfare, the police, and other services. Importantly, child protectors and community police are now collaborating on child welfare cases. While CBLD is still actively intervening in several cases, its goal is to build capacity within the Child Protection Networks so they continue to function after CBLD leaves the community.

Four child protection cases have been identified and referred to the Department of Social Welfare- one in the Lubombo region (Siteki) and three to Piggs Peak. These cases include a family of four children from a child headed homestead, a family of three and two children respectively who are being neglected by their fathers. CBLD has followed up with the department to speed up the investigation of these cases and the writing of social worker's report to the police and the department of social welfare. Alternative accommodation has been identified for at least two of the children involved who will be moved to safer living conditions.

Lessons Learned

Low literacy Levels

While the Gogo centre managers in the respective communities have been very instrumental in the data collection and data validation processes, reviewing, analysing and validating the OVC data with the CPN has been a challenging and slow process because of the low literacy level.

Caregiver to Child ratio very high

The caregiver to child ratio is very low. Pairing each child to a caregiver within the network (which could include LL, RHM, NCP caregivers, and others) provides an initial layer of protection for the child and can help in meeting their basic needs. However, in each community, there is an average of 55 caregivers. This is particularly a problem in Khuphuka where the children number about one thousand. The CPN has been encouraged to identify how these children can be supported at the family level. This will also decrease the burden on network members.

Herefords leadership Dispute

The Herefords/Buhleni leadership dispute has affected the implementation of the CPN initiatives in this community. CPN members from Herefords aligned with one faction were very active in Year Two, but have not been active in the current reporting period as they do not recognise the current leadership structure within this community. CPN meetings, which were previously held at the Gogo centre have since been moved to Herefords High at the instruction of the Buhleni (Royal Kraal next to Herefords) leadership. This has frustrated the CPN members who still feel strongly that the Gogo centre is the central meeting point and that generally Buhleni leadership should not be involved in the Herefords administration and development efforts. The chief's council, previously train by CBLD on legal rights and child protection has also been instructed to stop participating in this CBLD initiative. This undermines the sustainability of the CPN initiative in this community.

4. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Background

CBLD's ECD/E program is meant to enable OVC caregivers to understand the stages of early childhood development and equip them with the skills needed to raise healthy, happy, and well-adjusted children who are prepared for formal education.

CBLD partner Vusumnotfo began implementing the ECD/E program in Herefords and Ndzingeni in Year Three. In Year Four, CBLD will identify additional partners through which the project can implement the program in other communities.

4.1. ECD/E WORKSHOPS

47 caregivers (30 percent male, 70 percent female) have attended the first three workshops. The remaining two workshops will be held early in Year Four. The Herefords caregivers are responsible for parenting **165** children aged 0-18 years, including biological and extended family. In Ndzingeni, **35** caregivers (51 percent male and 49 percent female) have completed the first workshop, and the remaining workshops will be held in Year Four. These caregivers are responsible for parenting **111** children, also aged 0-18 years and including biological and extended family.

5. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION

Background

CBLD has identified youth groups, developed relationships with schools in CBLD communities, and conducted outreach activities with in-school youth and youth groups. Through its outreach work with

youth, CBLD has also learned that youth need more than just SBCC. While they understand the benefits of such a program, it would be more appealing if an SBCC program also linked participants with career advancement and economic strengthening opportunities and recreational activities.

5.1. OUT OF SCHOOL YOUTH

CBLD has increased knowledge on HIV prevention and available services for youth in Herefords, Ndzingeni, and Khuphuka communities where peer educators have reached their peers in small groups and individual sessions to discuss topics including: HIV prevention, gender based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and Life Skills. At their own initiative, peer educators have established relationships with schools within their communities where they have been able to share knowledge and information on HIV prevention, teen pregnancy, and decision-making with their peers. These sessions have provided a good platform for young people to share and get accurate information on HIV from their peers as well as build skills for coping with the pressures that young people face on a daily basis.

5.2. PEER EDUCATORS TRAINING

In Year Three, 63 young people have been trained as peer educators. In November 2013, CBLD brought 25 youth from Ndzingeni and Herefords communities to the Lutheran Farmers' Training Centre in Ngonini for a three-day training on SBCC and forming youth clubs. 40 youth volunteers (20 male and 20 females) were targeted from Herefords and Ndzingeni, through existing and active youth groups, but only thirteen 13 male and 12 female participants completed the training. In July, the same curriculum was delivered to 40 peer educators in Khuphuka community, with five peer educators representing each sub-community.

Peer educators training topics:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to gender concepts • Introduction to an SBCC framework • How to establish/run a youth club • Self-esteem and leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed sexual debut and abstinence • MCP and cross-generational and transactional Sex • PMTCT • Condom use • HCT and adolescent services • GBV and coercion • Reporting

The training focused on the key drivers of HIV and AIDS among youth ages 15-24 and how peer educators can mobilize young people within their communities to adopt healthy behaviors and prevent HIV and AIDS. FHI 360/C-CHANGE resources as well as locally adapted Supper Buddies Peer Educator training manual (approved by USAID/PEPFAR) were adapted and printed for use by the trained peer educators. The manual builds on existing C-CHANGE resources, emphasizing decision making and positive behaviors, addressing gender norms and GBV, child abuse and neglect, and SRH. To goal of the training was to empower peer educators with the knowledge, skills and practical strategies to deal with negative social pressures as well as life skills to make positive and safer choices to lead long, meaningful and healthy lives. Peer educators have been able to build on these life skills to protect themselves against HIV and AIDS, seek health services, and develop social skills that will help them deal and cope with peer pressure.

Unique Outcomes of CBLD SBCC activities

Linking youth to HIV prevention services: CBLD has improved youth access to HIV and SRH services by improving relations between youth peer educators and local facilities, including local clinics. Following the training in Khuphuka, for example, the clinic through its adolescent SRH focal person was able to provide condoms for distribution among their peers at the community level. Relationships with other youth serving organizations have been established. In Herefords, through the peer educators' own initiative, entry has been facilitated for PSI which has been promoting male circumcision in local schools.

Comprehensive youth services

Peer educators in Herefords and Khuphuka have also benefitted from CBLD's Enterprise Development training. Together peer educators and their youth group identified income-generating opportunities within their communities; this has helped in promoting positive peer relations.

5.3.HEREFORDS YOUTH CAMPAIGN DAY 16 AUGUST 2014

Herefords youth held a youth campaign, organized by the youth peer educators, at Herefords High School on August 16, 2014. The campaign was aimed at mobilizing young people for active participation in behavior change programs and youth clubs at the community level. Campaign Activities included youth dialogues on alcohol and drug abuse and HIV prevention and sports tournaments (soccer, netball, and volleyball games under the theme 'playing for your life'. The event promoted sport as a healthy alternative to anti-social behaviors. PSI also provided HIV testing and counseling services and focus group discussions were led by youth organizations including the following.

- PSI on HIV prevention, medical male circumcision and condom promotion
- Swaziland Association for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (SACRO) on avoiding drug and alcohol abuse and refraining from delinquent behavior
- Compassionate Swaziland on how to live positively with HIV and access HIV services

As a result of the campaign there has been an increase number of youth signing up for youth clubs and participating in CBLD youth programs in Herefords as many young people were excited to be part of the campaign. This has also motivated inactive youth and peer educators who had abandoned the initiative to once again participate. The campaign event has also increased attention of youth issues in the communities and opened more channels for peer educators to reach their peers. For example, before the campaign, Herefords High school had taken the decision to stop Herefords youth from using their sports facility following an incident at the beginning of the year where school property was vandalized during a youth soccer tournament. During the event peer educators and the school administrators were able to discuss the issue and the youth are now able to use the facility ensuring more responsible behavior. This is important as sports is one of the vehicles for reaching their peers with positive messages.

Youth groups from all three communities have reported that the branded peer educator t-shirts have also gone a long way towards building credibility for young people among both their peers and community leaders, who are now more receptive and more supportive of their community interventions.

Additional campaign results:

- Over 350 young people participated in in the campaign. This campaign increased uptake of HIV, SRH, and rehabilitative services among youth, who could also take advantage of the mobile testing VCT unit from PSI to test for HIV and seek health advice.
- Young people also signed up for voluntary male circumcision with PSI.
- Condom facilitators were also identified by PSI for condom promotion in the community.
- SACRO also engaged with young people about healthy alternatives to drugs and alcohol abuse as well as delinquent behavior. One-on-one counseling was also provided to youth.
- Youth were referred to Compassionate Swaziland for addressing issues facing positive adolescents.

5.4.IN SCHOOL YOUTH

To reach in school-going youth, CBLD is supporting MOET in scaling-up its Life Skills program (developed with support from UNICEF, UNESCO, Batswana and other partners) into CBLD

communities. The MOET piloted this program in FY 2013 in 26 high schools in Swaziland. To avoid duplication of efforts, the Ministry's ETGPS and stakeholders developed a mapping tool which identified all the schools that are supported by development partners and NGOs, and about 100 schools were prioritised for the next phase of the roll out. Among the criterion for readiness, the following factors were considered: support from churches, buy-in from traditional leaders, strength of health facilities, on-the-ground NGO involvement, support from community institutions (e.g. LL, RHM, and NCP), and existence of a community referral mechanism for improved access to services for adolescents and youth.

The Life Skills curriculum is taught by career guidance teachers and covers the following themes:

1. **The importance of Guidance and Counseling:** Transition Learning; Societal Norms and Values; Life Skills; Career Awareness; and Career life.
2. **HIV and AIDS:** HIV Information, Treatment, Care and Support
3. **Health Promotion:** Puberty; Nutrition; Health and Hygiene; and Reproductive Health.

5.4.1. LIFE SKILLS CURRICULUM ROLLOUT MEETING WITH HEAD TEACHERS 23RD JULY 2014

To introduce the program to the schools in CBLD's communities, CBLD and the MOET facilitated a Life Skills curriculum rollout meeting in Manzini on July 23, 2014. During this meeting, ETGPS staff introduced the curriculum and its rationale, shared the results and lessons learnt from the pilot in 26 schools and discussed next steps.

Results and lessons learned from the pilot in 26 schools

- The curriculum has been welcomed by both students and teachers alike. Some parents have also expressed their appreciation for this curriculum.
- Teachers have expressed appreciation for how the information is packaged, age appropriate, and includes a lesson plan which helps in their preparation.
- Some teachers have found it easy to engage with children on the different topics, that children are 'open vessels' and have received the information with excitement; however some teachers still struggle with discussing certain topics with the children.
- Teachers have also requested for support with facilitation on the topics they are still not comfortable with (e.g. teachers are not experts on HIV and may need support in facilitating discussions on this topic).
- Teachers have appreciated the age-appropriateness of the resources however they have also requested that the students also have their own work books and teaching aides.
- Some teachers have also requested that all the teachers be sensitised on the same topics to enable a conducive environment for learning and sharing at the school level where all the teachers have the same understanding on these important issues.

5.4.2. CAREER GUIDANCE TEACHERS' LIFE SKILLS TRAINING 25-29 AUGUST 2014

36 career guidance teachers from eight secondary and high schools have been trained on the Life Skills curriculum. The five-day training was delivered by CBLD and four trainers from the MOET's ETGPS department and the Ministry of Health's ASRH focal person. This training also facilitated a reflective sessions for teachers on the social challenges that have an impediment on a child's life and how these can be addressed at the school level. Teachers have also been trained to understand adolescent developmental issues and provided with counseling skills to promote a supportive environment where students are able to share and discuss important issues.

Teachers have come to appreciate the significance of the Life Skills and career guidance program. During the training, the Ministry has sought to raise the profile of the career guidance period within schools as a cornerstone of all education, as in most schools it was either non-existent or used for

other extra-curricular activities. This training and these materials addressed the main complaint of career guidance teachers - they had been seconded to the position without training or manuals and thus lacked the necessary tools to actually implement the program.

5.5.GENDER NORMS PROGRAMMING

Background

Addressing gender norms and inequities is essential to reducing HIV risk and increasing access to HIV prevention, care, and treatment services for women and men. CBLD recognizes that effecting sustained change to gender roles and relations requires addressing the forces that shape individual attitudes and community norms and practices – traditions and cultures, government policies, laws and institutions, civil society organizations, the media and the family – as well as underlying economic, political and social pressures.

5.5.1. GENDER NORMS INTERVENTIONS

CBLD supported **1,500 beneficiaries** in four communities through discussions and completed activities under each of the topics in the “One Man Can” manual. The intervention was delivered over

three days for the same participants in each sub-community. Sessions were held for a minimum of three hours and an average of 10 hours over the three-day period. These sessions were important in changing harmful gender norms and values and to work with them to identify and create shared values that promote human rights, non-violence, equality, and gender justice implemented at the community level.

Voice from the field

Nearly all of the participants agreed that lack of income and inability to hold title to property placed women at risk by forcing them to depend on casual and long-term male partners as financial providers. One 28 year-old woman who was a widow whose husband, like his previous wife, had died of AIDS, leaving her with five dependents, summed up the intersection of women’s responsibility and disempowerment in this way: ***“Lack of income is the primary problem that puts women at risk for HIV. Men force their wives to sleep with them without protection.”***

The participants improved their ability to understand and question existing gender norms and reflect on the impact of those norms on their lives and communities. Participants reflected on the impact of the norms in their personal lives and their communities as well. Most felt that they needed to change behavior and adopt norms that lead to gender equality. Most of the participants were willing to adopt measures to protect themselves and their loved ones against HIV infection and called for partner testing and mutual support.

Issues raised during the intervention:

Power and decision making: Women’s lack of control over whether and when to have sexual intercourse, and whether or not to have unprotected sex, came through clearly in the discussions with participants from Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni communities. In addition to the inability to negotiate condom use, most sexually active women – and only a few men – affirmed the statement that “only my partner decides when I have sex.” In both communities, it was clear from the discussions that married women were more than twice as likely to lack control when compared with their unmarried counterparts.

Vulnerability of women in sexual relationships: Participants reported that women often have little power to refuse sex to their partners, even in the context of long-term relationships, or to demand the use of condoms from a husband or boyfriend, even when they knew he had multiple partners. Women who refused sex were accused of being unfaithful or prostituting themselves. As one young woman commented: “Sometimes you don’t feel like having sex. Sometimes you have to compromise; otherwise, the man will say, ‘If you are saying no to me now, you must be having sex with someone else.’”

Gender norms and attitudes and perceived vulnerability to HIV and AIDS: In terms of specific beliefs, a normative picture emerges of men and women endorsing social expectations of women's role as subservient to their male sexual partners, ceding power in relationships to men and being primarily valued by childbearing as a measure of their worth in families. Most male participants held the following beliefs: (1) that men should control significant decisions in relationships; (2) that it was more important for a woman to respect her spouse or partner than for a man to do so; (3) that women should not insist on condom use if their partner refused; and (4) that a man could marry a second wife if his current spouse does not bear children.

Gender and violence: Participants identified physical, economic, and sexual forms of gender based violence that have an impact on HIV transmission. One aspect of physical violence was that culturally it is acceptable and expected that husbands who beat their wives should have sex with them as a way of dispute resolution. Male participants in one sub-community argued that women who report a beating by their husbands are the ones who were beaten and did not have sex with them after the beating. This was confirmed by a male participant from the same site, who pointed out that, "Customarily a man has a right to have sex with his wife, even when he has beaten her."

Sexual violence: Most participants were of the view that traditionally men demand sex from women – their wives and lovers – even when the women do not want it. This view was supported by a majority of female participants from all the sub-communities visited.

Male perceptions: A majority of male participants were of the view that men are unable to control their sexual desires and that it is understandable if they rape a woman when they see her dressed, for example, in a mini-skirt. In one sub-community, there was one lone male voice that said that men can control themselves when they want to. He said men can control their hormones, and he said that he for example, does not engage in extra marital affair although he lives far apart from the wife.

Consent: Discussions in most of the sub-communities proved that there is a common belief that when a woman says no to sex she actually means yes. Some male participants pointed out that before sexual intercourse takes place, there has to be a struggle which is why a woman cannot readily say yes.

Men's vulnerability: The participants described the underlying causes of men's risk of contracting HIV as rooted in men's own behavior of sexual risk-taking, including excessive alcohol consumption and refusal to use condoms.

Lessons learned

- Mobilization of the community beneficiaries for this purpose requires a concerted effort by all CBLD team members using our community contacts. Even though telephone calls and kagogo center managers were used to mobilize participants the attendance was still poor.
- Attendance was not consistent over the three day period as participants had competing priorities including community responsibilities. In future CBLD will arrange to do this intervention over time as agreed with the participants to ensure consistency in attendance and proper follow up.
- The recommended material was well received by the participants as it allowed them to reflect and engage on the norms; however the average 10 hour period with each group was not adequate. The intervention should be implemented over a longer period to result in a systemic behavioral change.
- It will also be necessary for CBLD to collaborate with HIV and GBV service providers who can bring these services closer to the beneficiaries. For example when the issue of men's attitude to test for HIV is addressed it would be great to bring the services closer to men so that they can test while they are still motivated. GBV response services should also be made available for participants as some discussions can really open up wounds those participants may have with GBV to mitigate secondary trauma especially on survivors of GBV.

6. CAPACITY BUILDING

Background

Capacity building at individual, group, and institutional levels is central to the CBLD program, and training and technical assistance are important aspects of most programs at the community level.

6.1.COMMUNITY LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1.1. INNER COUNCILS

In each community, an inner council of 10-15 individuals provides local leadership to the community, resolves local disputes, and play an important role in looking after the well-being and interests of OVC. Given their important role, inner councils are a target for CBLD community level capacity building, specifically with regards to training in the Constitution, the rights of women and children, and basic organization and leadership. Inner council members are often involved in CBLD program activities.

Inner councils have participated in human and legal rights sensitizations sessions provided by CBLD. In addition, CBLD has been collaborating with regional Rural Development officers to provide inner councils with information on land management issues, community leadership structures, and roles and responsibilities of community leadership. In Ndzingeni, Mpolonjeni, and Khuphuka, CBLD has also provided training on issues of governance, leadership, decision making, and conflict management.

6.1.2. WORKING COMMITTEES

Each community includes several working committees that oversee specific areas and services important to the community: development, water, dip-tanks, schools, etc. CBLD has also begun to set up M&E committees in each community, who can report to CBLD on the progress of various community-led initiatives. CBLD has trained community working committees on organizational development and management, helping them to identifying potential service providers and link community members to institutions for supporting the wellbeing of children and care givers. As a result of this training and support, community members have been able to attend to the following issues.

Khuphuka

- The water committee has been revived and is now working with the Rural Water Department in engaging the community on activities for installing domestic water.
- The NCP care givers are working with the M&E Committee to monitor food supplies at NCPs.

Ndzingeni

- The water committee has been revived with new and expanded membership.
- Inkhundla has established its own water committee, including members of water committees from each community
- The community has been able to bring officers from the Rural Water Department and use the resources available within the constituency premises

6.1.3. COMMUNITY-LED INITIATIVES

In each community, residents have begun to implement their own local development initiatives as outlined in the community strategic plans.

- Established a program for promoting basic skills development, vocational skills training, and career advancement with the aim of improving livelihood skills for caregivers who cannot read and write. (Ndzingeni)

- Community members have been linked to Sebenta National Institute officer from the Hhohho Region to establish and promote basic literacy and vocational skills. (Herefords)
- Computer skills trainings (Herefords)
- Following the initiative of one RHM, caregivers have identified a farm that they are going to use to produce indigenous chickens to support the vulnerable community members. (Herefords)
- NCP caregivers and some of the pre-school teachers have established a continuing education program. (Mpolonjeni)
- Assisted the community in having the Rural Water department to support the installation of the rural water services for those who could not afford the water services from the Water Service Cooperation. (Mpolonjeni)

6.1.4. CHILD PROTECTORS CAPACITY BUILDING

Child protection training for Lihlombe Lekukhalela (LL), Rural Health Motivators (RHM), and NCP caregivers at Khuphuka, 4 to 6th February 2014

The training in child protection, held at Khuphuka Gogo center from 4 to 6 February 2014, was attended by 41 participants including LL, RHM, and NCP caregivers.

Child Protection Training Mpolonjeni 11th -13th March 20-14

LL, RHM, NCP caregivers and home based caregivers were trained on child protection, 41 women and one man at the Inkhundla Centre.

The objectives of the workshops were to: empower participants to understand their roles and responsibilities as child protectors; improve their coordination at community level; and improve their capacity to provide support services to OVC, including food and nutrition, shelter and material care, protection, and access to health care.

Main Observations (see Annex 4 for detailed observations):

Khuphuka

- Responsibilities of LL, RHM, and NCP caregivers have not been clearly defined and were not understood by the participants causing a duplication of roles
- Recruitment Approaches directly impacted Motivation to “volunteer”
- Lack of clear management structures proves difficult to make decisions
- Lack of consistent training and capacity building

Mpolonjeni

- Lack of sustainable program as they have not taken ownership of the child protection initiative as a community initiative and therefore have looked to the external organizations like Save the Children and World Vision etc. to address the community challenges. Save the Children’s current program is phasing out in Mpolonjeni.
- Participants stated they did not have an understanding of the respective roles of the different community stakeholders, RHM, LL, HBC Caregivers, and NCP caregivers.
- Although previously trained by others on child protection, this was the first opportunity for most of the participants to be trained on their own rights, the constitution and the laws of Swaziland.
- Participants have also asked to be incentivized with uniforms, communication costs, and funds to help them meet OVC needs.

6.1.5. COMMUNITY POLICE CAPACITY BUILDING

Khuphuka Community police training (41 participants), 22nd to 24th January 2014

Mpolonjeni Community Police training (57 participants), 22nd -24th March 2014

The objective of the trainings was to empower community police with information on child protection and the constitution and to help them understand their roles in the prevention of crime and responding to child abuse. The following topics were introduced by the GCPS and discussed during the workshop: Gender, Human Rights, and the Constitution; child protection initiatives in Swaziland; the Child Protection and Welfare Act; the Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences Bill of 2010; and coordination and reporting.

The Royal Swazi Police (RSP provided guidance on the following: the role of community police in preventing crime; the use of force and legitimate powers of community police, including citizens' arrest; a code of conduct for community police; and coordination between community police and the RSP.

Main Observations (see Annex 5 for detailed observations):

Khuphuka

- Lack of Code of Conduct holding community police accountable for their actions
- Lack of an efficient, and cost effective, communication channel with the RSP
- For some this was their first opportunity to learn about the constitution, human rights, and the law.
- Community police also invited their community and sub-community leaders to participate in the workshop so that they will become aware of the roles of the community police
- Community police were frustrated that they are called upon to keep order during funerals and other community events, but are not compensated for their efforts.
- Community Police requested uniforms

Mpolonjeni

- Participants noted that the existence of community police within the respective communities has contributed to the decrease in the levels of crime, especially of stock theft and timely closing of beer halls.
- When called to address violence and child abuse, community police did not feel 'empowered to act' on such 'domestic issues'.
- Noted limitations in the law on the use of force when making an arrest.
- Participants were unclear also on their role in the investigation of crimes and whether and how much they would be covered in the event they met an accident while investigating a crime. The RSP explained that it is their role to investigate crimes, not the role of the Community Police.
- Lack of Code of Conduct holding community police accountable for their actions
- Lack of resources to support community police actions/needs

6.1.6. MINISTRY OF TINKHUNDLA ADMINISTRATION CAPACITY BUILDING

CBLD provided capacity building and support to MTAD and the leadership and development committees of Mhlangatane and Ndzingeni inkhundlas in the Hhohho Region. This activity integrated the efforts of both CBLD and an EU and Government of Swaziland funded project that would develop training modules that could be used to strengthen local (inkhundla) government and developing planning in Swaziland. The activity provided a unique opportunity for CBLD to draw on its own experience in support of a national level program.

The specific areas of technical input and support, provided by CBLD, are as follows.

- Community needs assessment
- Confirmation of community needs
- Community map development
- Needs, analysis, identification and prioritization
- Project identification
- Group formation
- Constitution development
- Proposal writing
- Identification of community structure for program promotion
- Resource mobilization
- Renovation of community structures
- Development of strategies for accessing technical support from relevant stakeholders
- Motivating community for project support
- Identification of local professionals for supporting development activities
- Strengthening of constituency council members capacity for supporting development activities

6.1.7. PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN SUPPORT

At the national level CBLD has also participated in strategic partnerships for national advocacy to amplify the voices of women's rights advocates and organizations in key development discussions. CBLD has built alliances and developed strategies with key national stakeholders on women and children's rights to influence the development policy and practices. CBLD support to national partners in this reporting period includes participation in a variety of national advocacy campaigns to promote the well-being of women and children, helping to ensure that campaign messages are appropriate and partners are well-coordinated. These include:

Sixteen Days of Activism against Gender based violence

CBLD introduced the campaign to Youth peer educators at a mentorship meeting held on the 4th December 2013 at the Lutheran Farmers Training centre. The discussion was on how to intervene when peers report incidences of gender based violence at the community level. One of the issues factors keeping young people in the cycle of violence is that it is difficult for peers to pursue matters of gender based violence especially where the violence is perpetrated by someone that they are in a romantic relationship with and the relationship is kept secret from parents/guardians. Peer educators will establish relationships with the Child Protection Network within their respective communities for the referral of such cases.

International Human Rights Day 10th December 2013

This year non-governmental organizations active in the human rights field commemorated the day at Dr. Joshua Mzizi Memorial lecture under the theme "Is human Rights a reality in Swaziland" .

CBLD was represented by the GCPS who was also able to share some of the human rights issues at the community level. Drawing from CBLD experiences, she raised concern with the issue of lack of coordinated and long-term programs at the community level addressing issues of lack of legal knowledge, access to basic legal services where both the service providers, local adjudication committee responsible for the administration of justice at the community level, (Inner Councils) are not informed of their responsibilities and the current legislation as well as the rights holders themselves are not informed of their rights and where to access basic socio-legal services.

She was able to share how CBLD has addressed some of these challenges through community-wide and targeted legal education and capacity building of the key community institutions but also lamented that there was still a lot more advocacy to be done to build political will at the national level for ownership of such initiatives.

Launch of the Men Engage Network

The Men Engage Network Swaziland was launched on the 6th December 2014.

CBLD is one of eight (8) steering committee members of the network. In preparation for the launch CBLD has provided technical input into the development of IEC material, planning of the day's program, speaking on behalf of the steering committee at the launch as well as ensuring publicity of the launch and its activities.

The GCPS went on SBIS radio program, 'Let's Talk', to present the network and its objectives, the launch and the 16 Days campaign together with two other members on the 5th December 2013. At the launch the speech focused on the rationale for establishing such a network in Swaziland and the importance of engaging men and boys in national efforts for gender equality.

CBLD has continued to provide technical support to the Men Engage Network in finalizing its strategic plan for the period 2013-2016. A country action plan for the financial year 2013/2014 was also submitted to the MEN alliance chair-Sonke Gender justice that prioritizes capacity building of national stakeholders on engaging men as well as resource mobilization and national campaigns on men.

MEN Africa Memorandum of Understanding

In this reporting period the COP has joined the 7 other partners of the network in signing the memorandum of understanding on behalf of the country network formalizing its relationship with the network and expressing its commitments to gender equality, joining the sixteen (16) other MEN Africa alliance partners which include; Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Improved Access to Health Services for Men

On invitation, CBLD has also joined the Ministry of Health in its efforts to improve men's access to health services through focusing on men's health issues. In December 2013 the Ministry and stakeholders (who include the uniformed forces, the Breast Cancer Network and the Clinton Health Access Initiative) implemented a prostate cancer campaign which entailed a walk, speeches and dinner to raise awareness on the important for screening for prostate cancer and generally leading a healthy life. This campaign has increased the demand for screening and treatment services which however our government facilities are not yet equipped to handle.

This is a strategic partnership for CBLD, working with the Ministry of Health, as it helps us to understand the resources, needs and capacities of the health sector for the referral mechanism that will be established in CBLD communities.

Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) Technical Working Group

CBLD has also joined the Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) Technical Working Group working on issues of sexual reproductive health. This network includes both non-governmental and governmental stakeholders including the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth and is coordinated by the Ministry of Health on a quarterly basis. This year CBLD was able to provide technical input (which entails review and validation of strategic documents) to the development of a Comprehensive Sexual Reproductive Health Strategy for adolescents and Youth as well as the review and validation of the ETGPS curriculum following the pilot by the ministry of Education. This curriculum is currently being rolled out in 8 schools in CBLD communities with support from the Ministry of Education.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Routine Data Collection, Monitoring, and Analysis of Output Indicators

During FY 2014, CBLD continued to capture and analyze output indicators for all project activities. On a weekly basis, project officers complete monitoring reports for each day a field activity has taken place. These monitoring reports include the following.

- Description of activity, including duration
- Number of participants, disaggregated by gender
- Registration documents (including name, contact number, age, gender, and signature of each participant)

These forms are submitted to the M&E Officer, reviewed for quality, and entered into the central database. The data is analyzed on a quarterly basis to assess how the project is performing against its output targets.

Surveys

In FY 2014, CBLD implemented four different types of surveys that assist the project in measuring the outcomes of project activities at individual and household levels. These surveys include: the **household survey**, which surveys individuals from a randomly selected sample of households in a given community; the **value chain participant survey**, which surveys some or all participants in each of CBLD's three value chain development programs; the **savings group survey**, which surveyed all participants in CBLD's savings group development program in FY 2014; and the **OVC caregiver survey**, which surveys the caregivers of all known OVC in each community. In FY 2015, CBLD will assess whether midline and endline versions of some or all of these surveys can be consolidated.

Household Survey

In FY 2014 Q1, CBLD completed the baseline household survey for Khuphuka, the fourth community. To date, baseline household surveys have been conducted for each community. The surveys have provided CBLD with information about household income, food security, and knowledge of and access to services, as well as information about individual attitudes and behaviors regarding gender.

Value Chain Surveys

Baseline value chain surveys were conducted for each of CBLD's three value chain development programs. The surveys follow a cohort (the same participants are contacted for both the baseline, midline and endline surveys) and were designed to capture changes specifically related to that particular value chain: production and yield, access to credit and inputs, revenue, employment opportunities created, application of learned skills, and land use. This data is complemented by the field diaries that value chain program participants are advised to maintain as way or record keeping. These surveys were updated in FY 2014 in order to better measure the following: decision-making within the household related to the individual's or household's activities related planning and production; decision-making within the household with regard to how the income earned is used; and how the income earned is utilized.

Savings Groups Baseline Survey

Towards the end of this reporting period Vusumnotfo conducted baseline surveys with their program participants. The results of this survey will be reporting in the next reporting period.

OVC caregiver survey

CBLD conducted a survey of OVC caregivers in each community in order to (1) identify OVC, assess their needs, and link them with caregivers in the CPNs and (2) to collect the contact information for OVC caregivers so they could be targeted for project activities, specifically economic strengthening; and (3) to provide a baseline of current OVC conditions in terms of access to education and healthcare, registration status, sources of food, and more. This will directly show the impact that the

project's child protection systems strengthening and children's rights training is having on the well-being of children. Additionally, because the survey asks about caregiver participation in CBLD economic strengthening programs, the project can also determine how effective it has been in reaching OVC caregivers with economic strengthening activities, and whether this participation is having an impact on OVC.

Most Significant Change Training

In FY 2014, CBLD trained all staff, including staff from local implementing partners, on methods for capturing the most significant changes resulting from project activities. These changes include direct and indirect outcomes that may not be captured by output indicators alone (e.g., improving a woman's ability to access land can also impact the well-being of her children and the ability of others to access land). This information adds illustrative examples of how project outcomes have impacted individuals and households. After the training, staff completed MSC stories reflecting specific programs and beneficiaries. These stories will be validated by focus groups in FY 2015.

Project Learning and Knowledge Sharing

CBLD's M&E officer attended the International Conference on HIV, AIDS, and STIs in Africa in Q1. The officer delivered an oral presentation under the theme Shaping and Influencing Behaviour, presenting on the subject: **How to Uphold Human Rights in the Implementation of Treatment as Prevention.**

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Staffing

Ntando Mlangeni, Business Advisor (TechnoServe), resigned Q1
Mandla Langwenya, Junior Business Advisor (TechnoServe), joined Q2
Robert Mabundza, Business Advisor (TechnoServe), joined Q2
Mandhla Mehlo, M&E Office (FHI 360), resigned Q3
Thabo Magagula, Youth Programs Coordinator (FHI 360), joined Q4
Bongile Kanya, Chief of Party (FHI 360), joined Q4
Philisiwe Dlamini, M&E Officer (FHI 360), joined Q4

Program Documents

CBLD submitted the Year Two Annual Report and the PEPFAR Annual Performance Report in Q1 of Year Three, and three quarterly reports corresponding to the first three quarters of the year. A Semi-Annual Report was submitted to PEPFAR at the conclusion of the second quarter. A revised Performance Monitoring Plan was submitted in Q4. Also in Q4, CBLD submitted a consultant report on savings group development models in Swaziland, with recommendations for CBLD's own implementation.

Procurement of Subaward for Local Partner

FHI 360's sub grant to Vusumnotfo was executed in June 2014, and Vusumnotfo began implementing savings groups and early childhood development and education activities in Herefords and Ndzingeni in Q4. In Year 4, Vusumnotfo will begin implementing homestead gardens programs in the same communities.

ANNEX 1. CBLD PROGRAM OVERVIEW FY 2014

Program	Partners	Participants and beneficiaries	Activities	Outcomes	Impact
Savings Groups	Vusumnotfo TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OVC caregivers, PLHIV ▪ ID through public mobilization ▪ Commitment intensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in financial literacy, basic accounting ▪ Savings group formation ▪ Monitoring ▪ Cross-over activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supports new and existing livelihoods ▪ Provides access to savings and credit ▪ Improves financial planning capabilities ▪ Creates environment for peer support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smoother household consumption ▪ Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income
Enterprise Development	Banks, savings groups, markets, and govt. ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults and youth, representing 10-20% of households in 4 rural communities ▪ Includes PLHA, PLHA and OVC CG, FHH ▪ ID through peer nomination and public mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial literacy and enterprise training ▪ Assist in business plan development and accessing credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supports new and existing livelihoods ▪ Higher productivity and profitability of existing enterprises ▪ Limited creation of new enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased household income ▪ Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income
VC Development – Cotton	Cotton Ginnery Input suppliers Farmer associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults, >65% women, representing 10% of households in 2 rural constituencies ▪ Includes PLHA, PLHA and OVC CG, FHH ▪ Must be registered with the cotton ginnery ▪ ID through cotton ginnery and community associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural training through lead farmer training model ▪ Direct Farming as a Business training ▪ TA to Cotton Ginnery to improve farmer access to credit and inputs and test new payment platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supports existing livelihoods ▪ On average, lower yields and profits because of weather shocks, but higher productivity and profits as compared to non-CBLD beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased household income ▪ Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income

Program	Partners	Participants and beneficiaries	Activities	Outcomes	Impact
VC Development – Honey	ESK/H Peak Timbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults and youth, ~50% women, representing 5% of households in one rural community ▪ Includes PLHA, PLHA and OVC CG, FHH, CHH, EHH ▪ ID through existing rosters and recruit new participants through women-friendly community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training through lead beekeeper training model ▪ Marketing training plus access to markets through ESK/H ▪ Access to inputs through Peak Timbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supports new and existing livelihoods ▪ Higher productivity and yields ▪ Improved market access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased household income ▪ Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income
VC Development – Horticulture	NAMBoard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers with access to irrigation ▪ Men and women (about 100 per community) as laborers ▪ ID through MOA, community leaders ▪ Commitment intensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct agricultural training ▪ TA to NAMBoard on strategic issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supports new livelihoods ▪ Improved market access ▪ Increased demand for local wage labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased household income ▪ Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income
Building Community Awareness of Rights and Laws and Improving Access to Legal Services	UniSwa University of Swaziland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults and youth (>90% women), at least one representing each sub-community, reaching >80% of households of 4 rural communities ▪ Includes PLHA, PLHA and OVC CG, FHH, CHH, EHH ▪ ID trainer through existing institutions, community mobilization, peer nomination ▪ University students ▪ Adults and youth from 4 rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trained legal literacy volunteers provide legal literacy peer education ▪ Training volunteer counselors ▪ Coordinating with community institutions ▪ Legal aid clinics operational and accessible ▪ Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community members learn about rights and laws under the Constitution, and are able to access legal aid clinic ▪ Improved awareness of laws governing marriage, family, and property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women have greater control over assets ▪ Better OVC access to inheritance, entitlements ▪ Reduced instance of GBV, dispossession and disinheritance, child abuse and neglect, and improved incident reporting and response ▪ Better access to public goods, entitlements, and services for vulnerable households ▪ Reduction in dispossession, disinheritance

Program	Partners	Participants and beneficiaries	Activities	Outcomes	Impact
Child Protection and Referral Systems Referral Systems	Child Protection Networks Child Protection Committees Chief's councils RSP DSW NCCU World Bank UniSwa Child Protection Networks Community Police DSW MOH Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults and youth from community institutions in 4 rural communities, including para-social workers ▪ Public servants and NGO staff ▪ Includes PLHA, PLHA and OVC CG, FHH, EHH ▪ ID through existing institutions ▪ Adults and youth from community institutions in 4 rural communities, including para-social workers ▪ Public servants and NGO staff ▪ ID through existing institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in rights of women and children, constitutional law ▪ Training in detection of and response to child abuse and neglect ▪ Training in organizational management, use of OVC monitoring tools ▪ Planned ▪ Creating local referral networks ▪ Training in referrals and tracking ▪ Facilitating network meetings ▪ Monitoring network ▪ Collaboration with NCCU on implementation of OVC cash transfer pilot, linking OVC and OVC CG to services ▪ Reporting to NCCU ▪ Mapping network of services ▪ Planned ▪ Developing of referral guide and tools ▪ Training networks ▪ Monitoring network ▪ Coincides with Child Protection Systems and other project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Child Protection Networks identify and respond to critical OVC and caregiver needs, resolve or refer cases to appropriate agencies or authorities, and follow up ▪ Networks conduct regular meetings ▪ Community para-social workers are aware of services available to needy community members ▪ Child Protection Networks and other community para-social workers are able to refer individuals in need or their CG to accessible and appropriate social services and follow up cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved OVC and caregiver access to health and social services ▪ Improved OVC health and nutrition ▪ Reduced instance of GBV, dispossession and disinheritance, child abuse and neglect, and improved incident reporting and response ▪ >95% children have birth registered ▪ Better OVC access to entitlements and public goods ▪ Improved access to social services and programs

Program	Partners	Participants and beneficiaries	Activities	Outcomes	Impact
ECD/E	Vusumnotfo TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women, representing 10-20% of households in 2 rural communities ▪ Includes OVC CG, FHH ▪ ID through community parasocial workers ▪ Commitment intensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensive training in early childhood development needs ▪ and education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parents and caregivers equipped with skills to provide ▪ children with a positive nurturing environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved physical, cognitive, and social development of children <6 years
SBCC	Community primary and secondary schools MOET UNFPA Super Buddies US Peace Corps MoH-ASRH Swaziland National Youth Council (SNYC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adults, in and out of school youth in 4 rural communities ▪ Includes PLHA, PLHA and OVC CG, FHH, CHH, EHH ▪ ID through schools, youth groups, community mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dialogs and focus group discussions ▪ Planned ▪ Trained peer educators and school faculty provide life skills training and SBCC ▪ Community dialogues on gender norms, GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better life-decision making ▪ Improved health (especially SRH) awareness and access to related services. ▪ Increased ability to understand and question existing gender norms and reflect on the impact of those norms on their lives and communities. <p>Improved uptake and access to HIV prevention, testing, care and support services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved health and nutrition ▪ Reduction in unplanned pregnancies ▪ Reduced GBV and child abuse ▪ Increased self-esteem for vulnerable individuals.

ANNEX 2. SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS

* Annual targets may include duplicate data but CBLD will ensure that for end line reporting and external reference of accomplishments that numbers reported do not include double-counting. This is based on the assumption that some beneficiaries will be involved in the project, throughout the project cycle.

Goal: To foster a positive enabling environment that protects and advances the social and economic well-being of women and children											
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
OVC SERVDSD	Number of active beneficiaries served by PEPFAR OVC programs for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS	Output		-		7,380	3,907	12,000	6,000	12,000	This PEPFAR indicator captures all participants and beneficiaries of CBLD programs. Data is disaggregated by sex and age, according to PEPFAR requirements.
CBLD-C-1	Household economic wellbeing	Outcome	16%	16%	-	-	-	20%	-	28%	This figure measures the percentage of households earning at least E 245 per household member, per month. CBLD will also compare the percentages of households at lower income levels.
CBLD-C-3	Households reporting food insecurity	Outcome	16%	16%	-	-	-	13%	-	9%	The household Food Insecurity and Access Scale (HFIAS) is used in the survey to measure household food insecurity. Scores are derived from subjects' responses to questions about the quantity and quality of food available, and any uncertainty or anxiety about accessing this food.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-C-4	Percentage of children (>5 years) with adequate dietary diversity	Outcome	30%	30%	-	-	-	35%	-	52%	The indicator measures the percentage of children (<5 years) whose caregivers recall their having consumed at least 16 of the basic food types in a seven day recall period, and is used as a proxy to measure food security among children.
CBLD-C-6	Percentage of households able to access health services when needed	Outcome	43%	43%	-	-	-	68%	-	75%	This indicator estimates the proportion of the population in each community that is able to access health services when needed.
CBLD-C-7	Percentage of households able to access at least one non-health social services when needed	Outcome	6.5%	6.5%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	This indicator estimates the proportion of the population in each community that is able to access non-health social services when needed.
CBLD-C-8	Percentage of households that are aware of available legal services	Outcome	48%	48%	-	-	-	58%	-	80%	This indicator will measure public awareness of available legal services (e.g. wills, birth registry, etc.)

Objective 1: To improve the livelihood capabilities and economic security of vulnerable households, particularly women and OVC caregivers within these households											
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-1-P-1/ NGI: P12.4.D	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	Output*	0	1,000	1,118	5,500	3,907	5,500	5,500	7,320	This PEPFAR NGI will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age in project reporting. Interventions include savings group activities, enterprise and value chain development, and legal aid and education on legal rights and services.
CBLD-1-P-2 / NGI C5.7.D	Number of eligible adults and children provided with economic strengthening services	Output*	0	1,864	882	1,200	2,618	1,200	900	2,372	This PEPFAR NGI will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age. Interventions include savings group activities and enterprise and value chain development.

IR 1.1: Increased protection of household assets through savings and financial literacy, access to legal services, and improved household food production											
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-I-P-3/ NGI C5.1.D	Number of clients (project participants) who received food and/or nutrition services during the reporting period	Output*	0	1,000	30	1,000	27	1,200	500	2000	This Indicator will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age, and will measure the number of people directly reached by interventions (e.g. NCP management support, homestead garden training, and education in nutrition), as well as their dependents benefiting from these interventions.
NEW	Number of beneficiaries forming savings groups	Output				100	85	600	600	1,300	This indicator measure the number of individuals who, having been trained in savings group methodologies, join savings groups.
CBLD-1-C-3	Percentage of savings group members reporting improved cash flow and financial management	Outcome	0	0	-	-	0	60%	-	80%	This indicator will measures the percentage of participating savings group members reporting improved cash flow and financial management, as reflected by the number of instances they recall not having cash on hand for food, health care, clothing, household enterprise, or school fees.
CBLD-1-P-4	Accumulated savings through savings groups	Output*	0	0		SZL 80,000-	Pending	SZL 200,000	SZL 200,000	SZL 480,000	This indicator measures total savings accumulated by all participating savings groups.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-2-C-1	Percentage of adults with written wills or succession plans	Outcome	22%	22%	-	-	-	42%	-	60%	The indicator measures the percentage of adults with written wills or succession plans, and can be disaggregated by gender. This information will be supplemented by community reporting to monitor progress, prior to the final household survey.
IR 1.2: Increased profitability of household enterprise through training and improved access to credit											
CBLD-1-P-5	Total lending through savings groups	Output	0	0	-	SZL 45,000	0	SZL 80,000	SZL 115,000	SZL 240,000	This indicator measures total lending accessed by all participating savings groups members through their groups.
CBLD-1-P-7	Number of individuals provided with enterprise development training	Output	0	745	745	315	1 178	950	490	2,500	This indicator measures the number of individuals trained by CBLD or CBLD-trained master trainers.
IR 1.3: Increased access to income by improving farmer productivity and 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	Output*	0	580	286	835	1,121	1,220	1,220	1,220	This indicator will track the number of people who participate in the project's value chain development training activities, receiving training and support in linking to specific markets.

Objective 2: To protect the rights and welfare of women and children											
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
OVC_ACC	Number of active beneficiaries supported to access HIV services	Output					-	TBD	TBD	TBD	This PEPFAR indicator measures the number of children and/or caregivers who are referred and enabled to access HIV-related services. This indicator can also be considered an outcome of the project's institutional capacity building activities at community level.
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	Output*	0	2,400	2,107	4,880	1,534	1,200	1,200	7,320	This PEPFAR NGI will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-2-P-5	Number of individuals receiving referral at clinic or hospital and other community institutions for health and non-health services	Output*	0	125	161	125	n/a	110	80	250	This indicator will track referrals made by and to community institutions and health care facilities. This indicator is an outcome of the project's capacity building activities at community level.
IR 2.1: Improved knowledge and protection of children's rights and improved access to services for children											
CBLD-2-P-2	Number of people trained in providing child protection guidance and referral services	Output	0	387	92	120	756	120	120	747	This indicator measures the number of people who have been trained in providing child protection services at the community level.
CBLD-2-C-2	Percentage of households with children (36-59 months) receiving education	Outcome	46%	46%	-	-	-	56%	-	86%	This indicator measures the percentage of children (36-59 months) receiving education at a pre-school, crèche, or NCP. This information will be supplemented by community reporting to monitor progress, prior to the final household survey.
CBLD-2-C-3	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose births are registered	Outcome	57%	57%	-	-	-	68%	-	80%	Baseline values were derived from the household survey. This information will be supplemented by community reporting to monitor progress, prior to the final household survey.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-2-C-5	The percentage of households which have reported cases of child abuse experienced by household members	Outcome	6.8%	6.8%		-	-	15%	-	25%	The indicator measures the percentage of households which have reported cases of child abuse experience by household members within the last 12 months. This information will be supplemented by community reporting to monitor progress, prior to the final household survey. CBLD is promoting awareness of child abuse and improve community-based systems to detect and report child abuse. An increase in the number of reported cases may reveal both an increase in the prevalence of abuse and improvements in detecting and reporting abuse.
NEW	Number of parents and caregivers receiving comprehensive training in ECD/E	Output	-	-	-	-	0	250	250	500	This indicator measures the number of individuals who have completed the ECD/E training program using a standard curriculum.
NEW	Percent of OVC aged 6-18 enrolled in school	Outcome	-	-	89% (Baseline)	-	-	96%	-	96%	This indicator measures the percentage of school-going age OVC, as identified in the OVC survey, who are currently enrolled in school. This indicator is an outcome of the project's institutional capacity building activities at community level.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
NEW	Number of children receiving care and support through Child Protection Networks	Outcome	-	-	-	3,068	pending	4,602	4,602	4,602	This indicator measures all of the OVC who are receiving support services through CBLD-trained Child Protection Networks. This indicator is an outcome of the project's institutional capacity building activities at community level.
NEW	Number of birth certificates obtained	Outcome	-	-	-	250	283	1,250		1,500	This indicator measures the number of birth certificates obtained by OVC with support from CBLD. This indicator is an outcome of the project's institutional capacity building activities at community level.
IR 2.2: Improved knowledge of women's rights and access to services, and increased acceptance and demonstration of practices and behaviors that recognize gender equality											
GEND_NORM	Number of people completing an intervention pertaining to gender norms, that meets minimum criteria	Output	-	-	513	1,600	1,660	600	300	2,200	This PEPFAR indicator represents the number of individuals who have completed gender norms interventions satisfying the minimum requirements. These interventions include SBCC dialogs conducted at the sub-community level.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
GPY_PREV	Number and percentage of each priority population who completed a standardized HIV prevention intervention including the specified minimum components during the reporting period	Output				5% (1,750)	2.5% (596)	10% (2,680)	10% (1,750)	10% (3,500)	This PEPFAR indicator is a percentage of the target population reached by standardized HIV prevention interventions satisfying the minimum requirements. This includes participants in SBCC activities and students enrolled in the Life Skills Curriculum. The total population size is based on an average population of 5,911. The population varies each year according to the number of communities in which the project is active.
CBLD-C-2	Social attitudes about gender norms	Outcome	64	64	-	-	-	70	-	75	The index (1-98) measures individual attitudes towards gender norms and stereotypes and perceptions about gender equality. Higher scores reflect more egalitarian beliefs and practices.

Objective 3: To strengthen the capacity and coordination of the government, donors, communities and other organizations to protect and promote the social and economic wellbeing of women and children

IR 3.1: Strengthened capacity of governments, donor, community, and private sectors to identify needs and opportunities within communities, work with community structures, and design and deliver effective programs and services

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-3-P-1	Number of unique participants representing NGOs, government, donors, and private sector trained in one or more program areas	Output	0	60	94	70	901	60	50	240	This indicator represents staff from other NGOs, government, donors, and private sector that have been trained in one or more program areas (e.g. economic strengthening or child protection).

IR 3.2: Strengthened capacity of community institutions to provide services and mobilize and manage government, donor, and community resources

CBLD-3-P-2	Number of representatives of community based institutions trained in one or more service areas related to women and children	Output	0	100	108	80	756	70	90	300	This indicator represents the number of community members providing services for women and children who have been trained in one or more program areas related to their work.
------------	--	--------	---	-----	-----	----	-----	----	----	-----	---

ANNEX 3. NOTES FROM THE LEGAL EDUCATION AND SENSITIZATION SESSION

Equal rights for women and men

The rights of women as provided for in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland were discussed, including women's equality under the s.20 equality clause and women's freedoms under s.28. The concepts of gender and gender equality were also discussed, and it was explained how the unequal status of women in the social, economic, and political spheres is inconsistent with the country's constitution. Many recognized the problems caused by cultural norms regarding women as minors, which has resulted in many human rights abuses including domestic abuse.

CBLD also introduced the subject of children's rights entrenched in the Constitution and the CPWA of 2012, which outlines the primary obligations of parents and caregivers for children. Many participants were shocked to learn that they have an obligation to report all incidences of child abuse and may face criminal sanction if they fail to do so. Participants expressed their gratitude to the program for enlightening them on the law before they actually find themselves on the wrong side of the law.

Dominating the discussions were questions, raised mainly by men, on the equality clauses in the constitution, which men felt were an infringement upon the "cultural benefits" men currently enjoy. These include women's equal rights to Swazi national land and to inherit a reasonable share of their husband's estate. The elevated status of women in the law has been received with mixed feelings among women as well: while younger women have embraced and celebrated the changes, older women in these sessions would express displeasure at the power changes. They also had fears that this may lead to increased domestic violence and that marriages would not last where the man and woman had 'equal rights'. This reveals how deeply entrenched discriminatory social and cultural norms are in Swazi life.

Children's rights

Many participants were also shocked to learn about the constitutional abolition of the illegitimacy status of children and their rights to inheritance especially where the parents have re-married. This constitutional provision was especially difficult for them to reconcile against the cultural background or concept that children born outside of marriage (previously recognized by both the common law and Swazi law and custom as illegitimate) do not inherit from their re-married mother.

The administration of estates process and women's inheritance rights

Some of the female participants felt that the women's protection from discriminatory cultural practices under s.28 (3) and the protection of married women's inheritance rights in terms of s.34, which guarantees married women a reasonable contribution out of their husband's estate, are not adequate. The main cause for concern is that, owing to women's perpetual minority status, upon the death of the husband, family elders always assume the responsibility of executor without the Master's appointment and do as they will with the deceased's property. The legal process to challenge such exercises is always costly and with the inherent delays in the system, children often suffer while the matter is waiting resolution at that level. CBLD is following closely the Estates Policy that is being proposed by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs, to address the issue of inheritance in terms of the constitution.

Rights of common law wives/ co-habiting partners

Some participants lamented that the rights of common law wives were still largely unrecognized in law, and this also affected the inheritance rights of their children because in terms of culture, a child born outside wedlock does not inherit certain customary rites from their father, including recognition as an heir (*indlalifa*). This is despite the fact that the constitution has abolished the common law status of illegitimacy of persons born out of wedlock. Participants were advised to lobby their member of

parliament to call for the parliament's passing of legislation, which will address such issues. This legislation is overdue: the constitution provided that within three years of its coming into effect, such a law would be passed by parliament, confirming the master's role in the appointment of an executor to administer a deceased estate; the distribution of property where the deceased had more than one wife; the distribution of movable assets, for example cattle as assets, against pending customary rights and claims of *lobola* (dowry) and or *umhlambiso* (a reciprocal custom to the *lobola* where the bride's family buys gifts for the groom after the payment of *lobola*).

Women's property rights in marriage law

On the subject of women's rights and the specific rights of women provided in the constitution under section 28, there were numerous questions raised in the area of marriage and inheritance rights. Many of the women wanted to learn about how they could protect their rights to property in a polygamous marriage, about what forms part of the joint estate, and how to protect the rights of their children to some of the assets in such marriages.

Enforcement of women's rights

Key among the issues raised was the question of how women could start asserting their constitutional rights, especially the inheritance rights of women in polygamous marriages and how they could enforce the s.28(4) provisions when their in-laws force them to undergo certain customary rites including mourning (*kuzila*), which strips the woman of their liberties and freedoms. This was a lively discussion as participants started exploring some of the ways that could be achieved without the costly litigation process. Participants agreed that advocacy and awareness-raising on the law should be intensified so that the gate keepers of these discriminatory cultural norms and practices at family and community law would understand that these rights are now protected by the highest law of the land and should not be violated.

Other avenues that were explored include the community adjudicating structures. Community leaders participating in these sessions assured participants that they would comply with the law where conflicts of this nature were reported to them.

ANNEX 4. OBSERVATIONS FROM THE CHILD PROTECTION TRAININGS

The objectives of the workshops were to: empower participants to understand their roles and responsibilities as child protectors; improve their coordination at community level; and improve their capacity to provide support services to OVC, including food and nutrition, shelter and material care, protection, and access to health care.

Child protection training for Lihlombe Lekukhalela (LL), Rural Health Motivators (RHM), and NCP caregivers at Khuphuka, 4 to 6th February 2014

The training in child protection, held at Khuphuka Gogo center from 4 to 6 February 2014, was attended by 41 participants including LL, RHM, and NCP caregivers.

Observations

Duplication of Roles

In this community, the responsibilities of LL, RHM, and NCP caregivers had not been clearly defined and were not understood by the participants. This has been a source of confusion and role overlap when dealing with certain interventions (e.g. child abuse). During the training, it was highlighted to all participants that as LL, RHM, and caregivers, they all had a responsibility to ensure the protection of all children within their homes and in the community. Each participant was asked to identify OVC within a certain proximity of their homes, as well as their sub-communities. They were trained in providing ongoing child monitoring and supervision, reporting to the CPN on a monthly basis and providing referrals for each child as and when necessary. Due to the limited number of community volunteers (LL, NCP caregivers, and RHM) within these communities. CBLD is analyzing all the collected data on OVC to link each child with a caregiver, RHM and LL.

Recruitment and Motivation

The way community volunteers are recruited has also influenced their commitment to this initiative. LL were recruited from Lutsango women's regiment at a meeting held at Hlane Royal Residence and told that they would work with the community police on matters of domestic violence and child abuse. Even though they have never been trained they have mostly remained committed and continue to intervene in such cases. However, when NCP caregivers were recruited, they were invited for a workshop on child protection and only then were they told that they would now have to 'volunteer' and take care of the children in their communities and cook food at the NCP. Furthermore, they would have to mobilize resources, such as pots and utensils, on their own. It was categorically stated that if they declined this request they would be expelled from the community. For this reason a number of the NCP caregivers are demotivated, especially because they have to use their personal resources to meet certain needs (e.g. pots and salt).

During the training their different needs were identified, and the GCPS led a session on 'Caring for the Carer', emphasizing why it is important that they do the work they do for their community as often times they form the first and last lines of defense for these vulnerable children. As a group, they need to identify ways to deal with burn out and fatigue. These could include group debrief sessions, reaching out to the RSP for help at the earliest opportunity, and making themselves available when training opportunities are availed.

SWAGAA child specialist counsellor, Nomthandazo Ginindza, also facilitated a session on how to help a child disclose abuse. This was well received by the participants, and they shared many examples of cases of child abuse where they struggled to find evidence. She emphasized how important it is to work closely and report to the police without delay.

Decision making by community volunteers

The lack of clear management structures has really affected the RHM, LL, and caregivers as they do not have a clear mechanism for making decisions. About four year ago, World Vision donated goats for the children and it appears none of the caregivers have used the goats or sold them to meet the needs of the children. This is despite acute resource shortages in the NCPs as well as the glaring needs of some of the children. During the training, participants were encouraged to look into the present leadership structure –or lack thereof– and start to think about what structures need to be in place for them to function more efficiently as a team.

Capacity building

While there have previously been capacity building opportunities for LL, NCP caregivers, and RHM, not all of them have been trained. For some of the LL, this was the first training or workshop they had attended since they were nominated into their positions, and some have served for over seven years. Among the group of participants, NCP caregivers had been exposed to the highest number of workshop an average of five while the others had none. This shows community recognition of the importance of OVC and the NCP structures within the community. However, the roles of the other stakeholders have been neglected.

Child Protection Training Mpolonjeni 11th -13th March 20-14

LL, RHM, NCP caregivers and home based carergivers were trained on child protection, 41 women and one man at the Inkhundla Centre.

Observations

Ownership

Save the Children's program aimed at strengthening community child protection systems is phasing out in Mpolonjeni. CBLD met with Save the Children to share plans and learn lessons, if any, and get a better understanding from them on the gaps identified that have or have not been addressed and to avoid a duplication of efforts from this PEPFAR supported program. The child protection training in Mpolonjeni follows a meeting with eight LL from Bhumaneni, Hlangothi, Mantjolini and Njingameni on the 13th February 2014, held at the Gogo centre with Save the Children child protection officer Jabu Shongwe, where the needs of LL were identified.

In this meeting CBLD observed that Mpolonjeni LL have previously received support from other NGOs, including Save the Children and World Vision. Even though they were nominated by their own community leaders, they have not taken ownership of the child protection initiative as a community initiative and therefore have looked to the external organizations like Save the Children and World Vision etc. to address the community challenges. They even lacked a referral relationship with their own leadership, i.e.: they did not have a mechanism for reporting to the community leaders on the needs of OVC nor on any issues identified. This has contributed to a high level of burn out and attrition as the only feedback that comes from the leaders and the rest of the community members is negative, that LL, RHM, and NCP caregivers are not effective, are not doing their job, are interfering and this has led to the high turnover as some members have felt that it is not worth the effort.

During the training, participants were encouraged and motivated to continue with their responsibility by understanding just how important it is for communities to come up with and support their own initiatives for child protection as they often are the first and last lines of defense for these vulnerable children. Community leaders, also present, were encouraged to motivate community volunteers and establish a referral and reporting mechanism for identified OVC. This too will give meaning to the name 'Bantwana bendlunkhulu' the SiSwati coinage of the term OVC, which means 'children of the community leadership'.

It was also emphasized that these children should be identified, and known so that their needs can be identified and addressed, with the child protectors' monitoring them on a monthly basis.

Coordination

One of the weaknesses undermining the work of the participants within the community is that they did not have an understanding of the respective roles of the different community stakeholders, RHM, LL, HBC Caregivers, and NCP caregivers. There were also a lot of missed opportunities where they could have worked together. For example, where a child was sick, an intervening LL would find them in the firing line from RHM who felt that LL had no place addressing the needs of the 'sick', which is the RHM's domain. This was addressed during the training and the different stakeholders were able to identify, understand, and appreciate the complementary roles they each play within the same communities.

Women's Rights

Although previously trained by others on child protection, this was the first opportunity for most of the participants to be trained on their own rights, the constitution and the laws of Swaziland. Participants noted that the rights of children were greatly influenced by and interrelated with the rights of their parents, especially their mothers; hence, it was important for all women to know their rights and appreciate the country's constitution and the new place of customary law. As an example, participants cited that in their families today, often the rights that children enjoy in the home or within the family will depend on the status of the mother e.g. whether married or unmarried, first wife or second wife, etc.. This is in violation to the Constitution as well as provisions of the Child Protection and Welfare Act.

Incentives

Participants have also asked to be incentivized with uniforms, communication costs, and funds to help them meet OVC needs. They also reported that two of the NCP at Bhumaneni and Lusotini are struggling with food. RHM have also identifies that for some of the children when they enroll for ART they have to take their medication from the nearest referral hospital, which is in Siteki, and some of the children cannot afford transport costs.

ANNEX 5. OBSERVATIONS FROM COMMUNITY POLICE TRAININGS

Khuphuka Community police training, 22nd to 24th January 2014

CBLD trained 41 community police at Khuphuka Gogo centre from 22nd -24th January.

Observations

Code of Conduct

Community leaders do not use objective criteria when selecting community members to serve as community police. As a result, some of them may themselves be abusive to their wives and children, or have a criminal record, and this affects the reputation of community police in the community. Although there are chairpersons in each sub-community, they do not have a code of conduct to govern the behavior of their members.

When this was discussed in the training, participants shared how some of them had not been trained on human rights, child protection and the law. Some had been charged for assaults or had maintenance proceedings brought against them. The police cautioned them against such behaviors in the future, including drunk and disorderly conduct, which was not in keeping with the office of community police.

Communication

Community police also raised the issue of the lack of an efficient communication channel with the RSP as calling the emergency line (999) was not effective. Some reported having spent over 4 hours waiting for the police after calling the emergency line. At the end of the workshop, all the participants were given mobile numbers of the crime prevention and DCS officers from the nearest police station at Mliba. These officers can be contacted directly in cases of emergency.

Community police also raised the issue of the cost of communication. Police do not often have airtime and they are expected to pay for all calls they might make related to community policing duties. They have requested that CBLD assist them in identifying ways to cover the costs.

Incentives

Participants also requested CBLD support with uniforms. The majority of them received a donation of branded white shirts, black pants, and blue overalls for men and white shirts and black skirts for the women from an unnamed sponsor who donated to all community police under Hlane constituency. However, some of them never received them due to the unavailability of their sizes and some have only recently joined the community police.

Capacity Building

For a lot of the participants, this was their opportunity to learn about the constitution, human rights, and the law. Some of the male officers recommended that their wives should be invited to participate in the same training so that they can have the same understanding. Participants have been encouraged to bring their wives, partners to community sensitization meetings which aim to disseminate this important information to community members.

Roles and responsibilities

Community police also invited their community and sub-community leaders to participate in the workshop so that they will become aware of the roles of the community police. Community police have felt that their work is undermined by community leaders who send them to run errands. This, they claimed, is the responsibility of the area's runner (umgijimi), however, because umgijimi charges money for such errands, community leaders call on the community police, whom they do not have to pay, therefore they have the feeling of being exploited.

Community police are also called upon to keep order during funerals and other community events, but are not compensated for their efforts. The participation of the community leaders in the training has helped to create a forum for the two groups (leaders and CP) to hear and understand each other's views on this issue. This is due mainly to the absence of a legal instrument defining the scope and terms of reference for community police, nor any of the community institutions. Community police were invited by leaders to come forward and report their 'grievances' to the community leaders so that they could be resolved.

Mpolonjeni Community Police training 22nd -24th March 2014

At Mpolonjeni inkhundla center from the 22nd-24th March CBLD, with the RSP, trained 57 Community Police on child protection, human rights, and their roles in child protection, preventing crime, and responding to GBV.

Observations

Crime Prevention

Participants noted that the existence of community police within the respective communities has contributed to the decrease in the levels of crime, especially of stock theft and timely closing of beer halls. However, when it came to responding to violence and child abuse, community police did not feel 'empowered to act' on such 'domestic issues'. During the workshop, both CBLD and the RSP emphasized the important role that community police must play to protect the rights of children within the community. Participants were also given case studies to do in groups to help them to reflect upon the different scenarios and identify how they could intervene. At the end of the workshop participants reported they understood the role they could play to support OVC to prevent child abuse.

Use of Force

At the beginning of the training, participants had expressed very strongly that they wanted clarity from this training on why criminals appeared to be protected by the law after committing crime, yet when Community Police tried to apprehend suspects by applying the necessary 'force', they were often times charged for assault, which made suspects to lose respect for them and make the Community Police the target of ridicule in their own communities. The RSP explained in detail the limitations in the law on the use of force when making an arrest. They also cautioned them that it was not necessary for them to physically detain suspects to effect an arrest, that it will suffice to just declare that the suspect is 'under arrest'. The reasons so many of them get into trouble is when they mob justice is meted out without letting the law deal with the cases accordingly.

Investigation and Liability

Participants were unclear also on their role in the investigation of crimes and whether and how much they would be covered in the event they met an accident while investigating a crime. The RSP explained that it is their role to investigate crimes, not the role of the Community Police. As soon as they have reasonable grounds to believe that a crime has been committed, the Community Police should report the case to the RSP. Many of the participants were shocked to hear this, and some alleged that it goes against their initial teaching and would not work because in practice, even where the police had been called, they did not often respond on time, if at all.

RSP explained that even their authority to investigate crimes was limited by jurisdiction, and the same applied to community police who were also limited to the jurisdiction of their communities, where they are appointed and known as community police. This was a very important point to get across as participants confessed that they had investigated some crimes and went as far as Manzini and Siteki to investigate or obtain evidence before these matters were reported.

Code of Conduct

Participants were asked to establish a code of conduct to guide them in the implementation of their responsibilities. This should address issues of recruitment, personal behaviors and the consequences for misconduct.

Communication and other incentives

Participants also highlighted the need to start income generating activities to raise resources for communication and coordination, including money for airtime, a dedicated cellphone with airtime, and uniforms. On the last day participants were asked to meet in small groups and come up with ideas of what they could do to raise those resources. All sub-communities have identified chickens as the business they could start to raise those funds. CBLD has looked at these been requested Techno Serve to provide some business advice, and recommend alternative activities. The GCPS will meet with the TNS team in the next reporting period to determine how this can be integrated as a self-sustainability strategy for this important initiative.

ANNEX 6. TA PROVIDED TO UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND LAW STUDENTS

22 UNISWA Volunteer Counsellors were trained from the 28th -30th May 2014 on their role and responsibilities as volunteer Counsellors in the CBLD project. The training covered the following sessions:

1. Understanding the role of legal aid counsellors: Volunteers were made to understand their role as legal aid counsellors, the qualities and skills required, and the ethical requirements.
2. Basic Counselling Skills: Volunteers were empowered with basic counselling skills, to enable them to conduct interviews with clients, making and managing referrals and record keeping.
3. Gender Equality: The training also covered the concepts of Gender. As a foundation for this gender program it is essential for them to understand and have the ability to distinguish between sex and gender roles, gender concepts, obstacles to gender equality, harmful Traditional practices (Kwendzisa, Kungenwa, and forced marriages), strategies to achieve gender equality, Legislation addressing gender equality and sexual reproductive health.
4. Gender Based Violence: Volunteers were trained on the definition of the concept, the types of abuse, violence against women, rape and other sexual offences, myths and misconceptions, and laws addressing gender based violence.
5. Human Rights: Volunteers were trained on the definition of Human Rights, characteristics of Human Rights, legal framework for Human Rights, Constitutional Rights, Understanding Women's Rights, The Rights of a Child and the Child Protection and Welfare Act.
6. Family Law: Volunteers were also made to understand the concept of Marriage, forms of marriage recognized in Swaziland, Legal effects of marriage (marital power, Termination of marriage, Maintenance law Child adoption)
7. Inheritance Rights, Wills And Property Distribution: Volunteers were to understand the Administration of Estates Act 1950, Definition of Will, Requirements of valid will, Protection of minors inheritance rights and the concept of Next of Kin. This session was facilitated by Phumaphi Magagula, former Assistant Master of the High Court. She kept a very lively discussion of the procedure and some of the substantive issues that have risen from the new constitutional provisions versus the archaic legislation (Administration Of Estates Act 1902) which is still used by the Masters office in the administration of estates.
8. Human Trafficking: Volunteers were to understand the concept of trafficking of persons, identifying a victim of trafficking, recruitment, movement, Exploitation, reporting trafficking.
9. The Legal System and Constitution of the Kingdom Of Swaziland: Participants had already covered these topics so these sessions covered practical issues and conflicts that have arisen as a result of the nature of the legal system of Swaziland and how the current structure and jurisdiction of courts in Swaziland are failing to address some of the issues arising out of the dualism.
10. Monitoring, Evaluation And Reporting: Volunteers were also taken through CBLD monitoring forms, Legal Aid Intake Forms, reporting tools and timesheets.