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

ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 4
(OCTOBER 1, 2014 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2015)

October 2015

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

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

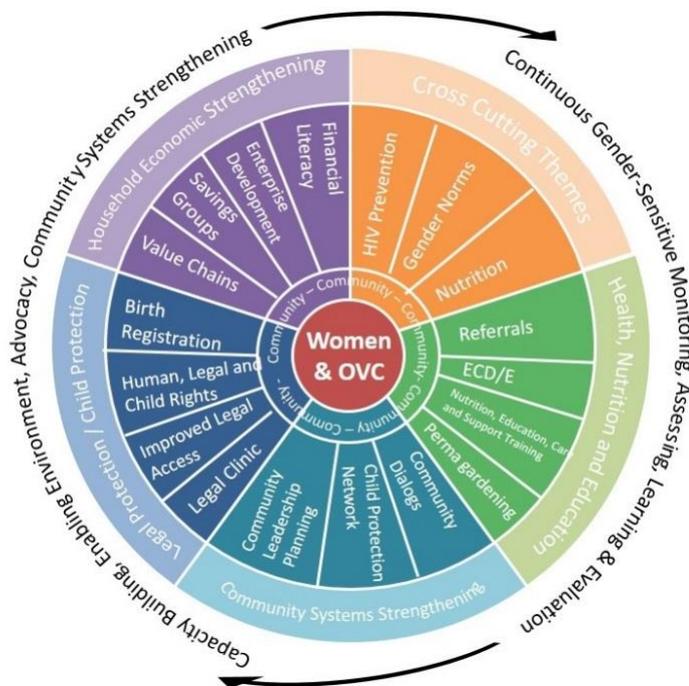
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|----------|---|
| AMICAALL | Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level |
| CANGO | Coordinating Assembly of NGOs |
| CBLD | Community-Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland |
| COSPE | 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 |
| 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 |
| PMP | Performance Monitoring Plan |
| RDA | Regional Development Authority |
| RHM | Rural Health Motivator |
| RSP | Royal Swazi Police |
| SADP | Swaziland Agricultural Development Programme |
| SBCC | Social and Behavior Change Communication |
| SRH | Sexual Reproductive Health |
| SWAGAA | Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse |
| SWEEP | Swaziland Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Program |
| TbT | Training-by-Trainers |
| ToT | Training-of-Trainers |
| 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 |

PROJECT OVERVIEW

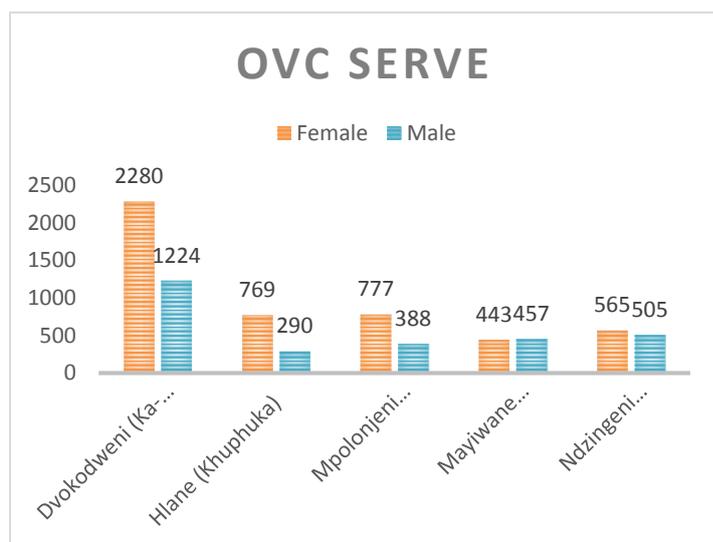
USAID awarded FHI 360 the five-year Community Based Livelihoods Development for Women and Children in Swaziland (CBLD) project on December 1, 2011. The project is led by FHI 360 with TechnoServe as its main implementing partner. This annual report is a requirement under this award and covers the period of October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015. The goal of CBLD is to enable communities to advance the economic and social empowerment of women and children. To achieve this, CBLD has three program objectives: (1) to improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and caregivers within these households; (2) to protect and promote the rights of women and children; and (3) to strengthen the capacity and coordination of government, communities, and organizations to protect and promote the social and economic well-being of women and children.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the October 2015 mid-term evaluation CBLD adjusted its programming during the reporting period to focus on programs that have been successful in the communities as well as adding/refining programs that were needed to better support our target households. Project interventions reached 7,698 (5,265 direct and 2,348 indirect) beneficiaries (109% our FY 2015 goal of 7,000¹. This does not include all the indirect beneficiaries but only those that we were able to



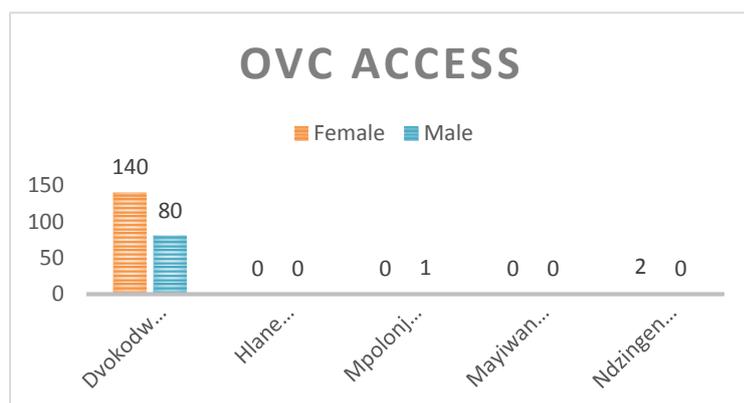
document in time for reporting. This is the first year for reporting, and programming, for OVC Access and we were able to reach 225 OVC Serve participants with access to HTC services, we also supported over 75-100 other community members, not part of OVC Serve, to reach HTC services. As part of our Gender Norms interventions we reached 316 individuals, of which 102 meet the minimum 10 hour requirement. The project has also seen a very large uptake in reaching beneficiaries with multiple interventions including programming from economic strengthening, early childhood development/education,



education, nutritional care and support, legal protection and social protection programs.

¹ PEPFAR Targets were originally set at 11,070. This was set prior to the mid-term evaluation that resulted in programming shifts that effected target populations, specifically focused on in-school youth and our peer education programming. Adjustments were made in the project’s Monitoring and Evaluation Plan with a reduced target of 7,000. Formal adjustments were not subsequently made within the formal PEPFAR system.

The project conducted a short term activity of collecting data, through anonymous self-reporting, to validate and document our target beneficiaries. This information was collected by a majority of our program interventions from March to June 2015. It reinforced, through self-reporting, that beneficiaries of our program are in fact PLHIV and other Disabilities, OVC or OVC caregivers and vulnerable women or households that support them. This activity supported CBLD's shift in focus at the community to not focus on identifying the vulnerable but to support the community structures to identify the varying degrees of vulnerability that exist at the community level and to support them identifying the right level of support required to improve the household status while acknowledging both financial and human resource constraints.



At the community level CBLD entered its final two communities of Malindza (Dvokodvweni) and Ka-Langa ((Dvokodvweni) and began to exit of first two communities of Herefords (Mayiwaneni) and Ndzingeni (Ndzingeni). Programming in Mpolonjeni (Mpolonjeni) and Khuphuka (Hlane) continued.

The Savings Group program completed their first savings cycle in January with SZL 25,830 saved, and SZL 45,695 loaned. In Hhohho we have 121 direct beneficiaries and 354 indirect beneficiaries {ages 1-4 (80), 5- 9 (104), 10-14 (117), 15-17 (47) and 18 (6)}. In the Lubombo Region the project added 252 new saving group members. For both regions September savings reported SZL 158,260 (inclusive of the SZL25,830) saved and SZL 299,321 (inclusive of the 45,695) loaned. A number of these groups just started saving in June 2015 and are expected to close their first saving cycle in December 2015/January 2016.

The Enterprise Development (ED) programs focused in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni during the first half of the reporting period building off the base training provided in FY 2014 and supported business plan development training and coaching. Direct Trainer of Trainers started in both new communities (Malindza and Ka-Langa) and CBLD provide the Step Down training in Ka-Langa, with the step down training in Malindza starting in FY 2016 Q1. There were 972 new Enterprise Development trainees (820 (F), 152 (M)), and CBLD provided mentoring and aftercare support to 897 of past Enterprise Development trainees (743 (F), 154 (M)). A majority of the new ED trainees have transitioned to the CBLD Savings Group program.

Cotton value chain programming focused on advanced training covering land preparation and measurement, pest identification, and the safe and effective application of chemicals. In partnership with the Cotton Board, CBLD implemented a tractor hire credit facility pilot that extended E123,000 in credit to 115 farmers so that they could purchase tractor services on credit. This intervention enabled 51% of farmers to plant larger cotton plots. This very successful program also saw an average 29%/ha higher yield and E450 more per hectare than non participating cotton farmers. This made a large difference in a very rough cotton season that saw a 60%/ha lower yield for those that did not use a tractor. The Cotton Board has also taken on the successful CBLD mass SMS program sending technical SMS's to all cotton farmers, expanding the reach outside of CBLD communities. At a national level CBLD and the Cotton Board are working together closely to tackle industry issues including mitigating mealybug pest threats and working towards the rollout of genetically-modified cotton seed. The Cotton Board also support the CBLD program providing Gender Norms messaging to its cotton associations prior to starting the planting season. Due to the size (associations range from 10-30) and number (in some areas there are multiple associations at the sigodzi level) CBLD targeted associations that ranged from 20-30 people.

The honey value chain saw its highest sales revenue recorded in CBLD's program to date. 81% of CBLD farmers sold honey to the informal market, making sales in excess of E98,800.00 in the informal market and E12,130.92 in the formal market. 685 hives were constructed from hive material donated by Peak Timbers and 17,125 top bars distributed.

The horticulture value chain program worked with NAMBoard on its Mobile Payment Platform, a CBLD initiative. One of our Horticulture Associations received approval for a E 200,000 loan from FINCorp and received a grant of E38,000 from KOBWA. During the last quarter six of our farmers were selected for the John Deere tractor hire service program.

In response to requests from community members in Ndzingeni and program participants from the Horticulture value chain the project provide more in depth nutrition trainings. These trainings covered basic nutrition, food processing (dehydrating and canning), health and HIV prevention issues. This training has since been refined to capture three modules covering different aspects of nutrition and basic information on HIV and importance of care and treatment education and has reached 410 beneficiaries (334 F, 76 M). The project utilizes this training to complement the work done in our Early Childhood Education and Development Perm-gardening/Household Garden program. The Early Childhood Development and Education training was conducted in all six communities reaching 734 beneficiaries (548 (F), 186 (M)) while our Perm-gardening/Household Garden program began in Herefords and Malindza reaching 123 beneficiaries, with the demonstration sites being done at households of some of the most vulnerable in the community and utilizes a cluster approach to ensure a broad reach.

As part of our child protection programming CBLD provided both individual, small group and community dialog discussions on the simplified and summarized Child Protection Welfare Act (CPWA) that was developed by FHI 360 under UNICEF. Children and their caregivers were reached at health clinics, church, school, markets, community discussions and school fairs. This dissemination builds off the capacity building CBLD does at the community level with the rural health motivators, child protection networks, community police, caregivers and schools to meet the needs raised from this outreach and education.

The project continues to strengthen OVC protection systems in four of our communities through training and mentoring the Child Protection Networks (CPN). During this period the CPNs were reached and trained on the CPWA. Mentoring and monitoring of these groups was put on hold during the first portion of this reporting period enabling CBLD to identify true needs to develop community specific exit strategies and to determine potential for further developing referral systems. Based on this CBLD has determined to approach strengthening the system in Malindza and Ka-Langa communities differently. CBLD will support LL, community police, RHM, NCP caregivers and bandlancane, among others, with household level assessment tools for identifying and supporting vulnerable households especially the hard to reach or underserved households. During the reporting period 64 household assessments were completed. A specific focus will be paid to improve each household's access to HIV Testing, Care Treatment, and Adherence. During FY 2015 gaps and potential actions were identified within the current CPN system in the CBLD communities. The identified actions include: working to build a positive relationship between the community leadership and the CPN members, identify reporting needs with the community leadership and the CPN and determine appropriate reporting lines and timeframes, and working to build a positive relationship between the community and certain members of the CPN, specifically the LLs and the NCP caregivers.

The current implementation status, at the end of this program year, is captured below:

| | Herefords | Ndzingeni | Mpolonjeni | Khuphuka | Malindza | Ka Lagna |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Savings groups | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Enterprise development | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◑ | ◑ |
| Homestead gardens | ◐ | ◐ | ◑ | ◑ | ◑ | ◑ |
| VC-horticulture/FAAB | ● | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| VC-honey | ○ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| VC-cotton | ○ | ○ | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ◐ |
| Legal Education Clinic/Support | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◑ | ◑ |
| Children's Rights Education | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◑ | ◑ |
| Civil Registration Campaign | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ |
| Child Protection Network Strengthening/Referrals | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◑ | ◑ |
| Gender Norms | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ |
| Education, Nutritional Care and Support | ○ | ○ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ |
| ECD/E | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ |
| Capacity Building – Community Systems Strengthening | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ◑ | ◑ |
| Capacity Building/Knowledge Management – National | ◐ | | | | | |
| Not planned for community | ○ | Halfway completed in the community (50%) | | | ◐ | |
| Not started in the community (0%) | ○ | Partially completed in the community (75%) | | | ◐ | |
| Recently started in the community (25%) | ◐ | Completed (100%) | | | ● | |

TARGETING APPROACHES

CBLD's initial targeting approach is closely linked to a community ranking approach, utilizing specific community members to support mobilization of the most vulnerable populations. These members know the OVC, OVC Caregivers, People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA) and other diseases and disabilities and to some extent differing levels of vulnerable women and households. The specific community members are part of the following formal and informal community structures found within the Child Protection Network which are the rural health motivators (RHMs), Lihlombe Lekukhalela (LLs), Neighborhood Care Point (NCP) caregivers and the Gogo Center Managers. These community structures are engaged at the household level to provide varying levels of support. These roles are played with varying degrees of consistency and quality but overall each household within a community *should* be visited or engaged by at least the RHM on a monthly basis (technically a weekly basis).

In FY 2015 CBLD worked on refining its approach to 1) improve its previous method to address for **self-selection** but more importantly at **verification of the most vulnerable being informed** of our programming and 2) implement **direct household level targeting**. The targeting approach varies based on where CBLD is currently in the community engagement process.

Herefords/Ndzingeni: No new targeting occurring as programming in these communities has ended, except for our Value Chain (Honey and Horticulture), Savings Groups and Permagardens.

Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka: We utilized two approaches as we expanded our programming to Savings Groups, ECD/E and Education and Nutritional Care and Support programs. The project utilized the data from the CBLD supported OVC Survey and data from sources that provide information on the households that are considered the most vulnerable in the community (based on using basic wealth ranking, identification of head of household (female headed or child headed), and status of OVC). The project also continued to engage with households that have already participated in previous CBLD programs as our second approach.

Ka-Langa/Malindza: The project utilized data sources that provided information on the households that are considered the most vulnerable in the community (based on using basic wealth ranking, identification of head of household (female headed or child headed), and status of OVC). Through the existing community structures of the CPN, and through support of our project staff, household assessments were also completed. These households have begun to be prioritized for level of support needed from the CPN, the project and the community. From this, households have been identified and linked to CBLD programs and provided with referral services to outside services. All demonstration sites for our permagarden program are based on this process.

The below figure captures how CBLD programming is done through both household and community level targeting. Community level and system programming continues to focus on the barriers found through cultural, social, gender norms present that hinder our program specific objectives and those of PEPFAR.





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

CBLD conducted four community engagement activities this quarter, these included formal project exits and entry, community dialogs and leadership trainings.

Continued Formal Project Exit: Herefords and Ndzingeni

Exit meetings were held with the Ludvondvolo Lwase Ndzingeni Support group. This group was initiated by the community as a result of CBLD activities and supported through program capacity building.

Meeting highlights are:

- Interest by community members to join after realising that the association provides bus fare for those who have to do hospital visits, counsel the bereaved and assist in funeral for members who have passed away.
- 3 group members have died and now the group provides comprehensive support to their siblings.
- Overall support consists of households with sick or vulnerable members being allocated a support group member to provide basic food items, house cleaning, bathing support, laundry and at times cook and feed the sick to promote adherence to treatment.
- Requested assistance to develop a wellness day where health organizations can come together and provide information, testing and counselling services to the larger community so that the community members can get services at the local level. FHI 360, SWANNEPHA and the public health unit at Piggs Peak will support the group once a day has been finalized. *This day has been linked with other CBLD programming in Ndzingeni.*
- CBLD provided information session on sexual reproductive health and nutrition. It was noted that a number of the male and female members, 50+, are suffering from illnesses related to sexual and reproductive health. Visits to local clinics have not addressed the issues and FHI 360 referred them to Piggs Peak. Support was brought from South Africa, through the Ministry of Health.

Activities through Vusumnotfo and Techno serve continue in both Ndzingeni and Herefords, including in the expansion communities of Ndzingeni. These activities include savings groups, farming as a business, value chain work in horticulture and honey and perm gardens.

In April FHI 360 was informed that there are leadership disputes arising in Ndzingeni causing issues in terms of mobilization. Thus the project has determined to continue with active programs (through Vusumnotfo and the Horticulture/Honey Value Chain) but to further reduce activities in the area.

Formal Project Entry: Malindza and Ka-Langa



Community Dialog and Focus Group Discussions

In **Malindza (Community 5)** and **Ka-Langa (Community 6)** CBLD completed three community dialogs to help identify specific needs/issues that are key to the community, to begin building the foundation for community engagement and involvement and to provide qualitative data for both program planning and ultimately community leadership development and training. Below captures the common issues raised from both communities. The full summary of issues raised can be found in Annex 5 Community Dialogs.

Community Dialog #1: Care and Support (Nutrition, Parental Counseling, Health inclusive of HIV care and prevention)

- Access to ARV is outweighed access to local clinic
- Increase in cases of pregnant girls
- Land to produce OVCs is not allocated towards OVC
- Children Disrespecting their parents

Community Dialog #2: Legal Access (Birth, marriage and death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights and GBV)

- Children denied access to education due to the lack of birth certificates
- Maintenance
- Inheritance and other rights denied due to the absence of birth and marriage certificates
- OVC and elderly denied their right to land.
- Lack of proper legal mechanism for addressing civil claims for crop destroyed by livestock
- Lack of substantive justice especially women in the chief's council adjudication processes (Ka Langa). Owing to the chieftaincy dispute, the community is divided into two factions and the jurisdiction of one chief is not recognized by the residents of another part of the community.
- Grants for OVC

The two communities have prioritized legal education for the entire community on the laws and their legal rights and capacity building of the key community structures on the rights of women, the constitution, and the protection of the most vulnerable in these respective communities.

Community Dialog #3: Household Economic Strengthening

- There is a lack of business skills for promoting business.
- Community members are unable to work
- Different relevant associations are started.

- Livestock damage crops

In the past following the Community Dialogs the project has held Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilization sessions. Based on adjustments made during the community dialog sessions and the leadership trainings the project feels that separate strategic planning sessions (and subsequently resource mobilization sessions) are not required to achieve the same main objectives of this activity – an active community who understands resources available within their community and implements sustainable activities in parallel with the project.

Community Development – Leadership Training:

CBLD held a combined five day leadership training session with community leaders from both Malindza and Ka-Langa, including the Indvuna, Bandlancane, RHMs, LLs, CP, Community Committee Members and Gogo Center Managers. This training captured three of the outlined Leadership Trainings, minus Leadership Capacity Building Training #2 (M & E). The main topics covered were basic leadership skills, conflict management, good governance, increasing access to health, gender norms, basic women and children rights, working with vulnerable populations, HIV Sensitization and barriers to accessing health, and caring for caregivers.

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.

Results

- 13 savings groups' cycles completed, with 36 active saving cycles. Currently saving groups are spread over 5 of our six communities (16 in Herefords (Mayiwane), 5 in Ndzingeni (Ndzingeni), 5 in Khuphuka (Hlane). 3 in Mpolonjeni (Mpolonjeni) and 7 in Ka-Langa (Dvokodvweni) with mobilization occurring in Malindza (Dvokodvweni).
- 327 new saving group members added in FY 2015, with a total of 412 active saving group members.
- The first savings cycle was completed in January with SZL 25,830 saved, and SZL 45,695 loaned.
- Groups have save SZL 158,260 (inclusive of the SZL25,830) and loaned SZL 299,321 (inclusive of the 45,695) . A number of these groups just started saving in June 2015 and are expected to close their first saving cycle in December 2015/January 2016.
- Groups have saved SZL 2,300 towards a social fund that covers death of family member, fire and storm damage.

CBLD supports two savings models, *Zamumnatfo* which is supported through a long standing local organization Vusumnatfo in the Hhohho Region and a VSLA based model adapted by SaveAct in the Lubombo region.

Common Themes between the two CBLD models (Vusumnatfo and SaveAct/VSLA):

1. Group members are encouraged to borrow money to finance their small, often informal businesses, but this is not always verifiable.
2. Loan approval, and terms, are set individually at group level based on the constitution
3. Loans are taken at 10% interest.
4. Both models are paired with financial literacy and basic business skills (within the first 12-18 months)
5. Both models include discussions on different topics, including nutrition, abuse, legal rights, health, especially HIV messages where group members are encouraged to visit their nearest clinics for testing HIV and other health issues. Members who are HIV positive are also encouraged to continue with their ART. Contacts for support or additional information is provided.

1.1.1. HHOHHO (HEREFORDS AND NDZENGNI) SAVINGS GROUPS

Savings groups in the Hhohho region continued during this year, completing the first savings cycle in Herefords and mobilizing new groups in both Herefords and Ndzingeni. The first savings cycle was completed with SZL 25,830 saved, and SZL 45,695 loaned.

21 saving groups are active in Herefords (16) and Ndzingeni (5) supported by Vusumnatfo, with 121 members, supporting 355 indirect beneficiaries.

1.1.1. LOBOMBO (MPOLONJENI, KHUPHUKA, MALINDZA AND KALANGA) SAVINGS GROUPS

Savings group programming in the Lubombo region is done through direct implementation by FHI 360 through a Saving Group Field Coordinator that supports initial mobilization, training and monitoring of up to 25 saving groups while community facilitators are mobilized. Community facilitators are required to have 6-9 months experience in our savings groups, well respected within the community, chosen by the savings groups in the area and has a basic level of literacy.

Identification of community facilitators started in September in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni, where savings groups were first initiated. These community facilitators are initially funded by the project during the training and mentoring stage but then transfer to being fully support by the savings groups through an E20/month fee/group.

Savings Groups followed the training and mentoring schedule outlined below.

Preparatory phase: This provides general information to prospective SG members. They will decide if they want to be trained.

Intensive phase: **4 months.** Each new SG is monitored by a Savings Group Field Officer (SGF) at each monthly meeting for the first 4 months.

Development phase: **8 months.** Four visits, arranged such that SGs can manage four meetings on their own. During the last month in the phase, the SGF should be preparing the group for share out

Maturity phase: **6 months.** Three visits; the first two are immediately after the SCG's share out to ensure the constitution is reviewed for new members. SGF makes sure new members understand the SG methodology and that they sign the constitution. The last visit is to verify that the SG is ready to 'graduate' and operate independently.

| SCG Training and Mentorship schedule | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------|-------|----------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Prep | | Intensive phase | | | | | Development Phase | | | | | Maturity Phase | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | B | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 & 5 | 6 | HC | | | | | HC | 7 | | | | | HC | Grad | | | |
| 1 - 2 wks | | 1 week | | 1 st month | | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th | 14th | 15th | 16th | 17th | 18th |
| Legend | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | Introduce SCG concept to community | | | | | 1 | Trg Module 1: Group dynamics, leadership, code of conduct, share system | | | | | 5 | 1st SCG loan disbursement meeting | | | | | | | | | |
| B | 1st meeting with new SCGs | | | | | 2 | Trg Module 2: Elections, social fund, savings and loan policies | | | | | 6 | 1st SCG loan repayment meeting | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supervised visit to SCG | | | | | 3 | Trg module 3: Record keeping, practice SCG meeting | | | | | 7 | Share out | | | | | | | | | |
| | unsupervised SCG mtg, group manages solo mtg | | | | | 4 | 1st share-purchase SCG meeting | | | | | HC | Health Check | | | | | | | | | |

Loans

Use of loans is determined, and managed, by each savings group. While members are encouraged to inform the group of the purpose of the loan it is not a requirement. Based on recent loan history the basic uses of the loans fall into three categories:

- Immediate needs (income smoothing) such as food, transport to clinic and education for their children.
- Life events such as a wedding of a daughter, a graduation or anything they value.
- Business investments as members have small business ranging from selling fat cakes to farming as a business (savings group money is used to replenish the stock).

Social Fund

As saving groups form we provide the option of starting a social fund and to date all 25 groups have opted to start a fund, with a current E2,300 raised. The fund consists of an E5.00 contribution that every member makes during each meeting to be used for covering emergencies. There are three

emergencies that people in our communities have chosen to cover: death of family member, fire and storm damage.

CBLD/Vusumnatfo Savings Groups: Futhi's Story

My name is Futhi Dlamini. I would like to thank CBLD/Vusumnatfo for teaching us that we can start saving from the little we have because some of us thought it only makes sense to save big amounts of money. I also saw the importance of being in a small group because I have been in a big group before and people used to disappear with our money at year-end. Nothing of that sort happened in our Vusumnatfo group.

I have a tractor at home that I let for hire. I used to keep the revenues from the tractor together with my personal money. On top of that, when my children asked for pocket money I would just tell them "take the coins in the tin". Eventually, I would run out of money to service the tractor and would have no idea where the money went. Buying gas or paying the driver would be a challenge since all the money would have been consumed by family needs.

But now, I make it a point that when the tractor comes back home I put aside wages for my driver and his helper. I also put aside money for servicing the tractor. My children get pocket money from my pocket and when I'm out, they don't get anything. That has helped me see profits and even have something to put into my bank account.

Savings Group Plus

Savings groups are not implemented as a stand-alone project but they are established in the context of a number of activities. In many of the communities, it has been possible to learn about topics such as nutrition, economic development, education, HIV and AIDS services, and other CBLD technical areas. The savings groups have become reliable and consistent touch points as they meet on monthly basis to do their savings and lending activities, provide consistent points for messaging and provide avenues for reinforcement of positive behavior including encouraging participants to manage their health by getting tested, adhering to medication leading to viral suppression and a longer life expectancy and encouraging preventative behaviors. They provide the best opportunity to distribute information and messages on health, nutrition, HIV and AIDS, legal protection information and information on children and women's rights.

Lessons Learned

- There is a very large unmet demand at the community level for savings groups for both our target groups but also for the community as a whole. To address this we have doubled the number of community facilitators that will be engaged. These facilitators are supported by the saving groups, thus fully sustainable.
- Financial literacy is a key foundation to all saving groups. Participants learn improved financial literacy skills encouraging them to separate business incomes from money used for household needs.
- Previous savings and credit group models have promoted creation of wealth through borrowing and this locks people down to loans. In this model there has been an understanding that members borrow only when they need a loan and they have to be cautious about it.

1.1. HOUSEHOLD GARDEN/PERMAGARDEN

Objective

Improve the capabilities of vulnerable but motivated children and caregivers to develop and manage homestead gardens/Perma - gardens that provide sustenance and help meet the nutritional requirements for household members. The production of vegetables at the homestead level will also offset some household expenditure normally allocated towards food.

Results

In the Hhohho Region, Vusumnotfo leads CBLD permagarden programming which started in April 2015. To date 25 households have been supported in Herefords supporting 47 (24 M, 23 F) children under the age of 18. Permagarden programming will not be implemented in Ndzingeni due to leadership disputes that continue to cause program delays.

In the Lubombo Region, CBLD directly implements our permagarden program which started in September 2015. We are currently active in Malindza, and will roll out the program in the remaining communities over the next six months. In Malindza the project has reached a total 87 households (indirects are still being counted).

Activity

The main drivers used to promote homestead gardens/permagardens at the household level are the need for nutrition and cost benefit analysis of attaining the required nutritional balance through homestead gardens. These drivers are discussed with participants and form the foundation of the CBLD homestead gardens. Emphasis is placed on the use of using available resources, with low input costs.

In the **Hhohho Region** participants are initially mobilized to a central demonstration site at the Vusumnotfo training center where they are provided with hands on demonstrations, paired with home based assignments that are then monitored over the program.

In **Herefords**, the programming includes the following training modules:

- *Plant Propagation*
- *Bed Preparation and Planting*
- *Plant Management*
- *Harvesting and Food Preservation*
- *Integration of small animals and likusasa (extend permaculture concepts into homestead cropping)*
- *Consolidation*

In the **Lubombo Region** participants are mobilized to form clusters within sub- communities, with actual demonstration sites being orientated towards households that are in the greatest need of additional support (i.e the most vulnerable of the vulnerable). Each cluster has an average representative of a minimum of seven households and a maximum of 25 households. The project currently has an average of 20 households per cluster.

Each cluster training group then participates in a five module training that is done over a period of time determined by the group (as it affects the length of the meetings). Current trainings are on average done over a three week timeframe, with one meeting per week, covering one or two modules per training.

The programing includes the following training program:

- *Workshop 1: Planning: Household Goals, Planning and Nutrition*
- *Workshop 2: Water Conservation: Water cycle, irrigation and the use of grey water*
- *Workshop 3: Compost Making*
- *Workshop 4: Garden Construction: planting and preparation, live fencing and crop rotation*
- *Workshop 5: Pest control without poisons*
- *Follow Up Monitoring/Training Topics : Plant propagation and Nutrition (using the food from the garden as a basis*

Trainings will cover the topics outlined above but will emphasis identifying barriers to utilizing skills that are low cost (looking at both financial and human resource costs), effective and important to a food and nutrition/household garden. Only initial seedlings are provided as inputs.

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.

Results

- Over 160 business plans were written in Khuphuka area, a majority of which are agriculture based. 58 of these business plans submitted to SWIFT and 6 CBLD participants reached the final stages from 100 nationally shortlisted applicants.
- Uptake of Enterprise Development training in KaLanga. Step down training completed and 972 people trained
- 43 of 51 beneficiaries of Inhlanyelo fund loans in Mpolonjeni Chiefdom were CBLD participants. The 83% majority CBLD participants received an average of E3,670/CBLD beneficiary and a majority were for agricultural enterprises.

Program activities include financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills development through community-based training, hands on mentorship, and linkages with financial service providers.

68 community trainers were trained in KaLanga and training of trainers commenced in Malindza on the subjects listed and supervised by CBLD staff as they

“Me and the other women at the market sell the same thing. We all sell bananas. I didn’t know how to market or set my business apart. Now that I’ve taken the training and I know that I should stock several sizes of bananas to attract different customers and drop the price when my bananas are on the verge of being too ripe so that I don’t make a loss and can at least recover my stocking money.” - Constance Nxumalo, Ndzingeni

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 held at KaLanga Umphakatsi, where over 330 participants completed an orally-delivered test conducted by CBLD staff members. Thereafter, participants are invited to attend a Markets & Finance Day, which will be held in FY 2016 Q1, which serves to link willing participants to savings groups, financial institutions, and market opportunities.

It is anticipated that in Q1 of FY 2016, the step down training will be completed in Malindza and CBLD staff will then provide business plan development training to interested participants and mentoring in both communities to existing and nascent enterprises.

CBLD Program Success: Enterprise Development has proved to be an excellent entry point to provide linkages to other important program services for OVC, HIV caregivers and for HIV messaging and sensitization.

Gender Norms, HIV mini sensitizations – Mini sensitization sessions on Gender Norms and HIV sensitizations were carried out throughout Enterprise Development Training of Trainers and Step Down training.

Saving up to smooth income and consumption – Small medium enterprises have always faced issues with raising sufficient capital to finance their businesses. Supporting Enterprise Development participants to join savings groups will improve existing small businesses' access to credit that is appropriate for their needs and will not keep them unnecessarily indebted. This will allow participants the opportunity to improve their enterprises using existing cash resources.

Reinforcing HIV messaging – Following CBLD staff training on HIV, staff were capacitated to use examples within their curricula to reinforce and encourage participants to budget and use business profits for health related expenses.

Promotion of Health Days and encouraging participants to test and adhere to treatment ED has very successfully motivated participants to attend health days in sub communities that ordinarily would not have access to health services. The link between better health and better business is consistently being reinforced within trainings to encourage participant to manage their health by getting tested, adhering to medication leading to viral suppression and longer life expectancy.

Improved costing and calculation of business profits– As a result of keeping record of costs and revenues, participants who adhere to good business management have improved decision making. Participants are also better able to separate business incomes from money used for household needs.

1.1.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND

CBLD's business plan writing led to significant success in Mpolonjeni Chiefdom as 84% of Inhlanyelo's beneficiaries were CBLD participants, receiving a total of E149, 500 for startup capital. In KaShoba Chiefdom, which is on the periphery of CBLD's program area, 2 participants who attended Enterprise Development training, benefited from Inhlanyelo's funding, receiving a total of E16, 000. Of the 45 participants in Mpolonjeni Chiefdom, 10 were cotton farmers, 12 were market vendors and the other businesses ranged from poultry to maize trade, piggery, vegetable farming and hawking.

2014 Enterprise Development Fund winners (CBLD beneficiaries):

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

58 business plans from Khuphuka and Ndzingeni were entered into Swaziland Fair Trade's (SWIFT) competition. The competition was mainly focusing on enterprises dealing in honey, handicraft, food processing and preservation. A majority of the business plans forwarded to SWIFT were agriculture based and were not selected. However, 10 Honey Value Chain participants submitted applications to SWIFT for funding of their apiary businesses. Of those SWIFT selected 6 CBLD beekeepers (3 F, 3 M) to attend the initial Entrepreneurship training which commenced in July 2015.

The SWIFT programming supports 100 selected applicants nationwide and includes Entrepreneurship training twice a month over a period of 3 months. As a result of the training the participants write, submit and present their business concepts to a panel of judges. Thereafter the judges will select 30 business plans that will receive grant funding for their ideas to start or grow their existing businesses and will receive mentorship, coaching and one on one follow ups over the course of 3 years. The selected beekeepers are writing business plans to submit to SWIFT and CBLD is providing reviews and technical feedback on the plans developed.

The three CBLD supported ED that received the award in FY 2014 continued to receive mentoring to grow their business during FY 2015.

Lessons Learned

During this project year the team learned that in this setting participants are not averse to HIV, Legal Education, Gender Norms training and it has been seen that once mini sensitizations are conducted on these programs, participants develop a keen interest and drive staff to train on the other program areas as well.

Light touch mentorship is conducted on an ad hoc basis for the enterprises supported in FY 2014. Intensive support is provided when participants request assistance with applying for funding or improving their marketing efforts.

The project can better utilize the step down trainers as mobilizers for CBLD programs occurring during and after the training by ensuring they have access to the monthly activity schedule and are updated as events are scheduled. This has proven to be more of a challenge due to community scheduling shifts that are outside of CBLD program staff control.

1.2. 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.

Results

- NAMBoard moved payment method to EFT and mobile money payments, although there are implementation problems associated with the change-over and farmers have not received payments since June 2015 making it incredibly difficult for them to plant this season or pay farm workers for the past season's work.
- 6 High potential farmers were recruited by John Deere for training worth E 90,000 at the end of which they stand to win the use of a tractor for 6 months and favorable terms and the option to purchase from Standard Bank.
- Chakaza Matfuntini association received a E200,000 loan approval from Fincorp.
- 19 Tons of honey was harvested in Ndzingeni and the majority sold in informal market with E110, 930 honey sales (both formal and informal market) from 41 beekeepers
- A successful tractor hire program saw beneficiary farmers planting on average two weeks before government tractors were able to plough. Beneficiaries were able to plant earlier and realized a 29% increase in yield over non participants.

1.2.1. HONEY: NDZINGENI (HHOHHO)

Honey value chain activities continued in the Ndzingeni area, and 685 hives were constructed from hive material donated by Peak Timbers and 17,125 top bars distributed. The hives are hard wearing and if well kept will last 10 years.

Peak Timbers has recently apportioned a section of land within their forests for Ndzingeni Bambanani Tinyosi association's apiaries. This encompasses 5 areas surrounding the Peak Timber plantation. The association was granted 2 hectares on which to establish and expand their apiary. CBLD will continue to engage with Peak Timbers, motivating for a higher level of support to be extended to beekeepers in the area. CBLD will also motivate for another portion of land to be apportioned for the Mvuma community.

FACT FROM THE FIELD:

According to Nhlanhla Nxumalo the Peak Timbers' Community Liaising and Environmental Manager, forest fires resulting from beekeepers' negligence have diminished significantly from 35% to 7%. The collaboration with Peak Timbers has proved beneficial to both beekeepers and the forestry company.

The honey value chain has not been extended to the two new communities KaLanga and Malindza as these are relatively dry areas with limited forage for bees and a short honey season.

Farmer honey packaging

This year, CBLD piloted farmers harvesting and packing raw comb honey into punnets. In order to increase domestic and farm gate demand, CBLD supported beekeepers to harvest and pack their own honey in punnets. Consumer preference for raw comb honey exceeds demand for pressed honey and presents a largely untapped yet lucrative market. CBLD supported these farmers in

order for them to gain access to packaging materials and conducted marketing skills training to capacitate farmers to that they are not dependent on the PMO's for a market.

E110,930 honey sales were made during the honey flow season. This has been the highest sales revenue recorded in CBLD's program to date. 81% of CBLD farmers sold honey to the informal market, making sales in excess of E98,800.00 in the informal market and E12,130.92 was sold in the formal market.

Minimal sales were made through the formal market primarily due to the PMO's failure to effect payments on time. Previously, farmers have had to wait at least 2

The following training events took place in FY15:

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

months for their payments. Moving them to a more self sufficient harvesting and packaging solution has proved effective, in particular as a majority of the sales were in the local market where farmers do not incur the heavy burden of high transport cost that they would otherwise incur for delivering honey to the PMOs. Although selling across channels is encouraged, a more sustainable solution for rural beekeepers is to sell their honey within close proximity of their apiaries to avoid the costs associated with transporting their honey.

The table below shows sales by market for men and women.

| Sex | | Sales by Market | | | Grand Total E |
|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Pride of the Family | Eswatini | Informal | |
| F | 14 | | 1,674.88 | 10,250.00 | 11,924.88 |
| M | 28 | 6,625.00 | 3,831.04 | 88,550.00 | 99,006.04 |
| Grand Total | 42 | 6,625.00 | 5,505.92 | 98,800.00 | 110,930.92 |

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** – 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. A pilot surveillance program was implemented in July 2015, using a homestead to homestead approach. The pilot determined the enormous expense that this undertaking would entail. With advice from the MoA Vet Department, CBLD entered into an agreement to jointly seek funding to implement a national surveillance program. Micro Finance Unit was identified as a key potential agency to grant funding for such an exercise. Swaziland is currently a net importer of honey, large honey aggregators including Eswatini

Lessons Learned

Using the IGA study conducted in 2012, CBLD determined that in order to have a viable honey business, beekeepers need to have at least 10 colonized hives per season. The initial focus of the program was to build the technical capacity of the value chain participants, working to increase earnings prior to having them expand to larger production scale. The emphasis will now shift to increasing the productivity of beekeepers in CBLD program areas.

1.2.2. HORTICULTURE: HEREFORDS AND NDZINGENI (HHOHHO)

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.

Successes

- Chakaza Matfuntini Association's application for E200, 000 credit from FINCorp approved
- KOBWA granted Chakaza Matfuntini E38, 000
- CBLD conducts farmers' field visits to NAMBoard in order for farmers to understand the value chain processes. Farmers also visited other successful peer farmers in the area
- John Deere recruits 6 farmers for tractor hire services training

CBLD developed a Horticulture Strategy and presented on opportunities to improve vegetable production in CBLD communities the findings indicated:

- 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

185 (80 percent women) participated in FAAB training, of those 11 will possibly sign contracts with NAMBoard..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 11 community gardens across CBLD for communities namely; Mpolonjeni, Khuphuka, Kalanga and Malindza. These gardens will be linked to NAMBoard contracts and the supporting cropping plans including suggested volumes, specific crops and varieties, minimum prices, payment terms, quality specifications, and guarantees to buy, will be signed and issued to all the gardens.

Monitoring tools were developed to track labor hired by the farmers over the course of the first three months of the program July to September 2015. However, it was difficult to source information from farmers during this reporting quarter as most had not received their payments from NAMBoard since June 2015 and this has affected routine farm operations including payment of wages. Hence less than 30% of the farmers were able to plant, manage their farms and hire labor this quarter, citing lack of funds to continue with cultivation.

Private Sector Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

NAMBoard Effects New Payment System and undergoes implementation of decentralization

CBLD staff have for a long time campaigned for NAMBoard to change their payment system to Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and Mobile Money system that will reduce transaction costs and better serve farmers. As part of the analysis that identified high logistics costs as a key issue, and showed how decentralization could improve profitability at some point in the future, NAMBoard has finally changed their payment system from manual checks to EFT and mobile money payments. The adoption of CBLD's recommendation has been a great win for the program. This new system has however caused a lot of issues and farmers are still awaiting payments from June-to September. Hence, it was difficult to receive sales revenues for this quarter. However, this transitioning process is expected to be completed by October 2015.

NAMBoard has also engaged in a decentralization strategy which CBLD previously recommended. 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. At present, NAMBoard is building up its human resources to effect a smooth transition to a decentralized model where an Extension Officer will be responsible for farm planning, mentoring and management of farmer payments within a defined geographic area.

CBLD has worked with Extension officers in program areas to hand over farmers in the program and to ensure sustainability of activities after direct training and support under the Horticulture Value Chain ends in December in Ndzingeni and Herefords.

Credit Provision

CBLD staff has worked with FINCorp and assisted Chakaza Matfuntini to negotiate a favorable loan agreement. After struggling to secure collateral for their loan, the association was granted E38, 000 by KOBWA. They immediately used this funding to install an irrigation system that was inappropriate and would prove difficult to run in the future. CBLD then saw it fitting to conduct a leadership and strategic decision making training session to assist the farmers to have long term and well thought out plans for their operations. Upon realizing their errors, CBLD then assisted the Chakaza Matfuntini association by contracting FINCorp’s Irrigation Specialist to design and install an irrigation system that would irrigate the entire farm. By so doing, the loan requirement was reduced, thereby reducing the overall loan sum required. FINCorp also had more faith in the farmers after seeing the commitment and support CBLD had extended to the success of the farmers. The farmers’ market will be run by NAMBoard and all revenues will be ceded to FINCorp who will deduct the loan repayment and release the remainder of the revenues to the farmers.

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

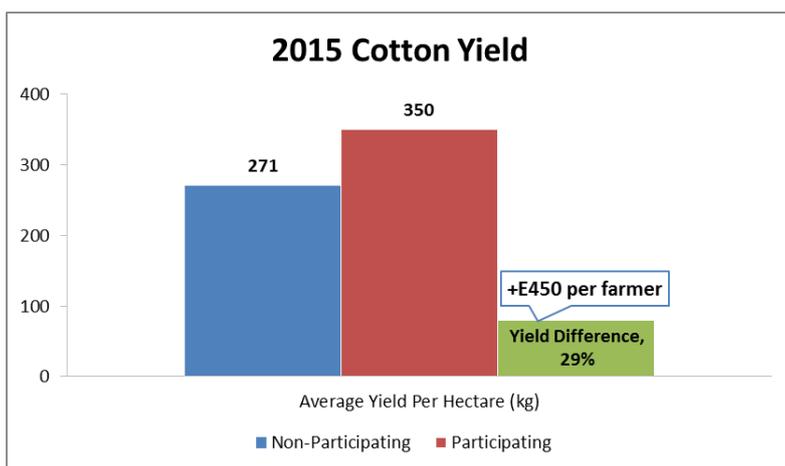
The CBLD cotton program targets all 26 cotton farming associations in the Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni areas, and all association members are invited to participate in activities, receiving support either directly or through each association’s lead farmers. Cotton associations and their members are identified with information provided by the Cotton Board.

Pilot Tractor Hire Results

In FY 2015 Q1 CBLD and Swaziland Cotton Board conducted a pilot tractor hire program. The program allowed the 115 participants to increase the size of their plots on average of .69 ha, plough and plant two weeks prior to the Government Tractor schedules. Despite the devastating drought and poor yield performance this season, tractor hire participants had on average a 29%/ha higher yield and E450 more per hectare than non participating cotton farmers. This is an indication that on average, farmers who plant their cotton earlier have the potential to get better yields. CBLD made several attempts to get funding for an extended tractor hire program from FAO and Cotton Board, and neither were able to provide the funds. Cotton Board, CBLD and World Vision were in talks regarding support of a tractor hire and revolving fund for cotton inputs for farmers in two of the most severely drought affected areas in Swaziland.

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

Following a difficult 2013/2014 season, the 2014/2015 cotton season was yet again incredibly difficult as significantly less rain fell resulting in poor yields. The input credit extended to farmers by the Cotton Board suffered from poor repayment rates. In FY 2015 the percentage of funds recovered fell to an astounding 68.74%, the lowest since 2010, where in the years between 2010 and 2014 the average recovery of credit extended was in excess of 96%. As a result, Cotton Board has E1,880,000 loans outstanding. This shortfall has decimated the revolving fund, making it increasingly difficult to extend sufficient credit to farmers for the entire season’s inputs.

Private Sector, NGO Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

Collaboration with World Vision

World Vision has granted cotton farmers in Matsanjeni and Somntongo E400, 000.00 towards a revolving fund to assist with farming inputs. From the feasibility study on a credit hire scheme conducted by CBLD, it was confirmed that a lack of available tractors and a shortage of pre-season cash proved challenging to farmers, resulting in late planting and smaller-than-optimal cotton acreage planted. CBLD pushed for a tractor hire program which CBLD is supporting through the Cotton Board and SESAFA to implement in these areas and shared the learning's from the initial tractor hire pilot. World Vision also has additional funding which will go towards a cotton competition in Mpolonjeni and Sithobela and CBLD will support their programming by ensuring they are aware of all of the success and lessons learned by our VC programming in the Lubomobo region, ensuring their work and support builds off the strong foundation of programming developed by CBLD in conjunction with the cotton farmers and the cotton board.

Lessons Learned

Facilitating Research and Information Flow

Mealy bug: CBLD successfully facilitated research efforts to seek a solution to address the debilitating cotton mealybug infestations. Recommendations were made by the Ministry of Agriculture’s Research Personnel and these were presented to key stakeholders such as the Cotton Board, MoA staff, input suppliers and cotton experts. CBLD has incorporated mealybug prevention and control measures into farmer training materials and mealybug has been the main focus in end of season trainings from July 2015.

GM Cotton: The Swaziland Cotton Board is investigating genetically modified cotton as a viable, higher yield crop to conventional cotton. Trial results from five demonstration plots indicated that GM cotton yields were 156%/ha greater than conventional cotton and the gross margin of GM cotton were 91% higher than those of conventional cotton. GM cotton will alleviate the burden of labor, majority of which is done by women, required for weeding due to the use of a herbicide immediately at planting. CBLD supported the questionnaire design and data analysis of the Swaziland Cotton Board’s GM Cotton Farmers’ Perception and Socio Economic Survey. The survey was

commissioned in June 2015 and results analyzed in July. Cotton Board conducted the data collection in all the regions where cotton is cultivated and CBLD analyzed and presented the results to the Swaziland Environmental Authority. As a result of these and multiple other efforts, Cotton Board has applied for a license to release the technology to farmers in Swaziland.

Sustainable programming towards program close out

CBLD has made a concerted effort to implement sustainable programming in all the value chains by ensuring that the linkages that have been created and built are able to function post the project. This includes working through communication, transport and human resource allocation issues that can be foreseen while the program is still able to provide minimal support in these areas. To address this we began instituting a lead farmer/trainer model where community members are capacitated at a more advanced level through direct training. These members in turn train and offer support to other community members.

In addition, whenever possible, MoA, NAMBoard, Cotton Board Extension Officers are invited to cluster meetings or field monitoring exercises to ensure that social relationships are formed with these technical experts prior to program close out. This is also to ensure sustainable support measures, expertise and logistical structures are in place to absorb any production and mitigate marketing risks that may affect producers and as such each party will be responsible for the following:

MoA - Training and extension service

NAMBoard - Training and extension service

Lead Farmers/Lead Trainer – Meeting coordination and link to service providers

Farmers – Contribute bus fare, lunch and airtime reimbursement to the Lead Farmer so she/he can coordinate the meetings and liaise with service providers.

CBLD is also planning leadership training for farmer associations, in order to enable them to engage in strategic decision making and define leadership roles and responsibilities and strengthen the leadership to be able to make good and often difficult decisions. This has worked very well with Chakaza Matfuntini.

1.2.4. NATIONAL LEVEL GENDER INTEGRATION IN VALUE CHAINS

The project coordinated with the Cotton Board to provide gender norms programming to its cotton associations prior to starting the planting season. Due to the size (associations range from 10-30) and number (in some areas there are multiple associations at the sigodzi level) CBLD targeted 3 associations in our communities.

2. PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES

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

Objective

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.

2.1.1. LEGAL EDUCATION CLINIC

CBLD has continued to provide information on constitutional and legal rights in Malindza, Langa, Mpolonjeni. The mobilizations for these sessions were done through various forums with value chains, enterprise development and savings groups' participants at the sub-community level.

As part of our formal entry into communities (Malindza and Ka-Langa) we conducted a focus group discussion on "Legal Access (Birth, marriage and death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights and GBV)" to inform the activities to be implemented in each of the communities.

Highlights of issues raised from the focus group discussions can be found under the Community Engagement section and in Annex 3.

The two communities prioritized legal education on basic laws and their legal rights and capacity building of the key community structures on the rights of women, the constitution, and the protection of the most vulnerable. As part of our community systems strengthening approach we conducted a training for leadership training for the bucopho, inkhundla secretary, bandlancane, CPN members and gogo centre managers. This training focused on leadership skills, gender norms, women's and children's rights, working with vulnerable populations, caring for caregivers, HIV sensitization and discussing barriers to accessing health services within their community.

Topics requested for legal education and sensitization sessions

- human rights concepts and gender,
- the constitution,
- equal rights for women and men;
- children's rights;
- the administration of estates process and women's inheritance rights,
- the rights of common law wives/ co-habiting partners,
- women's property rights in marriage law,
- enforcement of women's rights, and
- the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA).

Following the leadership training legal education and sensitization sessions were held at the sub-community level. Mobilization for these sensitization sessions was mostly through demand at the sub-community level from participants of the other CBLD activities including CPN, Education, Nutritional Care and Support, Early Childhood Education and Development, Savings Groups, and Enterprise Development and Value Chains.

In most instances legal information sessions were also followed by one on one legal information which speaks to the continued need for these services at the community level.

During this year, due to the lack of reliable commitments from the students and recent graduates, CBLD did not rely on the UNISWA volunteer counselors for the legal education clinics.

We took this as an opportunity to reduce the level of external support to the communities and to increase their access to relevant information. Currently the GCPS and technical officers have been responsible for the education and demand creation and in each of the communities legal aid volunteers will be identified who will provide basic legal information and referrals to legal services at the sub-community level. They will be trained on human rights concepts and gender, the constitution, the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), Marriage law, Maintenance and Custody and the Administration of Estates Act. This will support a more sustainable approach to accessing this information once CBLD has exited the community. The birth registration campaign utilized this approach through engaging community mobilizers who supported the community by ensuring they had the required documents and it will be evaluated in the following year for quality and effectiveness.

2.1.2. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS EDUCATION

FHI 360, USAID/PEPFAR and UNICEF collaborated on supporting increased awareness and education for the Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012 (CPWA) through developing a summarized and simplified booklet outlining the key aspects of the CPWA, with the general population as its main audience.

In Q2 25 organizations (with one to two representatives for each organization) were trained to build their capacity on children's rights programming to enable them to implement certain aspects of the CPWA. The training was facilitated by the Gender and Child Protection Specialist and the Technical Working Group, i.e. staff from the DPP's office, Attorney General's office, DPM's office, and members of the Royal Swaziland Police as well as Save the Children Swaziland.

The main objective was to build the capacity of NGOs to understand how to apply a child's rights approach in practice and how to implement the Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012. The training focused on the following topics:

- Overview of the situation of children in Swaziland;
- Introduction to Human Rights and Children's Rights;
- Using the Four Principles of the UNCRC;
- The "Three Pillars" Model of CRP;
- CRP and the Program Cycle;
- International frameworks for children's rights and an in depth review of the CPWA.

Following this training the Technical Officer facilitated the design, pretesting and eventual validation of the CPWA Summarized materials. The dissemination of the CPWA materials reached 9,641 beneficiaries directly and 1 560 beneficiaries indirectly across the four regions in the country. There were 3 000 copies of booklets of the CPWA and 1 000 posters and 100 audio CDs that were distributed by the project team.

In Q3 and Q4 FHI 360 built the capacity of other organizations such as Baylor College, SWAGAA, Timphisini High School teachers and students. Furthermore, preschool teachers from Vusumnotfo were trained on the CPWA. Manzini North and Manzini South Child protection Networks, the Dvokodweni and Iugongolweni constituency leadership, Kalanga and Malindza community leadership as well as Child Protection Networks from both communities were also educated on the CPWA.

2.1.3. CIVIL REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

Results

- The civil registration campaign began in Mpolonjeni with a total of 71 birth registrations completed; of those CBLD supported processing fees for 25 OVCs. The campaign will continue in Khuphuka on the 7-8th October, Langa from the 14-15th October and Malindza from the 21-22nd October 2015.
- The Regional Secretary for Lubombo and her secretaries from 11 constituencies in the Lubombo region, including the CBLD Tinkhundlas, were "Re-orientated" on Birth Marriage and Death 1,2,3 processes supporting increased support for processing requests relevant to the OVC in our communities.

"Re-orientation training" on Birth Marriage and Death 1,2,3 processes

In preparations for the CBLD supported Civil Registration Campaign the project identified the need to re-orientate the Inkhundla secretaries to the requirements and processes for Civil Registration, specifically as it relates to issues for OVC. This "re-orientation" training was held in Q4 and was

coordinated by CBLD, with the support of the Ministry of Home Affairs- Civil Registration and the Ministry of Tinkhundla and Administration -Birth Marriages and Death Registration offices. The main objective of the training was to address the capacity challenges of the inkhundla centre secretaries who also provide civil registration services in line with government decentralisation policies. The training involved the regional secretary for Lubombo and her secretaries from 11 constituencies in the Lubombo region, including the CBLD Tinkhundlas.

The following issues were addressed:

- (i) The registration of a child whereby one or both parents are without a PIN(s) can be permitted if: one or both parents are deceased and the PIN system was not yet in effect; the relatives from the mother's side of the child confirm that they have tried and failed to locate the mother and get her official identity particulars.
- (ii) A certified copy of the health centre card of the child must be attached to the application form.
- (iii) Copies of parents' or informant identity cards must also be attached with the application form(s).
- (iv) Officers are advised not to include any extra charges to the public for civil registration besides the legal fee charged which are E5 for children below 3 months old and E25 above three months.
- (v) The use of the term 'abandoned' to describe the status of a child is no longer acceptable in the application procedures.
- (vi) It has been highlighted that for children below the ages of five years without the health centre card, their applications must first be approved by the Head Quarters at Mbabane before the certificate can be issued.
- (vi) In order to successfully register death certificate application, one must possess a letter from the doctor if the deceased died in hospital or a letter from emphakatsi if he/she died at home or non-health centre facility. Additional information required is a copy of the mortuary receipt or slip and must be attached with the application form.
- vii) People who claim to be married are not obliged to bring along their marriage certificates. However there have been claims that some BMD's officers request or demand them.
- viii) Children who were not registered as non-Swazi even though one of the parents is a Swazi are now eligible for citizenship as a result of the adoption of the country's constitution.
- ix) Marriages of underage children are in conflict with the Children's Protection and Welfare Act and the constitution.

It is envisaged that the training will significantly improve access to registration documents at the inkhundla centers.

Community sensitisations on the civil registration campaign

During Q3 and Q4 CBLD conducted community sensitisation sessions on the requirements for births, marriages and death registrations and the importance of civil registration prior to the registration dates to allow beneficiaries to prepare the necessary documents and people, for the registration. Each community identified two registration centres at the sub-community level for the Home Affairs and Inkhundla teams.

As noted above community sensitizations occurred in Malindza, Langa and Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka. The participants advocated for reform of the law on civil registration to address current challenges that hinder the access to this service for children, they cited the following cases as the most difficult to register even when brought to the community level:

- That a number of the OVC are living with only one of their parents and the fathers are denying paternity or refusing to register the birth certificates

- That some of the OVC live with their paternal grandparents which makes it difficult to register their grandchildren as by law only the mother or her family can register the birth certificate.
- That some of the parents are working in neighbouring countries like South Africa and do not have birth certificates which makes it impossible to register the children. Previously these children were registered as ‘abandoned’ and this practise has since been banned by the department as a discriminatory practice that impedes upon the dignity of a child against child rights laws and principles.
- That many women married in terms of Swazi customary laws find themselves without marriage certificates as the legal requirement of umgijimi to sign as a witness from umphakatsi brings cumbersome costs for transport, lunch etc. and they have to pay upwards of E100 to get him to sign as a witness.

Lessons Learned

- Following a successful campaign in the Hhohho region last year CBLD engaged both the Tinkhundla ministry and civil registration department to facilitate the registration of an increased number of community applications in a short space of time as it enabled the registrations to take place in two places at the same time.
- Engaging community mobilisers for this campaign eased the burden on the CBLD team, both in terms of information sharing at the community level but also in making sure that OVC and their families were reached at the household level with information about the campaign and had sufficient support to register birth certificates. With the new communities of Malinda and Ka-Langa, they have facilitated the screening of the lists submitted as ‘OVC’.
- Community sensitizations and the mobilization of vulnerable households ensured that the services are accessed even by everyone. In Malindza the inkhundla secretary, outside of CBLD, conducted a mobile campaign which left a number of OVC unregistered due to the unavailability of registration documents or having the wrong person (caregiver) to do the registration. Also the inkhundla secretary found that a lot of the documents had errors and had to be turned back from the regional Civil Registration offices in Siteki.
- Having both the tinkhundla ministry and the civil registration department at Mpolonjeni facilitated a skills transfer as issues that arose were immediately addressed on site by the Civil Registration Officers and people who had previously been turned back at the inkhundla centre or referred to Siteki were able to successfully register their certificates.

2.2.CHILD PROTECTION AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS

Objectives

To strengthen community systems for protecting vulnerable women and children and improving their access to services and entitlements, CBLD is first building capacity of responsible community institutions through workshops, mentorship, and the re/establishment of a Child Protection Networks and second working to expand into a referral systems in each community. Functioning community Child Protection Networks (the foundation of CBLD’s referral systems outreach, which links to the health referral system) in each community will improve coordination and provide a comprehensive response to the needs of children and vulnerable individuals, and the referral system will improve their access to all available services.

Results

- Child protection networks in Malindza and Langa communities were trained in this reporting period. The objectives of the workshops were to have child protection network members understand each other’s roles and responsibilities at the household level and increase the support they provide at the household level.

- Through capacity building and mentorship sessions CPN Members have been supported with tools to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable households within their communities and prioritize the level of support to that household.
- 64 household assessments have been completed (Malindza, 22 and Langa, 42) which identify the needs of each household and provide the caregivers a plan of support for that household including referrals to services. Food, educational support, birth certificates, medical attention, school shoes and uniform, and clothes have been identified as the most urgent needs.
- 7 households in Malidza were supported with food and other basic household supplies, access to medical support was also facilitated.
- Community leaders in the two communities have reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the caregivers.

Following the previous years implementation in four communities CBLD has changed its approach to the child protection network for the remaining two communities. Focus has shifted to enhancing support of caregivers to reach the most vulnerable and hard to reach households. CBLD consulted all active caregivers (RHM,LL, NCP caregivers) and asked them to identify the most vulnerable of the households they support at the sub-community level and to identify what are some of the barriers that make those households inaccessible. Through our training and support they have conducted socio-economic and health status assessments of those households including number of OVC and prioritized needs through developing a case management plan for each household in their respective roles as RHM, LL and NCP caregivers in that household.

The assessments show that food (and other basic needs such as shelter, educational expenses) remains a scarce resource at the household level and that a majority of the heads of these households do not have sources of sustainable livelihoods. Unfortunately the lack of these basic necessities inhibit the ability of the caregivers to provide support to those households as it often means that they have to provide from their own limited resources and in a climate where there are no rains and severe drought with limited income, this often means that they will opt to not conduct household visits.

The current ratio of caregiver to household is too high with each RHM responsible for between 30-60 household, which does not allow for quality or effective support. This burden is not shared between the LL, RHM and NCP caregivers.

Below is a summary of changes made to the Child Protection and Referral Systems programming during the reporting period.

| Community Systems Strengthening Approach Learnings and Adaptations | |
|--|---|
| Initial Approach | New Approach |
| <p>Consistent across approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CPN members develop their own criteria for OVC in their respective communities</i> • <i>Facilitate health, economic and other referrals as necessary</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct OVC survey to identify all OVC in the community. • Work with all LL, RHM, NCP caregivers to link each child to a caregiver at the sub community level • Each caregiver reports on the number of children they have supported, the services provided and the referrals made. The RHMs and NCP caregivers are required to submit this information to the Gogo Center Manger, while the LLs are not, thus they do | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPN develop a definition of vulnerable households versus just OVC. • Of those households, CBLD will work with the CPN (LL, RHM, NCP) to identify the most vulnerable and underserved and prioritize them for support. • CPN conduct assessments of those households and develop care plans • Identify reporting needs to support internal community level reporting. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not consistently report. Child (OVC)-centered approach RHMs and the NCP caregivers have a formal reporting structure while the LLs and the do not have a reporting structure. The NCP caregiver reporting is not consistently required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of OVC and Household specific case management plans that outline goals and targets. Work to define the role of the CPN within the community in relation to leadership and households they support. |
| <p>Major shifts in approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Change from a child (OVC) center approach to a household centered approach to supporting OVC.</i> <i>Development of household, and child specific, case management plans to support OVC.</i> <i>Work with leadership to identify reporting needs, and uses, to develop an internal (to the community) reporting structure for the LLs and the NCP caregivers.</i> <i>Support CPN to categorize different levels of vulnerability within the community to support an improved case management system and to address the RHM/LL/NCP caregiver to HH ratio.</i> | |

One of the first outputs of the new approach was to define, based on the community perceptions of vulnerability, the most vulnerable households that require a higher level of support from the CPN and during the project CBLD.

| CBLD Community Level Definition of Vulnerable | CBLD CPN Categorization of the MOST vulnerable households |
|---|--|
| Orphan: Single or Double | Large number of OVC, not just OVC |
| Vulnerable: | Most Vulnerable: |
| HIV Positive | Terminally ill without adequate medical support |
| Lives without adequate adult support (e.g. in a household with chronically ill parents, a household that has experienced a recent death from chronic illness, a household headed by a grandparent, and/or a household headed by a child); | Child Headed Household |
| Is abused either sexually, verbally, physically or economically and/or exposed to child labor; | |
| Children with disabilities; | Caregiver or child is disabled |
| Lives outside of family care; or no fixed place of residence; | |
| Is marginalized, stigmatized, or discriminated against; | |
| Should be in school but is not; | |
| Is pregnant or has a child before the age of 18 years and; | |
| No access to basic needs e.g. food, education, adequate shelter, clothing etc. | Household regularly goes without food |
| | Head of household or child is in need or urgent medical attention without the means or support to get it |
| | Caregiver unemployed, bedridden |

CBLD Program Success:

Coordination of community child protection and vulnerable population (RHM, LLs and NCP/CG) is key to addressing the communities' health, social, legal and educational needs of the children, and their caregivers. During this reporting period CBLD held initial meetings of the three groups and leadership, in Malindza and Ka-Langa. During the meetings we discussed issues of child protection, how to improve support vulnerable population and their referral to services. The groups found value in meeting and planning together to address community level issues as it helps to understand individual roles and supports them to improve their relationships. These meetings should also help relieve some of the burden they face as community volunteers who often take on all the additional responsibilities due to lack of services at the community level and no clear referral mechanism amongst the CPN.

The initial meeting identified that within the community structures there is little knowledge of what each group (RHM, LL and NCP caregiver) does at the community level or understanding that there is not consistent tools and processes for each. An outcome of the

meeting was to define the relevant roles and responsibilities and outline the tools and processes for each of the groups.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Roles and Responsibilities</p> | <p><i>Rural Health Motivators (RHMs)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the community, • Selected by community leadership • Systematically trained by Ministry of Health • Established to provide a critical link between health care facilities and social services. • Supported through a monthly stipend of E350 per month from the Ministry of Health • Linked to all households at the sub-community level <p><i>Lihlombe Lekukhalela (LLs)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the community, • Selected by community leadership • As funding allows, trained by various partners including Tinkhundla Ministry, NGO and development agencies like UNICEF, PEPFAR or their partners. • Established as a community response focal point for the escalating cases of child abuse to facilitate the provision of psychosocial support and referral to child protection services. • Not supported through a monthly stipend <p><i>Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP) Caregiver</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the community, • Selected by community leadership • As funding allows, trained by various partners including Tinkhundla ministry, NERCHA, UNICEF and other NGO. • Established to support NCPs and their main responsibilities include: food preparation, early child hood learning services and linking with RHM and the health sector for basic health services. |
| <p>Tools and Processes</p> | <p>RHMs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reporting procedures • Report monthly, on paper, during meetings • Report to relevant health officers and Gogo Centre Manager • Reporting costs covered by Ministry of Health • Receive supplies to support their role e.g. gloves, diapers, and other health supplies from the MoH and other partners. <p>LLs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal reporting procedures • Prior paper reports were stopped due to sensitive issues raised in reports • No formal person/entity to provide reporting to outside of case by case basis if supported by a project. <p>NCP caregivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal reporting procedures |

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report monthly, on paper, the number of children attending the NCP • Report to Gogo Centre Manager, but no consistent reporting requirements • Currently receives food supply from the WFP. |
|--|---|

A second meeting was facilitated between CPN and their community leaders where leaders have acknowledged the contribution of the CPN in the respective communities and also got to understand the challenges that make it difficult to provide the necessary support at the household level. The above was outlined in the meeting. Community leaders have expressed an interest in getting regular updates and supporting a feedback mechanism with the caregivers about the work they do, number of households they support as well as other information so that they can play an oversight role for the different structures at the community and sub-community level.

An output of these meetings are draft Case Management Protocol documents that are being finalized at the community level. Please Annex 6 Case Management Protocol for a copy of the protocol and a sample of the household assessments conducted (in Siswati).

Lessons Learned

- Coordination of LL, RHM, NCP caregivers at the sigodzi and umphakatsi level will support improved coordination which should alleviate the burden of the RHMs, allowing for more follow up visits to the most vulnerable households and the hard to reach areas.
- The lack of reporting mechanism and protocols does not support the work and impact the CPN could have at the community level.
- Linking LL, NCP caregivers to a line ministry would contribute to addressing a number of community level issues by providing stable training and resources. Until that time CBLD supports linking the LLs and the NCP caregivers to community leadership.
- There is a need for a community and/or regional services directory that combines all resources and services that are needed at the household level. Currently information is available but based on technical topics (nutritional services, asrh services, prevention and treatment services, etc.)

2.3.GENDER NORMS

Objectives

The objective of the Gender Norms discussion groups is to promote gender equitable principles, address harmful norms related to sex and gender, reduce stigma and discrimination associated with HIV, and reduce gender based violence

Results

- During this reporting year the project provided Gender Norms interventions to 316 individuals, of which 102 meet the minimum 10 hour requirement.

PEPFAR Targets for FY 2015 are documented at 6,400. This was set prior to the mid-term evaluation that resulted in programming shifts specifically requesting adjustments to all GPY-PREV

“The CBLD training has opened our eyes as community leaders to the persistence of adverse cultural practices and traditions rooted in patriarchal attitudes on the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society, and how these contribute to the increased practice of child and/or forced marriage and domestic violence. We have to accept that women have equal rights in terms of the constitution as signed by His Majesty and that is the law we have to apply.” (Indvuna yeMphakatsi Mkhetsfwa Mavuso)

programming including our SBCC activities aimed at in- and out-of school youth, including large scale support for the Life Skills Curriculum for in-school youth and our peer education model for out-of-school youth. These activities were instrumental to our program reaching the original PEPFAR target. Adjustments were made, post mid-term evaluation, to the project’s Monitoring and Evaluation Plan with a reduced target of 600 for FY 2015. We reached 17% of that target with the full 10 hour requirement and reached an additional 214 individuals with partial completion of the intervention. At the end of the reporting period we were still active in our gender norms activity in our four active communities, targeting six sub-communities per community. Qualitative reporting on the interventions will be done in FY 2016 allowing for reporting on completion of the minimum required ten hours.

In Q3 CBLD trained the Swaziland Scouts Association on gender norms on two separate occasions. The first event hosed 70 delegates from the National Level/Manzini region, 18 of which were under 18; in total 15 were females and 55 were males. The initial session covered three hours. The second session was conducted in Ndzingeni Inkhundla with 184 participants. Their ages ranged between 9-above 40 years; of the 158 between 0-18, 96 were males and 62 were females; above 19, 20 males and 6 females.

The multiple dialogs highlighted that they still have gender inequitable attitudes. The majority of members agreed with the following statements:

- A man is more of a “man” once he has fathered a child.
- Men are smarter than women.
- Women make better parents than women.
- It is easier to be a man than a woman.

Promising attitudes were displayed on certain statements like:

- Sexual reproductive health decisions are not only the woman’s responsibility but women should play their part too.
- A man cannot rape his wife.
- Participants disagreed with the statement that sex is more important to men than to women.
- Participants agreed that even women demand sex in their relationships.
- That a ‘sex-less’ marriage frustrates both men and women.

These statements indicate a change in attitude among young people. The prevailing norm in Swaziland is that women should remain passive in sex matters and are primarily responsible for preventing pregnancies.

The project coordinated with the Cotton Board to provide gender norms programming to its cotton associations prior to starting the planting season. Due to the size (associations range from 10-30) and number (in some areas there are multiple associations at the sigodzi level) CBLD targeted three associations that ranged from 20-30 members.

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 not consistent.
- 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.
- During the last session on gender norms CBLD identified the need for HIV and GBV service providers. 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. We have tried to improve on this aspect of the programming through providing referrals to those services as needed.

2.4. EDUCATION AND NUTRITIONAL CARE AND SUPPORT

Objective

Parents and caregivers, PLHIV or other disabilities or diseases and vulnerable women will improve their knowledge on nutrition (and how it relates to economic development, health and education), HIV and the importance of care and treatment, and tangible skills for food support relevant to our communities.

Results

- Reached 410 participants with in-depth nutritional information and Education and Nutritional Care and Support programming.
- Community members appreciated the need for engaging on healthy nutrition practices; however, they mentioned the fact that their areas were highly affected by drought making them vulnerable to all forms of abuse.
- Communities realized the need for accessing health services and CBLD negotiated for the promotion of health days to bring health facilities at sub-area level.
- Community members identified and listed people living with disabilities.

Background

In response to requests from community members in Ndzingeni and program participants from the Horticulture value chain the project provide more in depth nutrition trainings in January/February. Initial and subsequent trainings covered basic nutrition, food processing (dehydrating and canning), health and HIV prevention issues. This training has since been refined to capture three modules covering different aspects of nutrition and basic information on HIV and importance of care and treatment and education and is referred to as **Education and Nutritional Care and Support**.

The training modules are found below:

- **Module 1: Knowledge on nutrition, the impact of nutrition on mortality, morbidity, productivity, economic development and education (2 hours)** – Targeted discussion that covers these topics. The actual materials will be adjusted based on the learning needs in the community.

- **Module 2: Basic information on HIV and important of care and treatment.** In addition to the training this module will ensure information includes relevant programming available in the community, access information to treatment and resources in the community.
- **Module 3: Food diversification, handling, storage and preparation.** This will encompass practical guidance/information on the topics.

This training package has proven to be a great link to our programming, supports positive nutritional and prevention behavior and proves to be an effective tool for reinforcement of access to health services.

There has been a high demand at the community level for food diversification, handling and storage and preparation information. CBLD participants in the Lubombo Region are interested as a result of the drought that has greatly affected food resources, thus knowledge on canning or storing the little food that is available is key to supporting our communities. In the Hhohho Region we linked specifically to our Horticulture and FAAB participants to support them in utilizing the vegetables that are not suitable for sale (due to size or color) for household consumption, thus improving their food diversification.

Lessons Learned

- There is a strong demand for hands on nutrition education specifically on food diversification, handling and storage and preparation. This module is provided as a follow on monitoring visit to our perm garden participants in the Lubombo Region.
- Community members continue to see transport fees as a barrier to health services; The project has noted that we have a strong turnout for programming when provided at the Sigodzi level (sub-community level) versus the community level.
- Level of malnutrition is quite high especially with families with OVC's and elderly, most of the community members cannot afford relish (general observation)
- Most families have no source of water and this affects their nutritional status.
- Most families at Malindza have no access to pit toilets causing concern for the possibility of a diarrhea outbreak during rainy season this year. The Ministry of Health has been sensitized on this information.

2.5.EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Objective

Parents and caregivers will understand the stages of early childhood development and will be equipped with the skills needed to raise healthy, happy, and well-adjusted children who are prepared for formal education.

Results

- CBLD identified strong evidence based curriculum for ECD/E programming adapting the [USAID/Uganda Score](#) material for the Swaziland context.
- 734 individuals were training in ECD/E.
- Community members realized the need for training care givers on ECD to assist children attending to NCPs. Some community members have reported cases of schools where children have severely beaten by teachers and parents are not willing to report cases to the right authorities

In the Hhohho Region ECD/E programming is lead by our local implementing partner Vusumnotfo. Initial programming started in FY 2014 but during this reporting period the following trainings were provided:

Workshop #4 - Growing Children Straight and Strong– Held Oct 6-9 and Oct 14-16, 2014. This workshop was attended by 32 people (16 female / 16 male) from 11 Sigodzis, parenting 111 children age 0-18 (biological and extended family).

Workshop #5 - Growing Children Straight and Strong (second intake) – Held Nov 4-6 and Nov 11-13, 2014. This workshop was attended by 19 people (14 female / 5 male) from 9 Sigodzis, parenting 81 children age 0-18 (biological and extended family).

In the Lubombo Region CBLD directly leads program implementation utilizing an evidence based training manual adapted from the Sustainable Comprehensive Responses for Vulnerable Children and their families Parenting Skills Training material.

Below outlines the selected modules:

- Training Module #1: Understanding Parenting
- Training Module #2: Understanding Children
- Training Module #3: Parent Child Relationship
- Training Module #4: Raising your child with positive discipline

- While not their own module we will include guidance or information sessions on Social and Value Development of a Young Child and Practices that Protect a Child from Abuse and HIV.
- We will also identify a time during this event to hold a session on Children’s Rights using the Summarized and Simplified version of the CPWA.
- This training will also reference the Swaziland guidance on children development milestones.

In all six communities where this programming has been provided there has been a continual request to provide additional programming to the youth, as they are becoming young parents, other parents and NCP caregivers. Most of the parents have indicated the need for being capacitated on parenting because they themselves have not been parented

Growing Children Straight and Strong - Tryphina Gallanti Manana’s story

Before I came for training I was a rough parent, blindly abusing my children and myself such that I would be driven to the brink of sending them away due to how stressful they were to me. The knowledge I acquired through the training made my life easy.

Giving my children playtime and understanding that children need to be listened to and heard on their views is the reason I’m relieved of my stress with them. They are now more communicative and our relationship developed. One of them has been asthmatic for quite a while and I did not see the importance of giving him added attention and his sickness did not get any better until my relationship with him got stronger. He is now getting better everyday as I make sure he eats well and takes his medication as necessary.

When comparing my older children, whom I parented before coming to Vusumnotfo for training, with the ones I live with now; they are good, they are respectful and all, I just do not like the fact that they learned all of that through severe beating. I do not like the nature of it; it is utter violence, as sometimes I would strangle them. It felt right at the time for children to fear me as a parent, but I understand now how this could hinder a child’s potential in future.

One of them came home to visit me and was appalled that I do not hit the younger children but rather apply appropriate discipline on them. I fear that my older children will bring the violence I inadvertently infused in them to their own families; and the cycle will go on and on. Yet I am also hopeful that they will learn something by the positive results from the younger children.

These modules provide the opportunity for parents to communicate their constraints and to better understand how each child is different in terms of development and growth. Parents and caregivers start to react to their children differently based on the training and a number have reinforced that this training has provided them with a different, and better, relationship with their children.

A number of issues and concerns are raised in this training but we have captured some of the most common below:

- There is a community level demand for parents and caregivers to be capacitated with parenting skills.
- A large number of children have problems related to growth and development.
- Parents do not understand idea of positive discipline.
- Most of the young children have been subjected to some form of abuse especially from family members;
- Cases of child abuse that have been reported to Social Welfare department and the RSP have not been completed thus community members are not willing to report such cases.
- There are no proper structures for case management in communities.
- Community police, RHM's and care givers are not sure of their roles and responsibilities in supporting child abuse.
- Community leadership does not have the capacity to address issues of child abuse.
- Community members realized that most of the children attending to NCP's are not getting access to ECD services

In Lungile's word: "As a mother I have appreciated the need for applying good parenting practices, discuss issues with my children, clarify all issues pertaining to disciplinary measures against them, apply positive discipline tactics which was not the case before. I am now aware of children's rights, ensure my children do play by providing toys, assisting them in writing homework and guiding them in doing household chores that are relevant to their age."

Lessons Learned

- There is a need to formalize training for NCP caregivers to ensure they are trained on basic ECD/E materials, including basic developmental milestones. Currently the trainings that happen are not consistent.
- The project needs to continue to work with service providers at the community level to ensure that as we are increasing the number of abuse cases reported that those cases are being addressed.
- There is a need for a community specific reporting structure to address cases and issues of abuse.
- Most communities have requested that the ECD program be introduced to children from the age of ten because they may be sexually active at this tender age as seen by the increase in teenage pregnancies. CBLD has been hesitant to provide this training to individuals that are not yet parents but to focus on prevention.
- Community members need support in identifying cases when children are not reaching appropriate developmental milestones so they are sensitized on when to bring the child to a health clinic.

2.6. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Based on feedback from the CBLD Mid-Term Review it was determined that CBLD should focus on a set number of core programs that best fit within our scope of work. Youth programming, and HIV

prevention activities, was determined to be an area outside of that core scope and we determined we needed to cancel future programming and develop a quick exit strategy.

1.1. PEER EDUCATORS MENTORING

In October the program reached 23 peer educators during a monthly mentorship meeting in Khuphuka community. Of the forty that were trained the 23 represented 57.5% who were active at the time of periodical meeting.

Unique Outcomes of CBLD SBCC activities

Linking youth to social services:
CBLD has improved coordination among youth groups and access to services. In October peer educators were able to mobilize themselves to respond to a gender based violence case where one of their peers was being sexually abused. The offender was brought to justice.

The project transitioned HIV prevention services in the CBLD communities to local partners to support condom education and distribution services in the respective communities, working with the CBLD trained peer educators.

Consultative meetings were held with the peer educators from Ndzingeni and Herefords and they appreciated the prospect of a consistent condom supply as access to condoms has been a challenge for most young people, leading to the high risk of HIV infection and transmission among this age group.

1.2. IN SCHOOL YOUTH

In October CBLD supported the ETGPS career guidance officers from Lubombo and Hhohho to monitor the implementation of the Life Skills programs. Three schools were reached in this reporting period are Nyetane and Ndzangu high school in the Lubombo region and Ndzingeni high school in the Hhohho Region.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING

3.1.DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING STRATEGY

3.2.NATIONAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

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. CBLD continued to support national level advocacy to promote relevant topics including the implementation of the Children's Protection and Welfare Act and the passage of the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Bill. Support was done through the following technical working groups, steering committees and other networks, including the following.

1. *The Gender Consortium (CANGO)*
2. *The Men Engage Network*
3. *The Adolescent Sexual reproductive Health and Rights TWG (MoH)*
4. *The ECE/D TWG*

SADC Gender Summit 2015

CBLD, represented by the GCPS, accepted the SADC/Swaziland Gender Protocol award for Constitutional and Legal Rights; Peace and Security. This award is given for projects where “Special measures are taken at local or national level to ensure that women and men realize their full potential in the public and private spheres”.

Gender Transformative Norms Workshop

The GCPS was the lead facilitator of the gender transformative norms workshop (June 29-30, 2015) for the Men Engage Network. The objective was to build and strengthen capacity on comprehensive gender-transformative programming with a focus on cultural and social change techniques, including introducing participants to a range of relevant methodologies; develop participant’s skills on how to adopt and integrate a gender-transformative approach in their existing programs and to new gender-transformative interventions and plans for pilot activities in 2015.

Workshop Outcomes

The meeting was successful in getting the participating organizations to understand the gender transformative norms programming approach, and provided an opportunity for them to review their work to date on engaging men and boys and how it can be strengthened by adopting the recommended tools including the One Man Can resources which were introduced at the workshop. CBLD also shared its report on the Gender Norms interventions. Observations made at the workshop include:

- A number of the men engage network members do not have a gender focal point, gender is supposed to be mainstreamed among the various organizational portfolio and sometimes this means it is not a focus of the overall program.
- A majority of the partners do not have any up to date manuals or resources on gender norms, the manuals only introduce the subject of what gender is without adopting participatory methodologies that.
- Most of the men engage members’ interventions working with men, women, girls, and boys works to challenge notions of violence, transform gender norms, and address harmful masculinities

Highlights of the analysis of the interventions show that men engage network member programs are weak in the following areas and will need to be strengthened:

- Interventions to create supportive legal and policy frameworks to prevent and redress all forms of violence against women, including in intimate partner settings
- Interventions to halt and address violence and discrimination against sex workers
- Interventions to halt and address violence and discrimination against lesbian, bisexual, and transgender women
- Interventions to halt and address violence and discrimination against women who use alcohol and/or other drugs
- Interventions to halt and address violence and discrimination against women with physical and/or mental health illnesses and/or disabilities
- Interventions to support the rehabilitation of perpetrators of violence to prevent future violence
- Management of alcohol and/or other drug substance use for individuals, including harm reduction for women who are partners of injecting drug users
- Training for Gender officers at least once a year
- Gender manuals updated at least once in three years.

3.3. CHILD PROTECTION WELFARE ACT

Please refer to 2.1.2 Children's Rights Education

3.4. ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

A number of CBLD activities work to address food insecurity at the community level through supporting direct food support, technical skills to address food insecurity or through providing access to nutritional information. The drought that occurred during this FY impacted a number of our program households from disrupting basic income streams, killing cattle and food sources and through putting an increased demand on the more reliable food support activities at the community level. It also impacted the support provided at the community level as a number of CPN members informed us that they couldn't visit some homes as they had no more food to share.

The project has put an increased focus on promotion of, food storage and canning, household gardens and ensuring that our training includes modules on water conservation.

3.5. COMMUNITY LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

Community Leadership Training

Objective

To convene training for inner councils and development committee members on community development processes in Swaziland, with particular emphasis on the MTAD's decentralization policy with assistance from MTAD.

Results

A one week capacity building exercise was held for community leadership from Malindza and Ka-Langa with the Ministry of Tinkhundla and administration providing guidance on issues of working with vulnerable communities, gender norms, legal rights for women and children, HIV sensitization, decentralization of services, coordination, development and decision making.

Workshop Outcomes

- There is a basic lack of information/dissemination for laws and constitution based information.
- The leadership council does not understand that the issues raised by the community members impact their daily lives.
- There is no written information of governance, conflict resolution and processes for accessing government services, most of the information is given verbally.
- Access to basic services, at the community level, is in demand but there are no services readily and reliably available.
- Both sites have access to Swaziland Water Cooperation Services for domestic water, which requires fees. Those who are poor cannot access such services and use dirty water from the dams sharing the water source with livestock.
- Access to services for people with disabilities, at the community level, is in demand but there are no services readily and reliably available.
- Community leadership does not prioritize development activities or issues of importance to the youth.
- The leadership council members prioritize conflict resolution activities where they fine community members.

Inner Councils

The Khuphuka Leadership was assisted in establishing the Resource Mobilization committee, whose mandate was to promote improved service delivery for access to nutrition and food security.

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 began to set up M&E committees in each community, who can report to CBLD on the progress of various community-led initiatives but feels that the level of reporting is not sufficient to justify the resources. 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.

Community-led initiatives

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

- A career advancement Committee has been established at Ndzingeni Constituency, they have formulated a constitution, negotiate with teachers for program promotion.
- The Sebenta National Institute Officer is providing technical support to the community for the promotion of the Vocational skills training and basic literacy skills training. There are ongoing basic literacy skills training at Tincatsavaneni, and kaJeke in Herefords.
- The resource mobilization committee from Khuphuka invited NAMBAORD to present on services available and this motivated most of the community members to engage on sunflower production which serves as an income generation project. Furthermore the same committee organized the services of farming inputs companies to present and this has led to the farmers using collective means for purchasing farming supplies thus saving in terms of transportation costs.

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.

Enterprise Development CAPACITY BUILDING

CBLD staff conducted training on income generating activities with Peace Corps trainees in Q1. The program presented a series of relevant case studies and themes from the 2013 IGA study, and then added additional information on how Peace Corps Volunteers could work with their communities to establish market linkages for horticulture production. IGA case studies were distributed to the Peace Corps trainees following the training

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Routine Data Collection, Monitoring, and Analysis of Output Indicators

During FY 2015, CBLD continued to capture and analyze output indicators for all project activities. Field monitoring tools have been reviewed in consultation with the team and consideration of all reporting requirements including how to best capture and document indirect beneficiaries.

CBLD field team staff fill-in monitoring forms every time they have completed implementation of an activity. These forms are submitted to the M&E Officer, reviewed for quality, and the M&E Intern enters data into the central database. After updating the database the M&E department (Officer and Intern) review all entries made and clean the data ensuring consistency.

The data is analyzed on a quarterly bases to assess how the project is performing against set targets and programmatic issues data is analyzed as per request.

Surveys

In FY 2015, CBLD implemented midlines and household surveys to assist the project in measuring impact on the interventions that have been on-going in the communities. Surveys conducted: value chain (cotton, honey and horticulture) midline surveys were conducted in all 4 communities – conducted interview with active project participants in the different value chains; household surveys – baseline for the two new project communities, endline survey for Ndzingeni and Herefords, and midline survey for Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka.

Value Chain Surveys

Midline value chain surveys were conducted for each of CBLD's three value chain development programs. For the horticulture and honey value chain all active participants in the project's database were reached, to measure the impact of the program to their household economic status. For cotton value chain a sampled of the active participants was taken and ensured that sample was taken from all the existing cotton associations.

Horticulture value chain: 34 out of 35 farmers were reached and they support a total of 253 household members, with 128 of them below the age of 18.

Honey value chain: 77 of the 130 farmers reached reporting to be caring for 460 household members.

Cotton value chain: 226 farmers reached and they care for 1435 household members, with 709 below 18 years.

Household survey

CBLD conducted the household survey in all four active communities and in the two new selected communities. The survey tool has been selectively changed from the initial baseline to allow appropriate comparison of indicators: surveys provide CBLD with information about household income, food security and knowledge of and access to services, as well as information about individual attitudes and behaviors.

Data Quality Management Training

In FY 2015 Q2, CBLD trained staff on the importance of ensuring quality on data provided starts with the data source and making sure data collecting tools are properly administered. We utilized this opportunity to discussed the project performance management plans and reviewed set targets and actual reached by the project.

Quality Improvement (QI) Plan

Based on guidance from our SIMS visit CBLD developed a Quality Improvement Plan. The initial plan captures the following areas for improvement that are key to the success and sustainability of our project:

1. Documentation of CPN house visits, at a minimum monthly
2. Community led M & E of community specific strategic plan in KA-Langa and Malindza
3. Increased access to HIV services
4. Increased financial record keeping for all VCs

The updated QI plan can be found in **Annex 4**.

SIMS

CBLD had a SIMS Community Site Assessment completed for Khuphuka. Data verification was done in all the key programmatic areas, as well as data quality assurance. CBLD received 15 greens (light and dark), four yellows and three reds. The main findings of red and yellow were in the area of referral system documentation and documentation of case management. Literacy rates, fear of ramification for reporting and lack of services have hindered previous efforts at formalizing the current information systems.

FHI 360 Global Technical Workshop on SI/M&E

The CBLD M&E officer attended an FHI360 M&E Strategic Information session in Ethiopia, where the main focus was to capacitate M&E Officers on all PEPFAR expected reporting requirements, how to ensure quality reporting and the use of data effectively (countries sharing experiences). Project funds were not used to support this capacity building.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Staffing

FY15 Q1 – Q2

LEFT: Bongile Kanya, Chief of Party (FHI 360) {Appointed to the Prime Minister's Office in Nov 2014}

JOINED: Laura Muzart, Chief of Party (FHI 360)

JOINED: Kathy Wells, Knowledge Management and Learning Officer (FHI 360)

FY15 Q3 – Q4

JOINED: Sakheni Dlamini, Economic Strengthening Specialist – Vulnerable Populations (Technoserve)

JOINED: Colani Magongo, Savings Group Field Coordinator (FHI 360)

JOINED: Thabo Maseku, M & E Intern (FHI 360)

JOINED: Ellena Karemba, Household Garden Technical Officer (FHI 360)

LEFT: Cooper Swift, Economic Strengthening Specialist (Technoserve)

FY 2016 Q1-Q2

JOIN (PLANNED): CBLD Program Intern (FHI 360)

LEFT (PLANNED): Junior Business Advisor (Technoserve)

LEFT (PLANNED): Zodwa Baartjies, Community Dialog Specialist (FHI 360)

LEFT (PLANNED): Technical Officer (FHI 360)

Cost Share

CBLD recorded \$387,824 (\$239,993 as of Q3 SF 425 and \$387,824 estimated to be reported on Q4 SF 425) in cost share activities as of the reporting period. These activities included donation of time for multiple volunteers, cash donation and a joint collaboration with UNICEF on the roll out of the CPWA programming under CBLD.

We are currently at 45% our current target of \$852,000 (20% of our obligation at the time of the reporting period). We are continually working to identify additional means to meet our overall program target. Our initial cost share plan included two activities (SBIS radio show and MTN SMS program) that were to support our meeting those targets that did not come to fruition due to changes in priorities at SBIS and program approach.

MID-TERM EVALUATION RESULTS AND RESPONSE

CBLD also participated in the CBLD Mid – Term project evaluation led by USAID on Oct 6-8th. The relatively short evaluation provided CBLD and USAID an understanding of where the project is currently in its life cycle and provided guidance on where the project should focus future programming efforts. Annex 2 provides an overview of the evaluation and its main findings.

During this quarter the project undertook a number of programming adjustments to address the comments raised in the evaluation. These changes and shifts included:

1. **Community Engagements** - current program expansion into surrounding communities, final two communities located in existing program Inkhundlas (As defined by the GOS) and define exit strategies to ensure sustainable programming.
2. Re-focus program **targeting approaches** to ensure programming has OVC as the ultimate beneficiary and that vulnerable women, PLHIV, and other caregivers are direct participants.
3. **Refine community programming** to streamline working interventions. This included moving away from less sustainable programs such as MOET Life Skills Training and programs where the evidence does not support those interventions.
4. **Adjust current programming specifically** in the areas of savings groups, perma-gardens. This also captures scaling up programming such as financial literacy and basic business training and expanding working value chain programs.
5. Ensure programming is being offered and appropriate for target populations. Work to ensure program participants are **accessing multiple appropriate CBLD interventions**.

ANNEX 1. CBLD PROGRAM OVERVIEW FY 2015

| Program (Bolded communities denotes where CBLD is active in the given program year.) | Partners | Targeting approaches | Activities | Outcomes | Impact |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Homestead Gardens/Perma-gardening (HR, NZ, KP, MP, MZ, and KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vusumnotfo (HR, NZ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets OVC caregivers through CPN and database • Targets PLHA through support groups • Uses vulnerable households as demonstration sites and uses a cluster approach to allow a broader training group • Commitment intensive; rigorous selection process, and limited placement (Vusumnotfo) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and mentoring in planning and cultivating household gardens • Training in nutrition and food utilization <p>Understanding of the cost benefit of gardening</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves household food access and dietary diversity • Improves health and nutrition awareness • Promotes ART retention • Substitutes food purchases <p>Enhances self-esteem</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased food diversification and improved access to basic nutritional foods. • Increased knowledge on basic nutrition |
| Savings Groups (HR, NZ, KP, MP, MZ, and KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vusumnotfo (HR, NZ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets OVC caregivers through CPN and database • Targets PLHA through support groups • Targets vulnerable households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in financial literacy, basic accounting • Formation of groups • Monitoring • Link to cross-over programs | <p>Access to savings and credit, together with basic financial management and accounting training, helps households to smooth consumption, meet seasonal payments for school fees and agricultural inputs, and support new and existing livelihoods</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoother household consumption • Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income |
| Enterprise Development (HR, NZ, KP, MP, MZ, and KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhanyelo Fund • Imbita • Enactus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets youth groups, organizations, and clubs • Targets OVC caregivers through CON and database • Targets PLHA through support groups • Peer educators are nominated and must be literate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and enterprise training • Assist in business plan development and accessing credit <p>Direct support to select producers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports new and existing livelihoods • Improves productivity and profitability of existing enterprises • Increases household income <p>Improved management of enterprise and household financial resources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased household income • Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income |
| VCD – horticulture (HR, NZ., MZ, and KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAMBoard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets existing and potential outgrowers to current Sdemane and NAMBoard • Commitment intensive, and requires access to land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct FAAB and agricultural training, mentorship, and aftercare • Support to NAMBoard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports livelihoods of new and existing outgrowers and creates a seasonal income stream for women. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased household income • Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income |

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| VCD – honey (NZ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESK/H • Peak Timbers • Bulembu (possible) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targets OVC caregivers through CPN and database ▪ Targets PLHA through support groups ▪ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training through lead beekeeper training model • Direct Farming as a Business training • TA to ESK/H in managing procurement and reducing transaction costs ▪ Access to inputs through Peak Timbers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports new and existing livelihoods • Improves productivity and yields • Facilitate market access • Increase household income ▪ Improve management of enterprise income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased household income • Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income |
| VCD – cotton (KP, MP, KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhulile Cotton Ginnyery • Farmer associations • Financial institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participants are existing famers in association and registered with the cotton ginnyery • At least two-thirds are women and, on average, each farmer cares or provides for at least three children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural training through lead farmer training model • Direct FAAB training ▪ Support to the Cotton Ginnyery to improve farmer access to credit and inputs and test new payment platforms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports existing livelihoods • Provides more timely access to inputs • Increases productivity, yields, and profits • Lowers transaction costs • Increases household income ▪ Improve management of enterprise income | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased household income • Better management and utilization of household and enterprise income |
| Education and Training on Legal Rights of Women and Children (HR, NZ, MP, KP, MZ, KL, and national level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UniSwa law students • Community based peer educators, chief's councils, and community police • UNICEF • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This program is designed to improve the public's knowledge of and respect for the rights of women and children, and provide information on how to access legal or other social services. • Education sessions will be provided to participants in other CBLD programs. • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and school based sensitizations on human rights and relevant legislation • Training of chief's councils and community police in human rights and legislation protecting the interests of vulnerable community members • Trained legal literacy volunteers provide legal literacy peer education • Legal Aid Clinic provides counseling referrals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members learn about rights and laws under the Constitution, and are able to access legal aid clinic • Community leaders and community police are equipped with the skills needed to address disputes and other cases where vulnerable community members are at risk of dispossession, violence and abuse, and neglect • Women have better control over their assets and inheritances • Reduced instance of GBV, dispossession and disinheritance, child abuse and neglect, and improved incident reporting and response • Better OVC access to inheritance, entitlements | <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 |
| Child Protection / Referral systems (HR, NZ, MP, KP, MZ, KL) | Child Protection Networks (including LL, RHM, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This program primarily serves to benefit OVC served through the CPN. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in detection of and response to child abuse and neglect ▪ Training on conducting household level assessments ▪ Mapping network of services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Child Protection Networks identify and respond to critical needs of OVC, and caregiver needs, OVC caregivers, PLHA, people living with other diseases | <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, |

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| | <p>Community police, and inner councils)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Schools •RSP •DSW •Ministry of Home Affairs •UniSwa law students | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing of referral guide and tools ▪ Training in organizational management, use of OVC monitoring tools ▪ Linking local referral networks to national level networks ▪ Training in referrals and tracking ▪ Facilitating regular network meetings ▪ Monitoring network In collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, CBLD will conduct birth registration campaigns in each of six communities. | <p>and disabilities, and other vulnerable women, resolving or referring cases to appropriate agencies or authorities, and monitor outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved OVC and caregiver access to health and social services ▪ Reduced instance of GBV, dispossession and disinheritance, child abuse and neglect, and improved incident reporting and response ▪ Increased birth registry Better OVC access to entitlements and public goods | <p>dispossession and disinheritance, child abuse and neglect, and improved incident reporting and response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >95% children have birth registered • Better OVC access to entitlements and public goods • Improved access to social services and programs |
| Early Childhood Development/Education (HR, NZ, MP, KP,MZ, KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCP Caregivers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This program will target OVC caregivers, including parents, guardians, pre-school teachers, and NCP caregivers. ▪ Households that are supported through the CPN case management system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on basics of the parent/child relationship ▪ Provides information on corporal punishment and provides guidance on positive discipline ▪ Provides basic development guidelines information ▪ Supports parents in being active in their children's positive development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parents and caregivers will understand the stages of early childhood development and will be equipped with the skills needed to raise healthy, happy, and well-adjusted children who are prepared for formal education. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved physical, cognitive, and social development of children <6 years |
| Education, Nutrition, Care and Support (HR, NZ, MP, KP,MZ, KL) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Nutrition Extension Officers ▪Health Clinics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OVC caregivers, female-headed households, PLHIV ▪ Households that support any of the above. ▪ Direct referrals to vulnerable households ▪ OVC database and other relevant databases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on basic information on HIV and effects of improved nutrition ▪ Introduces basics of education ▪ Advocacy for access to health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved understanding of how health, nutrition, education and care and support are important to households. ▪ Provides reinforcement and support for our holistic programming. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved knowledge on behaviors that promote/support improved nutrition and health benefits of care and treatment. • Provides hands on skills for food support to increase food diversification and improved food security. |
| Gender Norms (HR, NZ, MP,KP,MZ,KL) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeting is done at a sub-community level looking for full participation. Programming is supported and promoted through community channels like the Child Protection Network and leadership. ▪ Sessions are also provided and completed to meet the schedule of its target audience, including around dipping tanks, school or other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small or community level discussions engaging participants to reflect on norms and HIV prevention, treatment and support. ▪ Facilitate discussion to allow participants to overcome some of the gender inequalities that limit men's and women's lives. ▪ Works with participants to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase participant's ability to understand and question existing gender norms and reflect on the impact of those norms on their lives and communities. ▪ Improves uptake and access to HIV prevention, testing, care and support services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced instance of GBV, dispossession and disinheritance, child abuse and neglect, and improved incident reporting and response. • Empowerment for women's and girls over sexual decision-making • Increased access to education and economic resources for young girls. |

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| | | <p>relevant community events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings are geared towards adults 15 and above, with a goal of 50% men/50% women ratio. ▪ | <p>identify and create shared values that promote human rights, non-violence, equality and gender justice.</p> | | |
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ANNEX 2. SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS

ANNEX 3: TRAVEL SCHEDULE

| Country Office | Name of Traveler | | Purpose | Departure | Return | # of days | Departure COUNTRY | Destination COUNTRY |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|--|------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Swaziland | Muzart | Laura | Relocation to project office as Chief of Party, with two dependents | 28/01/2015 | 30/11/2016 | LTTA | Washington, DC, USA | Swaziland |
| Swaziland | Vilakati | Phindile | Capacity Building Training - Financial Oversight and Super Circular | 15/03/2015 | 21/03/2015 | 6 | Swaziland | Pretoria, SA |
| Swaziland | Dlamini | Mbongeni | Workshop on ES for Child Level Impacts | 18/03/2015 | 20/03/2015 | 2 | Swaziland | Pretoria, SA |
| Swaziland | Magongo | Colani | Training on Savings Group Field Agent | 21/03/2015 | 28/03/2015 | 7 | Swaziland | Durban, SA |
| Swaziland | Sears | Clinton | M & E Capacity Building and DQA | 22/03/2015 | 26/03/2015 | 4 | Pretoria, SA | Swaziland |
| Swaziland | Burgess | Mike | Technical Assistance for Mealybug eradication | 03/04/15 | 03/07/15 | 3 | Durban, SA | Swaziland |
| Swaziland | Endo | Satoshi | Volunteer Consultant - Cotton VC Support | 01/03/2015 | 10/08/2015 | ST Consultant | Denver, Colorado | Mbabane, Swaziland |
| Swaziland | Thompson | Jill | Regional TA for Savings Program | 20/04/2015 | 25/04/2015 | 6 | Port Elizabeth, South Africa | Mbabane, Swaziland |
| Swaziland | Dlamini | Philisiwe | (Non-CBLD)Capacity Building for M & E Systems for DATIM and PEPFAR 3.0 | 08/06/2015 | 12/06/2015 | 5 | Swaziland | Ethiopia, Africa |
| Swaziland | Thompson | Jill | Regional TA for Savings Program | 16/06/2015 | 20/06/2015 | 5 | Port Elizabeth, South Africa | Mbabane, Swaziland |
| Swaziland | Thompson | Jill | Regional TA for Savings Program | 02/08/2015 | 08/08/2015 | 5 | Port Elizabeth, South Africa | Mbabane, Swaziland |

ANNEX 4: CBLD QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

| CBLD Quality Improvement Plan | | | | | | |
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| Date Developed: FY 2015 Q3 | | Date Updated: September 2015 | | | Date for Next Review: December 2015 | |
| QI Plan Period: FY 2015 Q3 – FY 2015 Q4 | | | Name of QA/QI Focal Point : Laura Muzart | | | |
| Improvement Goal | Indicator to Measure Improvement | Activity/ies | Po | Lead | Resources Needed & Source | Current Status |
| Documentation of CPN house visits, at a minimum monthly. | Completion of monitoring form by 4 CPN members per community | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on new forms 2. Work to develop forms that address literacy issues 3. Capacity Building meetings to focus on benefits to CPN of record keeping | 6 mths | NM | New forms, once vetted, that address per child monitoring and staff time to meet with CPNs | Low Literacy forms identified and vetted. Trainings occurred on the form and bi-weekly/monthly reviews occur covering the intent behind the forms vs. tracking. Working to complete over 70 forms in two communities. |
| Community led M & E of community specific strategic plan in KA-Langa and Malindza | Records of 2 activities progress being tracked by appointed community person. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in leadership training which includes M & E 2. Identification of point person in community. 3. Initial monthly visits for capacity building support post training and then regular monitoring. | 9 mths | PD leads M & E and ZB leads leadership training modules | Staff time for training | Leadership trainings occurred in July and CPN sessions occurred in Aug. Prior to in depth training communities are identifying what they want to track and report, and to work to develop community relevant reporting lines. Initial indicators are # of OVC, # of deaths, # of households, and # case of abuse. |
| Increased access to HIV services | 100 referrals made at community level/community | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in Health Days in NZ 2. Support linkages for mobile health clinics such as Luke Commission and PSI. 3. Quarterly Meetings with health facilities to understand their services 4. Coordinating with Joyful Hearts (in Malindza) on HIV services | 6 mths | TM | Linkages and MoUs | We have made over 100 referrals to Health Days coordinated by FHI 360/CBLD and by the PHU/PSI. We participate in Qtrly Meetings and have the relevant schedules. We have developed great working relations with PSI/PHU. We ensure |

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| | | | | | | coordination with Joyful Hearts in Malindza. |
| Increased financial record keeping for all VCs | 60% of VC participants keep some form of written financial records | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refresher training on record keeping 2. Monthly monitoring at the start and then quarterly monitoring | 8 mths | MD for Cotton; RM for Hort and ML for Honey | None as farmers have access to Financial Diaries and training is by staff | VC/Cotton just started the season and initial trainings are starting. |

ANNEX 5: COMMUNITY DIALOGS

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION – Ka- Langa June 2015

| ISSUES –RELEVANT TO THE TOPIC | WHAT IS CURRENTLY WORKING | CHALLENGES | RESOURCERS AVAILABLE | POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS |
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| Health Related | | | | |
| <p>-Some Care Givers (CG's) and Rural Health Motivators (RHM's) are willing to conduct home visits but cannot reach other homes because they cannot afford bus fare <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>-Sub-areas lack RHMs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>-Govt must ensure homesteads are monitored</p> | They provide information and link the sick to health facilities | They have no bus fare, soap and food to assist those who are on treatment but cannot afford the basic necessities | Organizations promoting development programs | Organizations in charge of CG's and RHM's must identify care givers who can afford bus fare and do away with those who cannot afford |
| ARVs are available to those that need them. | ARVs are easily accessible | -lack of transport money to collect the medication. -Lack of food to take with ARV | -have the pills in nearest clinics and if possible provide food to them as well. | -The leadership council members must negotiate for a mobile clinic -Community must be organized and capacitated to mobilize food for supporting the sick |
| There is no government clinic in the area | -Community members who can afford are serviced by the SOS clinic -Community members have to travel to Siteki for basic health services | -The poor cannot afford basic health services -People on medication default -Most of the vulnerable community members do not get basic health services | Organizations that can link community to health services | Community leadership must negotiate for the establishment of a government health facility nearby |
| -There is an increase in cases of teenage pregnancies -Some males do not accept that that have impregnated girls | -Cases reported to the welfare department -Cases reported to the chiefs' council members | -There is an increase in the cases of children who are neglected and vulnerable -Child cannot assume fathers surname | -Institutions providing information on the prevention of teenage pregnancies and impact mitigation measures -Institutions providing legal advise -Welfare Department | -Engage community on social behavior change activities -Strengthen systems for reporting |

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| Access to Productive Land Resources | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land for producing food for OVC's was identified by the chief's council members but the community do not engage on food production activities -fields at eNdlunkhulu are not used | The development committee is available to assist in motivating community to produce food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Livestock damages the crops -Land is not fenced -Community members not willing to work collectively in producing crops -The site for crop production is not at a walking distance for community members so they need bus fare to travel to the site -Homesteads built on land reserved for fields. | Community development organizations providing technical support | The development committee should first meet with Bandlancane |
| There are four earth dams in the area, two of them have no water due to drought while two of them are silted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two of the earth dams never get dry but are not managed properly. -Revive earth dams which are currently muddy and water pumps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is no rain. -The water committee is not functional -lack of sanitation -children waste water -community has reported to rural water but there has not been assistance provided -lack of tractors to dig these earth dams and re-positioning of these water pumps to a more suitable area where there is water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Rural water is available to capacitate water committees -Land development is available to rehabilitate dams -Development committee is available -although some earth dams have water, they are dirty because of cattle -if we can have a water committee so that we can get help/assistance from Rural water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The development committee must approach the relevant institutions to assist in the rehabilitation of the dams and capacitating the water committee in management skills -The community must be organized to remove the dirt in some of the dams -More dams must be established -Have someone to monitor the dams/earth dams and have stipulate time for collecting water -Stipulate the amount of water for each homestead a day -Rural water to assist us so we can be able to pump water from Mbuluzi river for watering our fields. |
| Lack of water to irrigate/water our gardens | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is no harvest of crops -Community starving | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organizations providing information and skills for the production of drought tolerant crops -The queen mother is promoting a mushroom production project | Positive communication or link between the development committee and Bandlancane |
| Access to Education | | | | |

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| Children disrespecting their parents | Nothing | Parents suffering from stress related problems | Institutions providing education, counselling and support services | Sensitize communities on ways for promoting responsibility amongst children |
| Neighborhood Care Points (NCP's) are available in most areas, but some are incomplete | -WFP provides food in all the NCPs -World Vision has taught them about food preservation | -Food supply is not consistent -Children attending to NCP's are not provided with proper education -Some of the NCP structures are incomplete thus exposing the children to unhealthy conditions -Some of the NCP have no water and toilets -Some parents are not willing to pay for the services -Some parents cannot afford to pay for the services -There is no proper teaching materials | Institutions providing information and skills for promoting ECDE | Community must be sensitized on the need and strategies for providing ECDE |
| Some of the children attending to NCP's walk long distances in the forests | The get basic services from the NCP's | Some of them are exposed to rape and abuse Some of the children get tired on daily basis | Organizations providing information and support | Community must be mobilized to construct more of the NCP's |
| Economic Strengthening | | | | |
| Lack of business skills (marketing, IG), funds for promoting business | -Community engaged on businesses that are not making any profit or able to sell produce -Youth cannot participate in business activities because they have no land -Some members not engaged in any form of business | -Community unable to engage on businesses -Poverty -Most businesses in the area are owned by foreigners -Community members not making profit -Capable community members are frustrated -Youth due to unemployment are migrating to towns and theft on the rise | -Organizations providing education and support for the establishment of business -Including education and support for youth | -Link community to relevant organizations for capacity building and support -Organize community to engage on business training -Motivate youth |
| Community unable to work in groups | Nothing | No access to funding | Organizations providing education and links to support services | Motivate community to work in groups and link with relevant organizations |

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| Community members engaged on different types of savings groups | Members getting access to rotational loans | Poor Loan repayment Community changing membership | Organizations providing education and support | Motivate community to engage on appropriate methods for improving service |
| Community has 3 vegetable associations | Members promoting vegetable production and one of the associations engaged on seedling production | -Resources not enough to increase production -Members lack marketing skills | -COSPE -Ministry of agriculture -NGO's | -Link members with markets -Link members with institutions providing financial support |
| Some community members cannot repay Inhlanyelo fund loans | Nothing | Community cannot access more funding | Organizations providing education | Establish and strengthen community systems for following those who have not repaid their loans |
| Livestock damaging crops | Cases referred to the Ministry of agriculture | -Most community members are angry with neighbor's -Lack of food crops | -RSP -Ministry of agriculture -Organizations providing information on processes to follow in preventing crop damage | Capacitate development committees with information and skills for attending to such issues |
| Honey production difficult because bees are killed by cotton pesticides | Nothing | Community unable to produce honey | Organizations providing education and support | Link community with the relevant institutions |
| Human Rights – Abuse, Legal Protection | | | | |
| OVCs and Widows are losing property to family members | -Cases reported to the welfare department -Cases attended to by leadership | -Children are left destitute when they were supposed to benefit from family property -Widows are left homeless | -Institutions providing legal information and support services | -Sensitize community on the need for protecting widows -Assist community in identifying institutions that can provide protection services -Strengthen community structures for providing support |
| Community members subjected to all forms of abuse | -Community leadership attend to cases of abuse -Community police attend to reported cases -Community members should be responsible for the children and report such matter at Umphakatsi | -Rape cases are prevalent as well as murder cases -RSP is not quick to respond to emergencies -Lack of open communication between husbands and wives in the homesteads and they fight -Sometimes you do report and that matter is treated as family issues thus not pursued - Children are traumatized -Children cannot report cases -Hide ARVs from each other | --community police -RHMs -LLs -Care givers -Development committee | -improve communications between the development committee and Bandlancane -Indlunkhulu should release OVC land -Sensitize community on issues of abuse, including child abuse -Educate people on basic legal rights -Strengthen existing community structures to address issues of abuse -Strengthen community structures |

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| | | -Discrimination within the homesteads | | that support OVC's -Set up clear procedures for reporting cases |
| Some community members do not have legal registration documents | Nothing | Most community members do not have access to certificates | Institutions providing education and links to services | Assist development committee in getting such services at local level |
| Women are not allowed to access land if they are not married or do not have a male child | Nothing | Some women have no homes | Institutions providing information | Motivate leadership to follow constitutional laws |
| Social Protection | | | | |
| -Social grants from government (Elderly) | | - Social grant is very little and takes a long time to get it again. | -Increase the social grants for the elderly. | -Increase social grants |
| Some OVC's and elderly are losing their land to rich people who buy the land from the local leadership | OVC Cases reported to chiefdom leadership council members Nothing for Elderly | OVC's have no land Some community members are destitute | Welfare department Masters office Institutions providing education and links to support organizations Umphakatsi should be capacitated | Sensitize community on processes for protecting children and elderly Establish protection teams at community level |
| Children neglected by family members | Cases reported to the chiefs' council members | They lack basic necessities, exposed to unhealthy lifestyle | Welfare department Institutions providing education on processes to follow in addressing such issues | Strengthen referral systems |
| Most OVC's lack basic necessities like food, shelter and clothing | They are taken care of by relatives and grandparents | Most children are not getting access to the required services | Organizations promoting development activities provide information and links | The community leadership must consider strategies for engaging community on activities for providing for children's needs |
| There is an increase in the number of elderly women taking care of grandchildren | -The elderly are surviving through the elderly grant -Government pays primary school fees | -The grant is not enough to cater for family needs -There is no consistency in the provision of the grant such that the elderly rely on loans -Grandparents cannot afford top up fees and other requirement for children | Institutions with information on welfare services | The government must provide comprehensive support to children who have lost both parents. |
| Community | | | | |
| Youth not willing to participate in community activities organized by the leadership | Nothing | -Announcements not given in sufficient time to allow attendance -Youth engaged on unacceptable | Organizations promoting development programs Government Development Funds | -Community leadership must set up days for discussing development issues outside the days for |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> behaviors -There in an increase in teenage - pregnancies -Youth migrating to towns and leaving the elders to fend for themselves | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addressing conflict cases -Registration of homesteads according to sub communities -strengthening of the laws and rules of participating in Umphakatsi activities. |
| Lack of community services within chiefdom | Community members travel to Siteki | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community members travel to Siteki for all services -Those who cannot afford bus fare do not access the basic government services | Institutions providing information on how to access such services | Capacitate development committee to follow processes for accessing services at local level |
| -Need for laws for replacement of Umphakatsi committee members | -Laws/rules should be stipulated on how committee members are chosen and should be governed by those rules | -Committees are unable to enact concrete rules | | -Capacitation on applicable laws committee members should be introduced to Regional Administrator |
| High rate of crime and no police station | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community report to Siteki Police Station -Community police attend to cases within the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The RSP take a long time to attend to community needs -There is a lot of theft -There is a lot of conflict amongst community members -Community police are not safe -Cases are not managed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organizations providing information Community police -Reporting of cases at eNdlunkhulu and fines being paid by offenders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revive development committee -Train community police -Establish a police station in the local area -Community police should be provided with radios and bicycles |
| Stock theft on the increase | Cases reported to RSP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community members are left poor -Community leadership cannot help those who have lost their livestock -In fight amongst community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RSP -Ministry of agriculture | Provide information on the processes to follow in addressing such issues |
| Community leadership faced with an increase in the number of cases of community conflict | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cases attended by leadership -Cases reported to community police | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conflicts unresolved -Cases reported to Siteki RSP -Cases are not properly attended to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RSP -Ministry of agriculture -Welfare Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Encourage community leadership to promote development projects -Strengthen referral services -Support the improvement of quality of services. |
| Most of the community leadership members are representing others | Some community issues are addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some members of the leadership are illegally selling land to people from other communities -Community issues are not addressed | Institutions providing education on community administration | Community leaders to contact Regional administrator |

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| | | -Some community leadership not willing to attend to community issues | | |
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FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION – Malindza June 2015

| ISSUES –RELEVANT TO THE TOPIC | WHAT IS CURRENTLY WORKING | CHALLENGES | RESOURCERS AVAILABLE | POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Health Related | | | | |
| Care givers and RHM's providing information, counselling and support to some of the households | Providing services within their means | Care givers and RHM's unable to provide services as expected Care givers and RHM's blamed by the community | Organizations providing education and links to supporting structures | Motivate communities to strengthen support structures |
| No easy access to health facilities | Community members who do not have money cannot access basic health services | The poor are suffering Some people are taking medication without food | Organizations providing information and linking community to basic health services | Link community to appropriate institutions for services |
| Some community members are malnourished | Nothing | They are sickly They are more prone to diet related illnesses | Organizations providing information to nutrition and food security sources | Engage community on education and resource mobilization strategies |
| Most homesteads do not have toilets | Using the bush | Community prone to diarrhea and related illnesses The bush is filthy | Organizations providing information, skills and facilities for building pit latrines | Sensitize community on the need for using toilets Devise punitive measures for community members who use the bush |
| Access to Productive Land Resources | | | | |
| Lack of water | Community hire vehicles to convey water Some community members have boreholes Water services cooperation providing healthy water at a fee | Those who cannot afford to pay have no access to clean water supply | Organizations providing information and skills for establishing water projects | Revive water committees and link to relevant support organizations |
| Chiefdom affected by drought | Food bought from other areas | The poor and vulnerable cannot access food Some community members are starving Some community members are | Organizations providing information and links for services | Strengthen community structures for addressing drought effects |

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| | | stealing food from homesteads | | |
| Access to Education | | | | |
| There are 54 NCP's providing basic education | They provide basic education to children below the age of 5 | There are no resources for providing appropriate education | Organizations promoting development programs | Mobilize community for program support |
| The young parents lack parenting skills | Nothing | Most children are not provided with the relevant support | Organizations providing education and linkages to support structures | Link community to relevant organizations for capacity building and support |
| Children in NCP's provided with two meals a day | Food provided when supply from WFP is available | NCP's closed when there is no food supply At times children provided with one meal Some children on treatment have to take medication without meals | Organizations providing information and skills for accessing food for NCP's | Sensitizing community on the need for supporting NCP's Capacitating community on resource mobilization strategies |
| Children of school going age chucked out of school for failure to pay top up fees | Nothing | Children dropping out of school Teenage pregnancy is on the rise Some children abusing drugs | Organizations promoting youth programs | Motivate community to establish programs for supporting out of school youth |
| Most NCP structures are incomplete | They get services under the trees | Children exposed to health hazards Children and teachers using the bush as toilets | Organizations providing education, information and linkages for support | Motivate community to engage on activities for supporting the construction of NCP's |
| Economic Strengthening | | | | |
| Community has 3 dams with community members producing vegetables | Members producing vegetables | Vegetables not of good quality Lack of markets Lack of fund for producing at a large scale | Ministry of agriculture NGO's promoting agriculture production | Establish fund for supporting production of vegetables Capacitate community with skills for producing quality vegetables |
| Lack of businesses opportunities | Most businesses run by foreigners Business persons employing a few of the community members in their businesses Most community members travel to Siteki or Manzini to seek for employment opportunities | Community members lack information on business opportunities Lack of business establishment skills Lack of information on business registration process | Organizations providing information, education and support for the establishment of business | Invite government ministries to educate on requirements for establishing businesses Capacitate community on business identification skills |
| Lack of business skills | Nothing | Most community members migrating to towns | Organizations providing education and support for the establishment of business | Link community to relevant organizations for capacity building and support |
| Lack of funds for establishing businesses | Nothing | Community cannot access more funding Community members who accessed loans are unable to service their | Organizations providing education and funding | Educate community on the establishment of businesses Sensitize community on available funding opportunities |

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| | | loans | | |
| Community members engaged on communal savings schemes to buy groceries and blankets | Members getting access to rotational loans | Poor Loan repayment Community changing membership Some members are being aggressive | Organizations providing education and support | Motivate community to engage on appropriate methods for engaging on savings and credit schemes |
| Chiefdom have access to the main road connecting Mozambique and Manzini | Nothing | Community members lack skills for participating in business activities Community unable to identify business opportunities | Organizations who have information on possible business opportunities | Sensitize community on possible business opportunities for tourist attentions |
| Food crops not available | Community buy food from towns | Those without money are starving Some people on medication are taking medication without food | Organizations to capacitate community on the production of drought tolerant crops | Capacitate community on the production of drought tolerant food crops |
| Community willing to engage on backyard garden activities | Backyard gardens poor | Shortage of relish Food bought from other areas | Organizations providing information and skills | Capacitate community on backyard gardens for drought tolerant areas |
| Community lack skills for food production | Community purchasing food crops from other areas | Those without money are starving Increase in cases of theft | Organizations providing skills and support for the production of drought tolerant crops | Motivate community to engage on the production of drought tolerant crops |
| Human Rights – Abuse, Legal Protection | | | | |
| There is a high rate of abuse | Community leadership attend to cases of abuse Some cases are reported to RSP but there is no proper follow up | No counselling for victims | Organizations providing education and links to support institutions | Sensitize community on issues of abuse Strengthen existing community structures to address issues of abuse |
| Family members robbing the vulnerable people (women and children)of their asserts | Cases not addressed | Lack of information Unclear procedures for reporting cases | Organizations providing education and links to support institutions | Mobilize, educate and link community to relevant organization |
| Failure of leadership to allocate land to single women without male children | Nothing | Women cannot own land Women are subjected to abuse by those in power | Organizations to educate and advise community | Educate leadership and community on land rights issues |
| Some community members have no certificates | Nothing | Community members without certificates cannot access some of the government services | Organizations to sensitize, educate and link community to the relevant services | Sensitize community on how to access such services Identify community members who need the services |
| OVC's are neglected | Nothing | Children are suffering Some children have no sense of belongingness | Organizations to educate and link community to welfare department | Sensitize community and link to relevant service providers |
| Community members do not have copies of constitution | Using traditional systems of governance | Laws not written down Rights issues not addressed to | Organizations to educate community | Educate community and help them to get access to constitutional |

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| | | community satisfaction Some community members are not fairly treated | | information |
| Community police available | Providing services to community Reporting cases to RSP at Mpaka | Lack money for making calls Unsure of procedures for attending cases Lack of bus fare to travelling to court to witness cases that they have reported | Organizations to capacitate community police | Capacitate community police Motivate funding to support community police |
| Social Protection | | | | |
| A number of homesteads are headed elderly | Children have access to very basic structures | Elderlies have no money to cater for family needs Elderly are frustrated Children are aggressive | Organizations providing information and counselling | Educate and link elderly to relevant organizations |
| Community | | | | |
| Care givers and Lihlombe lekukhalela available and providing services | Service provided but community is not satisfied with the services | Lack money for transport and airtime for reporting cases Late reporting of cases | Organizations to facilitate resources mobilization activities | Engage on resource mobilization activities |
| Community leadership well-structured and promoting development activities | Development activities promoted | Less time for development activities More attention on conflict management | Organizations to assist community in establishing development strategies | Empower community with community development strategies Advise leadership to have special days for development activities |
| Youth cannot participate in development activities promoted by the local leadership | Nothing | Youth migrating to towns Youth not attending to development activities organized by the local leadership | Organizations providing information, education and support for youth programs | Motivate youth to participate in development activities Strengthen community systems for program support |

ANNEX 6: DRAFT CASE MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL