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

QUARTERLY REPORT
(APRIL 1, 2015 – JUNE 30, 2015)

July 2015

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

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

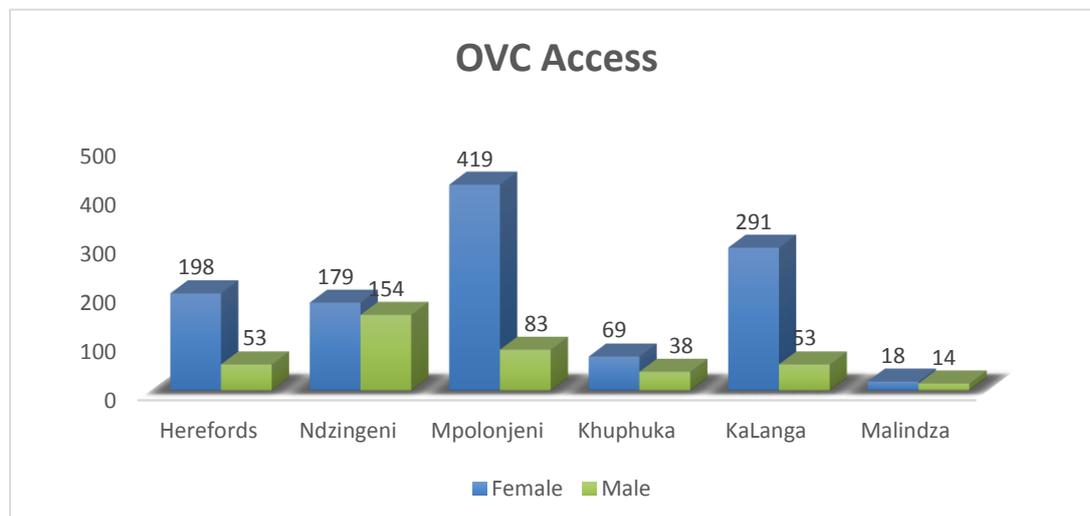
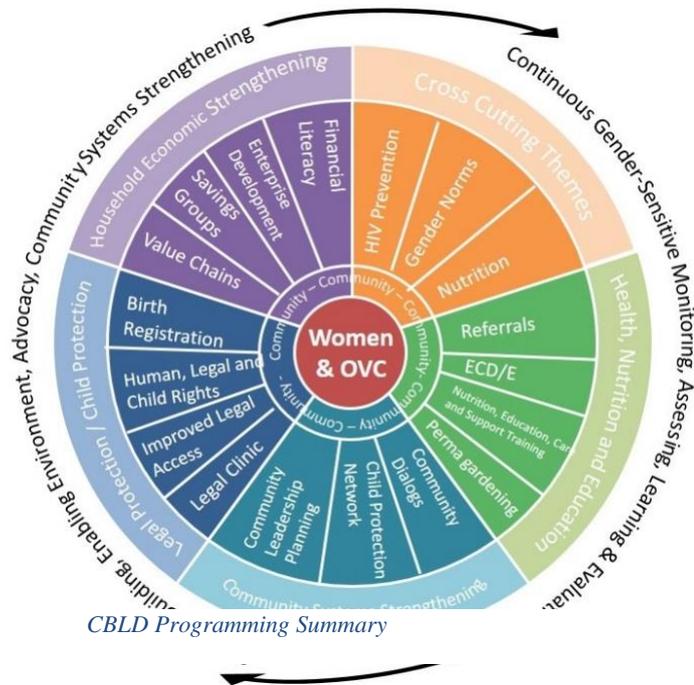
AMICAALL	Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level
CANGO	Coordinating Assembly of NGOs
CBLD	Community-Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland
COSPE	Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti
CPWA	Child Protection and Welfare Act
ECD/E	Early Childhood Development/Education
EntDev	Enterprise Development
EU	European Union
FAAB	Farming as a Business
FLAS	Family Life Association of Swaziland
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Genetically-Modified
Ha	Hectare
HC	Health Center
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
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
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMO	Produce Marketing Organizations
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
QI	Quality Improvement
RDA	Regional Development Authority
REMSHACC	Regional Multi-Sectoral HIV and AIDS Coordinating Committees
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
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISWA	University of Swaziland
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain
WFP	World Food Programme

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 quarterly report is a requirement under this award and covers the period of April 1, 2015 – June 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

- Reached 1,569 new direct and indirect beneficiaries for a total of 4,641 (66%) towards our FY 2015 goal of 7,000.
- 25 referrals have been documented including for HIV services, Abuse, Legal Services and Children's Issues
- Conducted trainings on over 22 topics this quarter ranging from HIV and the importance of care and treatment, savings groups. Gender, Power and Wealth and Trapping transferring and Hive Management.
- Tested revised monitoring forms with CPNs, showing adjustments to track cases per child. Worked to develop **case management** forms for household assessments, and to develop case management plans.
- Conducted a series of community dialogs in Malindza and Ka-Langa covering: **Care and Support** (Nutrition, Parental Counseling, Health inclusive of HIV care and prevention); **Legal Access** (Birth, marriage and death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights and GBV),



and Household **Economic Strengthening**.

- Multiple applications from CBLD ED participants were submitted to the **Inhlanyelo Fund (12 applications)** and to the **Swaziland Fair Trade (SWIFT) program** (58 business plans).
- **Swaziland Scouts Association** reached out to CBLD to support two different educational opportunities for their Scouts. The project provided them with **Gender Norms** programming at both events), **HIV and Health awareness** (at both events) and **Farming as a Business training** (at one event).
- Developed a **Quality Improvement (QI)** plan that tracks four areas of program improvement covering the CPN, Access to Health Services, Leadership in M & E and Value Chains.
- In preparation for programming in Ka-Langa 17 **NCP** were **mapped** and approximately 63 care givers, from those NCPs, were identified
- **Defined vulnerability** for CBLD households, and began the process to categorize level of support needed based on degree of vulnerability.
- Began participation in the **Regional Health Management Team (RHMT)** monthly meetings to allow CBLD to ensure coordination and information sharing of relevant activities in the region to our communities. We do not attend monthly but target quarterly participation. We update relevant team members, prior to meetings, of our activities in the area and touch base post meetings for updates.

OVERALL PROGRAM UPDATES:

This quarter has seen a shift in our community based programming to prioritize household level needs in terms of programming availability, targeting and accessibility. To support this shift CBLD has worked to first define, based on community definitions, OVC and to define our programs that are prioritized for household and community level programming.

As a project, and in conjunction with community definitions, CBLD defines OVC as:

Orphan: Single or Double

Vulnerable:

- HIV Positive
- 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);
- Is abused either sexually, verbally, physically or economically and/or exposed to child labor;
- Children with disabilities;
- 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.

Children: under the age of 18

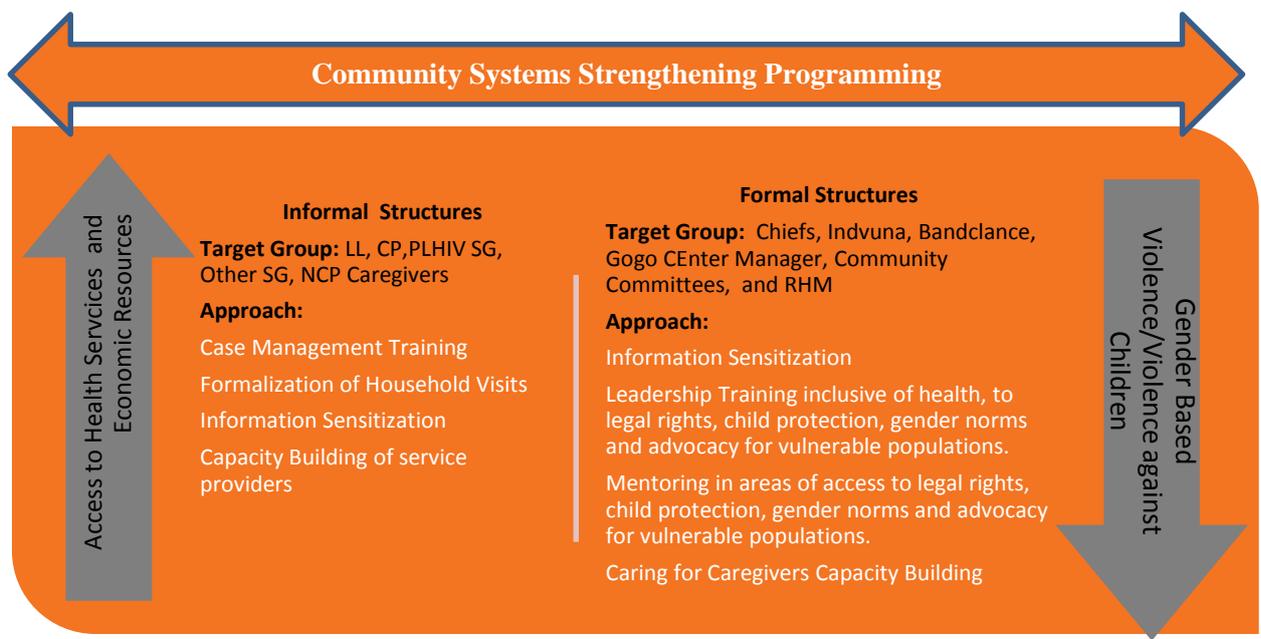
This is a first step to support improved program targeting of vulnerable populations. The above captures a large percentage of the community, this point has continually complicated CBLD efforts at targeting. Through the increased focus on the development of a community to clinic bi-directional referral system, this will support CBLD in categorizing levels of support associated with different degrees of vulnerability.

Our program entry into Malindza and Ka-Langa provided an opportune time to present three different levels of programming under CBLD. While all trainings and activities supported by CBLD (reference CBLD programming graphic above) are open to all community members a majority of trainings and programs are based on the needs of our core target groups.

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.

Adjustments were made to our program entry in the these communities to allow for ease of contact to HHs, identified as vulnerable, where we have received their information from other sources (World Bank Cash Transfer and Joyful Hearts). In previous CBLD communities we balance our data sources (OVC Database) and the need to sensitize people on what the trainings (Savings Groups, PermaGardens, ECD/E, etc.) actually are in terms of content and time commitments.

Household Level Programming	<p>Beneficiary Source: Referrals from RHMs and LLs of vulnerable households, OVC Survey, IPs data sources (World Bank Cash Transfer, Joyful Hearts), Gogo Center Manager, own staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Economic Strengthening : Savings Groups, Enterprise Development and Farming as a Business • Education: Early Childhood Education/Development (focus on Positive Parenting) and direct support to address barrier to education • Nutrition and Food Security : Household Gardens (Food and Nutrition Gardens), Education, Nutrition Care and Support Training and short term food support linked to household gardens • Access to Legal Services: Birth Registration, Marriage and Death Certificate, Wills and Inheritance and land disputes
Community Level Programming	<p>cial Services, inclusive of psychosocial services</p> <p>Beneficiary Source: CBLD program Beneficiaries, inclusive of VC participants, RHMs, LLs, Gogo Center Manager and collaborations with active CSOs in community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Norms • Legal Rights and Outreach • Referrals to Health and Social Services, inclusive of psychosocial services



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

CBLD conducted four community engagement activities this quarter, these included formal project exits and entry, community dialogs and initial planning for leadership trainings as part of community development (to be held in July).

Continued Formal Project Exit: Herefords and Ndzingeni

Exit meeting 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 6 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:

At the end of this quarter CBLD started to plan its leadership training that will take place in July.

CBLD will hold 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 will capture 3 of the outlined Leadership Trainings, minus Leadership Capacity Building Training #2 (M & E). We have attached the proposed training agenda. The main topics being covered are conflict management, good governance, increasing access to health, gender norms, basic women and children rights and caring for caregivers.

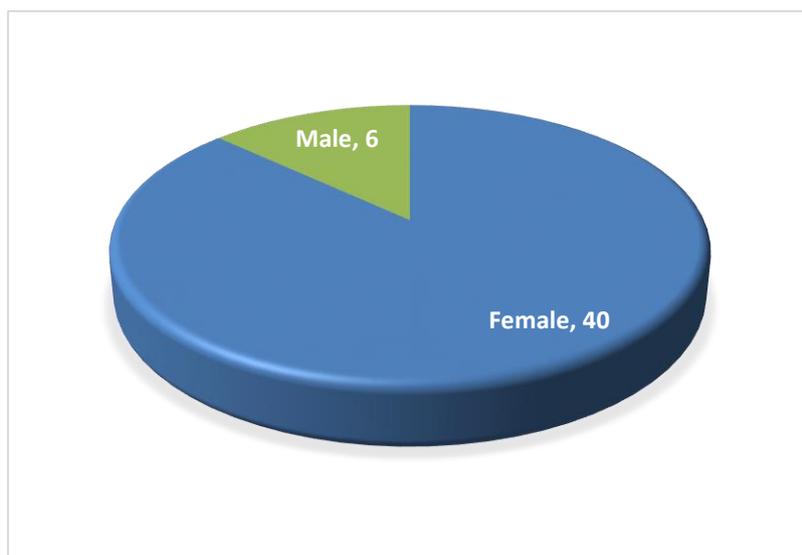
1. LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

1.1. HOMESTEAD GARDEN/PERMA-GARDEN TRAINING

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.

Activities



Herefords and Ndzingeni

Completed protocol visits in April for both communities. Held meeting dates and began the process for beneficiary selection.

Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, Ka-Langa and Malindza:

CBLD focused on finalizing the training manual that has been adapted for our communities. The manual covers basic aspects of perma-gardens/food and nutrition gardens (term used by the Ministry of Agriculture) and

includes sections on water conservation.

Site visits were conducted in Mpolonjeni to identify potential demonstration sites. Programming will begin there as well as in the three other communities through a cluster approach (working on a demonstration site at household level, and having others in close proximity join). The households are identified through our referral system and chosen based on need for food security and nutrition.

CBLD participated in the EU funded workshop on perma-gardens where all implementing partners joined to discuss their approaches, strengths and weaknesses. This meeting raised a number of issues that CBLD has now incorporated into our approach:

1. Increased focus on nutritional and economic benefits from the perma-gardens/food and nutrition gardens. Nutrition has been included as a session but it became very clear that many beneficiaries of perma-garden trainings don't realize the nutritional importance and continually grow products for sale (not evaluating nutrition and economic benefits).
2. During community level trainings we need to encourage dialog on areas trainings that are often not utilized at the household level, once support is finished, such as composting (little to no cost), organic fertilizers (little to no cost) and variety of crops (household consumption of many vs. just one crop such as spinach).

Issues Raised:

Starting in March and carrying into April CBLD noticed continual delays in protocol and mobilization meetings. Through discussions with community members the project was made aware that there was a

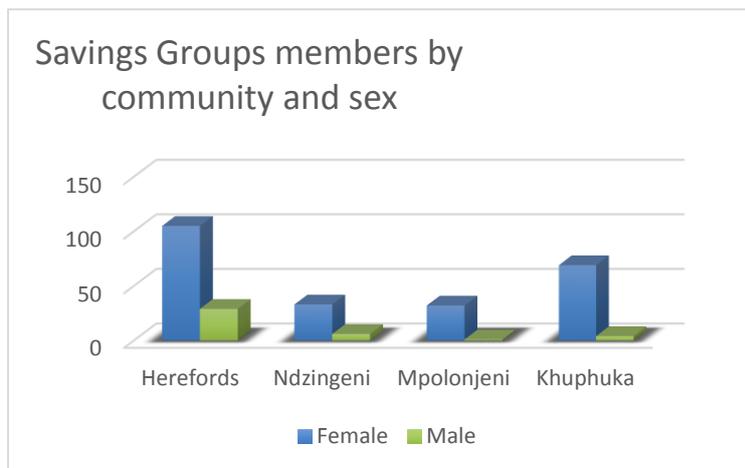
new leadership dispute in Ndzingeni. Based on this the project will continue with programming in Homestead Gardens that was initiated at the community level but will not move forward with any new mobilization in the area.

1.2. SAVINGS GROUPS

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



Common Themes between the two models (Vusumnotfo 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.

Capacity Building in Savings:

Vusumnotfo attending an all-day training on April 24 to address programming areas identified for improvement. The objectives of the training were to discuss, with the Vusumnotfo Director and Field Officers, adjustments their programming could undertake to be more in line with global best practices.

Herefords and Ndzingeni:

Herefords continued with regular meetings and monitoring of groups. Ndzingeni began mobilization of Savings Groups this quarter. The mobilization was delayed due to the Leadership disputes noted in the prior section.

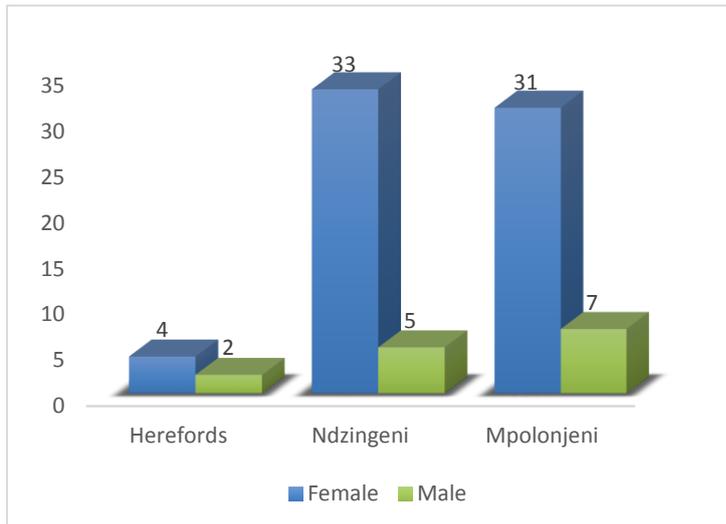
Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, Ka-Langa and Malindza:

Savings groups began in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni this quarter, with initial mobilization efforts in Ka-Langa and Malindza. All data captured in Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, Ka-Langa and Malindza will be uploaded and captured in our Management Information System SAVIX.

1.3. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Objective

CBLD has been implementing community level Enterprise Development (ED) 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

Ka-Langa

Enterprise Development and Financial Literacy Training of Trainers started its mobilization process, including mobilizing 200 participants representing 10 of the 17 sub-communities.

Training by Trainers selection process:

The selection process is done at sub-community level where each sub-community identifies who they want as

their Trainers, based on their perceived skills set, standing in the community and levels of trust. 68 trainees were selected, comprising of 55 men and 13 women, from 13 of the 17 sub-community areas. Trainings will start in July.

Mpolonjeni

38 ED participants participated in the Business Plan Development and Coaching exercise to prepare them to apply to the **Inhlanyelo Fund**. 12 business plans were submitted to Inhlanyelo Fund.

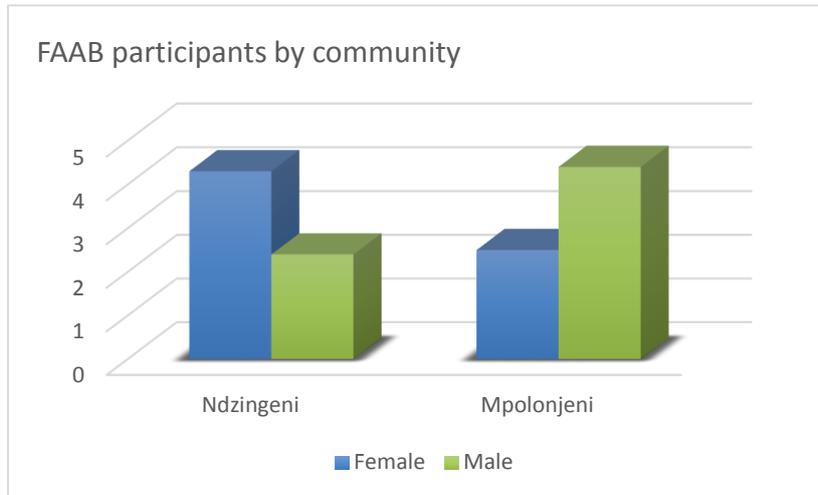
Khuphuka

Following FY 2015 Q2 Business Plan Development and Coaching exercise 116 participants drafted individual business plans. Out of these business plans, CBLD submitted **58** business plans to **Swaziland Fair Trade (SWIFT)** for a capital funding competition, and the opportunity to access mentoring, product development and market access services.

1.3.1. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND

No current programming updates.

1.4. FARMING AS A BUSINESS TRAINING



This quarter's FAAB trainings focused on youth (through the Swaziland Scouts Association) and targeted prior CBLD program participants and additional mobilizations through the CPNs to additional households.

1.5. 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

1.5.1. HONEY: NDZINGENI (HHOHHO)

Honey: Ndzingeni (Hhohho Region)

Honey harvesting commenced in June 2015. Farmers have sold their honey to both the formal and informal market. Of the total honey harvested, 69 % was sold in the formal market, primarily to The Pride of the Family who purchased 725 kg (91%) while Eswatini Kitchen Honey was supplied with 65kg of raw honey in 20 litre containers. The average unprocessed honey purchase price is E20.00/Kg and this price has been used for both formal and informal honey sold.

A revenue total of E22,720.00 was generated among the 21 farmers who harvested in June. Therefore, average income was E1,082.00 per farmer with 33% of the farmers being women.

Community	Sex		Hives Harvested	KG	Honey Market		Income (E)
	M	F			Formal (KG)	Informal (KG)	
Ndzingeni Umphakatsi	3	1	23	506	400	106	10,120.00
Ndzingeni Inkhundla	3	0	15	330	200	130	6,600.00
Ndzingeni Matjeni	2	1	7	140	50	90	2,800.00

Nginamadvolvo II	6	5	8	160	140	20	3,200.00
Total	14	7	53	1136	790	346	22,720.00

The VC program has in total 360 participants, with 47% women participating (190 Males and 170 Females). The Hive Management training program is conducted through Lead Farmer training and direct training. There are 60 Lead Farmers and out of the 60, 37 (61%) are men and 23 (39%) are women.

Below captures to total FY 2105 number of associations which have received hive material through CBLD's partnership with Peak Timbers. This quarter focused on delivery of the top bar material to farmers in the project areas building up to the swarming season. CBLD will continue to work with Peak Timbers to construct additional hives in preparation for apiary expansion in the coming year.

Number	Community	Beekeepers	Trap box	Bee Hive	Amount
1	Bambanani Tinyosi Farmers Producers – Micro Project EDF	60	82	109	E60,928.00
2	Matjeni sub - area	32	19	59	
3	Umphakatsi sub - area	27	15	80	
4	Ndzingeni Inkhundla	30	15	72	
5	Mvuma	30		61	
6	Ludlawini	30	15	62	
7	Nkamazi	40	33	79	
8	Mgungundlovu	21	15	78	
9	Nginamadvolvo	90	15	85	
Total		360 Beekeepers	209 Catch boxes	685 Bee hives	

Recruitment and mobilization: CBLD is working to recruit and mobilize new vulnerable households into the Honey Value Chain and this will be effected through mobilization of the Care Givers, RHM's and LL's who have benefitted from the trainings under the Secondary beekeeping trainings which were conducted by the Lead Farmers. The new mobilized households will receive material for hive construction between August to September 2015. Households have been identified in Matjeni and Ndzingeni Inkhundla and additional households will be mobilized using Vusumnotfo's Savings and Perma-garden beneficiaries.

Swaziland Fair Trade

10 Honey Value Chain participants submitted applications for SWIFT funding of their apiary businesses. SWIFT selected 6 of the 10 CBLD beekeepers to attend the initial Entrepreneurship training which will be conducted in July 2015.

Sustainability

In May 2015 Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Home Economics together with the Ministry of Tinkhundla and Administration conducted leadership training at Ndzingeni for the CBLD beneficiaries constituent members. The leadership trainings are especially beneficial to the beekeepers' associations as they are better equipped to identify individuals' roles and responsibilities within the association. The trainings have also been beneficial for group cohesiveness and conflict management.

Challenges and Lessons learned

Surveillance program delays continue

As described in the previous section, trade promotion efforts have been basically stalled for approximately a year, on account that neither the DA or DVLS departments within the Ministry of

Agriculture have been willing to take responsibility for beekeeping. Until these issues are resolved, CBLD knows of no other feasible channel to conduct the surveillance program. Additionally, honey buyers in Swaziland have already reached bilateral agreements with markets outside of the country, but these cannot be accessed until the surveillance program is established. Thus CBLD staff continued to advocating heavily within the Ministry of Agriculture to come to speedy conclusions regarding ownership of the beekeeping unit and implementation of the database for beekeepers and the surveillance program.

Thieving and Vandalism of hives

This has continued to be a thorny problem for beekeepers where a number of cases have been reported on thieving and vandalism of hives and honey by community members in and around Ndzingeni Constituency. The Ndzingeni Umphakatsi has two cases that were reported and dealt with and fines of E1000.00 each meted to the 3 apprehended culprits.

Market Access for honeybee Farmers

June –August is honey harvesting time and beekeepers continue to be faced with the unreliable formal market players where payment of honey sold takes more than a month to reach them and this then leads to farmers looking at the informal market to sell their honey. CBLD continues to negotiate with Adam Dlamini, operator of Pride of the Family Honey Processing, advocating for a better price and improved payment terms on behalf of small holder farmers.

1.5.2. HORTICULTURE: HEREFORDS AND NDZINGENI (HHOHHO)

Horticulture Results: Herefords and Ndzingeni (Hhohho)

- CBLD Farmers paid out E20,128 in wages to 105 workers (52 women receiving total wages amounting to E6,370 and men E13,758.00 received by men). In total men worked more days than women.
- Due to delayed payments, CBLD is uncertain of farmers' income from sales this quarter particularly as a new payment system was in the process of being implemented.
- CBLD continued to monitor and engage 45 contracted farmers.

Farming As a Business Training

The first stage of the horticulture value chain program focuses on increasing farmers' business skills. In Q3, 47 farmers who are part of the Improving Lives Pty Ltd Association, 87% women (men=6 and women=41) were trained on Farming As A Business (FAAB) in Ndzingeni expansion site Nginamadvolu.

A field verification exercise was conducted to assess the status of their land, water availability and fencing infrastructure, which form part of the requirements of the HVC. It was noted that water is a challenge and Dr. Dlamini, the irrigation specialist, was invited to advise on irrigation options.

Cluster meetings

The five active clusters across Ndzingeni expansion communities (Nsangwini, Nginamadvolu, Ngowane, Mgungundlovu, Ndzingeni Inkhundla) received ongoing field monitoring and meetings.. Meeting agenda items discussed include record keeping and record books, input procurement, planting, monitoring, harvesting, payment and sustainability.

Contracting and field monitoring

In Q3 31 out of the 45 individual farmers, provided contracts with NAMBOARD in Q2, were able to plant baby and conventional vegetables. 14 of the 45 farmers did not as they are in frost affected areas, and low temperatures adversely affect crop development and produce quality. In addition as a result of payments from NAMBoard, it was observed that a number of farmers did not plant this quarter because they are still waiting for their payments.

Sustainable programming

Whenever possible, MoA and NAMBoard Extension Officers were invited to cluster meetings or field monitoring exercises. 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 production and hinder income due to the farmers. The clusters have been formed by CBLD to ensure continuity in the quality of service delivery by NAMBoard and MoA. Each party will be responsible for the following:

- MoA - Training and extension service
- NAMBoard - Training and extension service
- Lead Farmers – Cluster 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.

Challenges and lessons learned

- MoA suffers transport limitations and heavily relies on CBLD and NAMBoard transport to attend meetings or field monitoring. It is assumed that in the absence of CBLD, farmers will have to rely on NAMBoard for a majority of their services. MoA also tends to prioritize national or regional events which affects the level of monitoring and support for community level activities.
- Delayed Farmers' payments by NAMBoard continues to pose a challenge to the farmers as it disrupts procurement of inputs and labor wages. Prior CBLD has previously supported NAMBoard in strategic planning with regard to expedited payment alternatives suitable for rural farmers. Using these recommendations, NAMBoard was observed making means to implement a new payment system which is set to launch in July.
- Despite farmers' zeal, passion and planning, collateral requirements from financial institutions continue to hinder progress. As such, CBLD will request meetings with FINCORP in an attempt to negotiate better terms and the consideration of in kind donations in lieu of collateral on behalf of the Chakaza Matfuntini farmers 'association.

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

Harvesting

Harvesting began this quarter but due to the drought and mealybug infestation the season was shorter adversely impacting crop yields. At a global level cotton prices were lower this season, causing the Swaziland Cotton Board to lower lint prices. Farmers were paid E5.06 for grade A cotton, a 12% decrease from last year's price. The Swaziland Cotton Board submitted a request to the Swazi government for a price subsidy, but approval/nonapproval is pending. CBLD conducted trouble shooting exercises in the areas of harvesting and grading expertise to minimize the impact.

The table below shows cotton yields for 2014 and 2015 harvest as of June 2015. The bulk of the crop is usually delivered between May and July. The severity of the drought is apparent as shown by the significantly reduced volume of cotton delivered to the Cotton Board despite this quarter being the peak season for delivery.

Year	Cotton Yield (kg)	Price/kg	Total Price Received (E)
2014	1,819,091	5.64	10,260,500.00
2015	637,809	5.06	3,226,205.29
Difference	(1,181,282)	(0.58)	(7,034,294.71)

Tractor Hire Harvest 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. This quarter saw that despite the devastating drought and poor yield performance this season, tractor hire participants had on average a 29%/ ha higher yield. This is an indication that on average, farmers who plant their cotton earlier have the potential to get better yields, thus CBLD's impetus to extend and expand the tractor hire program to all farmers this coming season.

Technical Assistance:

Mealy bug: CBLD continued to facilitate research efforts to seek a solution to debilitating mealybug infestations. Second trial results were presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and although there are no known mealybug specific control chemicals, the results showed good promise. Factors that were considered in the chemical combinations were effectiveness, safety, cost implications and pest resistance which may result increased chemical use. Recommendations were made by the Ministry'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 the training materials and mealybug will be the main focus in end of season trainings beginning in 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 (Buseleni, Siphofaneni, Mafutseni, Lavumisa, and Tambankulu) 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 upon planting. CBLD supported 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 and results analysed in July. Cotton Board conducted the data collection in all the regions where cotton is cultivated and handed the results to TNS for analysis.

The survey's main finds are:

- Farmers generally have a positive impression of GM cotton.
- Farmers also indicated that should GM cotton be made available, they would increase the land cultivated with cotton
- A majority of the sample indicating that their increased incomes resulting from increased yields in GM cotton would go into essentials such as food and school fees.

Sustainable programming

The cotton value chain has built in sustainable programming by liaising with the cotton farmers' association Chairmen to coordinate trainings and offer technical assistance, conduct trainings for Lead Farmers who then become the local experts and available to support the local farmers.

CBLD is also in constant communication with the Cotton Board and MoA. In light of the significant challenges with mealybug and drought, CBLD and Cotton Board will hold a training for all MoA and Cotton Board extension officers to ensure that standardized messaging for mealybug preventative and control measures is given to farmers,

Challenges and Lessons

The combined effects of drought and mealybug drastically reduced farmers' yields, and the lower world cotton prices further jeopardized farmers' revenues and adversely affected the farmers' credit repayments to the Swaziland Cotton Board.

If the requested government subsidy is not approved it seems unlikely that the Cotton Board will recoup sufficient funds to support an extended tractor hire program in the coming season. Alternate options will be explored including conservation agriculture demonstration plots in selected farmers' fields. This will educate farmers on the benefits of minimal tillage, reduce the reliance on mechanized land preparation and provide food crops through inter-cropping exercises.

1.6. NATIONAL LEVEL GENDER INTEGRATION IN VALUE CHAINS

Continued internal discussions on moving forward gender initiatives with the Swaziland Cotton Board.

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.

Results

- An estimated 200 men, women and children have received **legal education** and **direct legal services**. Interventions occurred through:
 - A **Health Day** with the Luke Commission in Khuphuka
 - Mini-Sensitization sessions for **savings group** in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka

- Small and medium dialogs on the CPWA at health clinics, SWAGAA, ECDE Network members, Manzini North and Manzini South constituency child protection network.
- 150 men, women and youth reached through community dialogs on **Legal Access (Birth, marriage and death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights)**
- 7 households received external referrals (Department of Social Welfare and Development, RSP, etc) and internal referrals (support from the Gender and Child Protection Specialist) on inheritance claims, death and benefits claims, maintenance and few cases of gender based violence. Please see 2.2 Child Protection and Referral Systems for more details.

During the different sessions mentioned above the lack of knowledge on basic legal rights was a continual issues that was raised by both women and men. Healthy debates consistently occurred between those present, including men and women, on a number of common themes including inheritance, land ownership and cultural vs. legal aspects of daily life.

The below issues try to capture some of the barriers that continue to impact **women's access** to economic resources and basic rights in the household and community:

- Women lack specific knowledge on proprietary consequences of their marriages, both in terms of Swazi law and Custom or civil rights.
- Lack of knowledge on legal services available that can be accessed outside of family or community processes. This includes services related to maintenance, inheritance etc.
- Many young women in the Khuphuka community in co-habiting relationships, usually with the fathers of their children, were under the misconception that they are entitled to inheritance from their partners even without being married.
- Women are kept at financial risk as some men refuse to get marriage certificates because they have not paid the customary lobola and don't want it documented.
- Many are still confused by the relationship between the dual laws, Swazi Customary law and Roman Dutch Common law and how it actually plays out in the case of personal rights e.g. cases of child maintenance, dissolution of customary marriages, civil liability for bride price etc.

The below issues try to capture some of the barriers that continue to impact **children's access** to basic rights in the household and community:

- Lack of knowledge by health clinic officials on relevant places of assistance specifically the Social Welfare Department.
- There is still a large knowledge gap on child protection issues and the legislation for a number of stakeholders. More education and sensitizations sessions need to be carried out possibly training a pool of trainers which can meet this demand for NGO and CBO.
- More copies of the summarized and simplified CPWA will have to be produced to meet the demand among all stake-holders who request copies weekly from CBLD.
- Without the enabling regulations key government agencies mandated to implement this legislation are not equipped with the necessary guidelines on how to implement this comprehensive piece of legislation.

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 (a key player in CBLD's referral systems outreach) in each community will improve coordination and a comprehensive response to the needs of children and vulnerable individuals, and the referral system will improve their access to all available services. Our activities will focus on the following:

- To educate communities on the need for testing, treatment, care, and adherence.
- To create positive environments for communities and people where an enabling environment can exist for supporting people living with HIV, those on treatment,
- To enhance awareness, acceptance and demonstration of positive behaviors and practices that protect and promote the well-being of women, youth, and children in relation to HIV/AIDS;
- To equip communities for decision-making

Role/Statistics in New Communities	Malindza	Ka-Langa
NCP Caregivers	211 (54 NCPs)	75 (14 NCPs)
Rural Health Motivators	83	45
Lihlombe Lekukhalela	73	165
Community Police	20	4
Estimated OVCs Statistics per Gogo Ctr. /Survey	705	465

2.2.1. CHILD PROTECTION NETWORKS

As a key aspect of a community based referral system the project continued to work with the CPN. More information on the support to the CPNs, in response to referrals/case management, can be found below in section 2.2.2. Referral Systems.

OVC Support Funds

Starting in June CBLD received a donation (cost share) of 3,000 SZL that is to be provided on a monthly basis. This donation is provided to provide support to vulnerable families to address immediate household needs.

These funds will be used for both immediate and mid-term needs of households in the community. All funds used will be tracked and document the basic needs of households, and can be representative of costs that are incurred as part of the role of the Child Protection Network member.

The following guidelines have been developed to support both short term and long term sustainability of community level support. All households that receive support have been referred by the members of the CPN, as households that they need support helping or through community referrals. Each household under goes a household assessment, and the below is

the basis of a case management plan that is developed. All households supported through these funds fall under the working project definition of “vulnerable” and support OVCs.

Immediate Needs			
Health	Shelter and Care	Food and Nutrition	Education
Immediate Health Visit	Shelter Renovation	Food Basket	School Top Up Fees
ART	Hygiene Kit - inclusive of Sanitary Towels	Seeds	School Uniform
HIV Services	Blankets		Shoes
Other Medical Need			
Nutrition			

Mid-Term Needs		
Livelihoods	Food and Nutrition	Education
Savings Groups	Permagarden/Food and Nutrition Gardens	Early Childhood Education//Development
Enterprise Development – Income Generating Business	Nutrition, Education and Care and Support Training	

World Bank OVC Cash Transfers: Khuphuka is one of the communities selected by the DPM’s office to pilot the OVC cash transfers. This is a good initiative to improve livelihoods for vulnerable households in this community. CBLD has been engaging in discussions with the DPM/s office on what role we could play in complementing this process. CBLD will be supporting the birth registration of all unregistered beneficiaries as well as financial literacy training and skills for the caregivers. All households meet the basic requirements for Savings Group support and have been referred to those program services as well.

CPN members have reported that this exercise has created a lot of confusion in the community due to the selection criteria. While final selection was not done by the CPN they are closely associated with the process as it relates to OVC. This matter has been referred to the community leaders to address with the residents as it has destroyed the confidence of the community in the CPN and makes it difficult for them to do their work.

2.2.2. REFERRAL SYSTEMS

CBLD continues to support referrals, both formal and informal, capturing referrals to both internal and external services.

Formal Referrals																
ALL CLIENTS		All Referrals	Counselling & Testing	ARV therapy	Adherence counseling	PMTCT	Sexual Offences	Custody	Domestic Violence	HBC	ES	OVC	Legal Issues	Children's Issues	Inheritance	Other
REFERRAL FORM																
CLIENT	M	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
	F	11	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
CHILD IN CLIENT'S CARE	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
REFERRAL FEEDBACK																
CLIENT	M	0														
	F	2														

CBLD project staff began documenting referrals provided as part of being active in the community, including 24 referrals as captured above.

In June the Ministry of Health formally launched a referral system for community based workers. CBLD is working to incorporate our basic services (Savings Groups, Permagardens, community strengthening), and forms into this system. There are multiple mapping exercises occurring through NERCHA, CANGO, WFP and TWGs. CBLD participated in all exercises and requested access to information to complement basic organization mapping in each community. This information will feed into the community level service directory.

The project continues to acknowledge the very informal referral system currently present in the community and the lack of quality services in which to provide referrals and the project is strengthening and continues to identify needs for next steps in formalizing the system.

The four main issues identified are literacy among the CPNs, social ramifications from the referrals of abuse cases (indifferent if they are to health facilities or the Royal Swaziland Police), response time for services (due to lack of transport funds, transport, etc of regional Ministry staff) and positive interactions at the service points (lack of harassment, not being made a joke, etc.)

As part of an initial learning sites the reporting period referral and reporting mechanisms were strengthened in Khuphuka community:

- Reporting tools were reviewed and piloted in Khuphuka community with RHM, LL, NCP caregivers and community police. The new reporting tools have shifted the focus of the report from each caregiver's report on the number of children and types of services given to a reporting tool that reports on each individual child, develops a case management plan capturing issues identified, types of services received from caregiver as well as the referral point. This will also feed into a basic household assessment, which then provides for the individual children's needs.
- The new reporting forms have been well received by the CPN in this community and will also be used in Malindza and KaLanga communities. In coming up with this tool CBLD has engaged the relevant structures to find out what value they find in using the tool. The value addition for caregivers is that they can follow up with each child and document what services are received or the barrier to the services, in addition the information will also feed into the SHAPMOS report compiled by gogo centre managers quarterly.

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

Increased Needs for OVC

Due to the scarcity of rains and drought experienced over the past year a high number of households have not been able to grow or harvest any food this year. Consequently the food shortages have devastated the communities at house hold level, but this has resulted even more dire consequences for Child headed and other vulnerable households which usually rely on hand outs from neighbors. This situation has been exacerbated by the fact that the NCP which normally provide the only meal or supplements for these household have been without food themselves from February until June.

CBLD Action

A series of meetings were held with CPN to discuss what could be done at community level to address this issue. The community feels helpless due to the scarcity of rain and few economic opportunities in this part of the country. In the short term letters requesting sponsorship of NCP and food donations have been drafted and will be sent to the businesses community. In the long term households are being referred to Savings Groups and will be connected to perma-garden programming.

In Q3 CBLD trained the Swaziland Scouts Association on gender norms on two separate occasions. The first event hosted 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 men.
- 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.

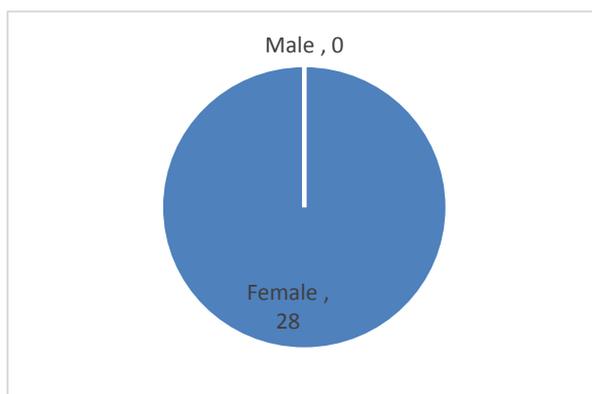
These statements indicate a change in attitude among young people. The prevailing norm in Swaziland is that women should remain passive in sex matters and are primarily responsible for preventing pregnancies.

2.4. EDUCATION AND NUTRITIONAL CARE AND SUPPORT

Objectives:

Provide basic and relevant information on resources in the community and provide an avenue for more in depth training through our other programs.

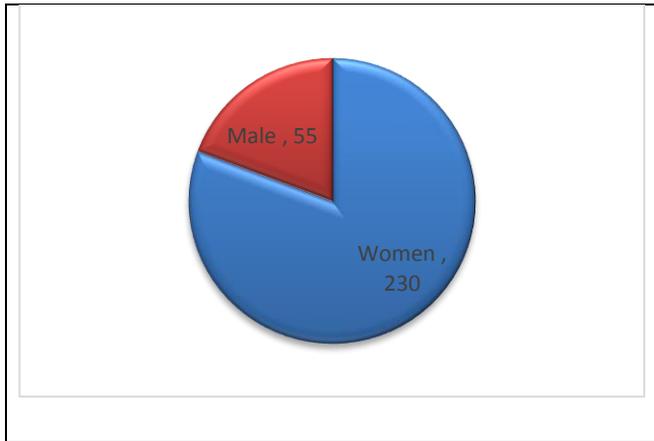
Results



2.5. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Objectives

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.



Issues Raised:

A number of the parents/grandparents feel that the group that needs this training the most are those that currently have children and are in school. CBLD is working to identify meeting times to reach these groups.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING

3.1.DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING STRATEGY

Submitted the CBLD Knowledge Management and Learning Strategy for USAID Approval (approved 4/7/2015).

3.2.NATIONAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

Gender Transformative Norms Workshop

The GCPS was the lead facilitator of the gender transformative norms workshop for 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.

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”.

3.3.ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

Please see section 2.2.1 Child Protection Network OVC Fund Support and Homestead Garden/Perma-Garden Training.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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 suitability 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 3**.

SIMS

CBLD had a SIMS Community Site Assessment completed for Khuphuka visit from PEPFAR. 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 retribution and lack of services have hindered previous efforts at formalizing the current information systems.

Routine Data Collection, Monitoring, and Analysis of Output Indicators

During FY 2015 QTR 3, CBLD continued to capture and analyze output indicators for all project activities. On a weekly basis, project officers complete monitoring reports for each day a field activity has taken place. These monitoring reports include the following.

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

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

Data Collection Tools

CBLD data collection tools are being reviewed routinely with program team to ensure that accurate data is collected. New tools have been developed to incorporate new data needs shared by PEPFAR including case management and referral programs.

Surveys

CBLD is conducting endline/midline household surveys for the 4 communities where we having been working with, to help in evaluating the programs intervention. Baseline survey is also conducted in the 2 new selected communities for CBLD, before interventions begins.

<u>Surveillance or Survey Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Target Population</u>	<u>Stage</u>
Khuphuka midline household survey	sampled	CBLD program participants	Ongoing

Mpolonjeni midline household survey	sampled	CBLD program participants	Ongoing
KaLanga baseline household survey	sampled	CBLD program participants	Ongoing
Malindza baseline household survey	sampled	CBLD program participants	Ongoing
Herefords endline household survey	sampled	CBLD program participants	Ongoing
Ndzingeni endline household survey	sampled	CBLD program participants	Ongoing

TECHNICAL M&E WORKSHOP

The FHI 360 M & E Officer attended the FHI 360 sponsored Strategic Information/Monitoring & Evaluation Unit's Global Technical Workshop on Data Quality which was held in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, from 8 - 12 June, 2015. The main purpose of this technical workshop was to discuss and examine our experiences on data quality and data use and develop action plans for addressing the identified challenges and critical issues. It was an excellent opportunity to share lessons learned and best practices among FHI 360 country offices, regional offices and headquarter. The workshop mainly looked at the following components:

- Review of the data quality tools (DVT and SAT) in the field;
- Data use, particularly program monitoring data, in improving the programs;
- SIMS and discuss ways to integrate SIMS indicators into our ongoing M&E

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Staffing

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

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

JOINED APR: Ellena Karemba, HES-VP (FHI 360 Volunteer)

DEPARTURE APR: Cooper Swift, Economic Strengthening Specialist (Technoserve)

Please see Annex 5 for the CBLD Project Staff Capacity Building Schedule

Program Documents

- FY 2015 Qtr 2 Quarterly Report – submitted April 30th 2015
- FY 2015 SAPR submitted April 24th
- Knowledge Management and Learning Strategy – approved

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

CBLD FY 2015 Implementation Plan		7	8	9	10	11	12
		FY 2015					
C = Completed, O = Ongoing, M = Monthly, P = Planned		April	May	June	July	August	Sept
*	Community Engagement						
Community 1 - Herefords							
	Final Community Report						
Community 2 - Ndzengeni							
	Mid Term Community Report						Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 1 - Working with Vulnerable Communities						Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 2 - M & E						Wk 3
	Community Monitoring (Leadership Capacity Building and Strategic Sessions)	M			Wk 2		Wk 2
Community 3 - Mpolojeni							
	Mid Term Community Report		P				Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 1 - Working with Vulnerable Communities		P				Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 2 - M & E		P				Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 3: Capacitating Chiefs : Coordination, development , conflict management, decision making			P			Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 4: Decentralization of services, project planning and management						Wk 3
	Community Monitoring (Leadership Capacity Building and Strategic Sessions)			P	Wk 2	Wk 2	Wk 2
Community 4 - Khupuka							
	Mid Term Community Report			P			Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 1 - Working with Vulnerable Communities			P			Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 2 - M & E			P			Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 3: Capacitating Chiefs : Coordination, development , conflict management, decision making						Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 4: Decentralization of services, project planning and management						
	Community Monitoring (Leadership Capacity Building and Strategic Sessions)			P	Wk 3	Wk 3	Wk 3
Community 5 - Ka Langa							
	Introductory Meetings	C					
	Project Introduction Day		C				
	Community Dialog #1 - Access to Finance (Introduction to Financial Literacy programs, Enterprise Development, VC, SGs)			C			
	Community Dialog #2 - Care and Support (Focus on nutrition, parental counseling, HIV care and prevention)			C			
	Community Dialog #3 - Legal Access (Birth, Marriage and Death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights)		C				
	Strategic Planning Sessions (Monthly for 1 Qtr.)		C	C	P		
	Leadership Capacity Building # 1 - Working with Vulnerable Communities				P		Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 2 - M & E						Wk 3
	Leadership Capacity Building # 3: Capacitating Chiefs : Coordination, development , conflict management, decision making				P		
	Leadership Capacity Building # 4: Decentralization of services, project planning and management				P		
	Community Monitoring (Leadership Capacity Building and Strategic Sessions)			C		Wk 3	Wk 3
Community 6 - Malindza							
	Introductory Meetings	C	C				
	Project Introduction Day		C				
	Community Dialog #1 - Access to Finance (Introduction to Financial Literacy programs, Enterprise Development, VC, SGs)			C			
	Community Dialog #2 - Care and Support (Focus on nutrition, parental counseling, HIV care and prevention)			C			
	Community Dialog #3 - Legal Access (Birth, Marriage and Death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights)			C			
	Strategic Planning Sessions (Monthly for 1 Qtr.)			P	P	Wk 1	
	Leadership Capacity Building # 1 - Working with Vulnerable Communities				P		Wk 4
	Leadership Capacity Building # 2 - M & E						Wk 4
	Leadership Capacity Building # 3: Capacitating Chiefs : Coordination, development , conflict management, decision making				P		Wk4
	Leadership Capacity Building # 4: Decentralization of services, project planning and management				P		Wk4
	Community Monitoring (Leadership Capacity Building and Strategic Sessions)						Wk 4
*	Livelihoods and Economic Strengthening						
	Homestead Gardens/PermaGardens						

CBLD FY 2015 Implementation Plan		7	8	9	10	11	12
		FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015
C = Completed, O = Ongoing, M = Monthly, P = Planned		April	May	June	July	August	Sept
	Community Mobilization		Wk 1 and Wk 4	Wk 1 and Wk 4			
	Workshop 1: Plant Propagation and Bed Preparation and Planting		C1/C2	C1/C2		HH	
	Workshop 2: Plant Management		C1/C2	C1/C2		HH	
	Workshop 3: Food Preservations		C1/C2	C1/C2		HH	
	Workshop 4: Training in nutrition and food utilization		C1/C2	C1/C2	C3/C4 and C5/C6	HH	
	Follow Up Visits		All				All
Savings Groups Plus							
i Expans	Community Mobilization	C					
	Introduction/Orientation	C					
	1st meeting with new SGs	C	C				
	Trg Module 1 : Group Dynamics, Leadership, code of conduct, share system	C	C		C5, C6		
	Trg Module 2: Elections, savings snd loans policies	C	C		C5, C6		
	Trg Module 3: Record Keeping, Practice SCG meeting	C	C		C5, C6		
	1st share-purchase SCG meeting		C	C	C5		
	1st SCG Loan disbursement meeting		C	C	C5		
	1st loan repayment meeting		C	C			
	Share Out		C	C			
Health Check					C3,C4		
VC Mobilization	C	C	C				
Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	C	C	C	C	C3-C6	C3-C6	
Financial Literacy							
*	Community Mobilization	Part of Savings, ED and FAAB					
	Day 1 : Workshop 1: How to use money wisely and Workshop 2: Using a budget to improve	C (C2)	C (C3,C4)	C (C3,C4)	C5, C6		
	Day 2 : Workshop 3: Setting aside money for tomorrow and Workshop 4: Common Money management mistakes	C (c2)	C (C3,C4)	C (C3,C4)	C5, C6		
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	C	C	C	C5, C6		
	OVC Cash Transfer Training						TBD
Enterprise Development Training							
	Community Mobilization - from Financial Literacy Training						
	Training of Trainers			C (C5)			C6
	Step Down Training			P	C5,C6		
	Markets and Finance Day						TBD
*	Business Plan Training and Monitoring	C	C	C	C2-C4	C2-C5	C2-C6
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	P	P	P	C2-C4	C2-C5	C2-C6
Farming as a Business							
*	Community Mobilization - from Financial Literacy Training						
	Day 1 :	C	C	C	C3,C4,C6	C2,C5	C3,C4,C6
	Day 2	C	C	C	C3,C4,C6	C2,C5	C3,C4,C6
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	P	P	P	C2-6	C2-6	C2-6
Value Chain - Horticulture							
	Community Mobilization	P					
	Technical Training	C	C			C1,C2,C5, C6	C1,C2,C5, C6
	Monitoring			C	C1,C2,C5, C6		
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	P	P	P			
Value Chain - Honey							
	Community Mobilization						
	Trap and transfer						
	Hive management						
	Harvesting	C					
	Bee migration	C	C				
	Monitoring	C	C	C	C2	C2	C2
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	P	P	P	C2	C2	C2
Value Chain - Cotton							
	Community Mobilization						
	Technical Training	C		C	C3,C4	C3,C4	C3,C4
	Monitoring	C		C	C3,C4	C3,C4	C3,C4
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	C		C	C3,C4	C3,C4	C3,C4
National Level Integration of Gender in Value Chains							
	Advocacy	P	P	P	N	N	N
* Protection, Human Rights and Access to Legal Services							
	Legal Education Clinic						
	Community Mobilization		C	C			

CBLD FY 2015 Implementation Plan		7	8	9	10	11	12
		FY 2015					
C = Completed, O = Ongoing, M = Monthly, P = Planned		April	May	June	July	August	Sept
	Monthly	-	C	C	C2-C6	C2-C6	C2-C6
	Children's Rights Education						
	Awareness	C	C	C	C2-C6	C2-C6	C2-C6
	Civil Registration Campaign						
	Community Engagement		P	P		C5	C6
	CPN System Strengthening						
	3 Day Training - Child Protectors (LLs)		P			C5-C6	
	3 Day Training - Community Police		P			C5-C6	
	3 Day Training - Inner Council			P		C5-C6	
	Monthly Monitoring and Support	C	C		C2-C6	C2-C6	C2-C6
	M & E Support				C2-C6	C2-C6	
	Topic Integration - Nutrition, HIV Care and Prevention, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, Child well being.	C	C	C	C2-C6	C2-C6	C2-C6
	Development of Referral System						
	Stakeholder Event			P	C5-C6		
	Finalization of Forms and Capacity Building			C	C5-C6		
	Referral System Launch				C2-C4	C5-C6	
	Monitoring Support			C	C2-C4	C5-C6	
	Quarterly Capacity Building			C			C2-C4
	Gender Norms Activity						
	Community Engagement - Presentation of Findings		P	P		C3-C6	C3-C6
						TBD	
	Education and Nutritional Care and Support Training						
	Community Mobilization - Community Dialog Day per Community and other activities	C		C			
	Module 1 : Knowledge on Nutrition, impact of nutrition on mortality, morbidity, productivity, economic development and education	C		C			
	Module 2: Basic information on HIV and important of care and treatment	P		P			
	Module 3: Food diversification, handling, storage and preparation	P		P			
	Participation in Markets and Finance Day			TBD		TBD	
	In-Depth Caregiver Classes						Wk 4
	Early Childhood Development/Education						
	Community Mobilization -from Education and Nutritional Care and Support and Other Activities	C					
	Training Module #1: Understanding Parenting		C	C			
	Training Module #2: Understanding Children		C	C			
	Training Module #3: Parent Child Relationships		C	C			
	Training Module #4: Raising your child with positive discipline		C	C			
	Additional Moduls - Social and Value Development of a Young Child and/or Practices that Protect a Child from Abuse and HIV					C3, C5	C4, C6
	In-Depth Caregiver Classes						Wk 4
	* Capacity Building						
	Develop Knowledge Management and Learning Strategy						
	KM and Learning Strategy Developed	C					
	National Level Capacity Building						
	TWG and Activity Support - The Gender Consortium (CANGO)						National - on going
	TWG and Activity Support - The Men Engage Network						National - on going
	TWG and Activity Support - ECE/E						National - on going
	The Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights TWG (MoH)						National - on going
	* Monitoring and Evaluation						
	Honey midline survey				P		
	Cotton and Horticulture midline survey						
	Baseline household survey for new communities			C	C		
	Midline household survey			C	C		P
	Data Quality Assessment	C					P
	CBLD M&E capacity building		C	C			
	OVC and Caregiver survey for community 5 and 6		P				

ANNEX 2: TRAVEL SCHEDULE

Country Office	Name of Traveler		Purpose	Departure	Return	# of days	Departure COUNTRY	Destination COUNTRY
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	Endo	Satoshi	Volunteer Consultant - Cotton VC Support	01/03/2015	10/08/2015	ST Consultant	Denver, Colorado	Mbabane, Swaziland

ANNEX 3: CBLD QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

CBLD Quality Improvement Plan						
Date Developed: FY 2015 Q3		Date Updated: July 2015			Date for Next Review: September 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 reviewed. Trainings set in Aug/Sept to cover aspects 1 and 3.
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 are in Aug. M & E will follow these, and completion of our BL/ML/ED.
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	8 referrals completed this Qtr., 6 health days planned current Qtr. Attend Qtr Health Meeting in Region. Establish relationship with PSI.
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	Monthly monitoring

ANNEX 4: COMMUNITY LEVEL STRENGTHENING

CBLD Community Training Schedule	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	FY 2015	FY 2016										
	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Community Wide - inclusive of Bandclane, RHMs, Ls, CP, Constituency Leaders												
Community Dialog #1 - Household Economic Strengthening			C									
Community Dialog #2 - Care and Support (Focus on nutrition, parental counseling, HIV care and prevention)			C									
Community Dialog #3 - Legal Access (Birth, Marriage and Death certificates, Women's and Children's Rights)			C									
Bandclane												
Community Dialogues (see above)			C									
Leadership Capacity Building # 1 - Working with Vulnerable Communities				P								
Leadership Capacity Building # 2 - M & E					P							
Leadership Capacity Building # 3: Capacitating Chiefs : Coordination, development , conflict management, decision making				P								
Leadership Capacity Building # 4: Decentralization of services, project planning and management					P							
TBS - Oct - Dec												
TBS Jan - Marc												
RHMs												
Community Dialogues (see above)			C									
Overview of SOPs for Community Volunteers					P							
Overview of Legal Structures and Human Rights					P							
TBS - Oct - Dec												
TBS Jan - Marc												
Ls and other informal support groups												
Community Dialogues (see above)			C									
Introduction to Case Management			C	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Overview of SOPs for Community Volunteers					P							
Overview of Legal Structures and Human Rights					P							
Literacy Support												
TBS Jan - Marc												

ANNEX 5: CBLD PROJECT STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING

CBLD FY 2015 Training Schedule									
Name	Position	Technical Specialty	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Laura Muzart	Chief of Party	Management/ESS/OVC							
Colani Magongo	Savings Group Coordinator	Savings	SG Field Coordinator						
Sakheni Dlamini	Economic Strengthening Specialist - VP	ESS							
Mbongeni Dlamini	Business Advisor	VC	ESS for Child Level Impact						
Nelisiwe Mtshali	Gender & Child Protection Specialist	Gender, Child Protection, Legal Protection			Gender Equality				
Nokwazi Simelane	Program Assistant	Administration/Operations	HR Training						
Philisiwe Dlamini	M & E Officer	M & E	M & E One on One TA			M & E Data System for PEPFAR 3.0			
Phindile Vilakati	Finance	Operations and Management	Financial Management/Contract Management						
Robert Mabundza	Business Advisor	VC							
Thabo Magagula	Technical Officer	HIV, Care and Prevention, Legal Protection			Gender Equality				
Zodwa Baartjies	Community Dialogue Specialist	Community Engagement/ECE/D							
Wandile Motsa	Junior Business Advisor	Business, Enterprise Development							
Paul Masilela	Driver	Operations							
Gcina Khumalo	Driver	Operations			Record Keeping				
Thandaza Simelane	Receptionist	Administration							
All Staff Training	How to Manage Stress, caring for carers, CPWA, Budgeting and Savings, NERCHA overview, Financial Literacy, Legal Rights, PEPFAR 3.0				Excel	Excel	HIV/AIDS Related Issues		Managing a healthy lifestyle
Update May 2015									

ANNEX 6: COMMUNITY DIALOGS

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION – Ka- Langa June 2015

ISSUES –RELEVANT TO THE TOPIC	WHAT IS CURRENTLY WORKING	CHALLENGES	RESOURCERS AVAILABLE	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Health Related				
-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"/> -Sub-areas lack RHMs <input type="checkbox"/> -Govt must ensure homesteads are monitored	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

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 	<p>The development committee is available to assist in motivating community to produce food</p>	<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. 	<p>Community development organizations providing technical support</p>	<p>The development committee should first meet with Bandlancane support</p>
<p>There are four earth dams in the area, two of them have no water due to drought while two of them are silted</p>	<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.
<p>Lack of water to irrigate/water our gardens</p>		<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 	<p>Positive communication or link between the development committee and Bandlancane</p>
Access to Education				

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

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

		-Discrimination within the homesteads		-Strengthen community structures 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 behaviors -There is an increase in teenage - pregnancies -Youth migrating to towns and leaving the elders to fend for themselves	Organizations promoting development programs Government Development Funds	-Community leadership must set up days for discussing development issues outside the days for 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	-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	-Community report to Siteki Police Station -Community police attend to cases within the community	-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	-Organizations providing information Community police -Reporting of cases at eNdlunkhulu and fines being paid by offenders	-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	-Community members are left poor -Community leadership cannot help those who have lost their livestock -In fight amongst community members	-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	-Cases attended by leadership -Cases reported to community police	-Conflicts unresolved -Cases reported to Siteki RSP -Cases are not properly attended to	-RSP -Ministry of agriculture -Welfare Department	-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	-Some members of the leadership are illegally selling land to people from other communities -Community issues are not addressed -Some community leadership not willing to attend to community issues	Institutions providing education on community administration	Community leaders to contact Regional administrator
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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

Chieftdom affected by drought	Food bought from other areas	The poor and vulnerable cannot access food Some community members are starving Some community members are stealing food from homesteads	Organizations providing information and links for services	Strengthen community structures for addressing drought effects
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 loans	Organizations providing education and funding	Educate community on the establishment of businesses Sensitize community on available funding opportunities
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 community satisfaction Some community members are not fairly treated	Organizations to educate community	Educate community and help them to get access to constitutional 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