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

QUARTERLY REPORT
(OCTOBER 1, 2014 – DECEMBER 31, 2014)

January 2014

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

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(OCTOBER 1, 2014 – DECEMBER 31, 2014)

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

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

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. The Quarterly Report is a requirement under this award and covers the period of Oct 1, 2014 – December 31, 2014. The goal of CBLD is to enable communities to advance the economic and social empowerment of women and children, particularly vulnerable women and OVC caregivers. 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.

CBLD implements activities in collaboration with community organizations and institutions and government, NGO, and private sector entities, providing support to enhance the latter's capacity to deliver services to the community – particularly vulnerable women and OVC caregivers within these communities – and become a meaningful partner in the community's development. CBLD emphasizes the sustainability of these relationships by encouraging local ownership and leadership and providing necessary technical assistance. By building linkages among multiple organizations and institutions, horizontally (within the community) and vertically (with structures at the Tinkhundla, regional and national levels), CBLD is creating and strengthening community based referral networks, which, combined with CBLD's own livelihoods and social protection programs, improves the access of vulnerable households to social, economic, and other services.

CBLD programming is divided into three phases, and Year Three encompasses Phase Two. In line with the CBLD strategic plan, Phase Two encompasses the selection and initial engagement with six communities and the added expansion into their surrounding communities, and the majority of the project's implementation of community-based activities. Phase Three, starting with this quarter, will focus on transition planning, ensuring sustainability, capacity building, and developing recommendations and guidelines that can be used by government, donors, NGOs, and communities themselves to guide future development initiatives.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarter continued to build on the momentum of program implementation in four (of six) communities: Herefords and Ndzingeni (Hhohho Region) and Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka

(Lubombo Region) while adjusting our approach to best address the feedback from USAID during the mid-term evaluation.

Summary Results		
October 01, 2014– December 31, 2014		
Activity	M	F
Enterprise Development	108	434
Cotton Value Chain	112	192
SBCC	2	20
Legal Rights Access	0	51
Honey Value Chain	35	22
Horticulture Value Chain	62	58
Other	80	153
Total	399	930

Community level programming originally encompassed a set of 10-12 activities in each community but this was further refined this quarter to capture six activities to scale up and expand in all

communities. These activities, outlined in the report below, include homestead gardening/perma-gardening, savings groups, enterprise development, legal education clinics, child protection networks/referral networks and farming as a business and identified VCs.



In addition to project implementation CBLD continued the Chief of Party transition. This two to three month transition from Benjamin Rinehart to Bongile Kanya (who started with CBLD on August 18th) covered both programmatic, managerial and technical aspects of the project. Unexpectedly Ms. Kanya provided her resignation letter on November 24th as she was appointed to the Prime Ministers Office and could not turn down that honor or opportunity. On December 2nd a new Chief of Party, Laura Muzart, was proposed and approved by USAID to formally start in country February 2nd.

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

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

1. **Community Engagements** - current program expansion into surrounding communities, final two communities located in existing program Inkhundlas (As defined by the GOS) and define exit strategies to ensure sustainable programming.
2. Re-focus program **targeting approaches** to ensure programming has OVC as the ultimate beneficiary and that vulnerable women, PLHIV, and other caregivers are direct participants.

3. **Refine community programming** to streamline working interventions. This included moving away from less sustainable programs such as MOET Life Skills Training and programs where the evidence does not support those interventions.
4. **Adjust current programming specifically** in the areas of savings groups, perma-gardens. This also captures scaling up programming such as financial literacy and basic business training and expanding working value chain programs.
5. Ensure programming is being offered and appropriate for target populations. Work to ensure program participants are **accessing multiple appropriate CBLD interventions**.

CBLD began and will continue into the next quarter to evaluate current programming to ensure it is appropriate for our target population and to streamline program offerings in the community to allow participation in multiple interventions. This could mean that we provide nutrition messaging during the FAAB training or VC participants are linked to appropriate SGs. As you can see below we have continued a number of our programs, with a renewed focus on capturing the data needed to report on participate in more than one CBLD program.

Community	Program	Female	Male
Khuphuka	Enterprise Development	277	50
	Cotton	79	47
	SBCC	20	2
	Horticulture (FAAB)	37	21
	Legal Rights/ Access	21	0
	Participate in more than 1 program	62	11
Mpolonjeni	Enterprise Development	120	37
	Cotton	113	48
	Other	77	34
	Participate in more than 1 program	32	4
Ndzingeni	Honey	15	12
	Horticulture	20	32
	Other	2	1
	Participate in more than 1 program	0	0
Herefords	Horticulture	38	30
	Other	60	44
	Participate in more than 1 program	0	1
National	Legal Rights/ Access	30	0
	Cotton	0	17
	Honey	7	23
	Other	14	1

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

Permaculture activities were put on hold until adjustments can be made with the implementing partner to address feedback and comments from the CBLD mid-term evaluation. The main changes are to adjust programming to follow more homestead gardens/perma gardens programming.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

In Herefords (C1) and Ndzingeni (C2) (Hhohho Region) provided feedback and guidance to current implementing partner Vusumnotfo to adjust permaculture programming to perma-gardens techniques, including looking at on-site trainings for rapid scale up. Will continue to follow up with Vusumnotfo and utilize site visits to support adjustments as needed.

In Mpolonjeni (C3) and Khuphuka (C4)(Lubombo Region) and additional communities will start programming which follows perma-garden techniques in future community engagements.

Will work to connect programming to other relevant CBLD programs including, but not limited to, savings groups, Child Protection Network/Referral Network, and FAAB.

1.2. SAVINGS GROUP DEVELOPMENT

Objective

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

1.2.1. HEREFORDS AND NDZENGNI SAVINGS GROUPS

Savings group development activities, implemented by Vusumnotfo, have been completed through the formation of 13 Savings and Lending Groups in all six Herefords sub-communities. These groups are actively saving and lending and have just completed their year end results.

Programming in Ndzingeni was rescheduled for 2015 when Vuumnotfo can work with the CBLD project team on capacity building on savings group best practices.

Activities	Female	Male	Total
Early Childhood Training	30	21	51
SHG Savings & Lending*	28	5	32
	58	26	83

*de-duplicated figures of the participants, they attended 4 meetings

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

In Herefords (C1) and Ndzingeni (C2) (Hhohho Region) CBLD provided feedback and guidance to current implementing partner *Vusumnotfo*, to ensure programs, as implemented, meet global best practices. This includes the number of participants in each SGs, requirements of being at Vusumnotfo

site for a number of meetings and residential training requirements. CBLD will continue to follow up with *Vusumnotfo* and utilize site visits to support adjustments as needed.

CBLD expects to start Savings Group programming in the next quarter In Mpolonjeni (C3) and Khuphuka (C4) (Lubombo Region) and additional communities through a CBLD Savings Group Field Coordinator who will work directly in the communities supporting established savings groups and based on demand will support the establishment of new savings groups. These programs will be supported through regional technical assistance from established savings group experts.

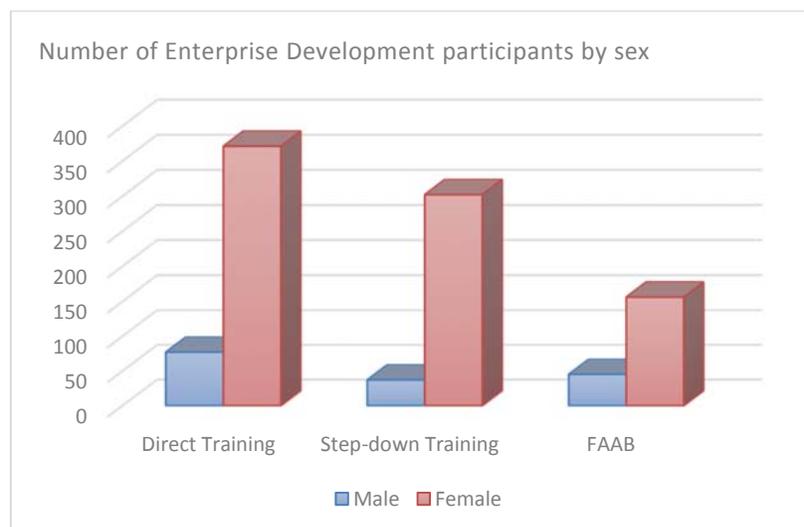
CBLD will look to anchor a number of programs through its Savings Group programs. This includes using Savings Groups as the entry point for ED, FAAB, EDC/E, Gender, Legal Literacy and Nutrition interventions. For example Savings Groups can be introduced to cotton value chain farmers who have shown interest in a savings program to prepare them for the planting season.

1.3. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Objective

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

Results



1.3.1. COMMUNITY BASED ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

This quarter, the Enterprise Development Program focused on completing Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni programs. Building off of the training-of-trainers and step down training completed last quarter these activities focused on conducting Evaluation Days, Markets & Finance Days, and business plan development training and mentorship.

Evaluation Day

Evaluation Day events took place in both Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni. In these events, individual program participants took a brief eleven question verbally-delivered test to evaluate the business

knowledge gained based on CBLD programming initiatives. Those who passed the test were presented with a certificate of completion.

The following chart shows test participation and results:

Community	Exams completed	Exams passed	Passage rate
Khuphuka	253	220	87%

Markets & Finance Day

A Markets & Finance Day event took place in both Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka, with 144 and 250 attendees respectively.

Business plan development training

Following the completion of previous stages of the enterprise development program, all interested participants were invited to participate in business plan development trainings. Unlike the training-of-trainers and stepdown training processes, these trainings are delivered directly by a CBLD business advisor to groups of 10-20 participants, who received specific assistance on their individual business ideas. The trainings focus on the development of a well-organized, comprehensive business plan, and the training focuses on developing the following business plan components:

- Business concept
- Marketing
- Production planning
- Financial plan
- Management structure
- Risk Management
- SWOT analysis

Markets and Field Day FY 2015 Q1 Participants:

- Swazi Bank
- Swaziland Building Society
- Swaziland Women's Economic Empowerment Trust (SWEET)
- Inhlanyelo Fund
- Swaziland Cotton Board
- Ministry of Commerce
- CBLD programs

1.3.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND

No current programming updates.

1.3.3. FARMING AS A BUSINESS TRAINING

126 CBLD beneficiaries participated in six two-day Farming As A Business (FAAB) training workshops. As part of an overall content/training review CBLD began the review of current FAAB training to ensure that it incorporated CBLD appropriate messaging including gender, nutrition and financial literacy.

Three CBLD staff were trained to conduct FAAB trainings to allow for more FAAB trainings to occur with multiple CBLD beneficiaries.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

In Herefords (C1) and Ndzingeni (C2) (Hhohho Region) provided feedback and guidance to current implementing partner Vusumnotfo to adjust permaculture programming to perma-gardens techniques,

including looking at on-site trainings for rapid scale up. Will continue to follow up with Vusumnotfo and utilize site visits to support adjustments as needed.

In Mpolonjeni (C3) and Khuphuka (C4) (Lubombo Region) and additional communities will work to start programming with perma-garden techniques in future community engagements.

Will work to connect programming to other relevant CBLD programs including, but not limited to, savings groups, Child Protection Network/Referral Network, and FAAB.

Review current programming to ensure it is appropriate for vulnerable populations and it incorporates other program messaging such as gender, nutrition, etc.

1.4. 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.

Value Chain Development Honey: Ndzingeni (Hhohho)

Minimal beneficiary activity took place in Q1, as the beekeeping season will not start until Q2. The annual honey value chain M&E survey was conducted at the end of the season.

Private Sector Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

Swaziland Honey Council

CBLD staff serves on the Secretariat of the Swaziland Honey Council (SHC), an organization of honey industry stakeholders focused on promoting the production of honey in Swaziland. CBLD supports SHC to address honey industry issues by focusing market access, engaging in legal advocacy to reduce theft and vandalism, and achieving long-term sustainability for SHC. In Q1, main efforts focused on market access, through the following activities:

- **Bee disease surveillance support** –CBLD capacity building work has focused on coordinating a bee disease surveillance program alongside the Veterinary Department, to meet OIE standards and allow Swaziland to advocate for reduction of trade barriers. This surveillance program was scheduled to begin in Q1 FY15, but has been delayed by political challenges within the Ministry of Agriculture. Still, CBLD staff successfully provided bee disease training to 56 veterinary officers who will play a critical role in the surveillance program.
- **ApiExpo Conference** - One CBLD staff member, along with other SHC stakeholders, traveled to Harare, Zimbabwe using funding provided by the Ministry of Finance's Microfinance Unit. There they participated in the ApiExpo Africa conference, hosted by ApiTrade Africa. At this event, Swaziland representatives were able to share information and learn from representatives of other African nations, especially those who have overcome market access issues, especially in acquiring accreditation to access the EU market. Much of the discussion centered around meeting quality standards and on laboratory testing for bee diseases.

Value Chain Development Horticulture: Herefords and Ndzingeni (Hhohho)

Training efforts in Q1 focused on pest & disease management, harvesting & grading, and post-production record-keeping and profitability analysis. 55 farmers participated in horticulture direct trainings.

Ndzingeni

In Q1 FY15, 26 horticulture farmers (33% women) in Ndzingeni produced and sold 5 tonnes of green beans to NAMBoard, for a total value of E 35 000.00. Over the course of Q1, these farmers paid out E 17 160.00 in wages to 45 workers (64% women).

Green beans represent a higher value crop than other crops, and these farmers earned higher revenues than they may have earned with more conventional crops. This was further confirmed when farmers planted a second cycle of green beans, which began to be harvested in late December 2014 and will continue into January 2015.

Relevant Horticulture Program Background:

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

FY 2015 Q1 Workers	Wages (Emalangeni)	Workers	
		Males	Females
October	10 030.00	6	9
November	5 450.00	10	22
December	1 680.00*	0	10
TOTAL	17 160.00	16	41

*December information is still being compiled: the wage above is based on the actual already reported

five female-dominated groups in Herefords. Several of these groups participated in FAAB trainings in Q1. These groups received additional special attention from CBLD staff. The below chart explains details of these groups and expected future outcomes:

Herefords

30 new NAMBoard contracts were developed and distributed to farmers in the community, with planting expected in January 2015. No CBLD-facilitated plantings took place

During Q4 FY14, CBLD horticulture began working with

Farmer Association Name	Men/Women	Estimated hectares expected	CBLD services received	Expected planting time
Fontotje	13/9	1.0	FAAB training Field verification	Q3 2015
Chakaza Matfuntini	11/4	5.0	FAAB training Field verification, NAMBoard contract Peak Timbers support Access to finance - Supported development of business plan, requesting E100,000 from FinCorp	Q2 2015
Madungizela	4/11	5.0	FAAB training Field verification	Q3 2015
Phakamani baPhalali	3/8	2.0	FAAB training Field verification	Q3 2015

			NAMBoard contract	
Fuyani	4/4	3.0	FAAB training Field verification NAMBoard contract	Q3 2015
Total	35/36	16.0		

Value Chain Development Cotton: Mpolonjeni (Lubombo), Khuphuka (Lubombo/Manzini), and Neighboring Communities

Cotton trainings took place in Q1 FY15, with 126 and 161 farmers participating in training in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni, respectively. Training content focused primarily on land measurement, early

FY 2015 Q1 Cotton Training	Female	Male
Mpolonjeni	113	48
Khuphuka	79	47
TOTAL	192	95

crop management, record keeping, and sprayer calibration. Knowledge gained from last year's cotton program compelled CBLD field staff to offer sprayer calibration trainings earlier than last year, as farmers need to begin spraying starting as early as December.

Cotton Program Background:

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

The rains arrived late to Swaziland, delaying farmers' ability to plow their fields and plant their crops. These delays are expected to have a negative impact on this year's cotton harvest.

Private Sector Partnerships and Extended Outcomes

Land Preparation Credit Facility

Much of CBLD's cotton efforts in early Q1 focused on implementing the Land Preparation Credit Facility, a program started in 2013. Based on current numbers this program is considered to be a success, as farmers indicated their intention to plant 33% larger lands than in the previous season. All farmers' fields were plowed, and anecdotal evidence indicates that these farmers' lands were plowed well before the customers of the government tractor service received land preparation services. Program success will be confirmed in Q3, as farmers harvest this season's cotton and settle their debts with the Cotton Board.

Farmer Record Book sponsored by input suppliers

CBLD partnered with Swaziland Agricultural Suppliers (SAS), Vickery Seedlings, Swazi Trac, and Farm Chemicals to print a farmer record book designed by CBLD for the cotton program, but applicable to most crops. The 2013/14 record book was largely successful, and only minor edits were made to the 2014/15 record book. Each supplier paid for 1,000 record books, which they distributed for free to farmers who purchased inputs in their shops, or donated directly to the Cotton Board for distribution at Cotton Board's large group trainings.

Value Chain Development Lessons Learned

The horticulture program successfully employed a "cluster" organizational approach, organizing farmers in geographic clusters to plant the same crop at the same time, simplifying collection logistics for NAMBoard. Within the cluster, harvesting managers were elected, to act as the point of contact with NAMBoard and improve the program's sustainability.

CBLD staff further decentralized cotton trainings, splitting certain associations into two different training sites, to reduce the distance farmers would be required to travel, and thus improving attendance.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

Work with all CBLD VC programs to provide complimentary programs both at the national and community levels.

Ensure training material is appropriate for vulnerable populations and review targeting approach to ensure it includes relevant minimum requirements (support OVC). This review will occur during the next quarter.

Develop programs/schedules that allow VC participants are able to access other relevant CBLD programs such as Savings Groups, nutrition counseling, gender norms information, etc. This can be done through participation in Market Day events or through providing information sessions at trainings and monitoring events or through direct linkages (cotton farmers are looking for options to save money for planting which can be done through the CBLD savings groups.).

Ensure that other CBLD program participants have access to VC programming, specifically honey.

1.5. NATIONAL LEVEL GENDER INTEGRATION IN VALUE CHAINS

No current programming updates.

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.

Legal Education Clinic

Khuphuka Sensitizations (small group sessions)

CBLD has reached young women in Khuphuka with legal education and sensitization sessions on human rights concepts and gender, the constitution, the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), Marriage law and the Administration of Estates Act. For most of these women the issues identified include: Asset protection, Inheritance right, Maintenance and custody of children especially for cohabiting parents. This new level of rights awareness will go towards protecting the proprietary interests of these women and their children as participants have reported that following the sensitization sessions they felt more empowered to take the necessary steps to safeguards their rights and those of their children particularly those who are married or holding interests in communal property.

CBLD continued to support to provide legal aid services. The main legal areas supported have been inheritance and property claims, maintenance and custody matters, and domestic violence and sexual assault (including children), as well as referrals to other social and legal services, including the Master's Office (for property and inheritance), the RSP, and DSW.

Children's Rights Education

In partnership with UNICEF, FHI 360 and CBLD finalized the summary and simplified version of the Children's Protection and Welfare Act the technical working group met twice in this reporting period to review the material as well as the rollout plan. The group grew to include the office of the Attorney General, the Royal Swaziland Police as well as the Gender unit whose input has enriched the content of the summary as well as the posters. The documents were presented at a larger stakeholders meeting held on the 12th December 2014 (see annex 3 for meeting information) where they were once again reviewed and validated by stakeholders who include the NGO sector, government departments, the development community. The drafts are currently being designed and formatted and will be ready for dissemination in the next reporting period.

No school sensitizations occurred during the reporting period. These will resume in the next reporting period once all the materials have been finalized.

Note's from the field:

CBLD's contribution towards birth registration fees was a E25 for each OVC birth certificate registered. This has been very significant in making sure that the eligible children were registered for school this year as this fee is normally a barrier for most OVC especially from child headed households to access such basic services as education.

Civil Registration campaign (Birth, Marriages and Death Registration)

103 birth certificates of orphaned and vulnerable children were registered through both CBLD financial and programmatic support. This was the final activity in finalizing the civil registration that began last year with the registration of birth, marriages and death certificates in Ndzingeni, Herefords and Mpolonjeni communities.

CBLD has identified areas for improvement of Birth Marriages and Death Registration under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is very labor intensive for all stakeholders involved and required constant visits to the BMD office in Mbabane and Pigg's Peak. CBLD will work with the Ministry of Home Affairs to identify potential improvements in the process to ensure the sustainability of the program.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

Work with other CBLD programs to ensure that their participants have access to programming that focuses on Awareness of Rights and Laws and Improving Access to Legal Services. This includes presenting during VC trainings, to Savings Groups participants and providing access to information for other CBLD programs.

2.2. CHILD PROTECTION AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS

Objectives

To strengthen community systems for protecting vulnerable women and children and improving their access to services and entitlements, CBLD is first building capacity of responsible community institutions through **workshops, mentorship**, and the re/establishment of a **Child Protection Networks** and second working to expand into a **referral systems** in each community. Functioning community Child Protection Networks (the foundation of CBLD's referral systems outreach) 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

2.2.1. CHILD PROTECTION NETWORKS

No activities were undertaken with the Child Protection Networks in this reporting period. Following the evaluation exercise CBLD is revising its strategy for working with the Child Protection networks to reach OVC caregivers as opposed to the OVC as primary beneficiaries.

2.2.2. REFERRAL SYSTEMS

No activities were undertaken with the referral systems in this reporting period. Following the evaluation exercise CBLD is revising its strategy for developing referral systems to incorporate care and nutrition, and relevant services for OVC caregivers.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

Identified potential options for case tracking systems. Will reach out to CPN to review counseling messages in the next quarter.

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

Gender Norms activities were completed during this quarter with the final report pending review and approval.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

Based on report developed this quarter work to ensure messaging learned from Gender Norms activities is incorporated into programming and training materials.

2.4. 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.

The following workshops were held:

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

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

20 participants were selected to participate in CBLD's Most Significant Change (MSC) qualitative data collection efforts. These stories will be finalized in the next quarter.

CBLD Mid Term Evaluation Response:

Worked with FHI 360 to identify ECE/D training materials and will begin to reach out next quarter to relevant experts to ensure they incorporate gender, nutrition and financial literacy.

Reached out to Vusumnatfo to work on identifying areas for improved messaging and sessions. Will share information we gathered for programming and training in February during a site visit.

2.5. PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN SUPPORT

Objective

CBLD will support national partners in a variety of national advocacy campaigns to promote the well-being of women and children, helping to ensure that messages are appropriate and partners are well-coordinated.

No campaigns were supported during this reporting period.

3. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Based on feedback from the CBLD Mid-Term Review it was determined that CBLD should focus on a set number of core programs that best fit within our scope of work. Youth programming was determined to be an area outside of that core scope and we determined we needed to cancel future programming and develop a quick exit strategy.

3.1. PEER EDUCATORS MENTORING

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

Exit Strategy

The program is currently concluding a strategy where we intend to transition the youth peer education program to a partner that can provide HIV prevention services in the CBLD communities. In this regard CBLD has consulted and identified PSI a key stakeholder to provide condom education and distribution services in the respective communities, working with CBLD trained peer educators. A memorandum of understanding is being forged between the two organizations in terms of which PSI Swaziland will

provide the condom distribution services and CBLD will furnish them with a database of peer educators and their contacts.

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

CBLD is also transitioning peer educators into the other programs including the savings and enterprise development program as part of the exit strategy. This will give sustainability to the work they are doing as peer educators as it will create opportunities for them to continue to meet, interact with each other and make income at the same time.

Unique Outcomes of CBLD SBCC activities

Linking youth to social services:

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

3.2. IN SCHOOL YOUTH

In October CBLD supported the ETGPS career guidance officers from Lubombo and Hhohho to monitor the implementation of the Life skills programs. Three schools were reached in this reporting period, Nyetane and Ndzangu high school in the Lubombo region and Ndzigeni high school in the Hhohho Region before the program was suspended, following the evaluation exercise.

Exit Strategy

Communication was sent to the Ministry of Education's ETGPS Director and a follow up meeting held on the 12th December 2015 to advise the ministry of the organization's position on this program/

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

4.1. DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING STRATEGY

CBLD started to draft a knowledge management and learning strategy. The initial draft, for internal review, was completed January 2nd. It is expected that it will be submitted to USAID for formal review in the next quarter.

4.2. COMMUNITY LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

INNER COUNCILS

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

WORKING COMMITTEES

Each community includes several working committees that oversee specific areas and services important to the community: development, water, dip-tanks, schools, etc. CBLD has also begun to set up M&E committees in each community, who can report to CBLD on the progress of various

community-led initiatives. CBLD has trained community working committees on organizational development and management, helping them to identifying potential service providers and link community members to institutions for supporting the wellbeing of children and care givers.

COMMUNITY-LED INITIATIVES

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

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

MINISTRY OF TINKHUNDLA ADMINISTRATION CAPACITY BUILDING

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

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

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

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Routine Data Collection, Monitoring, and Analysis of Output Indicators

During FY 2015 QTR 1, 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 a quarterly basis to assess how the project is performing against its output targets.

Data Collection Tools

CBLD data collection tools have been reviewed and updated based on recommendations made by the project team and Evaluation process. Main focus is on ensuring that data collected in the field is what is required while avoiding having bulky tools to administer. All data collection tools will be self-carbonated to limit loss of data and will be in form of a booklet.

Surveys

During this reporting quarter, CBLD implemented only one mid-line survey to assist the project in measuring the outcomes of project activities at individual and household levels.

Honey Value Chain Survey

The mid-line survey was conducted at Ndzingeni with the same cohort of farmers that participated in the CBLD baseline survey and the key questions were maintained to enable evaluation of the activity (questions designed are to capture changes in production and yield, employment opportunities created, application of learned skills, use of the profits gained from value chain, female participation ratio and dependants in each household). This survey was updated in order to better measure the following: decision-making within the household related to the individual's or household's activities related planning and production; decision-making within the household with regard to how the income earned is used; and how the income earned is utilized; and the household dependants to get numbers of the indirect beneficiaries of the farming activity.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Staffing

Bongile Kanya, Chief of Party (FHI 360), Resigned December 24th, 2014

Laura Muzart, Chief of Party (FHI 360), starts January 5th 2015 and will arrive in country on January 30th.

Program Documents

CBLD submitted the Year Four Implementation Plan and the Year Three Annual Report.

Procurement of Sub award for Local Partner

None this quarter.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

ANNEX 1. SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS

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

Goal: To foster a positive enabling environment that protects and advances the social and economic well-being of women and children												
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
OVC SERV DSD	Number of active beneficiaries served by PEPFAR OVC programs for children and families affected by HIV/AIDS	Output		-		7,380	3,907	12,000	1 329 Reached 11% of FY 2015 target	6,000	12,000	This PEPFAR indicator captures all participants and beneficiaries of CBLD programs. Data is disaggregated by sex and age, according to PEPFAR requirements.

Objective 1: To improve the livelihood capabilities and economic security of vulnerable households, particularly women and OVC caregivers within these households												
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-1-P-1/ NGI: P12.4.D	Number of people reached by individual, small group, or community-level interventions or services that explicitly aim to increase access to income and productive resources by women and girls impacted by HIV/ AIDS	Output *	0	1,000	1,118	5,500	3,907	5,500	1 074 Reached 20% of FY 2015 target	5,500	7,320	This PEPFAR NGI will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age in project reporting. Interventions include savings group activities, enterprise and value chain development, and legal aid and education on legal rights and services.
CBLD-1-P-2 / NGI C5.7.D	Number of eligible adults and children provided with economic strengthening services	Output *	0	1,864	882	1,200	2,618	1,200	1 023 Reached 85% of FY 2015 target	900	2,372	This PEPFAR NGI will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age. Interventions include savings group activities and enterprise and value chain development.

IR 1.1: Increased protection of household assets through savings and financial literacy, access to legal services, and improved household food production												
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-I-P-3/ NGI C5.1.D	Number of clients (project participants) who received food and/or nutrition services during the reporting period	Output *	0	1,000	30	1,000	27	1,200	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target	500	2000	This Indicator will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age, and will measure the number of people directly reached by interventions (e.g. NCP management support, homestead garden training, and education in nutrition), as well as their dependents benefiting from these interventions.
NEW	Number of beneficiaries forming savings groups	Output				100	85	600	Not received yet	600	1,300	This indicator measure the number of individuals who, having been trained in savings group methodologies, join savings groups.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
IR 1.2: Increased profitability of household enterprise through training and improved access to credit												
CBLD-1-P-7	Number of individuals provided with enterprise development training	Output	0	745	745	315	1 178	950	542 Reached 57% of FY 2015 target	490	2,500	This indicator measures the number of individuals trained by CBLD or CBLD-trained master trainers.
IR 1.3: Increased access to income by improving farmer productivity and through integration into market-led value chains												
CBLD-1-P-6	Number of individuals directly trained or linked into value chains through project and partner activities	Output*	0	580	286	835	1,121	1,220	481 Reached 39% of FY 2015 target	1,220	1,220	This indicator will track the number of people who participate in the project's value chain development training activities, receiving training and support in linking to specific markets.

Objective 2: To protect the rights and welfare of women and children												
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-2-P-1	Number of people reached by individual, small-group or community level intervention or services that explicitly addresses the legal rights and protection of women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS	Output*	0	2,400	2,107	4,880	1,534	1,200	51 Reached 4% FY 2015 of target	1,200	7,320	This PEPFAR NGI will be de-duplicated and disaggregated by gender and age.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-2-P-5	Number of individuals receiving referral at clinic or hospital and other community institutions for health and non-health services	Output*	0	125	161	125	n/a	110	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target	80	250	This indicator will track referrals made by and to community institutions and health care facilities. This indicator is an outcome of the project's capacity building activities at community level.
IR 2.1: Improved knowledge and protection of children's rights and improved access to services for children												
CBLD-2-P-2	Number of people trained in providing child protection guidance and referral services	Output	0	387	92	120	756	120	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target	120	747	This indicator measures the number of people who have been trained in providing child protection services at the community level.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
NEW	Number of parents and caregivers receiving comprehensive training in ECD/E	Output	-	-	-	-		250	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target	250	500	This indicator measures the number of individuals who have completed the ECD/E training program using a standard curriculum.
NEW	Number of birth certificates obtained	Outcome	-	-	-	250	283	1,250	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target		1,500	This indicator measures the number of birth certificates obtained by OVC with support from CBLD. This indicator is an outcome of the project's institutional capacity building activities at community level.
IR 2.2: Improved knowledge of women's rights and access to services, and increased acceptance and demonstration of practices and behaviors that recognize gender equality												
GEND_NORM	Number of people completing an intervention pertaining to gender norms, that meets minimum criteria	Output	-	-	513	1,600	1,660	600	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target	300	2,200	This PEPFAR indicator represents the number of individuals who have completed gender norms interventions satisfying the minimum requirements. These interventions include SBCC dialogs conducted at the sub-community level.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-C-2	Social attitudes about gender norms	Outcome	64	64	-	-	-	70	0 Reached 0% of FY 2015 target	-	75	The index (1-98) measures individual attitudes towards gender norms and stereotypes and perceptions about gender equality. Higher scores reflect more egalitarian beliefs and practices.

Objective 3: To strengthen the capacity and coordination of the government, donors, communities and other organizations to protect and promote the social and economic wellbeing of women and children												
IR 3.1: Strengthened capacity of governments, donor, community, and private sectors to identify needs and opportunities within communities, work with community structures, and design and deliver effective programs and services												
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual as of Q4	2015 Target	2015 Actual as of Q1	2016 Target	End Line	Notes
CBLD-3-P-1	Number of unique participants representing NGOs, government, donors, and private sector trained in one or more program areas	Output	0	60	94	70	901	60	Not reported this quarter	50	240	This indicator represents staff from other NGOs, government, donors, and private sector that have been trained in one or more program areas (e.g. economic strengthening or child protection).
IR 3.2: Strengthened capacity of community institutions to provide services and mobilize and manage government, donor, and community resources												
CBLD-3-P-2	Number of representatives of community based institutions trained in one or more service areas related to women and children	Output	0	100	108	80	756	70	Not reported this quarter	90	300	This indicator represents the number of community members providing services for women and children who have been trained in one or more program areas related to their work.

ANNEX 2. CBLD MID TERM EVALUATION SUMMARY

Evaluation Questions

Is CBLD on track to achieve its planned results?

- What lessons have been learnt?
- Are any adjustments needed? (e.g., strategies to reach target groups; identification of beneficiaries; measuring of results.)
- Does CBLD have adequate staffing for program management and implementation?

Has CBLD developed and implemented adequate strategies to target the project's key populations with the program components?

e.g., OVC caregivers, in-school and out-of-school youth, people living with HIV, other vulnerable women

- How are beneficiaries selected?
- How replicable and sustainable are the different approaches?
- Can the strategies/approaches be better integrated or better balanced for optimal use of resources and results?
- Which activities are likely to show best results?
- How effective have capacity building efforts at national level been?

Are CBLD's data systems and tools adequate?

e.g., databases, baseline/midline assessment tools, OVC data base, value chain beneficiary tracking system, PMP

- What lessons have been learnt on monitoring program results?
- CBLD has undertaken/commissioned a number of studies. How have these been used in programming?

Key Recommendations

1. Reconsider expansion strategy.

CBLD consider a strategy for intensifying activities in current communities as well as expanding activities to new communities within the same Inkhundla.

2. Streamline package of interventions.

- CBLD clearly focus on OVC as the ultimate beneficiary population, with vulnerable women, PLHIV, and other caregivers as direct participants in CBLD activities.
- Recommend that CBLD drop the activities for out-of-school youth.
- Recommend discontinuing direct support to school-based life skills education through the training of teachers on the Ministry of Education's new life skills curriculum.

3. Rapidly expand interventions that work.

- CBLD interventions, such as financial literacy and basic business training, are popular with participants, reasonably aligned with PEPFAR-related impacts, and capable of expansion to reach more people. These interventions should be scaled up, which may require different approaches or modalities than those used to date.
- CBLD should not rely on the efforts of this single partner. CBLD should find ways to rapidly scale up savings groups as well as act on the recommendations of its recent commissioned savings group assessment. This may also provide a platform for introducing and scaling up other important interventions, such as positive parenting skills.

- Permaculture can also be rapidly scaled up if the emphasis shifts to on-site trainings around **permagardening** techniques rather than more intensive, usually off-site, indoctrinations into all aspects of permaculture.
- Scale up recommendation also applies to value chain development activities. Beekeeping and honey production seem to be an accessible and helpful value chain that can absorb even more participants. CBLD should explore ways to further expand participation.

4. **Shift focus to activity synergy and integration for household-level impact.**

- Recommend that CBLD shift its ‘unit of analysis’ from community to household or individual. We do not see this as inconsistent with continued prudent use of community mobilization approaches, community structures for service delivery, or expectations of community-level impact.
- Looking at CBLD’s activities and results from a participant (household or individual) perspective, CBLD’s activities have been fragmented. Some participants are exposed to and choose to participate in some activities. Others are offered and participate in a different set of activities. While each of these interventions can be helpful in their own right, it is the combination of interventions within the same household that will deliver the impact PEPFAR needs to see.
- CBLD needs to execute better implementation and monitoring strategies to ensure that priority populations within each community are exposed to and able to participate in multiple interventions. An inclusive targeting approach (where both priority populations and other community members participate) is an important principle of community-based programming. Some options to consider include:
 - Using existing community lists of most vulnerable children to target or prioritize households
 - Leveraging savings groups as an entry point or platform for offering other complementary interventions and linkages to other services.
 - Prioritizing linkages and referrals to health and HIV services not directly offered by CBLD. CBLD should create awareness and demand for these services through its existing activities.
 - Integrating messaging on HIV and child wellbeing into CBLD training. The financial literacy and basic business skills training as very popular with CBLD participants. There are excellent opportunities to introduce or reinforce relevant messaging within these training, e.g., budgeting for child-related expenses or chronic illnesses.
 - Similarly, integrating ECD and parenting skills within the community mobilization interventions and with group activities including economic strengthening interventions

5. **Execute a comprehensive plan to influence key institutions with priority CBLD learning.**

- CBLD needs to shift focus from simple sharing of reports and briefs to actually influencing change based on CBLD lessons and experience. We recommend that CBLD consider the following:
 - Identify and prioritize audience/stakeholders. While in many cases we might prefer to influence changes in policy or practice within government, sometimes it is more reasonable to expect change among NGOs implementing projects or providing services.
 - Identify and prioritize CBLD learning to share. CBLD needs to document its learning or analyze data and information to make a solid case for stakeholders, such as whether/how CBLD’s value chain programming can involve and benefit priority populations.
 - Package and promote. This learning needs to be packaged appropriately for the target audience. It then needs to be followed up with other engagement and activities – such as tools/curricula, consultations, site visits, or training – to actually influence change.

- The engagement with the value chains national structures would also benefit from identifying capacity content related to vulnerable groups.

6. Add relevant outcomes to respective instruments.

- Before any more survey data is collected (and midline is about to be collected), CBLD urgently needs to ensure they have the necessary outcomes in the survey instruments (household surveys, OVC beneficiaries, value-chain beneficiaries), as well as the Performance Management Plan. To this end, USAID will work with CLBD to review PEPFAR MER Level 2 indicators and select those appropriate for the project.
- For the household survey data, after ensuring the questionnaire contains the necessary outcomes and variables that identify vulnerable women and OVC living in the household, CBLD should explore the feasibility of analyzing the data (using statistical matching techniques like propensity score matching or coarsened exact matching) by exposure to the various CBLD interventions.
- For the value chain survey(s), CBLD needs to ensure that sufficient demographic data is collected in order to identify the vulnerable women from among the respondents (e.g. number of dependents, number of children in their care, baseline income).

7. Conduct Data Quality Assurance (DQA).

USAID Swaziland will conduct DQAs on the PEPFAR indicators reported to Washington DC. USAID may either conduct these itself, or it will outsource them to an independent third party. CBLD should also consider doing its own internal, routine DQAs, as many partners do. This ensures consistent data quality and prepares the program for the external DQA conducted by USAID, although it cannot replace the USAID DQA requirement.

8. Add more information to the unique identifier.

CBLD will need to think about how to add more information to the ID to make it unique. For example, training registers currently ask for first name, surname, age, sex, cellphone, and date of training. CBLD could create a birth-year variable (from the beneficiary's age and date of first contact) and add it to the cellphone number.

9. Add indicators on exposure to multiple interventions.

For output monitoring, CBLD should consider adding some indicators to their M&E plan on the number and proportion of beneficiaries exposed to more than one, two, or three CBLD interventions, and then any particular combination of interventions the project is especially interested in. USAID will discuss with CBLD which intervention combinations are most important.

ANNEX 3. CPWA STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION MEETING

CPWA STAKEHOLDERS VALIDATION MEETING 12TH DECEMBER 2014

54 partners from the development community, NGO, government and other civic organizations attended the validation meeting held at Mountain Inn on the 12th December 2014. Through a collaboration with UNICEF and the ministry of education's ETGPS the validation meeting's agenda was combined with that of the Child Protection Network, hence the meeting saw the ETGPS director deliver a presentation to stakeholders present on the situation of violence in schools. The presentation was followed by a discussion by partners on the strategies that can be adopted at national level to address the issue of violence in school including the role that NGO can play to complement government efforts in this area.

Review of the drafts

The meeting also broke into groups to look at the different areas covered by the Act, making input on the structure, language and content of the summary as well as the messages, design and layout of the posters. Comments were tracked on the document for further changes after the meeting and the revised draft was circulated to partners after the meeting.

Key among the issues raised at the meeting were:

- The question of the implementation framework of the Act, that the lack of it is really delaying the implementation of the Act as a lot of stakeholders are not aware of their obligations in terms of the Act or lack the resources to do so.
- Stakeholders also decried the delay in finalizing the Regulations which should guide the different stakeholders on their respective roles in the implementation of the Act. When reviewing the document, some found that it lacked substantial information on how the respective services will be accessed by the rights holders as the summary does not give enough detail. Unfortunately, because the Act itself does not give enough detail the TWG had no authority to take on the role of the legislature and draft into the law. This will be regulated in due course by the relevant ministry.
- Stakeholders also noted the urgency in disseminating the Act and sensitizing all stakeholders especially at community level on the Act as it has many protections for children but these would otherwise remain on paper if people are not made aware of their obligations in terms thereof.