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

QUARTERLY REPORT YEAR 3 QUARTER 3

APRIL 1, 2014 – JUNE 30, 2014

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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

CANGO	Coordinating Assembly of NGOs in Swaziland	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBLD	Community Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland	OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CPN	Child Protection Network	PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
CPWA	Child Protection and Welfare Act	PLHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
DSW	Department of Social Welfare	RFA	Request for Applications
ESKH	Eswatini Swazi Kitchen-Honey	RHM	Rural Health Motivators
EU	European Union	RSP	Royal Swaziland Police
FAAB	Farming as a Business	SACRO	The Swaziland Association for Crime-Prevention and the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders
LL	<i>Liblombe Lekukhalela/</i> A Shoulder to Cry On	SBCC	Social Behavior Change Communication
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SNYC	Swaziland National Youth Council
MEN	Men Engage Network	SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	SWAGAA	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training	VCD	Value Chain Development
MOH	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
MTAD	Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration	UNISWA	University of Swaziland
NAMBoard	National Agricultural Marketing Board	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
NCP	Neighborhood Care Point		

## Introduction

USAID awarded the five-year USAID/PEPFAR-funded Community Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland (CBLD) project to FHI 360 and its partner, TechnoServe, on December 1, 2011. The award is effective through November 30, 2016. This Quarterly Report is a requirement under the award and covers Quarter 3 of Year 3 (April 1, 2014 – June 30, 2014).

CBLD has three primary objectives: (1) to improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and caregivers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) within these households; (2) to protect the rights of women and children; and (3) to strengthen the capacity of organizations and institutions to promote social and economic well-being of women and children. The project's approach includes direct implementation of programs with beneficiaries and technical assistance to government, NGOs, donors, and community-based institutions to improve their coordination and enhance their capacity to deliver effective programs and services at the community level. This technical assistance is intended to create sustainable systems to protect and support vulnerable households and individuals in CBLD communities, while providing a framework by which future community interventions can be implemented across Swaziland. CBLD emphasizes collaboration, effective partnerships, and referral networks to maximize impact and improve the access of vulnerable households to relevant services and public entitlements.

Table 1 below indicates which community-level CBLD programs were active in this reporting period and covered in this report.

**Table 1: CBLD Programs Active in Year 3 Quarter 3**

	Herefords	Ndzingeni	Mpolonjeni	Khuphuka	F	M	<18
Homestead gardens	0	0	0	0			
Savings groups	0	0	0	0			
Enterprise development	4	0	4	0	288	57	0
VC-horticulture	4	4	0	0	104	91	0
VC-honey	0	4	0	0	39	55	0
VC-cotton	0	0	4	4	134	29	0
Rights, legal literacy & aid	4	4	4	4	173	125	1
Child protection & referrals	4	4	4	4	685	598	441
SBCC/Life Skills	4	4	0	0	210	285	157
ECD/E	0	0	0	0			
Other programs	4	4	4	4	725	384	23

## 1. Accomplishments

During the current reporting period, CBLD implemented programs in four communities. Specific highlights are as follows.

- CBLD completed a survey identifying over 3,000 OVC in the four communities and providing information about their birth registration status, access to health services, food, and education, and other basic indicators.

- 3,000 OVC have been linked with members of the community child protection networks (CPN) so they can be monitored, receive support, and be referred for services.
- “Wellness Program” support group launched by residents of Ndzingeni. The wellness program will provide food and services to sick, elderly, and other needy residents of the community, and will link the community with better information and access to services for health and wellness.
- 22 UNISWA law students trained as volunteer counsellors for the project’s legal education and legal aid activities.
- 257 beneficiaries in Herefords completed their Enterprise Development training.
- In Mpolonjeni, 24 Enterprise Development trainers were trained and have begun step-down training.
- In Herefords and Ndzingeni, CBLD trained 216 horticulture farmers in Farming As A Business (FAAB).
- 81 irrigated farms in Herefords and Ndzingeni have been assessed to determine the feasibility of producing for NAMBoard, and at least 50 of these farmers will be offered contracts and receive CBLD assistance.
- 94 beekeepers have been trained in hive management, marketing and harvesting. Beekeepers have begun to harvest their honey and are selling it in the local community, to supermarkets, and to Eswatini Swazi Kitchen.
- In Mpolonjeni, Khuphuka, and surrounding areas, 185 cotton farmers participated in grading and harvesting trainings, and end of season review sessions. Farmers sold their cotton to the ginnery, and analyzed their record books to understand how they can increase profits next year.
- CBLD and the Cotton Board completed an implementation plan for the tractor hire credit facility, which is scheduled to launch in Q4.

## 2. Working with Key Populations

Within each community, CBLD targets OVC and OVC caregivers, youth in and out-of-school, people living with HIV and other diseases or disabilities, and other vulnerable women. This section highlights some of the targeting approaches, programs, and outcomes for each of these groups.

### 2.1 OVC and caregivers

An OVC survey was conducted in this reporting period in all four communities. The survey collected comprehensive data on each child and their situation and identified their caregivers. This data will be used by CBLD and community CPN to devise a more comprehensive approach to systematically address the needs of these children. Following the survey, child protection network members (RHM, LL, Community Police, and community leaders) have met to validate the survey findings, which has entailed the community’s acknowledgement of each child and their status. The CPN members have also identified the children that they will each be supporting within the network. This will mean better coordination and stronger attention to the needs of each child as all children’s issues will be addressed uniformly and consistently by the network, including referrals to available services.

LLs and RHM assisted CBLD in recruiting OVC caregivers to participate in the project’s enterprise development program in Mpolonjeni. CBLD held eight orientation sessions in Mpolonjeni, during which the team used the Field Targeting Verification Tool to confirm that the majority of those attending were OVC caregivers, vulnerable women, and people living with HIV and other diseases or disabilities. There are no financial barriers to participating in this program, and past enterprise development programs in Herefords and Ndzingeni have successfully reached CBLD beneficiaries using this approach.

### 2.2 In-School Youth (15-24)

In school youth were reached by peer educators with SBCC messages on abstinence, teen pregnancy, and how to deal with peer pressure. CBLD will support the Ministry of Education’s (MOET) Educational, Testing, Guidance and Psychological Services (ETGPS) that ETGPS unit in rolling out the Ministry’s Life Skills curriculum in eight secondary schools in the four communities. The Life Skills curriculum covers HIV/AIDS,

Health Promotion, and Guidance and Counselling. The latter includes gender and societal norms and values, and career planning.

### **2.3 Out-of-School Youth (15-24)**

Out-of-school peer educators have continued to reach their peers with SBCC messages in Ndzingeni and Herefords. To increase its reach, CBLD has worked more closely with peer educators, taking mentorship down to the sub-community level. This has improved understanding and awareness of the key drivers of HIV among participating youth. It has also helped to motivate young people on how they can address some of their challenges, which include peer pressure and unemployment. Some of the trained peer educators have participated in CBLD's Enterprise Development training of trainers program and will be rolling this out to their peers at the community level. Peer educators have been identified in Khuphuka, and will be trained in the next reporting period.

### **2.4 People living with HIV, diseases, and disabilities**

Residents of Ndzingeni launched a Wellness Program, a support group whose mission is to provide services to vulnerable households, the sick and infirm, people living with disabilities, and the elderly. The group works in collaboration with the Nazarene Clinic in the community, and has the support and recognition of leaders at the chiefdom and inkhundla level. Services to be provided by the support group are detailed later in this report. The group targets everyone with illness or disabilities, regardless of the type of illness. In addition to providing services, the groups also – with CBLD support – invites other organizations and health professionals to give presentations and demonstrations to group members and other interested persons.

## **3. Livelihoods and Economic Strengthening**

CBLD began recruitment and training activities for the Enterprise Development program in Mpolonjeni following the successful implementation of the Ndzingeni and Herefords programs. The program will be completed in Mpolonjeni in FY14 Q4 and begin in Khuphuka in FY14 Q4. The ongoing Herefords training program was completed during the quarter, followed by an intensive business idea generation and business plan development process that will conclude in early Q4. Cotton training activities continued for association farmers in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka alongside project technical assistance to Sikhulile Cotton Ginners, primarily focused on designing the tractor hire credit facility. In Ndzingeni, training activities continued for beekeepers, who began to harvest and sell honey at the end of the quarter. The horticulture program continued to conduct Farming As A Business training to farmers in Herefords and Ndzingeni, and used this as a selection filter to select commercial and semi-commercial irrigated vegetable farmers to participate in a NAMBoard vegetable production program.

### **3.1 Savings Groups**

Savings group activities began in Herefords and Ndzingeni.

CBLD engaged a savings group specialist to review existing savings group models prevailing in Swaziland and make recommendations to CBLD on how the project should engage local partners to implement savings group activities, including recommendations for which models would be most effective to strengthen the livelihoods and household economies of vulnerable groups in Swaziland. The final report will be released in Q4. The draft report recommends that CBLD should issue guidelines on best practice that local partners, who will work with CBLD, should implement. Different saving group implementers follow certain best practices, but not all, per the report findings. These guidelines include the following:

- Allow for variable savings amounts for each group member, but use a share system, with set values for shares, for ease of accounting and distribution purposes.
- Encourage members to use loans for productive purposes, like investing in household enterprises, but do not mandate this. This will lead to dishonesty as some group members will invariably take out

loans for other purposes, and be compelled to lie to the group in order to take the loan. Furthermore, it is advantageous for vulnerable households to have access to credit for purposes other than investing in a household enterprise, particularly when the only alternative is a loan from a money lender and crippling rates. This could include social investments like health or education.

- Savings should be distributed at the end of a one-year cycle. Members will need this money, and it is not in their interest to keep it locked away. For longer term savings, members can look to more formal savings accounts, but this is not the objective of informal savings groups.
- Members should never be required to pool resources for group businesses.

## 3.2 Enterprise Development

### Objectives

CBLD's Enterprise Development program targets vulnerable households, particularly those caring for OVC and people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA), to increase their income earning potential and improve allocation of scarce financial resources among enterprise and household needs.

### Activities and results

The Enterprise Development program was active in Herefords, with previously trained trainers completing step-down training activities, and in Mpolonjeni, with the selection and training of trainers. The modules covered in each community are as follows.

1. How to use money wisely
2. Setting aside money for tomorrow
3. Common money management mistakes
4. Budgeting and calculating profits
5. Keeping records
6. Turning ideas into business
7. Marketing
8. Pricing
9. Accessing finance
10. Cash flow
11. Developing a business plan

### *Herefords*

In Q3, 257 people (75% women) participated in the Herefords program. In the previous quarter, 24 trainers (58% women) had completed the Training of Trainers process. In Q3, these trainers offered step-down training to community members in six sub-communities of Herefords.

Following the conclusion of this step-down training program, 108 program participants participated in Evaluation Day, a training and testing event where the participants first received more in-depth training on business plan development and then took a final test to assess their business understanding. This test was administered in person, as literacy shortfalls precluded the use of a written test. 102 people passed the test while only 6 failed, showing significant improvement over the Ndzingeni program conducted last year.

Soon after, 98 people attended a Markets & Finance Day event. This event is designed to link participants to potential markets that they could supply with products, potential sources of business finance, and useful technologies. Below is a list of organizations presenting, and the main messages they delivered.

- **MTN Mobile Money:** Small business people can save money, pay laborers and suppliers, and reduce the number of costly trips to municipal centers by using Mobile Money.
- **Swazi Bank:** Small business owners can receive loans from Swazi Bank at reasonable rates.
- **Imbita:** Rural women can learn to save while receiving financial literacy training and eventually take out small business loans.
- **Youth Enterprise Fund:** Youth are encouraged to go into business using start-up loans from YEF, which offer reasonable rates and payment terms.

- **Swaziland Women Economic Empowerment Trust (SWEET):** Rural women can save money and take loans through this savings scheme, which has grown to more than 10,000 women nationwide.

In addition, CBLD’s Gender and Child Protection Specialist gave a presentation at Market & Finance Day on legal education, child protection services provided by CBLD. She invited participants to contact her and the UNISWA team for one-on-one legal education counseling, and received three clients already.

Following these events, interested program participants were given an opportunity to attend special mentorship sessions where they developed and presented business ideas. 89 participants (75% women) opted to engage in this process. CBLD staff judged the viability of their idea by asking whether the product could be marketed successfully, if the entrepreneur had the required skills, and how much money would be required to start up the business. Through this coaching process, participants refined their ideas before developing business plans. The business plan development process focused on developing the following components.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Business concept | 4. Management team |
| 2. Marketing plan   | 5. Operations plan |
| 3. Production plan  | 6. Financial plan  |

When the quarter ended, business plans were in the final development stages, and it is predicted that more than thirty business plans will be produced. Most of the business ideas focus on agribusiness, with a number of proposed crop production, poultry, and piggery businesses.

#### *Mpolonjeni*

At the beginning of the quarter, election of peer trainers was finalized, with 134 community members participating (66% women), and 28 trainers began to receive the Training of Trainers curriculum, described at the beginning of this section.

24 trainers successfully completed all eleven modules by the end of quarter and they have scheduled trainings to take place in eight different locations across Mpolonjeni in the first weeks of July. This activity will continue for most of the quarter, with Evaluation Day and Markets & Finance Day tentatively scheduled for the end of August.

Additionally, CBLD staff collaborated with Inhlanyelo Fund and TechnoServe’s European Union-funded “EU2” team to provide record keeping training to new Inhlanyelo Fund loan recipients. A total of 65 loans representing more than E 300,000 were disbursed in Mpolonjeni. 10 of the new loan recipients are trainers in the Training of Trainers (TOT) program, and the majority of the new loan recipients will be trained through the step-down training process in Q4. Examples of some of the new projects include market vendors and hawkers, a laundry business, poultry production, and many other agribusinesses.

### **3.2 Value Chain Development: Horticulture (Herefords and Ndzingeni)**

#### **Objectives**

The Horticulture VCD program develops a seasonal income source for women and increases smallholder profitability by introducing farmers to markets for high-value crops and providing them with agricultural training and hands-on mentorship throughout the production and marketing cycle. CBLD plans to work with at least 50 farms in Herefords in Ndzingeni, 11 of which are 0.9 ha or more.

#### **Activities and results**

##### *Farming As A Business*

During Q2, a horticulture implementation strategy had been developed and FAAB trainings had commenced at the end of the quarter, with 72 farmers participating. These trainings continued through Q3, with an additional 216 (48% women) farmers in Ndzingeni and Herefords completing the FAAB curriculum. Working with Inkhundla-level leadership including the Indvuna and Bucopho, training sites were established and the recruitment meetings were held. Additionally, local Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) officers and the local NAMBoard extension officer assisted by submitting lists of local farmers and spreading the message about the upcoming trainings, which were also communicated through mass SMS messaging. Because FAAB training is applicable to all farmers, this training opportunity was advertised to all local farmers, not just horticulture farmers. The FAAB training participants received the following modules over two days:

1. Introduction to Farming As A Business
2. Farm Production
3. Sales, Price and Marketing
4. Farm Profitability
5. Farm Record Keeping
6. Farm Budgeting

Outcomes expected from this training program include increased knowledge of land measurement, pricing strategies, supply and demand basics, basic farm financials, the importance of record-keeping and a mindset change where farmers view farming as a business and not just a tradition.

FAAB training was used as an opportunity to recruit potential candidates for the horticulture value chain program. The program described to the participants focused on planting irrigated vegetable plots intensively, receiving technical assistance from CBLD, and selling the produce to NAMBoard, with the goals of growing more produce on larger plots of land, creating more harvesting jobs, increasing profits, and eventually engaging in more challenging but lucrative baby vegetable production. 80 of the FAAB participants (26% women) indicated their interest in the program. When asked why more farmers didn't sign up, the main reasons participants cited were lack of irrigation, lack of start-up capital, and insufficient fencing.

#### *Field verification*

Field verification formed the second stage of the horticulture value chain program. A CBLD field officer assessed the production resources for the 81 interested farmers (25% women) and classified them according to their production capabilities. The exercise took place at each farmer's field and assessed land sizes, irrigation systems, fencing, current horticulture production, and the farmer's experience. Additionally, soil samples were taken and tested at the Malkerns Research Station to indicate soil health and suggest recommended improvements. Because land expansion is a priority of the program, surplus irrigated land was captured, to understand a farmer's expansion potential. Current or planned vegetable production was also captured. This information was packaged for both internal use and to be shared with NAMBoard.

Additionally, meetings were held with financial institutions FinCorp and Swazi Bank to better understand their lending terms and get contacts for their lending officers in the Hhohho region. Assisting farmers gain access to finance is a program priority, but taking on a production loan prematurely and failing to meet their goals can be disastrous for a farmer. Before linking farmers to loans, CBLD field officers will follow the farmers through at least one vegetable cycle, to understand their capabilities. At that point, these financial institutions will be invited to pitch their lending products to the farmers.

#### *NAMBoard*

NAMBoard conducted orientation sessions in both Ndzingeni and Herefords to describe the benefits of supplying NAMBoard and explain the contracting requirements. Using the field verification data gathered by

CBLD, NAMBoard was in the process of assessing farmers' information and developing contracts and crop production plans at the end of the quarter.

At the beginning of Q4, NAMBoard will select farmers and issues contracts out with specific crop production goals. Per CBLD's revised targets to work with 50 farms, CBLD has recommended that NAMBoard work with 52 farms representing 31 hectares of land. Moving forward, CBLD will provide technical assistance to these farmers to support the farmers in the fulfillment of their NAMBoard contracts. Additionally, M&E materials have been developed that capture information on the laborers who work for these farms, to better understand the horticulture program's impact on rural women.

### **3.3 Value Chain Development: Honey (Ndzingeni and surrounding area)**

#### **Objectives**

The Honey VCD program increases seasonal income for beekeepers by: developing their business skills and improving productivity, providing marketing training and market linkages to Eswatini Swazi Kitchen Honey (ESKH) and improving access to inputs in collaboration with Peak Timbers. Capacity building of the Swazi Honey Council works to address trade barriers critical to the growth of the industry.

#### **Activities and results**

The honey value chain program trained 94 beekeepers (42% women) from Ndzingeni. In the previous quarter, beekeepers built two hives per person using lumber supplied by Peak Timbers and established healthy bee hives. At the beginning of the quarter, beekeepers were completing the process of transferring swarms from their trap boxes into hives, so that the bees could expand their colonies and produce large amounts of honey. In Q3, trainings focused on the following subjects:

1. Hive management
2. Marketing honey
3. Harvesting honey

As part of marketing training, Eswatini Swazi Kitchen-Honey's (ESKH) field officer presented to the beekeepers and offered them the opportunity to supply ESKH with honey, and provided the requisite white 20L buckets to transport the honey to ESKH. At the close of the quarter, beekeepers had begun to harvest their honey. While some farmers chose to sell to ESKH, other beekeepers elected to sell their honey in the local community or in styrofoam punnets to local supermarkets. In Q4, the honey value chain M&E process will ascertain the yields supplied and revenues earned through the various markets the beekeepers choose to supply.

CBLD's ongoing capacity building of the Swaziland Honey Council (SHC) continued in Q3, with a continued focus on expanding the domestic, regional and international markets for honey. To increase domestic demand for honey, TechnoServe officers assisted the honey council in conducting Honey Roadshows in Nhlanguano and Piggs Peak. These events take place on the last Friday of the month, when workers receive their paychecks and crowd into towns for shopping and other activities. These events explained the exciting beekeeping opportunity and illustrated the many uses and health benefits of eating honey. These exciting events featured live music from local artists, speeches from many honey industry stakeholders, and were very well attended.

Currently, South African border controls restrict export of Swazi honey, on account of possible bee disease risks. To remove these controls, CBLD and other organizations have been assisting the Swaziland Honey Council and Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Department to implement a bee disease surveillance program that would convince the South African government to reopen the border to honey exports, and pave the way for export into the European Union. In Q3, CBLD assisted SHC in the development of a honey farmer

database to capture the relevant surveillance data. In Q4, one CBLD officer will participate in a South African bee conference to receive specific bee surveillance training, which can then be used to train others in Swaziland. This surveillance program is scheduled for October.

### **Challenges and Lessons**

Because CBLD was unable to collect registration forms for training activities led by the lead beekeepers, this quarter's participation numbers are nominally lower than last quarter. Honey production data will be captured next quarter, indicating how many farmers successfully produced and sold honey.

## **3.4 Value Chain Development: Cotton (Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, and surrounding areas)**

The Cotton VCD program increases household income by improving farmer productivity, developing their financial management skills, and improving their access to credit and inputs. Improved productivity also allows farmers more time for other activities like child care, cultivating food crops, or engaging in other enterprises. CBLD has been providing technical assistance to Sikhulile Cotton Ginnery, a parastatal and the country's only formal buyer of cotton, in an effort to reduce farmer and Ginnery transaction costs, and enabling the Ginnery to provide farmers with access to financial services, extension services, and information.

### **Activities and results**

The cotton value chain program trained 185 cotton farmers (72% women) from Mpolonjeni/ Maphatsindvuku and Khuphuka/Hlane. Early in Q3, trainings focused on harvesting and grading. Farmers receive different prices based on how the cotton is graded at the ginnery. The ginnery pays E 5.70 per kg for Grade A cotton and E 5.45 per kg for Grade B cotton. As different parts of the cotton plant produce different grades of cotton, it is important to appropriately grade your cotton in the field and sort it according to grades, to receive the highest possible price.

Farmers began harvesting their cotton in April and sold most of their cotton to the ginnery in Q3, though late planting farmers will continue to supply the ginnery until August. In Q4, the M&E process will capture the revenue data for CBLD farmers and compare it to the other farmers in the database, to understand the effect the cotton training program has had.

At the end of the quarter, lead farmers and farmers association leaders were gathered for end-of-season trainings focused on highlighting future training needs, reviewing record books, analyzing costs, and developing annual profit statements.

In Q1 2014, CBLD conducted a study to assess the feasibility of a tractor hire credit scheme for the Cotton Board. The Cotton Board has a highly successful inputs credit scheme where cotton farmers take out seeds and farm chemicals from the ginnery on credit. At the end of the season, those costs plus interest are deducted from the farmer's cotton revenues. Roughly two-thirds of the farmers use the scheme and repayment rates are very high. A CBLD survey indicated that the low availability of tractors and the lack of cash for land preparation were forcing farmers to plant late and plant smaller plots. When surveyed, farmers showed great interest in taking out credit for tractor services from the Cotton Board, and reported that they would plant larger plots of cotton. By planting larger fields earlier in the season, farmer profits would increase.

With the Cotton Board's approval, CBLD began to design an implementation plan for the Tractor Hire Credit Facility pilot program scheduled for October 2014. During Q3, activities focused on operational planning and capitalizing a credit revolving fund. Capital requirements for a 150-farmer pilot were calculated at E 176,000. To capitalize the revolving fund, potential sources of funding were identified and funding requests were sent to the following organizations.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives: sought funding through MOAC's initiative to promote domestic production of edible oils.
- FAO: sought funding to align with FAO's conservation agriculture and climate change adaption focus
- Swazi Bank: pitched the concept to receiving financing from Swazi Bank
- NAMBoard: similar to the MOAC outreach, this focused on capitalizing the fund through NAMBoard's Edible Oils levy

At the end of Q3, funds needed to capitalize the pilot had not yet been received, but all four requests had been favorably received and the correct stakeholders were convinced of the value of the concept. The FAO funding was approved by FAO in both Swaziland and later Pretoria and is now being vetted by COMESA. The Cotton Board is still waiting to hear about possible Ministry of Agriculture and NAMBoard support, and chose not to formally apply for Swazi Bank funding, as loan funding would disrupt the economics for the farmer. As a contingency, Cotton Board officers will promote the idea of self-funding the pilot using Cotton Board funds at the July Cotton Board meeting, should no other funds come in before October.

Implementation plans were developed by the end of Q3. This activity focused on the farmer selection process, tractor contracting process and examined pricing, impact, and other factors in great detail. This activity represented a strong collaboration between TechnoServe and the Cotton Board.

Program implementation will take place in Q4, as soon as the Cotton Board meets in July to approve implementation. This pilot program will provide timely tractor hire services on credit to 150 farmers in the Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka chiefdoms. If successful, the program will highlight that credit can be successfully extended to cotton farmers for tractor hire, and that larger plots can be grown, and higher yields received due to more appropriate timing of tractors.

### **Challenges and Lessons**

Building on progress from Q2, CBLD staff continued to facilitate the implementation of an MTN Mobile Money payment platform. At the end of Q2, Mobile Money orientation sessions at Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka resulted in 78 farmers indicating that they would like to be paid through Mobile Money. CBLD developed a work plan for Mobile Money officers to follow up with interested farmers and complete registration paperwork. With significant urging from CBLD, Mobile Money staff managed to confirm interest from 35 farmers, but failed to actually execute the paperwork to bring them into the program. Two challenges arose at that time; there wasn't sufficient time for MTN to complete the paperwork, and MTN expressed concern that their rural agent network would not be able to disburse the funds required. Most farmers get paid twice, roughly six weeks apart. The first payment usually goes to satisfy existing debts that the farmers have, and the second payment is more likely to be put into savings. MTN, Cotton Board, and CBLD agreed to postpone the pilot to the second payment, and to further reduce the size of the pilot down to 12 farmers who were current active users of Mobile Money. These efforts were meant to buy time for MTN and reduce the burden on the agent network, which would be more likely to have sufficient funds to disburse to a smaller number of people. Ultimately, when MTN approached those 12 farmers with the appropriate paperwork, none of the farmers signed up, citing their lack of confidence in the agent network. They said they would rather wait until 2015, when the agent network was stronger. No cotton farmers were paid through Mobile Money.

This program highlighted the structural challenges in the Mobile Money network and their weak penetration into the rural areas. Additionally, this further highlights the wide gap between farmers' stated preferences and revealed preferences. This was first seen in the baby corn program when farmers indicated that they would plant large plots but actually planted plots that were too small to be economically viable. In this case, farmers saw the value in the Mobile Money technology, but won't adopt it until they see someone else have a positive experience.

## 4. Protection, Human Rights, and Access to Legal Services

CBLD's programs in protection, human rights, and access to legal services are designed to develop community-based social protection systems and integrate them with existing government programs and services. The project's approach is to disseminate information about legal rights as broadly as possible, in an effort to increase demand for these rights to be upheld. It is essential that CBLD focuses on those in positions of leadership and those who work most closely with OVC (e.g., LL and NCP caregivers). Constitutional law and customary law are often at odds with each other, and while the Constitution is supreme, most community leaders hold a different interpretation. This is largely due to the fact that the contents of the Constitution and other laws about marriage, estates, and children's welfare are not known to the community leaders, though they often make decisions and intervene in such cases.

### 4.1 Building Community Awareness of Rights and Laws and Improving Access to Legal Services

#### Objectives

Through public education on the human rights, focusing on the Constitution and the rights of women, and the CPWA and the rights of children, CBLD is promoting greater equality for women in social and economic spheres, and helping to increase awareness of the rights of children and obligations of parents, caregivers, and all community members to uphold these rights. This education is also linked to improving the access of women and children to public entitlements, services, and inheritances.

#### Activities and results

Community level education on human rights intensified this reporting period as sensitization sessions were taken to the sub-community level in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni, increasing the number of people that have been reached with information on human rights, the constitution, and the Child Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA). In June, sensitizations were held in four sub-communities in Mpolonjeni and one in Khuphuka. These sessions are changing people's perceptions on the status of women and children and empowering both women and men to understand that they now live in a constitutional era and must recognize the rights of women and children. Participants are beginning to question the legitimacy of certain cultural practices in this day and age. Introducing the subject of children's rights after the discussions on human rights has provided a context for people to understand children's rights, correcting the widely held notion that children do not have rights or that they should not be informed of their rights because it leads to their disrespecting their elders. Participants agreed that advocacy and awareness-raising on the law should be intensified so that the gatekeepers of culture at family and community levels would understand that the rights of women and children are protected by the highest law of the land and should not be violated.

The topics covered, together with discussions and issues that were raised during these sessions are summarized below.

#### *Human rights and entitlements*

It was explained that human rights are the entitlements that guarantee the well-being of all human beings, and that the state is the primary duty bearer in fulfilling the basic needs of the citizenry. Free primary education and elderly grants were some of the examples provided to illustrate how the government of Swaziland tries to fulfil these needs. Government can be held accountable for neglecting these responsibilities. Participants argued that if their basic rights are not fulfilled, as their basic needs are neglected, they do not have a mechanism for holding anybody accountable.

It was evident from some sessions that the concept of human rights had never been well introduced to Swazis and that people and organizations that promote or assert human rights as are stigmatized as rebellious and “unSwazi”.

Participants were also encouraged to use other strategies for advocating for their rights, including lobbying their respective members of parliament.

#### *Women’s rights, inheritance, and the Constitution*

Presentations on women’s rights and the Constitution included the following: women’s equality under Section 20 (s.20); the equality clause and women’s freedoms listed in s.28, including women’s protection from discriminatory cultural practices under s.28 (3); and the protection of married women’s inheritance rights under s.34, which guarantees married women a reasonable contribution out of their husband’s estate. Women were happy to learn about the changes introduced by the Constitution on the custom of mourning, that they can no longer be compelled to undergo any custom to which they are opposed.

Participants raised questions about marriage and inheritance rights, especially the inheritance rights of women married in terms of custom or common law, which are still largely unrecognized, as well as the inheritance rights of their children. Family elders always assumed the responsibility of executor without the Master’s appointment and do as they will with the property of their spouses. Participants recommended that the education and sensitization of community leaders and family elders was the only sure way of ending some of these customary practices.

Participants were advised to lobby their member of parliament to call for the passing of legislation by parliament which will address such issues; this is overdue as the constitution provides that within three years of its coming into operation such a law (addressing the inheritance rights of common law husbands/wives) would be passed by parliament.

The concepts of gender and gender equality were also discussed along with the unequal status of women in the social, economic and political sphere. Many agreed that in terms of the Swazi culture women are regarded as minors and that has resulted in many human rights abuses including domestic abuse. Participants were particularly interested to learn about s.28 (4), citing examples of in-laws forcing them to undergo certain customary rites including mourning (*kuzila*), which strips the woman of their liberties and freedoms. This was a lively discussion as participants started exploring some of the ways that could be achieved without the costly litigation process.

#### *Children’s rights and the CPWA*

The concept of children’s rights, as entrenched in the Constitution and the CPWA, was explained, together with the primary obligations of parents and caregivers for children.

When discussing the provisions of the CPWA, many parents continued to raise issues related to comprehending the concepts of children’s rights and the obligations that go with such rights. They thought that the CPWA gives too much power to the children, making it difficult for parents to enforce discipline in their lives. They complained that the children, once informed of their rights, will refuse to do household chores and errands once informed about their rights. It was explained that requiring children to do chores and errands is perfectly lawful and as long as these don't endanger children's health or limit their access to education. It was also explained that children have rights like adults and such rights are by virtue of birth and not because they are being given it by their parents.

Many participants were shocked to learn that they have an obligation to report all incidences of child abuse, even where they are not the perpetrator and face a criminal sanction if they fail to do so. They expressed their gratitude to the program for enlightening them on the law before they actually find themselves on the wrong side of the law.

Parents were urged to respect these rights and fulfil their obligations because children are vulnerable without them to protect and enforce such rights when necessary. The key message was that parents must understand their duty to care for their children, while children have obligations to respect their elders, creating a harmonious relationship between parents and children. It was also emphasized that these obligations apply to both parents. Some of the participants expressed their gratitude for the legal education, that it had enlightened them about such a concept that has for a long time been misunderstood and misconstrued.

#### *Legal Aid Clinic*

To improve women and children's access to legal services and other social services, legal education and referrals have been facilitated through the legal aid clinic. A number of cases of child abuse and neglect identified by the child protection network have been referred for the relevant support to the social welfare department, police, and other responding organizations. The OVC survey has also been conducted to identify the number of OVC within these communities and their various needs. This data has been validated by the child protection network members, and various sessions have been held to link each child to a caregiver on the network.

#### *Training of UNISWA law students as volunteer counsellors*

In May, CBLD trained a new group of 22 UNISWA volunteer counsellors on their role and responsibilities as volunteer counsellors on the CBLD project. The training covered the following sessions:

1. **Basic counselling skills:** Volunteers were empowered with basic counselling skills, to enable them to conduct interviews with clients, making and managing referrals and record keeping.
2. **Gender equality:** The training also covered the concepts of gender and gender equality. It is essential for the volunteers to understand and have the ability to distinguish between sex and gender roles, to understand gender concepts, obstacles to gender equality, harmful traditional practices (*Kwendzisa* (forced marriages), *Kungenwa* (widow inheritance), strategies to achieve gender equality, legislation addressing gender equality, and sexual and reproductive health.
3. **Gender based violence:** Volunteers were trained on the definition of the concept, the types of abuse, myths and misconceptions, and laws addressing gender based violence.
4. **Human rights:** Volunteers were trained on the definition of human rights, characteristics of human rights, legal framework for human rights, Constitutional rights, the rights of women and children, and the CPWA.
5. **Family law:** Volunteers were made to understand the concept of marriage, forms of marriage recognized in Swaziland, and legal implications of marriage (marital power, termination of marriage, maintenance law, and child adoption).
6. **Inheritance rights, wills, and property distribution:** Volunteers were trained to understand the Administration of Estates Act 1950, the definition of a will, requirements of valid will, protection of minors' inheritance rights, and the concept of Next of Kin. This session was facilitated by Phumaphi Magagula, former Assistant Master of the High Court. She kept a very lively discussion of the procedure and some of the substantive issues that have risen from the new constitutional provisions versus the archaic legislation (Administration Of Estates Act 1902) which is still used by the Masters office in the administration of estates
7. **Human trafficking:** Volunteers were taught about the concept of human trafficking, including how to identify victims of trafficking and how to report trafficking.
8. **The legal system and Constitution of Swaziland:** Participants had previously covered these topics in class at University, so these sessions covered practical issues and conflicts that have arisen as a result of the

nature of the legal system of Swaziland and how the current structure and jurisdiction of courts in Swaziland are failing to address some of the issues arising out of the dualism.

9. **Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:** Volunteers were taken through CBLD's monitoring forms, the Legal Aid Intake Forms, reporting tools, and timesheets.

Participants completed all the training activities and were provided with materials to be used in the field, including a summarized version of the CPWA, a reference manual with all the key concepts covered during the training, and materials for taking notes during the Legal Aid Clinic counselling sessions. The Chief of Party presented all volunteers counsellors with certificates of completion at the end of the training.

#### *Case Management and Referrals*

##### *Herefords*

Three child protection cases have been identified and referred to the RSP and the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Piggs Peak office. These cases include a family of four children from a child headed homestead, a family of three, with two children who suffering from severe neglect. These children are not receiving adequate food and have no financial means to purchase food. They rely on neighbors, RHM, and NCP caregivers for hand-outs. They do not have adequate shelter as the rooms they live in are too small, unclean and generally unsafe for them to live in.

The children and their caregivers have been interviewed by DSW however their living conditions have not changed due to time and resource limitations for social workers to complete the assessment and find alternative places of safety for the children. The issue of the slow response time has been raised with the director of DSW, Mrs. Thandi Maziya, especially the issue of lack of availability of transport by the regional offices, and she undertook to look into the issue as a matter of priority.

##### *Case profiles*

Case type	Client profile				Referral	Number of children directly affected	Community
	F	M	<18	>18			
<b>Dissolution of customary marriage</b>	x			x	Swazi National Court Law Society Directory	3	Herefords
<b>Education grant for young mother</b>	x			x	Compassionate Swaziland	1	Mpolonjeni
<b>Property settlement and custody</b>	x			x	DSW Law Society directory	4	Khuphuka
<b>Child sexual abuse</b>		x		x	SWAGAA DPPs office	8	Khuphuka
<b>Child sexual abuse</b>	x		x		Save the Children RSP / DCS unit, Siteki	1	Mpolonjeni
<b>Inheritance</b>	x			x	Master's Office, Siteki	0	Mpolonjeni
<b>Property grabbing of widow</b>	x			x	Ndzingeni umphakatsi	0	Ndzingeni
<b>Gender based violence</b>		x		x	RSP, Siteki	4	Khuphuka
<b>Property settlement</b>		x		x	Swazi National Court	1	Khuphuka

Maintenance	x			x	DSW, Siteki	1	Khuphuka
Torture, police brutality		x		x	SWAGAA Good Shepherd Hospital	0	Khuphuka
Employee benefits		X		x	Teba Offices, Manzini	9	Mpolonjeni
Disability grant		X	x		DSW, Siteki	1	Khuphuka
Maintenance and attorney misconduct	x			x	Law Society	1	Ndzingeni

## Challenges and lessons

### *Schools Mobilization*

CBLD had also planned to reach schools in Mpolonjeni with sensitizations and discussions on the CPWA, children's rights, and child abuse. Bantwana and Compassionate Swaziland are also both working in the same schools. CBLD met with these organizations to understand their specific areas of focus and their capacity for reaching students. Compassionate Swaziland addresses HIV and adolescence, a theme that will be covered by the Life Skills curriculum. Bantwana has only one officer who sensitizes children in assembly, and not at the classroom level. Therefore it was decided that CBLD's work in these schools would be complementary and help to provide more comprehensive support and education to the students.

### *Meals for community meetings*

While the information and sensitization sessions were well received, many people were disappointed that the sensitization sessions did not provide food. Even at the sub-community level people still have to walk long distances to meet at the central location. This might have contributed to the lower than anticipated attendance as the meetings moved to other sub-communities. Past dialogues in these communities have provided meals for participants. This includes the *kudliva inbhloko* (literally, eating the head of a cow, a male custom where men get together to socialize while preparing and eating this meal).

### *OVC Data collection*

The OVC survey competed for people's time, and some meetings had to be cancelled as residents were too busy with the interviews to attend the sensitization meetings.

## 4.2 Capacity Building and Support to Child Protection Networks

### Objectives

To strengthen community systems for protecting vulnerable women and children and improving their access to services and entitlements, CBLD is building the capacity of responsible community institutions through workshops, mentorship, and the establishment of a child protection network and referral mechanism.

### Activities and results

To strengthen the systems for child protection at the community level and to collect additional baseline data on individual OVC, CBLD conducted an OVC survey in each community. The child protection initiatives and efforts were undermined by the lack of understanding of the magnitude of the burden of OVC in each community, their needs and who exactly in the network was responsible for which child. This resulted in a number of children and their cases falling through the cracks as their needs could not be addressed comprehensively and systematically, and the response was very ad hoc and not consistent. Following the survey, the data has been presented to community leaders and child protection network members who now

have a better picture of the situation of children within their communities and can come up with a plan to address this.

#### *Child Protection Network Meetings*

The Ndzingeni meeting was held at the inkhundla centre and on the 13<sup>th</sup> June and attended by 57 people. Participants were able to identify and validate the names of the children on the list however the one day meeting was not sufficient time to thoroughly go through the list so follow up sessions were scheduled for meetings at the sub-community level. Each meeting was tasked with validating the children on the list, based on two criteria, that they were both a resident of this community and an orphan and vulnerable. The Herefords Meetings were held on June 19 and June 26 at Herefords High School. The meeting on June 19 was very poorly attended with only 20 of the expected 60 in attendance. Due to the poor attendance the meeting has been postponed to the following week.

UNISWA volunteers have followed up with individual sub-communities to support the CPN members with the process, especially those who have missed the meetings.

### **Challenges and Lessons**

#### *Low literacy Levels*

Reviewing, analyzing and validating the data with the CPN has been a very challenging and slow process because most of them are not literate. As a result it has taken a couple of week to go over the data set that has each child's name, it will take even longer to get to the point where each caregiver can understand what the different needs of each child are so that they can be addressed.

#### *High child to caregiver ratio*

The number of caregivers in the network vs. the number of children is very low. Pairing each child to a Caregiver, LL or RHM ensures the first line of defense as they become someone within the network that will support the child meeting their basic needs. However as it stands now in each community, the average number of caregivers are 55 and this is particularly a problem in Khuphuka where the children's numbers are about one thousand. CBLD has requested each community to find a solution to address this problem.

#### *Herefords leadership dispute*

The issue of the dispute again interfered with program implementation as people did not show up to the CPN meeting June 19 meeting due to the fact that the meeting was held at Herefords High school, as per the dictates of the Buhleni leadership. This did not go down well with most participants who still feel strongly that the Gogo centre is the meeting point and that generally Buhleni leadership should not be involved in the Herefords administration and development efforts. The attendance improved at the second meeting on June 26, but participants still expressly their disagreement with meeting at this place and using the current structure "Buhleni Leadership".

## **4.4 SBCC and Life Skills**

### **Objectives**

CBLD's SBCC program aims to enhance the awareness, acceptance, and demonstration of positive behaviors and practices that protect and promote the well-being of women, youth, and children. Participants will be equipped with skills for decision-making in difficult situations where their health and safety may be at risk.

### **SBCC Activities and Results**

Peer educators in Ndzingeni and Herefords have continued to reach their peers with SBCC messages. To increase their reach, Ndzingeni youth are having forums at the sub community level. In Herefords peer

educators have reached out to the surrounding schools to engage their peers on discussions about abstinence, HIV, alcohol and drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, gender based violence, stigma and discrimination. To guide the work and reputation of the peer educators' intervention in Herefords, a code of conduct was developed to guide them on the standards that they should all maintain as a group; key activities in this reporting period include the following.

### *Herefords*

On May 8, CBLD held a meeting at the Gogo centre with 48 youth participants to elect an executive committee. The committee consists of a chairperson, deputy, secretary, and treasurer, and there is also a disciplinary committee of four members. A draft code of conduct was developed which outlines the group's goals, objectives, values, and acceptable behaviors, and describes the consequences for unacceptable behavior during youth meetings or activities.

The meeting also discussed risky sexual behaviors. A lot of young men still believe in the 'shower' method for HIV prevention: if they wash immediately after unprotected sex, they will not be infected with HIV or other sexually transmitted infections. This was topic was hotly debated during the meeting until their peers were able to convince them against it.

In a subsequent meeting with the Herefords peer educators group on May 26, the group began planning a youth campaign to raise awareness on the issue of alcohol and drug abuse and its denigrating effects on young people and to increase access to the youth activities. The campaign, beginning with a one-day event in August, aims to mobilize young people for active participation in behavior change programs and youth club and to create an opportunity for young people to engage in dialogue about the problem of drugs and alcohol abuse and their consequences on a young person's life. The one day event will also provide youth with a much needed opportunity for appreciation, participation, and creative expression in sports, leisure, music, art and dance, drama and cultural activities. The campaign will help engage the youth to make good use of their leisure time, express their beliefs and values as well as promote and preserve local art and culture for the benefit of the future youth.

The main activities:

1. Youth Dialogues on alcohol and drug abuse: Young people will have the opportunity to reflect on the consequences of drugs and alcohol abuse and also identify alternatives
2. Soccer, netball, and volleyball games under the theme "playing for your life": This event will promote sport as a healthy alternative to anti-social or harmful behaviors. Sports and leisure have an important place in young people's lives and the group wants to encourage healthy, enjoyable, active, and meaningful lifestyles.
3. Drama and poetry: Young people will use poetry and dramas to share messages on the how drugs and alcohol abuse increases vulnerability to HIV.
4. Motivational talks and information stalls: Speakers and other organizations will be invited to participate.
5. Voluntary testing and counselling services: This campaign is expected to increase the uptake of HIV testing and counselling services, and other SRH services. Partners working in these areas will be invited to participate.

### *Ndzingeni*

On May 16, CBLD met with 22 youth peer educators to discuss strategies for intensive mobilization of their peers. They complained that young people were not actively engaged in youth programs due to the distances

between their sub communities and resolved that the youth activities will be held at the sub-community level, with young people identified to mobilize their peers in those communities.

The youth have expressed their concern that young people grow and abuse marijuana in this community and it is hard to convince them to stop these practices when there are so little or no opportunities for livelihoods in this community. The meeting also discussed reproductive health and risky sexual behaviors. There are still a lot of questions about basic facts about puberty, sexuality and the body's development, and HIV prevention and transmission. The questions raised by the young women suggest that the project needs to intensify its work with out-of-school youth in the area of life skills.

### **Challenges and Lessons**

The youth groups have the right motivation to reach their peer but require more support and guidance. CBLD has recruited a youth programs coordinator who will work directly with the youth groups, beginning next quarter.

### **Life Skills Curriculum Activities and Results**

CBLD continued discussions with the MOET's ETGPS Director to plan the project's support to the roll-out of the Life Skills Curriculum. Eight schools in CBLD's four communities have been selected for the MOET's phased roll-out. The project and ETGPS will meet with the head teachers in July to introduce the curriculum and describe how it will be rolled out. MOET's trainers will support CBLD in delivering the training. Because the final curriculum materials have not been approved and printed, CBLD will have to reprint the materials from the pilot curriculum to be used during its training activities.

## **5. Capacity Building**

### **5.1 National-Level Capacity Building**

#### **Violence Against Children (VAC) Conference**

Ay USAID's request, CBLD joined Save the Children, Cabrini Ministries, ABT, and SWAGAA in a meeting to share current practices and experiences working to promote children's well-being in Swaziland with USG delegates from CDC, USAID, and OGAC. The meeting helped the delegates to understand the reality of VAC in Swaziland, and country's progress towards implementing the recommendations from the 2007 VAC study. This proved to be a great networking opportunity to share CBLD experiences in curbing VAC and learn from other programs how VAC has been addressed in other contexts by other partners.

#### **Global Dialogues Youth Competition**

CBLD participated in a panel to judge entries for the Global Dialogues competition. This opportunity provided the project with additional perspective on the issues young people are facing, what they understand and do not understand, and what areas CBLD, through its youth interventions, can make impact. Observations on the submissions are as follows:

The young authors demonstrated an understanding of the need to provide one's personal affection and moral support to those who live with HIV. In addition, the concept of family and community support for PLWHA was highlighted in many contest entries.

Most of the participants were, in general, well-versed in the means of preventing sexual transmission of HIV.

Young people are aware and have been empowered by the different programs that are implemented by partners at the school level. There has been mention of girls' empowerment programs, youth clubs, peer education programs, and school clubs that have been very effective. This is something that CBLD can build on and ensure sustainability.

Young people have information on the key drivers of HIV (MCP, IGS, drug and alcohol abuse), and these are stated as recurring these in the entries. However it seems many still lack the skills to resist peer pressure and not engage in these risky behaviors.

## 5.2 Community Level Capacity Building

### **Ndzingeni wellness program**

Residents of Ndzingeni officially launched their “Wellness Program” support group at a ceremony on May 9. CBLD has been supporting the group’s members since the concept was first conceived, providing training in organizational development and reviewing and making recommendations for the group’s Constitution, but the group itself has taken the lead in mobilizing resources and is now actively implementing its program. The group currently has 76 members, divided into smaller groups of up to 10, according to location. In the next quarter, CBLD will consult with the group’s leadership to facilitate collaboration with similar community initiatives, including the Child Protection Network. Among the functions of the wellness program are the following:

- Identify vulnerable households and assess their welfare, including conditions of the homestead and the physical health and food security of household members.
- Visit homesteads of vulnerable families to check if dwellings are clean and assist with household chores, including laundry, firewood and water collection, and cooking.
- Provide and if necessary prepare food for individuals of families in need.
- Bathe sick and elderly who are unable to care for themselves.
- Providing advice and counselling to the sick and those attending to the sick;
- Monitor and motivate patients to adhere to treatment (ART, TBT, medication for high blood pressure or diabetes, etc.)
- On behalf of sick individuals, consult with relevant health personnel in the local clinic for referrals.
- Inform RHMs of the need for further assistance when necessary.
- Provide transportation means to Piggs Peak hospital when needed.
- Assist with harvesting maize fields
- Invite service providers to present on the different issues.
- Provide support to child headed households and families with neglected elderly;
- Provide training on parenting skills to teenage parents.

Members organized the launch event, arranging for t-shirts and a banner to be printed, providing food, and inviting speakers with support from the Nazarene clinic, and organizing music, and poetry reading. The wellness program is recognized by the local authorities within the chiefdom and inkhundla, and has been allocated land for its use. Assistance in soil testing has been requested from the MOAC field officer, and field will be used to cultivate beans for group members and needy families and individuals.

There is also interest in Herefords and Khuphuka for a similar program. In Khuphuka, this initiative is largely being led by churches and Faith Based Organizations.

### **Career Advancement and Vocational Skills Development**

All the four communities have indicated the need for career advancement and vocational skills development programs. Among those interested in such programs are young parents who, despite performing well in secondary school, were unable to move on to tertiary institutions because of parenting responsibilities. In Herefords, the CDS held meetings with out-of-school youth in the sub-communities of Mtfuntini and Ekuthuleni to review school certificates and determine who was qualified to go on for further education.

*Herefords*

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Advice</b>	<b>Result</b>
One young male got 5 credits in 2004 qualifying him to enroll for a BSc in agriculture and get a government scholarship but did not apply because he was not sure	Advised to apply to the Veterinary College for training veterinary assistants	Now enrolled in the college and has a government scholarship
Five of the out of school children have realized that they can apply to teacher training colleges but the exercise was conducted after the call for applications had been closed and the children will only apply next year	The community will call professionals from the area and the CDS will motivate them to establish a team of experts to promote the career guidance program	Community leadership registering professionals from the area
There is a large number of adults need to engage on basic literacy training	The community was encouraged to identify a facilitator, a room in which the training will be conducted, register potential participants and invite the Sebenta facilitator to assist in program promotion	A list of potential participants has been prepared, room in which training will be conducted identified, facilitator chosen and now waiting for the Sebenta facilitator to assist.  Literacy class is being taught to 6
Some community members are eager to engage on vocational skill training	To register potential participants and areas of interest	CBLD has met with the following institutions and is currently assessing how residents might be able to access them: Rural Education Centre Women in Development Sebenta National institute CODEC

#### *Khuphuka*

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Advice</b>	<b>Result</b>
Out of school youth and young parents who need career advancement and vocational skills training	The community will identify an individual to register those who need help on career advancement	A meeting to identify career advancement and training needs is scheduled for July 2014. The Gogo Centre manager has been accepted at UNISWA for the certificate program, starting in August 2014. The course will enable her to provide more relevant support to the community.

#### *Mpolonjeni*

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Advice</b>	<b>Result</b>
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About 100 out-of-school youth and young parents who are interested in sewing and welding skills training.	To identify professionals to assist in training the youth.	Professionals have been identified and introductory sessions for welding and sewing will be held in the next quarter.
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### *Ndzingeni*

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Advice</b>	<b>Result</b>
Out of school youth and young parents are interested in career advancement and vocational skills training.	Potential participants and training providers are being identified.	Sebenta National Institute is willing to assist but will first have to train facilitators, and this is contingent on having funds available.

### **Promoting nutrition and household food security**

Residents of Ndzingeni have established a food security and nutrition program comprised of members of the Wellness Program and community members who were participating in the home industry project that was initiated through the European Union Program EDF 10 activity 3 led by Mananga Institute. To train the community members in food processing and preservation, CBLD solicited the services of the MOAC's home economics officer responsible for the area. Following a training activity on peanut butter processing, 27 community members were able to process and package 40 kg of peanut butter. Participants indicated they will plant more peanuts next season and increase production. The group has organized an exercise for collecting and preserving indigenous vegetables, which will be packaged properly for distribution to sick and vulnerable individuals served by the Wellness Program.

### **Mobilizing resources to support local business initiatives**

CBLD supported residents on Ndzingeni inkhundla in developing six local business proposals for MicroProjects in the following sectors: sewing, fence making, welding, indigenous chicken production, beekeeping, and home industry. Out of the six proposals that were submitted, four were successful in the first round. Each successful project will be funded up to E 100,000. (Note: as of July 2014, three of the proposals were ultimately successful, bringing up to E 300,000 in resources to support local business development).

### **Engaging churches and Faith Based Organizations on community development activities**

Members of churches and other FBOs in Khuphuka have been motivated to promote community development activities; they have established a committee at chiefdom level that will link with the existing Inkhundla FBO committee that was originally established by the queen mother but has not been active. The Khuphuka FBO committee will conduct a needs assessment within the community to determine where it could be most useful, which could involve supporting the elderly or the mentally ill, or engaging out-of-school youth in skills development.

## **6. Monitoring and Evaluation**

During the current quarter, following the resignation of CBLD's M&E Officer, the project engaged a consultant to review and make recommendations on the project's current data collection, management, and analysis systems. The consultant focused primarily on the beneficiary and participant database, which is used to inform the project's output indicators, and on OVC survey database. She also reviewed the PMP and made recommendations to update the indicator reference sheets.

As a result of the consultant's efforts, CBLD now maintains an excel database that can be more readily accessed for up-to-date output indicators. This has been especially useful during the period in which the

project did not have an active M&E Officer, allowing the COP and the Economic Strengthening Specialist to query the database for information on project performance.

As mentioned elsewhere in the report, CBLD also conducted a survey of OVC caregivers in each community. The initial intent of this survey was (1) to identify OVC, assess their needs, and link them with caregivers in the CPNs and (2) to collect the contact information for OVC caregivers so they could be targeted for project activities, specifically economic strengthening. However, the survey has also provided a very useful dataset on current OVC conditions in terms of access to education and healthcare, registration status, sources of food, and more. Therefore, the dataset can be used as a baseline against which outcomes specific to OVC can be measured in two years (May-June 2016), before the end of the project, by surveying the same OVC households. This will directly show the impact that the project's child protection systems strengthening and children's rights training is having on the well-being of children. Additionally, because the survey asks about caregiver participation in CBLD economic strengthening programs, the project can also determine how effective it has been in reaching OVC caregivers with economic strengthening activities, and whether this participation is having an impact on OVC.

A new M&E Officer was being recruited in this quarter and will start on August 4. USAID and CBLD will review the indicators that the project has been tracking and proposes to track (e.g. the indicators from the OVC survey that were collected midway through the project), and decide what additional indicators may be required to meet USAID's reporting requirements.

## **7. Administrative**

### **7.1 Issuance of Local Grants**

FHI 360's sub grant to Vusumnotfo was executed in June 2014. Vusumnotfo will be implementing savings groups, homestead gardens, and early childhood development and education activities in Herefords and Ndzingeni. An introductory meeting to introduce Vusumnotfo and these programs to Herefords was held on June 4 at Vusumnotfo's campus in Ngonini. This meeting was attended by 23 people, including Herefords leaders, RHM, LL, community police, and NCP caregivers. Contact people for each sub-community were identified and the savings group orientation activities were scheduled.

In the next quarter, CBLD will be release RFAs for the same three activities to be implemented in Mpolonjeni, Khuphuka, and two additional communities, to be selected in August.

### **7.2 Staffing**

The following staffing changes occurred in Q3.

- Mandhla Mehlo, CBLD's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, resigned in Q3. FHI 360 recruited his replacement, and will request formal approval.
- FHI 360 recruited a new Chief of Party, Bongile Kanye, who will begin in August. There will be a two-month transition during which Ms Kanye will receive the relevant training and responsibilities will be handed over gradually. Mr Rinehart will then remain with the project part-time, providing technical support, documenting project outcomes and best practices, and developing training activities for Phase 3.
- FHI 360 recruited a Youth Programs Coordinator, primarily to support the SBCC and Life Skills programs for in- and out-of-school youth. The candidate has been selected and will join the team in August.
- FHI 360 recruited two Gender Norms consultants who will engage in SBCC activities with adults at the sub-community level, focusing on GBV, gender norms and stereotypes, ensuring that participants meet the minimum standards required by the GEND\_NORM indicator. Each consultant is expected to work up to 50 days through the end of 2014.

## Annex 1. CBLD Table of Indicators

Goal: To foster a positive enabling environment that protects and advances the social and economic well-being of women and children and strengthens community institutions									
ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual* as of 2013Q4	2014 Actual* as of Q3	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this reporting period
<b>CBLD-C-1</b>	Household economic wellbeing	16%	-	-	-	20%	-	28%	Not reported for this period.
<b>CBLD-C-2</b>	Social behavior and attitudes about gender norms	64	-	-	-	70	-	75	
<b>CBLD-C-3</b>	Households reporting food insecurity	16%	-	-	-	13%	-	9%	
<b>CBLD-C-4</b>	Percentage of children (>5 years) with adequate dietary diversity	30%	-	-	-	35%	-	52%	
<b>CBLD-C-5</b>	Percentage of children of children (<5 years) consuming at least three meals per day. (SQSD)	94%	-	-	-	98%	-	100%	
<b>CBLD-C-6</b>	Percentage of household able to access health services when needed	43%	-	-	-	68%	-	75%	
<b>CBLD-C-7</b>	Percentage of households able to access at least one non-health social services when needed	6.5%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	
<b>CBLD-C-8</b>	Percentage of households that are aware of available legal services	48%	-	-	-	58%	-	80%	
<b>CBLD-C-9</b>	Adult attitudes towards children's rights	77	-	-	-	82	-	95	
<b>CBLD-C-10</b>	Out of school youth reporting self-sufficiency	8%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	
Objective 1: To improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and OVC caregivers within these households									
<b>CBLD-I-C-1</b>	Absolute revenue generated from value chain participants	0	-	-	-	SLZ 15 million	-	SZL 38 million	Not reported for this period.
<b>CBLD-I-C-2</b>	Number of individuals engaging in new forms of paid employment through value chains supported by CBLD	0	0	-	-	340	-	940	

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

## CBLD Table of Indicators

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual* as of 2013Q4	2014 Actual* as of Q3	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this reporting period
<b>CBLD-I-C-3</b>	Percentage of savings group members reporting improved cash flow and financial management	0	0	-	-	60%	-	80%	Not reported for this period.
<b>CBLD-I-P-1</b>	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 <b>(NGI: P12.4.D)</b>	0	1,118	3,832	5,500	5,500	5,500	7,320	The indicator is a de-duplicated number of beneficiaries that actively participated in the following activities: 965 Cotton VCD (668 F, 297 M); 318 Honey VCD (132 F, 186 M); 366 Horticulture VCD (160 F, 206 M); 1,152 Enterprise Development (757 F, 395 M); 299 Legal rights education & services (126 F, 173 M); 1,277 Child protection training & services (683 F, 594 M)
<b>IR 1.1: Increased protection of household assets through savings and financial literacy, access to legal services, household food production and community dialog</b>									
<b>CBLD-I-P-2</b>	Number of eligible adults and children provided with economic strengthening services <b>(NGI: C5.7.D)</b>	0	882	2,629	1,200	1,200	900	2,372	The indicator is a de-duplicated number of beneficiaries that actively participated in the following activities: 965 Cotton VCD (668 F, 297 M); 318 Honey VCD (132 F, 186 M); 366 Horticulture VCD (160 F, 206 M); 1,152 Enterprise Development (757 F, 395 M);
<b>CBLD-I-P-3</b>	Number of clients (project participants) who received food and/or nutrition services during the reporting period <b>(NGI: C5.1.D)</b>	0	30	27	1,000	1,200	500	2,000	This figure pertains to the number of people trained in food preservation and processing. Homestead garden and OVC food support planning activities have yet to commence.

## CBLD Table of Indicators

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual* as of 2013Q4	2014 Actual* as of Q3	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this reporting period
<b>CBLD-1-P-4</b>	Accumulated savings through savings groups	0	0	0	SZL 80,000	SZL 200,000	SZL 200,000	SZL 480,000	The activity is yet to start.
<b>CBLD-1-P-5</b>	Total lending through savings groups	0	0	0	SZL 45,000	SZL 80,000	SZL 115,000	SZL 240,000	The activity is yet to start.
<b>IR 1.3: Increased access to income through integration into market-led value chains</b>									
<b>CBLD-1-P-6</b>	Number of individuals directly trained or linked into value chains through project and partner activities	0	286	1,649	2,500	4,327	7,154	10,000	This figure includes the following: 965 Cotton VCD (668 F, 297 M); 318 Honey VCD (132 F, 186 M); 366 Horticulture VCD (160 F, 206 M);
<b>IR 1.4: Improved quality of vocational training programs for women and youth programs by integrating enterprise development training into the curriculum</b>									
<b>CBLD-1-P-7</b>	Number of individuals provided with enterprise development training	0	745	1,152	315	950	490	2,500	This figure represents the number of Enterprise Development participants this quarter in Herefords and Mpolonjeni
<b>Objective 2: To protect and promote the rights of women and children</b>									
<b>CBLD-2-C-1</b>	Percentage of adults with written wills or succession plans	22%	-	-	-	42%	-	60%	Not reported for this period.
<b>CBLD-2-C-2</b>	Percentage of households with children (36-59 months) receiving education	46%	-	-	-	56%	-	86%	
<b>CBLD-2-C-3</b>	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose births are registered.(MIC)	57%	-	-	-	68%	-	80%	
<b>CBLD-2-C-4</b>	Percentage of children (<5 years) whose growth, weight, and immunization status were monitored at least once in the last 12 months (NPA)	94%	-	-	-	98%	-	100%	
<b>CBLD-C-10</b>	Out of school youth reporting self-sufficiency	8%	-	-	-	15%	-	25%	

## CBLD Table of Indicators

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual* as of 2013Q4	2014 Actual* as of Q3	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this reporting period
<b>IR 1. Enhanced individual, community, and authority awareness of the rights of women and children and options for protecting these rights</b>									
<b>CBLD-2-P-1</b>	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 <b>(NGI: P12.3.D)</b>	0	2,107	1,534	4,880	1,200	1,200	7,320	This figure represents the de-duplicated number of individuals who have received training or services in legal rights and child protection, 794 women/girls and 740 men/boys.
<b>CBLD-2-P-2</b>	Number of people trained in providing legal and child protection guidance and referral services	0	92	756	120	120	120	747	This figure includes only unique participants from child protection training activities.
<b>IR 2.2 Enhanced awareness, acceptance and demonstration of positive behaviors and practices that protect and promote the well-being of women and children</b>									
<b>CBLD-2-P-3</b>	Number of people completing an intervention pertaining to gender norms, that meets minimum criteria <b>(GEND_NORM)</b>	0	513	N/A	4,880	1,200	1,200	7,320	Although 481 individuals participated in SBCC activities that include gender norms education and discussion, CBLD has not yet been able to verify if these have met the minimum standards. The total number will increase significantly in the next quarter as additional staff and long term consultants are being hired in Q4 specifically for SBCC activities addressing gender norms for in/out of school youth and adults at the school and sub-community levels.

## CBLD Table of Indicators

ID	Name	Baseline	2013 Actual* as of 2013Q4	2014 Actual* as of Q3	2014 Target	2015 Target	2016 Target	End Line	Notes for this reporting period
<b>CBLD-2-P-4</b>	Number of the targeted population reached with individual and /or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and /or meet the minimum standards required <b>(NGI: P8.1.D)</b>	0	65	491	4,880	2,500	1,500	7,320	The total is the number of peer educators and other out of school youth reached through the SBCC program. In Q4, this figure is expected to increase as long-delayed in-school activities will be underway, and additional staff and consultants will be brought on to implement SBCC activities addressing HIV prevention at the sub-community level.
<b>IR 2.3: Enhanced awareness of and access to clinical and other health and social services</b>									
<b>CBLD-2-P-5</b>	Number of individuals receiving referral at clinic or hospital and other community institutions for health and non-health services	0	161	n/a	125	110	80	250	This figure is not currently available as evaluation of Child Protection Network data is incomplete.
<b>Objective 3: To strengthen the capacity and coordination of the government, communities and other organizations to protect and promote the social and economic well-being of women and children.</b>									
<b>IR 3.1: Strengthened capacity of government, donor, community and private sectors to identify needs and opportunities within communities, work with community structures and design and deliver effective programs and services</b>									
<b>CBLD-3-P-1</b>	Number of unique participants representing organizations, associations or other donor, community or government institutions trained in one or more program areas	0	94	901	70	60	50	240	This figure includes only unique participants trained in child protection services, leadership and governance, and organization development.
<b>CBLD-3-P-2</b>	Number of community institution workers and NGO staff trained in providing referrals for health and non-health services	0	108	756	80	70	90	300	This figure includes only unique participants trained in child protection services.
<b>IR 3.2: Improved mobilization, management and use of domestic, donor and community resources to promote positive community development</b>									
<b>CBLD-3-P-3</b>	Number of completed community led activities, as defined by community strategic plans		2	4	6	6	4	18	Community led activities are in progress as at the end of the reporting period.
<b>CBLD-3-P-4</b>	Number of Community Strategic Plans supported		2	3	2	2	0	6	Includes Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, and Ndzingeni.