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

QUARTERLY REPORT
(APRIL 1, 2016 – JUNE 30, 2016)

June 2016

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	2
PROJECT OVERVIEW	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:	4
1. LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING	4
1.1. SAVINGS GROUP DEVELOPMENT	4
1.1.1. HHOHHO (HEREFORDS AND NDZENGNI) SAVINGS GROUPS.....	5
1.1.2. LUBOMBO (MPOLONJENI, KHUPHUKA, MALINDZA AND KALANGA) SAVINGS GROUPS	6
1.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT.....	7
1.2.1. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND.....	9
1.3. HOUSEHOLD GARDEN/PERMAGARDEN.....	9
1.4. FARMING AS A BUSINESS.....	10
1.5. HORTICULTURE: HEREFORDS, NDZINGENI (HHOHHO), KHUPHUKA, MPOLONJENI, MALINDZA AND KALANGA (LUBOMBO)	11
1.6. COTTON: MPOLONJENI (LUBOMBO), KHUPHUKA (LUBOMBO/MANZINI), AND NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES.....	13
2. PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES.....	13
2.1. BUILDING COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF RIGHTS AND LAWS AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES	13
2.1.1. LEGAL EDUCATION CLINIC.....	14
2.1.2. ONE-ON-ONE LEGAL SERVICES.....	16
2.1.3. CHILDREN'S RIGHTS EDUCATION.....	17
2.1.4. CIVIL REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN.....	17
2.2. CHILD PROTECTION AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS	18
2.2.1. IMPROVED CHILD PROTECTION SUPPORT	19
2.2.2. REFERRALS	20
2.2.3. HIV SERVICES	21
2.3. GENDER NORMS	22
2.4. EDUCATION AND NUTRITIONAL CARE AND SUPPORT	24
2.5. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION	24
3. CAPACITY BUILDING	24
3.1. CBLD KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING STRATEGY	24
3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING	25
3.3. ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL	26
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	26
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION	28
ANNEX 1: CBLD SUMMARY INDICATOR SHEET	30
SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS.....	31
ANNEX 2: CBLD YEAR 5 TRAVEL SCHEDULE	39
ANNEX 3: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	40
ANNEX 4: QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN	41
ANNEX 5: QUICK TIPS OF KEY FEATURES OF SAVING GROUPS	43
ANNEX 6: CBLD MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE REPORT	46

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

CANGO	Coordinating Assembly of NGOs
CBLD	Community-Based Livelihood Development for Women and Children in Swaziland
CF	Community Facilitators
CPWA	Child Protection and Welfare Act
ECD/E	Early Childhood Development/Education
EntDev	Enterprise Development
FAAB	Farming as a Business
FLAS	Family Life Association of Swaziland
GAC	Gender Advisory Council
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Genetically-Modified
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HTS	HIV testing services
IGA	Income Generating Activity
LL	<i>Lihlombe Lekukhalela/ A Shoulder to Cry On</i>
LLV	Legal Literacy Volunteer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
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
NCP	Neighborhood Care Point
NERCHA	National Emergency Response Council on HIV and AIDS
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AID Relief
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RDA	Regional Development Authority
RHM	Rural Health Motivator
RSP	Royal Swazi Police
SADP	Swaziland Agricultural Development Programme
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SWAGAA	Swaziland Action Group Against Abuse
SWEEP	Swaziland Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Program
TbT	Training-by-Trainers
ToT	Training-of-Trainers
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISWA	University of Swaziland
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain
WFP	World Food Programme

PROJECT OVERVIEW

USAID awarded FHI 360 the five-year Community Based Livelihoods Development for Women and Children in Swaziland (CBLD) project on December 1, 2011. The project is led by FHI 360 with TechnoServe as its main implementing partner. This quarterly report is a requirement under this award and covers the period of April 1, 2016 – June 30, 2016. The goal of CBLD is to enable communities to advance the economic and social empowerment of women and children. To achieve this, CBLD has three program objectives: (1) to improve the livelihood capabilities of vulnerable households, particularly women and caregivers within these households; (2) to protect and promote the rights of women and children; and (3) to strengthen the capacity and coordination of government, communities, and organizations to protect and promote the social and economic well-being of women and children.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project interventions reached **5,010 beneficiaries** (72% our FY 2016 target of 7,000) under **OVC Serve**. Linkages to HTS occurred under **OVC Access** reaching **1673 OVC Serve** participants (96% of our FY 2016 target of 1,750). Of that we confirmed that 301 completed the referral resulting in **14 positives found**. CBLD continued our collaboration with traditional community leaders on supporting the traditional Sidla Inhloko as a means to address mobilization issues around Gender Norms discussions. During this reporting period we reached 157 new individuals, with a cumulative 290 completing the minimum 10-hour requirement at the time of the reporting (an additional 444 completed over 5 hours to date). Additional sessions are planned for the remaining quarter.

To date the CBLD project has reached **16,827 individuals** with interventions that aim to **increase access to income and productive resources** for women and children impacted by HIV/AIDs, **60% (10,039)** of which were provided with **economic strengthening services** and reached **13,099** individuals with interventions meant to **increase access to services that address the legal rights and protection** of women and children.

As of June 2016 CBLD's saving groups, with a total membership of **830**, have a cumulative **E563,741 saved** and **E948,125 loaned**. The seven saving group community facilitators that are supported through CBLD capacity building efforts, and through a fee for service model received E1,160 during their first months of receipt of fees.

CBLD provided **nutrition** related programming to **406 direct beneficiaries**, supporting **629 indirect beneficiaries**, which includes 161 new households joining our permagarden training. The program continues to see an increase in demand for permagardens, an 80% continuation rate of our gardens more than three months post training, efforts to make their own seedlings and a continued increase in water harvesting practices, use of grey water and deep root watering systems.

The effects of the drought continue to be felt with our value chain farmers due to lack of/poor harvest, adjusted planting/types of crops and overall low morale. During this quarter the horticulture value chain saw **5 farmers harvesting** butternut, sweet potato, green beans and sweetcorn, earning an average income of **E2,269/farmer**. The newly formed farmers associations Chakaza Matfuntini, re-grouped after their last harvest for the next round of planting, hired a farm manager and worked with both FINCORP and NAMBOARD to improve the next round of planting/harvest. The 89 out of over

500 supported farmers that planted cotton this year are in the process of harvesting, with results to be reported next quarter. There was increased focus in our program close out of working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, NAMBOARD and the Cotton Ginnery. We continue to have active clusters in Ndzingeni, with at least 80% of the farmers contracted farmers in Ndzingeni have planted post CBLD. In Mplolonjeni, CBLD has worked very closely with NAMBoard officers, identifying earth dams with potential for irrigable land and funneling qualifying gardens with sufficient water into signing contracts with NAMBoard. With CBLD's close out, NAMBoard has continued to support qualifying gardens by following up with planting programs and market demanded produce varieties

Through a brand new initiative, to complement our completed Enterprise Development (ED) program, an ED supported Business Clinic was conducted in Malindza, receiving 118 entrepreneurs and showcasing to the community the wide range of resources available at the community level.

CBLD reached **340 direct beneficiaries** with small group sessions on **human rights concepts and gender, the constitution, the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), Marriage law, Maintenance and Custody and the Administration of Estates Act**. These sessions were complimented by legal education clinics where 14 individuals received 29 referrals for needed services. Main issues raised included: inheritance- money, physical abuse, rape, women's marriage and inheritance rights, woman's land rights, educational support, OVC support for education, custody and maintenance. **200 direct beneficiaries** were provided with sessions specific to the **CPWA**.

The project continues to strengthen OVC protection systems in four of our communities through training and mentoring of the Child Protection Networks (CPN) and community leadership. During the reporting period **616 referrals** were made for **265 OVC**. **93** referrals made for **HTS**, **82** for **health services** and **172** for **maintenance issues**. We saw a 100% increase in the number of CPN members/caregivers that conducted household visits, resulting in a total of 109 CPN members/caregivers supporting 265 children (a 77% increase from last quarter). We currently have a **13% closure rate for referrals** made in both Q2 and Q3, with closure of referrals at 53% and 49% for Khuphuka and Malindza respectively.

The results of the drought continue to be seen at the community level resulting in disengagement by community members due to more pressing concerns relating to community meetings, government and NGO/CBO sponsored food distributions, OVC Cash Transfer Grants, other grant disbursements and requests from community leadership for support on a number of activities, including building latrines.

In May CBLD conducted our endline survey in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka. We are currently preparing external data documents for dissemination to both USAID/PEPFAR and community leadership.

Starting this quarter, and continuing into next, we will continue to exit our final two communities and have started to close a number of program activities. These activities include our Enterprise Development, ECD/E, Nutrition, Education and Care and Support programs.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT:

There were no community engagement activities held this quarter.

1. LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

1.1. SAVINGS GROUP DEVELOPMENT

Objective

Vulnerable households are characterized with little or no access to formal savings and credit facilities. Through training and supporting the formation of savings groups, the CBLD project aims to improve the ability of vulnerable households to manage financial resources, smooth consumption, plan for seasonal expenses, and access credit for building household enterprises.

Results

- 9 new groups formed during the quarter in the Lubombo region.
- 152 new members joined our savings group program during the quarter, with 830 active members. 152 (130 W, 22 M) from Hhohho and 678 (622 W, 56 M) from Lubombo.
- E168,720 (E168,720 in Lubombo and E0 reported at time of reporting from Hhohho) saved during the quarter, for a cumulative total of E563,741.
- E169,150 (E169,150 in Lubombo and E0 reported at time of reporting in Hhohho) was loaned during the quarter, for a cumulative total of E948,125.
- One share out of **E16,249.70** (E10,740 in savings and E5,509.70 in interest collected on loans and fines) occurred for the Makwandze group (17 members, Khuphuka). The group had 100%

Community	# of Groups	# of Members	SZL Savings Mobilized
Herefords	16	113	E205,211
Ndzingeni	5	39	E32,010
Khuphuka	9	188	E67,010
Mpolonjeni	4	67	E34,630
Malindza	9	157	E80,150
Ka-Langa	16	266	E144,730
Total	59	830	E563,741
Funds loaned to date: E948,125			

loan repayment and 51.25% return on savings.

- The first group of CFs began monitoring, conducting health checks, mobilizing and starting saving groups on their own, through a fee for service model.
- Facilitators have mobilized 8 out of the 9 groups that have been started this quarter, providing the introductory meeting and some providing the first of the three-part training.

1.1.1.HHOHHO (HEREFORDS AND NDZENGNI) SAVINGS GROUPS

Saving groups in the Hhohho region are implemented through our sub implementing partner Vusumnotfo. Direct programming support ended in Hhohho in December 2015 and subsequently the 21 active saving groups have been provided with high level monitoring to ensure sustainability and quality of saving groups through their second quarter of the second/third saving cycle.

1.1.2.LUBOMBO (MPOLONJENI, KHUPHUKA, MALINDZA AND KA-LANGA) SAVINGS GROUPS

Savings group programming in the Lubombo region is done through direct implementation by FHI 360 through a Saving Group Field Coordinator that supports initial mobilization, training and monitoring of the FHI 360 supported saving groups while community facilitators work to support

CBLD Program Success: At the request of one of our national level capacity building participants, Moya Center, CBLD was requested to provide training support for savings to their participants. We took this opportunity to work on building the capacity of our CFs and we connected Moya Center with Sebenzile Mngometulu/CF Khuphuka to facilitate a financial literacy training. The workshop helped the attendees understand budgeting and the importance of saving and also helped the facilitator cement herself as a solid facilitator on financial literacy. This helped provide our CF with an established daily rate, and practical experience, for future training opportunities.

mobilization, monitoring, mentoring and training of new saving groups. During the quarter there were 15 health checks conducted, three received excellent health, four got a good health check and eight got an uncertain health check. Five of those health checks were conducted by CFs. The CFs and SGFC will be monitoring the eight groups with the uncertain health checks more closely and providing intensified support, including revisiting their constitutions and targeted refresher trainings.

In Q1 and Q2 CBLD trained eight CFs, seven of which are currently active, who

are engaged in a fee for service model which is initially supported by the project, through a transport and communication stipend, during the training and mentoring phase, then transferred to being fully supported by the savings groups through an E20/month/group fee. During May to June the facilitators have received a combined amount of E1160 in monthly/training fees from the saving groups. The breakdown is: Sebenzile E220; Mrs Myeni E100; Nomsa E180; Mrs Mtsetfwa E120; Zanele Msibi E160; Mrs Zubuko E300 and Mrs Gwebu E80. The SGFC is working with the CFs to ensure they are mobilizing and finding groups that support sufficient fee amounts on a monthly basis. There is some hesitancy from initial saving groups and not each group is visited each month, as determined by their health checks.

Capacity building training is provided to the CF's through both hands on training with the saving groups and the SGFC and CF only trainings by both the SGFC and Jill Thompson (Saving Group Technical Quality Assurance consultant). Trainings focus on providing the skills for the CFs to conduct the saving group trainings, to provide monitoring support and sufficient support to groups post the CBLD program.

Social Fund

As saving groups form they are provided with the option of starting a social fund. The fund consists of group determined amount but ranges from E2 - E10 contribution that every member makes during each meeting to be used for covering group determined emergencies. Most groups determined emergencies consisted of death of family member, fire and storm damage. To date groups have saved **E 16,900** towards social funds.

Savings Group Plus

During the quarter information was shared on epilepsy and members have been relatively responsive to the information shared. CBLD shared contact details of the Swaziland Epilepsy Organization with group members that would like to know more and also encouraged savings group members to tune in to radio programs where they can get more information.

Share Outs

The project had one share out this quarter, in Khuphuka (Centre). Members accumulated a total of **E16,249.70** (E10,740 in savings and E5,509.70 in interest collected on loans/fines) which was shared between 17 group members (initially 19 members). The group had 100% loan repayment and 51.25%

return on savings. The group reviewed their constitution in May and more people requested to join their group based on their first share out success, resulting in the formation of a second group.

Lessons Learned

During the quarter CBLD noted a number of lessons learned. The constitution was a big lesson learned for our saving group members as the constitution is the key document to any saving group, but at the start it is also very hard to show to new saving group members the key role it plays. When helping a group create the constitution the SGFC or CF need to really emphasize the benefits to clarify and breakdown every single point and or question and not to be satisfied with vague answers. An unclear or vague constitution leaves the group vulnerable to inaction when a member is not following the rules.

As a program we have also looked at the importance of not only providing health checks, but for weaker groups to support increased training to build their capacity prior to their final health check. This was not initially built into our scheduling but has recently been added.

Program Sustainability

Capacity building of the CFs continues. The facilitators will undergo the training for the second module on the 28th of July 2016. Thereafter they will be able to facilitate all three trainings for the groups they mobilize.

1.2. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Objective

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

Results

- 118 entrepreneurs participated in a trial business clinic in Malindza, allowing CBLD to extend our business aftercare and support.
- 200 record books were provided to entrepreneurs through the business clinic in Malindza and through record book trainings.
- 95% of a small group that were surveyed on the use of their record books were found to use the record books and were showing how to cost, price and calculate profit for their business.
- One 45-minute radio show was conducted on SBIS covering Basic Business Management skills and Financial Literacy.

Business Clinic - Malindza

During this reporting period CBLD invited participants to come together to share experience, ideas and co-generate knowledge in a business clinic activity, as part of aftercare and mentoring, which was well attended by 118 entrepreneurs. During the exercise, entrepreneurs engaged in a question and answer session and discussion forum where they deliberated on their business challenges, lessons learnt, successes and how they have used the business training offered by CBLD. Individual entrepreneurs would share their issues and the group would offer suggestions and propose remedial actions based on what they recalled from the training and based on their experiences running similar businesses. This exercise was of great assistance to most of the participants since they were given tips on how to thrive regardless of the issues that arose. The CBLD Business Advisor and Economic Strengthening Specialist facilitated the discussion and gave tips and tactics as needed emphasizing the need for consistent record keeping to inform business and pricing decisions.

Drought was a common issue, particularly to those in the agriculture sector. Producers noted the escalating cost of doing business as a result of the drought, with rising cost of inputs, additional cost of purchasing water, lack of grazing for animals and therefore increased cost of feed. Other participants shared good agricultural practice, particularly those in livestock and poultry, sharing with the other participants how to mitigate stock loss through disease or drastic weather patterns.

Other common themes among the business issues that were brought forth was selling on credit and customers failing to pay on time, using profits for household needs and paying rent at a business centre versus conducting business from homesteads.

The group had varied types of business which included broiler chickens, vaseline and beauty products, cleaning products, dairy, grilled chicken and small grocery.

During the business clinic CBLD provided 160 record that are intended to reach entrepreneurs in the sub areas represented who could not attend the business clinics. During the clinic the CBLD Business Advisor conducted an informal survey on how the entrepreneurs make use of the business record books which were previously issued to them. The survey found that a majority, in excess of 95% made good use of the booklets and they are now able to cost, price and calculate profit for their businesses.

A Business Clinic was intended to be conducted in KaLanga but unfortunately there were continuous workshops and other conflicting scheduled activities which were facilitated by other Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and the local government.

Business Record Training

An additional business record keeping training was provided to those who did not get a chance to attend in Q2, with 40 past Enterprise Development participants participating.

Radio Show

CBLD in collaboration with Swaziland Women Economic Empowerment Trust (SWEET) conducted a radio show with Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service (SBIS). CBLD Business Advisor was given a 45 minute slot to discuss Basic Business Management skills and Financial Literacy on the national radio. 5 topics were covered 3 on Financial Literacy and 2 on Basic Business Management. The public was very impressed with the show and gave positive feedback, particularly from CBLD participants who reported to have stayed up to tune in to the show. The SWEET director was also impressed and gave a vote of thanks to CBLD for their efforts to train entrepreneurs using this far reaching medium.

Enterprise Development Certificates - Mpolonjeni

Certificates of attendance were delivered for Mpolonjeni participants, closing loop on outstanding certificates from the 2014 Enterprise Development training.

Challenges

- The persistent drought continues to affect most beneficiaries in conducting their businesses as a majority of businesses are either agricultural or livestock based. There has been a sharp increase in the price of feed and water continues to be scarce and costly to source in many communities.
- Community participation in ED activities was effected by the extension of certain ED activities (record book training and business clinic) as prior participants had considered the programming completed.

Program Sustainability

CBLD used the business clinic in Malindza as a means to emphasize that the communities and sub areas all had contextually relevant resources, credible, respected and technically capable trainers and

business practitioners who have the capacity to provide business refresher trainings and are capable of providing advice to entrepreneurs who might be facing difficulties in their businesses. From the discussions during the business clinics, CBLD staff made it apparent that the community members are more familiar with the dynamics of business within their community's context and are capable of supporting each other with expertise, a number of members were part of the training of trainers and are able to continue to conduct business clinics once CBLD has exited the communities.

1.2.1. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Sibahle Multipurpose Cooperative Society, received an initial E400,000, is in a protracted process of procuring a tractor and its implements since the association needs to follow government's procurement processes. The E400,000 initial fund was increased to about E500 000 due to hiking prices and some additional items they need which are vital to the business but were overlooked in the proposal.

1.3. HOUSEHOLD GARDEN/PERMAGARDEN

Results

- 161 direct and 208 indirect beneficiaries were trained in Kalanga (Matsetsa and Mvundlane)
- 98 direct and 49 indirect beneficiaries in Kalanga that had received trainings in Q2 received continued support in terms of monitoring and addressing agronomic issues that may have arisen.
- 25 participants in Hhohho continued monitoring of their gardens.

Success

- 80% of households in Kalanga that were monitored showed a garden establishment rate and a continued enthusiasm from participants as many are realizing the benefits of a backyard nutrition garden, and in some instances increasing their garden size to include traditional vegetables and fruit trees within the homestead.
- 259 households were trained on the use of an adapted CBLD farmer record books.
- The uptake and use of grey water has been very successful within the communities.
- Households that received training in the previous quarter from Kalanga were able to incorporate the harvest from the gardens at least five times into their daily meals.
- With the onset of the cooler months, there was an increased rate of garden establishment/success as there is less damage caused by pests and the weather is not as harsh.

Challenges

- CBLD planned a third group in Kalanga from Ngcamini to complete training, however, continued efforts to meet with the group was hampered by the distribution of much needed food aid and other community engagements. The group has since been mobilized and rescheduled for training commencing in August.
- From the gardens that were monitored, it was noted that family demography is key to a successful garden. Families that were headed or encompassed the elderly or sick indicated gardens that were poorly managed. The success of a homestead garden is directly related to the commitment (and ability) of the household.
- The use of homemade garden spray for pest control has not been satisfactory. As a result some participants still highlighted pests as a limiting factor to pest control.



Seedling production in Svibiovini demo 1

- The importance of mulching was covered extensively in the three week course yet participants have not taken to mulching of the crop.

Program Manual adjustments

There have been no program adjustments since Q2.

During Q2, unused record handbooks from the cotton and horticulture famers were adapted for use by the permagarden participants. Maintaining a focus on the record keeping content of the handbooks, the books were adjusted to include a step by step guide to compost making, methods of pest control and identification. The books were provided to the households during training and past beneficiaries received the booklets during the monitoring sessions. The books have served as a reference book post training.



Mahenjana demo plot. Make Busisiwe Xaba ' 1

Program Sustainability

CBLD has worked to ensure that each household has the technical skills, proper support/mentoring from our trainers and linkages to community members that are excellent, this includes sessions on plant propagation.

Support

Support was given in the form of donated seedlings for each household: 20 Spinach seedlings, 10 Green pepper seedlings, 10 Tomato seedlings and 10 Onion seedlings. A total number of 116 households received input support.

1.4. FARMING AS A BUSINESS

Objective

The objective of CBLD's Farming As A Business (FAAB) training is to increase the business skills of farmers in CBLD programs. Unlike the broader enterprise development curriculum, this program focuses specifically on farming, drawing on examples from specific value chains, and was designed to complement the project's value chain development programs.

Results

- 93 (88 W, 5 M) record books were distributed to FAAB beneficiaries from Q2.
- Provided on-going support with Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) officers to promote food security at household level.

Program Sustainability

With the prevailing drought conditions, participants were encouraged to ensure household plots are cultivated with sufficient variety of vegetables including beetroot, cabbages, tomatoes, lettuce and spinach to cater for the nutritional needs of the family.

Voices from the field: "In order to impress my customers, I ensure that I produce high quality vegetables through the application of **good agricultural practices** including planting the right variety, weeding, pest and disease control. I am glad because now I am able to meet my husband halfway in supporting our children. I also use the remaining income to contribute to the **saving scheme** other than asking for money from my husband.
I feel free to make some decisions for myself
-- -- "

1.5. HORTICULTURE: HEREFORDS, NDZINGENI (HHOHHO), KHUPHUKA, MPOLONJENI, MALINDZA AND KALANGA (LUBOMBO)

CBLD's horticulture program links capable farmers in Herefords, Ndzingeni, Khuphuka, Mpolonjeni, Malindza and KaLanga 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, achieving better prices through higher quality and more lucrative varieties, earning greater profits and job creation all with a multiplier effect in the community.

Results

- 5 farmers (1 W, 4 M) in Ndzingeni harvested butternut, sweet potato, green beans and sweetcorn.
- E11, 346.80 was received as income for the 5 Ndzingeni farmers, with an average income of E2, 269.00 per farmer

Name of farmer	Income (E)
Aquilla Mndzawe	1 200.00
Mfanizile Malambe	6 380.00
Musa Masango	468.00
Philemon B. Mavuso	1 225.00
Sibongile Masuku	2073.80
Grand Total	11 346.80
Average income	2 269.36

- 22 (20 W, 2M) farmers in Mpolonjeni who signed marketing contracts with NAMBoard have successfully planted their commercial crop and harvesting is expected in Q4.

Table 1 Income generated by Ndzingeni Farmers April - June 2016

Successes

- Three clusters in Ndzingeni (61 farmers in Ngowane (6 W, 17 M), Nginane (5 W, 5 M) and Inkhundla (14 W, 14 M) are still active through on-going support from MOA and NAMBoard. At least 80% of the farmers contracted farmers in Ndzingeni have planted post CBLD. Cluster leaders are playing a pivotal role in ensuring continuous production and farmers are complying with the contractual obligations.
- In Mpolonjeni, CBLD has worked very closely with NAMBoard officers, identifying earth dams with potential for irrigable land and funneling qualifying gardens with sufficient water into signing contracts with NAMBoard. With CBLD's close out, NAMBoard has continued to support qualifying gardens by following up with planting programs and market demanded produce varieties

Challenges

- **Chakaza Matfuntini Loan repayment:** Without consistent extension services availed to them, Chakaza Matfuntini farmers have struggled and failed to achieve the yield required to generate the income projections in their loan agreement and were therefore unable to pay their first loan instalment. The farmers collectively generated E6 070 yet were due to pay E38 000 as their first instalment. Upon several consultations and meetings with Fincorp, it was recommended that the association hire a Farm Manager to assist with their production capacity. Fincorp will contribute 60% of the Farm Manager's cost from the farmers' loan and the members are expected to provide the remaining 40% of his E5 000 salary out of pocket. CBLD has continued to motivate for NAMBoard and Fincorp to provide the additional agricultural support that nascent farmers require when they first start producing at a commercial level.

- **Limited support from MOA:** It has been observed that there is very limited support from MOA post CBLD due to limited resources such as transport. Lack of transport hinders the number of field visits and monitoring trips provided to farmers ultimately compromising their production and income.
- **Drought:** There were five community gardens that received FAAB training in Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni and of the five, only **one** garden in Mpolonjeni has been able to commercialise production and harvesting is expected in Q4. The remaining gardens have continued producing food crops for household consumption. A majority of the farmers planted in the cooler months between April and May and harvesting is expected mid-July.
- **Crop selection in drought conditions:** Although farmers remain active in CBLD's horticulture value chain in the northern areas, including Ndzingeni, Ngowane and Herefords, most farmers shifted from contracted planting schedules and planted field crops such as maize, sugar beans and sweet potato. With relentless drought conditions, farmers have opted to cultivate crops that have a reduced water requirement than horticulture crops and those who managed to plant horticulture crops significantly reduced the size/area cultivated and practiced monocropping as their mitigation strategy. In addition, farmers' priority shifted from commercial to subsistence farming as a means to meet their household food security needs. As such, in field employment opportunities were limited for farm workers and ultimately income due to farmers. Once the field crops have been harvested, the cooler months, between April and May usually see an influx of farmers cultivating horticulture crops. These farmers are expected to harvest their crop from July onwards.

Capacity building focus with NAMBoard:

- **EFT and Mobile Money payment delays:** The number of complaints arising from outstanding NAMBoard payments has seen a significant decline following the introduction of EFT and mobile money. CBLD will continue to monitor farmer payments, particularly as NAMBoard and farmers familiarize themselves with the new system.

Program Sustainability

Production Clusters: Clusters have played a pivotal role in ensuring that Horticulture VC is effective post CBLD.

Resources provided to cluster leader: CBLD program partners such as MOA and NAMBoard have been encouraged to devise strategies to support and promote efficiency of cluster such provision of airtime. CBLD has promoted a member contribution model where cluster members contribute towards the costs that the cluster leader will likely incur as he or she supports a cluster. Cluster members have adopted the contribution model, in particular as they recognize the benefits of the Cluster Leader's support.

Small holder farmer service provision by NAMBoard and MoA: As CBLD partners, NAMBoard and MoA have been actively engaged in the Horticulture VC program activities including in FAAB mobilization and training and have continually been encouraged to ensure that marketing contracts were signed and production schedules developed for farmers who have access to water. NAMBoard has taken up the task of following up with farmers' contracts and production schedules while due to resource constraints, MoA has continued to struggle to reach our farmers with technical know-how and agronomic support. NAMBoard has occasionally been able to fill the gap that is left by MoA and provide ad hoc extension.

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

The CBLD cotton program targets all 30 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.

Activities and Results

265 Record books and 10 cotton hand books were distributed to ten associations in KaLanga, Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka associations. These will be distributed by the associations' committee leaders to farmers that will plant cotton in the coming season.

CBLD pursued Cotton Board to conduct a harvest analysis in order to determine the quantity of cotton likely to be harvested. According to the analysis, cotton board expects between 140 - 170 tones from the farmers, compared to 1,818 last year. This is the lowest yield since 2008 (394 tons) and possibly insufficient to operate the gin this season.

With a huge cotton shortfall anticipated the MoA announced a 25% increase in the seed cotton prices this season and the ginnery will increase the price paid for Grade A+ cotton from E5.85 the last two season to E 6.00 per kg. Cotton Board hopes that the increase in cotton price will encourage and incentivize more farmers to plant cotton next season. Farmers began harvesting their cotton in early April and started selling their produce to the ginnery.

Since the Cotton Board's board of directors was dissolved in November 2015, this quarter, the Ministry of Agriculture announced a new board and hopefully the appointment of the board will result in strategy to build the industry and lobby for the introduction of GM cotton.

Challenges and Lessons

- At the Cotton Board the Operations Manager resigned. He led the SMS program which is a tool that was adopted, from CBLD, by the cotton board to send technical SMS's, inform farmers of emergencies and arrange meetings. With a lack of resources, the Cotton Board will not fill the operations manager position and as such the Technical Manager has requested CBLD to conduct refresher training for the Cotton Board staff. CBLD has started the training and will continue until end of July, not only training the senior staff, but also the junior staff who are more likely to utilize the service.
- Drought and erratic rainfall affected not only the number of farmers that planted, but also planting patterns. This has resulted in farmers harvesting at different times thus making it difficult for the cotton board to arrange transport to collect farmers produce. As a result, most farmers are hiring transport to the ginnery to sell their produce and this reduces their revenues.

2. PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES

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

Objective

CBLD is supporting community institutions to promote and protect the legal, economic, and physical security of vulnerable women and children by increasing awareness of their rights and the laws pertaining to their well-being, promoting the registration of births and wills, and providing access to one-on-one counseling on specific issues.

Results

- 340 beneficiaries reached in Malindza, KaLanga and Khuphuka with small group sessions on human rights concepts and gender, the Constitution, the Children's Protection and Welfare Act (CPWA), Marriage Law, Maintenance and Custody and the Administration of Estates Act.
- 14 clients provided with one-on-one legal information and 29 referrals provided.
- 23 legal literacy volunteers, Gogo centre Managers and community leaders from Malindza, KaLanga, Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni communities have been trained on legal literacy to understand legal rights, the laws in relation to marriage, constitutional rights, Inheritance, GBV response, and how to refer to also provide intermediary support on OVC referrals in their communities.
- 200 beneficiaries received information on Children's rights.

2.1.1.LEGAL EDUCATION CLINIC

During the quarter CBLD provided 13 formal sessions on legal awareness/access, at the same time providing access to one on one legal services. These sessions occurred in Khuphuka, Malindza and Ka-Langa. Each session followed similar formats we have summarized the take away discussion items from all sessions, captured under 6 main topics.

Discussion Highlights

Land Rights

- Women's lack of ability to own Swazi Nation Land
- Failure of Umphakatsi to protect the rights of women and children in relation to land rights
- Women evicted from land, fault always found with the women (i.e accused of witchcraft)

Marriage

- Many participants did not know the difference between the types of marriages.
- Misconception that common law marriages/co-habiting had the same rights as civil marriages.
- The common practice of men living with their "wives" and raising children without paying lobola was frowned upon by older participants as it was viewed as infringing upon their rights and contrary to Swazi custom.
- Participants (all male) decried the process of acquiring a marriage certificate as too costly, and it also documented the amount of lobola paid.
- Some participants decried that in these economic times it was difficult to raise enough resources to buy cattle for lobola, and it is considered unbecoming for a man to marry (teka) a wife without even slaughtering a goat, as per the custom.
- Many men admitted that they were cohabiting with but not legally married to the women in their lives but decried that they had not been aware of the far-reaching consequence of this practice, especially on the rights of their children.
- It was accepted that a man's rights include: conjugal rights, to have children, to be taken care of by the wife (mainly in terms of domestic responsibilities in the household).
- Civil rights marriage was mocked and men married under civil law were seen as 'owned' by their wives and weak.
- On the issue of forced or early marriage participants knew it was illegal for a child below the age of 18 years to marry but claimed parents were not always in control of their 'sons' actions or choices.
- Women raised the question of how women can stop a man from taking a second wife before he has fulfilled his obligations to his first wife or long term partner.

- Participants also wanted to know what damages can be claimed for adultery and what happens to children born from such unions.

Maintenance

- The legal process for pursuing child support was very costly and time-consuming, and should be simplified.
- Difficult to pursue maintenance proceedings against a parent when you have custody of the child (e.g. grandparents), while it is challenging to find the address of the (defendant) parent/s - which makes it impossible to sue.
- A common perception was that it is the father's duty to make maintenance contributions for material care, not both parents.
- Most participants found it unfair that the (named) father in any paternal dispute should still maintain the child until he can prove/disprove paternity through a DNA test.
- Most participants (grandparents) are discouraged from supporting their daughter to pursue maintenance claims where paternity is disputed.

Equal rights and non-discrimination

- Older participants (ages 45+) said that the constitution was based on foreign principles, which would corrode the morals of Swazi women.
- Participants admitted that although men and women are equal in terms of the law, in practice there is no equality as women assume a lower status which is in accordance with culture. Participants also observed that all stakeholders should be engaged in the law making process, so that it can be informed by culture as well. This was in favour of maintaining the status quo.
- There were, however, voices that saw this discrimination as unfair, observing that even some of our neighboring countrymen (Mozambicans) had been largely discriminated against and not considered equal but over time society embraced them. They now live among us in the communities and participate in all spheres as equals. This example should show other men that it is possible to live with women as equals.

Children's Rights

- **Early pregnancy and child neglect:** Some of the female participants observed that when your child drops out of school due to pregnancy, and the father evicts her from home, it is difficult to intervene as the mother and disagree with the head of the household.
- **Norms around teenage pregnancy:** a child falling pregnant is not treated as child sexual abuse or statutory rape but these young girls are instead socially stigmatized and seen as having brought shame to the family. Many participants didn't agree that it was child neglect to abandon a child who became pregnant as by the act of pregnancy the 'child' had now assumed the status of being a 'parent' herself and should therefore go and marry the father of that child and establish their own home. Condoning such behavior would also corrode the morals of the other children.
- **Birth Registration:** Caregivers found it difficult to meet the legal requirements for registration of OVC birth certificates and at times even resorted to registering the child as their own and were not aware of the legal implications.
- **Child custody:** Multiple questions arose around who keeps custody of a child when either or both parents marry or remarry. This was against the backdrop of a number cases of child abuse whilst in the care of step-parents. What are grandparent and caregiver rights and obligations with respect to a child who is reportedly being neglected by a parent.
- **Dealing with Difficult children:** Caregivers were often unable to cope with the challenges of some children in terms of balancing *school vs household chores vs time for recreation*, keeping up with children's school work was hard for illiterate and elderly caregivers and meeting some of the basic needs such as food, school uniform etc was also difficult.

- A number of discussions included the banning of corporal punishment, stating that children are over protected by this law and it will result in disorder in the classroom as they will not listen to their teachers. Some, however, were happy with this provision.

Child Protection issues

- **Custody of Children in need of care:** Questions arose around what facilities are available for the removal and placement of children in need of care and protection, including survivors of child sexual abuse?
- **GBV:** Questions arose around reporting sexual abuse, referral and follow-up of such cases: What are the systems for ensuring that a survivor is well integrated into the family and community, especially in cases of domestic violence? Why is it always the child who has to leave and not the perpetrator?
- Umphakatsi protection for OVC burial rights, birth registration, birth confirmation.
- Other issues of concern were out of school children whose caregivers had no resources to pay for education and children who had deliberately dropped out of school and were behaving in an unbecoming manner.

2.1.2.ONE-ON-ONE LEGAL SERVICES

Following each legal sensitization, CBLD continued to provide individual sessions with participants who wanted them.

The following 29 referrals were made by CBLD for 14 clients in this reporting period:

Reported case	Number of children	Referred to	Case profile
Maintenance	7	DSW Siteki, Manzini	A number of cases of child maintenance where the fathers will also deny paternity
Rape	1	Clinic RSP, Mpaka	Statutory rape, 16-year-old now 6 months pregnant and not getting support for ante-natal care
Custody	3	Social Welfare department	Client has three children with her partners and she is pregnant with the fourth. The father has custody of all three children, as he takes them at age 3. The client is not happy with the arrangement. She does not have the means to support the children but believes that with the right support from the partner she can take good care of the children.
OVC support for education	3	Siteki, REO Lubombo	OVC seeking assistance for high school education, especially those going to form 1 after FPE.
Educational support	4	CARITAS Manzini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 girls, now 18, dropped out of school due to lack of fees and want to complete their studies. • 2 OVC seeking support with school uniform etc • boy 17 doing well academically, but struggling with top-up fees • girl 16, failed grade 4 many times. Seeks vocational skills training.

Woman's Land rights	3	Umphakatsi RSP for peace binding	Client's in-laws accused her of witchcraft and she was evicted. The matter was resolved at umphakatsi, who demanded that the family publicly apologize and withdraw the accusations. However, to keep peace she was advised to keep her distance and stay away from her house that she had built on the homestead. She has moved back home with two children and does not have decent accommodation nor the means to build it. Client and the father of her children recently built a house, he told uMphakatsi he would marry her but has not. Instead he has physically abused her. The last time he almost killed her and was arrested for assault GBH. She took the children and went home for a few months and upon return found that he had married (tekaed) somebody else. He is out on bail and when the trial date came he attempted suicide and the matter was postponed. She is pregnant with her 7 th Child and does not know what to do, the police have refused her the opportunity to withdraw charges. She does not want to leave her home but worries about her security on this property, because the partner does not have the resources to build another home.
Women's Marriage and inheritance Rights	3	Umphakatsi and RSP for peace binding order	Client has 3 children and has raised her partner's 2 children since 2002. When they <i>khontaed</i> (applied for SN land) her partner promised umphakatsi that he was planning to marry her but wanted to make sure they have a home as they already had kids (his) at the time. Since then, despite her family's intervention, he refuses to marry her or pay the customary damages. In the city where he works he has another woman and other children. He is now neglecting her and the children. Client wants marriage.
Rape	2	RSP, Siteki	Statutory rape
Physical Abuse	2	REO Manzini and Hhohho	Increasing number of children who are physically abused in schools (corporal punishment)
Inheritance-Money	1	Welfare, Umphakatsi and SNPF	Child who lost her father was not aware that father left money with Provident fund until advised and referred by RHM. The child was supported to obtain birth certificate and received pay out.

2.1.3.CHILDREN'S RIGHTS EDUCATION

CBLDs provided sensitization to 200 beneficiaries on the Child Protection Welfare Act (CPWA). Topics discussed include: definition of a child, the rights and responsibilities of children, children in need of urgent protection, children in conflict with the law, children living with disabilities, children with special education needs, orphaned and vulnerable children and vital registration, tibi tendlu (the duty to report any violation against children), the four principles of the CPWA, criminal liability of children and abuse of all kinds.

2.1.4.CIVIL REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN

There were no core activities this quarter, but the program did follow up with households and continued to address questions related to civil registration.

Following the birth registration campaign last year, CBLD has received a number of cases from the four communities of children and care givers who are facing challenges with birth, marriages and death registrations. These cases are referred to the Civil Registration Offices in the respective regions. However, some of these referrals are not completed as often challenges are cited.

Birth Registration Barriers

- Too costly
- Difficulty in meeting legal requirements, including witnesses
- Difficulties when a mother has married someone else
- Abandoned children
- Children in care of someone else
- Process is complicated
- Complication when parents are unknown, deceased or lack identification papers.
- Elder caregivers may not have eligible witnesses, as required.

Other cases of birth registration picked up by Legal Literacy Volunteers have been supported with information on where, who and how to apply for birth registration. These cases are being monitored on a monthly basis to see the progress in terms of closing those referrals or document any obstacles in the process.

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 system in each community. Functioning community Child Protection Networks (the foundation of CBLD's referral systems outreach, which links to the health referral system) in each community will improve coordination and provide a comprehensive response to the needs of children and vulnerable individuals, and the referral system will improve their access to all available services.

Results

- 616 referrals provided to 265 children through 109 caregivers/CPN members through home visits.
- 93 referrals made for HTS, 82 for health services and 172 for maintenance issues
- 13% closure rate for referrals made in both Q2 and Q3, with closure of referrals at 53% and 49% for Khuphuka and Malindza respectively.
- 75 additional children provided with a home visit
- 55 Caregivers/CPN Members capacitated on reporting on home visits
- 23 Legal Literacy Volunteers (LLVs), Gogo Center Managers and Community Leadership were provided capacity building on both child protection and children's rights, referrals and monitoring and evaluation principles.
- Referral Successes: A school-going child has finally been able to access her late father's inheritance; one child received new eye glasses; effects of the drought have been mitigated by the government distributing food parcels between May and June thus helping over 24 of the children linked in our program.

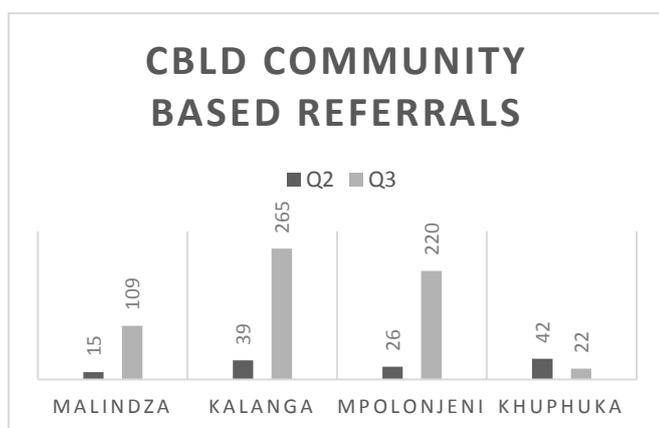
2.2.1.IMPROVED CHILD PROTECTION SUPPORT

To improve the community systems for OVC support, in Q2, eight Legal Literacy Volunteers (LLVs) were identified and trained on legal literacy and how to support Child Protection Network (CPN) members in linking vulnerable households and OVC to services and documenting referrals for improved case management. One of the trained LLVs has since been engaged as the Gogo Center Manager (GCM) in KaLanga, still providing support and utilizing skills provided but in a different capacity.

Program Success: In Malindza CBLD has seen an increase in the number of RHMs who are coming back to submit reports and continue to conduct household visits. This shows the value addition of the intervention as one of the many challenges cited as demotivating CPN members before the intervention was that it was also a challenge to conduct regular visits when they had nothing to offer. Knowing about, and understanding how to access, services/referrals has made a difference.

Improved systems for monitoring/documenting CPN (LL, RHM, NCP caregivers) support to OVC and Vulnerable Households:

- Following this training LLVs have improved their reporting on a consistent set of households and OVC including referrals to and completion of services;
- GCMs have been supported with proper record keeping and storage facilities to ensure that all files are kept confidential and not accessible to any external persons;
- Increased awareness of services provided, and guidance on how to access, has supported an increase in referrals;
- GCMs have also cited that the tracking tools have strengthened accountability for each of the CPN as they now also have an objective system to monitor, on a monthly basis, whether each child has been visited, referred and whether the referrals have closed;



- LLVs have demonstrated an improved understanding of the issues at the household level as well as the types of referrals needed;
- GCMs and LLVs have also been trained on confidentiality and ethical consideration in managing community data;
- Spot checks have been conducted to review the filing systems of each LLV and issues addressed on a case by case basis; and
- Community leaders were sensitized on monitoring and evaluation to inform their role in supporting GCMs and using the data that is collected monthly by the GCMs and counterparts.

Increased number of OVC supported:

During the current reporting period the LLVs/CPN Members/Caregivers supported by CBLD have increased the number of children reported/house visits conducted by 50%. This success has been attributed to:

- GCMs have found it easier to work with the LLVs, noting the efficiency of their role;
- Simplified reporting tools that are user friendly for LLVs/GCMs;
- Increased understanding, through documenting the work completed, of the role that the LLVs/CPN Members/Caregivers play in supporting the households; and
- The CPNs now report to the LLVs, at first there was a resistance in both Kalanga and Malindza. But there seems to have been an understanding on the part of CPNs of the role of the LLVs and how they complement and support their responsibilities.

Strengthened support for GCMs:

- GCMs have reported that the LLV support has eased the burden of monitoring and evaluation in terms of sharing the responsibilities;
- GCMs have been empowered to be more systematic and strategic when addressing community issues, by responding holistically and not on a case by case basis. E.g. individual children would come to the Gogo Centre for support and this was overwhelming to the GCM as they did not have the time or resources to properly respond to each child or family. After this intervention GCM realized that by referring each case to relevant service providers she could ease the burden on herself and is now able to support more cases working with the CPN to follow up on cases.
- The reporting and referral tracking tools have been found to be very effective in terms of monitoring the support provided to each child and household. This is motivating to the GCM (and CPN members) as it helps them to follow up on each case and referral tracking to completion.
- Training community leaders has also helped to manage the expectations from the office of the GCM

Monitoring and Evaluation Support:

- LLVs and GCMS were trained on legal issues, referrals, ethics of reporting and confidential information, as well as monitoring and evaluation. At the training the LLVs and GCMs received reporting and filing system equipment to store their confidential information on vulnerable households and OVC.

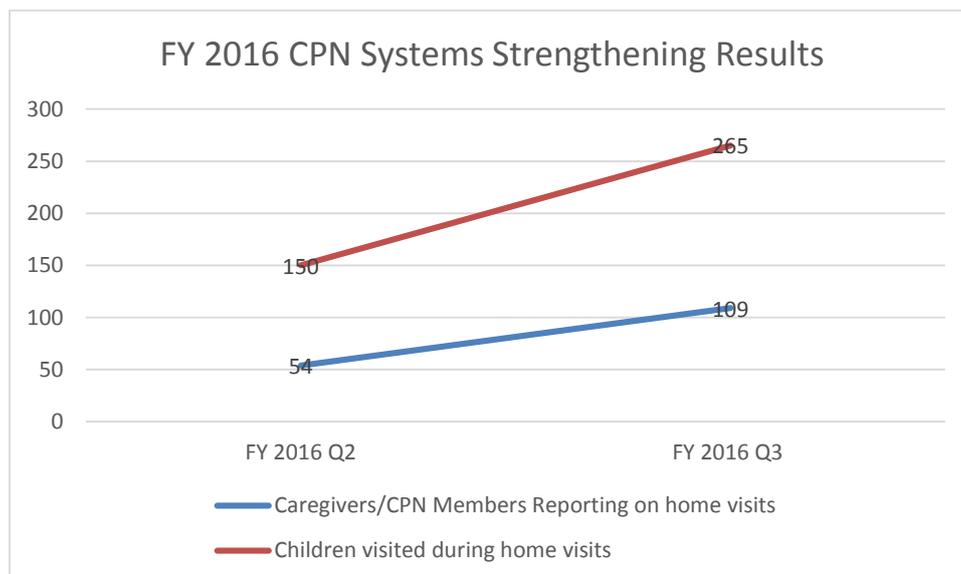
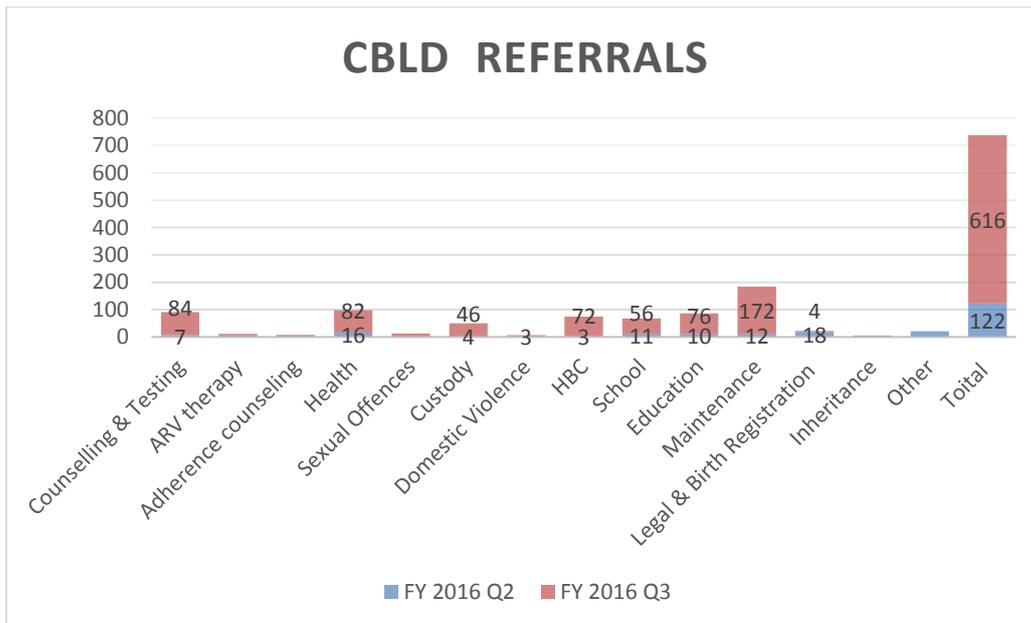
Observations

- Many of the children under the program have a challenge meeting their obligation of top-up fees across Malindza and Kalanga. We continue to link to our saving group programs;
- There are children that we are not able to document in Malindza and KaLanga, as a result of their caregivers not being reachable, thus we can't evaluate their status, or that of their household;
- Many OVC do not have safe shelters;
- DPM OVC cash transfers have been received in Khuphuka and Malindza in June and two beneficiaries are supported the Young Heroes' monthly cash transfers. The DPM OVC cash transfer seems to have been used to buy food, school shoes, clothing and other needs that are school related.
- Many children in the program, though having been linked to services, have continued needs such as uniforms and wheelchairs. Efforts are being made to refer them to Social Welfare, disability unit.
- In Mpolonjeni most of the OVC caregivers have been encouraged to join Savings groups.

2.2.2. REFERRALS

Referrals from members of the CPN has improved in the current period. The two charts below summarize the referrals provided by number and type and the number of children supported by CPN.

The data in the chart covers the programming time period that focuses on the initiation, training and use of LLVs that are community based to support both program data collection and the Gogo Center Manager in data reporting.



Challenges:

- The low literacy rates continue to undermine any efforts to document referrals.
- It has also been very difficult to follow up on some children as their CPN caregivers were not attending meetings and they are not accessible on their mobile phones.
- CPN have also reported that following up on the referrals is very costly. In some instances, once they help the family to report it is difficult to get updates from the family, they are seen as interfering or prying when they ask for more details.
- The acute lack of services for food, bursaries, shelter, and clothing has been highlighted as one of the major challenges affecting vulnerable households. Sometimes it is months after a referral before a caregiver will get the requested support.

2.2.3.HIV SERVICES

All of CBLD’s programs support linkages and increase access to HIV prevention, treatment support. The role of CBLD is mobilizing all program beneficiaries to access services, requesting mobile

services at specific events and ensuring CPN members know of the services and provide referrals during their monitoring visits.

Results

- **157** (42 W, 115 M) beneficiaries were referred for HTS in Mnjoli, Malindza, Langa (2) and Khuphuka reached which includes, Testing, Counselling, adherence, CD 4 count.
- **54 (4 positive, 50 negative) beneficiaries** or **43.9%** referred for HTS completed the referral.
- All HIV positive testing have been successfully linked to health facilities
- **92%** of the men tested are within the age category of 15-49.
- A strong partnership with PSI which has resulted in the successful linkage of beneficiaries with HIV services in five of our community mobilization interventions.

CBLD actively supports mobilizing its program beneficiaries, as well as community members, to access health services, specifically HTS. Topics discussed during the promotion of HTS include adherence to ART, the importance of knowing HIV status, breaking barriers to health for men, correct and consistent condom use.

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

- **157** (42 W, 115 M) people reached with gender norms programming.
- **100%** of the 157 gender norms beneficiaries were **referred** to HTS services and legal rights
- Continued both working through community leadership to target and mobilize our target population for this activity and through PSI to provide on-site HTS services.
- Domestic partnerships were discouraged by the participants, especially the traditional leaders who cited that they as leaders do not want to see this happening in their communities because it undermines a woman's dignity by bearing children with her and then later marry another one.

In Q2 CBLD Gender Norms programming shifted to using the traditional "Sidla Inhloko". This event is primarily attended by men, but this quarter we saw an increase in women that attended. We balance both constructive discussions when women are present but also maintaining that a number of men appreciate the "safe space" for discussions. Some of the strategies and approaches developed during the sessions can be found below:

How men can prevent violence

Men should take responsibility for preventing violence against women because of the untold harm it causes to women in men's lives. Men can prevent violence against women by not personally engaging in violence, by intervening against the violence of other men, and by addressing the root causes of violence.

Healthy behavior

Participants made decisions that they will tackle abuse differently after learning that it has negative impacts long term. Children born and raised in abusive relationships tend to be abusive and or harmfully submissive, rebellious and aggressive.

Men have seen the importance of testing and knowing their status. Some were encouraging others to take tests and giving testimonies of how it has helped the men and their wives to know their status.

Discussion Highlights	
Prevalent harmful social norms	Prevalent healthy social norms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men use violence to control women; • Both men and women not reporting violence, often citing that the two have agreed to everything they do, including violence; • Men's increase risk by having more than one partner; • Men being slow to seek healthier lifestyles; • Women are minors, under the authority of males; • Men in civil marriages are not real men; • Care work is strictly for women; • When a woman is working, a man can 'help out' with care work at home; • A woman must have the consent of her husband and his parents to work (seek employment opportunities outside the home); • A woman's income must be declared to her husband who should be able to also decide how most of it is spent, no similar obligation on the husband; and • Men should not marry a woman who is more educated or earns more money. That will destroy the relationship. • Land belongs to males, not females. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be less violence if communication between partners improved; • Violence has never had any benefits, no matter the justification or reason for invoking it; • Men who abuse their partners do not love them, and should be discouraged from doing that; • Young men and young women have a lot to unlearn from their parents. Abuse and violence, for instance should not find its way into a relationship; • Women and men should respect each other and value the relationship above the masculinity demonstrated in violence; • Men and women should plan everything together, including their health, the number of children they would want to have; • Men and women can do almost everything without being defined by male or female; and • Traditionally the man was believed to be the head of the family but economic times have changed, women are now bread winners and have as much rights to support their families.

Lessons Learned

- Working with men and women together can bring much more needed change than working exclusively with each group.
- Continued relationship with PSI for HTS is proving effective as we continue to see more men who are testing for the first time.
- Using the Sidla Inhloko as the meeting format to bring men to talk is proving effective as men can sit for longer than four hours per session.
- Using the Constitution to support the One Man Can manual works well since abuse and violence is violation of basic human rights.
- More engagement on sexual reproductive health rights is necessary for men to understand the benefits for example of family planning, especially the different methods of family planning. Also it came out that some men refuse their partners to use contraceptives because they lack knowledge. They base most of their claims on hearsay. So continuous engagement could assist dispel myths and misconceptions about family planning.

Challenges

Kalanga community experienced an internal rift (infighting between factions) in Q3 making it difficult for us to coordinate programming efficiently and resulted in multiple program reschedules.

2.4. EDUCATION AND NUTRITIONAL CARE AND SUPPORT

Objective

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

Results

- Reached **220** beneficiaries with in-depth nutritional information and Education and Nutritional Care and Support programming.
- Completed all Education and Nutritional Care and Support programming under CBLD this quarter.

Lessons Learned

None this quarter

2.5. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Objective

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

Results

- 0 direct beneficiaries were trained in ECD/E due to conflicting scheduling needs at the community level.
- Completed the Early Childhood Development and Education programming under CBLD this quarter, though we may provide ad hoc sessions as demand requests.

Lessons Learned

None this quarter

3. CAPACITY BUILDING

3.1. CBLD KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND LEARNING STRATEGY

Knowledge Sharing Session

Saving for Swaziland, April 2016. The session shared with national level NGOs, CBOs, parastals and individuals' best practices for integration of saving groups within HIV/AIDS related programs. It also provided discussion around common challenges such as targeting, capacity building, and quality control for community level saving groups. As a result of the discussions during the training CBLD developed a guidance document on Quick Tips for Key Features of Saving Groups (Annex 5).

Lead Farmer/Cluster Farmer Models,* May 2016. CBLD's value chain programs shared with stakeholders the lessons learnt by CBLD in promoting and implementing agricultural programs using smallholder farmer cluster and lead farmer models focusing on approaches which have proved to be effective in low resource environments and have built the capacity of locals in the program areas. The training was provided to those in the agricultural sector and partners who have a component of agriculture in their programs. Key take aways from the discussions included that both models could

assist in reducing the cost of extension services, strengthen the linkages between markets and smallholder farmers and identify and train locals who are more readily available to provide accessible technical and market support to farmers.

*this session combined both the successes and lessons learned from working with parastatals and government departments and Farming as a Business trainings.

Community Level Improved M & E programs targeting vulnerable populations, June 2016. The M&E officer facilitated a training to Legal Literacy Volunteers, Gogo Centre Managers as well as Traditional leaders (Bandlaclane). The objectives of the training was to educate targeted community members on the importance of monitoring, evaluating, reporting, proper filing as well as data quality issues such as completeness, and accuracy. They were also taught good ethical practices such as privacy and confidentiality when making and reporting on referrals. Filing equipment was distributed to LLVs and GCMs for storing their data in order to ensure confidentiality of the beneficiary's personal information

Gender Norms (One Man Can), June 2016. A training on the One Man Can (OMC) resources was provided to 35 participants to support improved gender norms activity at the community level. The manual, and training, worked to build the capacity to engage men and boys to reflect on their own experiences, attitudes and values regarding women, gender, domestic and sexual violence, HIV/AIDS, Sexual health, democracy and human rights so that they can take action to help prevent domestic and sexual violence, reduce the spread HIV and the impact of AIDS, and promote gender equality.

National Level Improved M & E programs targeting vulnerable populations. CBLD has incorporated M & E sessions into all of our sessions/trainings and workshops, including focusing no targeting vulnerable populations.

Legal Literacy Training, scheduled for July/August 2016.** CBLD began preparing for a Legal Literacy Training which is meant to provide field officers who support communities with tangible skills and information on a number of pending issues, relating to legal issues (marriage, women's rights, inheritance, maintenance, child protection, abuse, etc.) found at the community level.

**this session will combine both the Community Legal Rights and Community Systems Strengthening sessions as all leadership trainings focus on basic legal literacy (gender, women's rights, child protection).

3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

1. The Gender Consortium (CANGO):

- a. Sexual Offences Domestic Violence Bill (SODV) advocacy – CBLD supported multiple activities related to the SODV bill. This includes general status meetings, bill review meetings and most substantially in relation to engagement with Parliament. We were asked to provide technical support as part of a small team that was tasked to engage members of parliament to push the Bill to enactment. This closed session allowed the gender consortium task team which included, SWAGAA and FHI 360, Save the Children, Men Engage Network, CANGO and WLSA to get direction from the Deputy prime minister's Office portfolio committee from the house of Assembly on why the Bill had not been debated in parliament and what support they would need as a committee to push it through both houses.
2. The **Adolescent Sexual reproductive Health and Rights TWG** (MoH): No activities this quarter.
3. The **ECE/D TWG**: Participated in monthly meetings.

4. Provided support to the DPMs Gender and Family Issues Unit in the drafting of the National Draft Strategy on Gender Based Violence, supported the Day of the African Child activities, as well as providing data and information on gender indicators collected.

3.3. ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

The effects of the drought have continued to impact our communities. Our program beneficiaries have seen short term relief due to food distributions but this has also caused a number of delays in our programming due to last minute cancellations for distribution (which can include multiple days as you have to verify who should receive food and then there is the actual distribution). We continue to see a very large increase in demand for permagardens, which we see as a direct result of the need for food support, both short term and longer term.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Routine Data Collection, Monitoring

To ensure appropriate tracking of the output indicators, the M&E team continues to work with all staff to make sure they use the data collection tools correctly. Close monitoring is done when forms are being submitted, before data entry, and the team is engaged in ensuring that we report quality data at the data collection stage. Multiple monitoring visits were conducted this quarter by both the M & E staff and the Chief of Party.

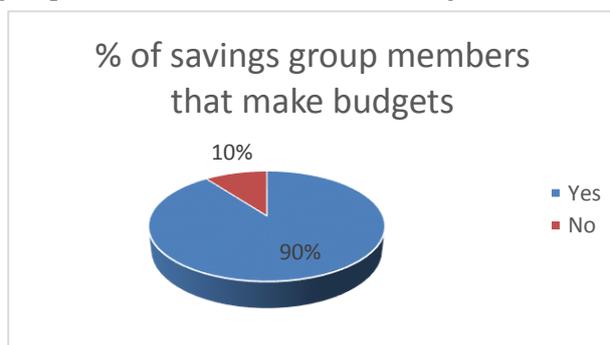
Periodically, the M&E officer calls random participants to confirm attendance and also attends some field activities to observe how attendance is being registered and for activity verification.

CBLD Household Survey -Endline for Khuphuka and Mpolonjeni.

CBLD conducted our endline household survey in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka. This survey is meant to assist the program in measuring the impact of the interventions at household level. The survey was conducted with 360 household members (Mpolonjeni 210, Khuphuka 150) who have completed at least one of the CBLD interventions, and participated in our midline survey. Results of the endline survey in Mpolonjeni and Khuphuka will be formally issued in August

Financial Management Survey

CBLD is conducting an on-going financial management survey with all Lubombo based savings groups. This survey is being conducted to assist the program in measuring the impact of the savings groups intervention on financial management and identifying areas where improvements can be made.



Some of the results from the survey include the following;

- 90% of interviewed savings group members make budgets before spending and 10% do not make budgets.

- 18% of the respondents reported that they had no outstanding loans, 64% of the respondents have 1-2 outstanding loans, 16% of the respondents have 3-4 loans and 2% of the savings group members have 5 and more outstanding loans.

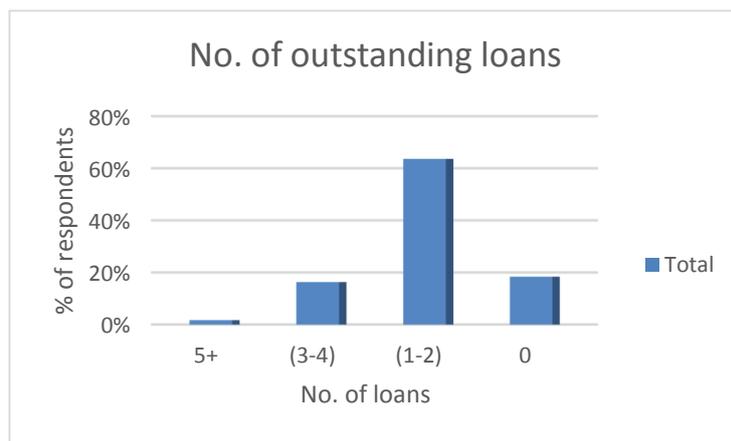


Table 1: How do you cover the following expenses?

Expenses	Savings	Monthly Income	Loan	Total
School Fees	64	117	45	226
Basic Food	63	256	15	334
Farming Inputs	86	140	48	274
Health care	83	232	23	338
Total	296	745	131	1172

In the table above, Savings group members were asked a multiple response question how they cover expenses such as school fees, basic food, farming inputs, and health care. The responses in table 1 show that respondents depended largely on their monthly income to cover basic expenses and less on loans.

Quality Improvement (QI) Plan

The CBLD QI plan captures the following areas for improvement that are key to the success and sustainability of our project:

1. Documentation of CPN house visits, at a minimum monthly COMPLETED
2. Community led M & E of community specific strategic plan in KA-Langa and Malindza UPDATED
3. Increased access to HIV services COMPLETED
4. Increased financial record keeping for all VCs COMPLETED
5. Improved documentation of completion of referrals for HIV services COMPLETED
6. Documented linkage between known OVC and CPN support (identify what has changed from 2013-2016, with CBLD support) UPDATED

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

Monitoring and Evaluation Trainings

Please note section 3.1 regarding the Community Level Improved M & E programs training targeting vulnerable populations.

Most Significant Change (MSC) Report

During Q3 CBLD completed our final review and analysis of the 59 MSC stories collected and completed a formal report on the top 10 MSC that best tell the story of CBLD, as defined by our domains of change. Please see Annex 6 for the MSC Report.

Site Improvement Monitoring System (SIMS) Visit

In April USAID/PEPFAR conducted our annual SIMS visit. Out of the 14 Core Essential Elements (CEEs) we received the following:

- Dark Green (Surpasses Expectations): 6
- Light Green (Meets Expectations): 1
- Yellow (Needs Improvement): 5
- Red (Needs Urgent Remediation): 2
-

Four of the CEEs noted as Yellow were due to lack of documentation of actions that we undertake as a project (formal monitoring report from site visit, capacity building plan, formal meeting notes discussing data quality improvements, etc.). The other three areas of improvement are: need for formal training of all staff (inclusive of administrative and economic strengthening staff) on child safeguarding; documented policy in a public area of client rights (outside of standard ethical and client rights related to monitoring and evaluation) and confidential documentation of case management services as our main office does not collect thus we do not store that information.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

Staffing

FY 2016 Q3

JOIN: Thandeka Matsebula, CBLD M & E officer
 JOIN: Andile Masangane, Saving Group Field Coordinator (FHI 360)
 LEFT: Wandile Motsa, Junior Business Advisor (TNS)
 LEFT: Thandaza Simelane, Reception (TNS)
 LEFT: Phindile Dlamini (TNS)
 LEFT: Philisiwe Dlamini (FHI 360/Key Personnel)

Towards the end of the quarter the CBLD M & E Specialist (key personnel position) resigned. Based on the current program cycle (final four months of program implementation), M &E requirements for program close out and potential length of time for recruitment and orientation to our program it did not seem to be cost effective to replace the current position in its originally envisioned role and with its original scope.

Cost Share

CBLD recorded \$492,826 in cost share activities as of the reporting period. These activities included donation of time for multiple volunteers, donation of training venues and cash donations.

Close Out

During the quarter **CBLD/FHI 360** continued program planning for program close out.

High level close out activities:

- Finalized inventory disposition recipient.
- Finalized staffing and management plan for both final program needs and close out needs.
- Continued to capture high level programming learnings.

CBLD/Technoserve, Inc continued their own internal processes for project close out and have been able to extend their expected programming to finish in July 2016. This date is still in line with their Year 5 workplan and funding levels under the project. This extended programming allowed for increased focus on high level capacity building of our main value chain actors and programming and mentoring support to the latest group of enterprise development participants. Technoserve, Inc will continue to try to find cost saving measures to extend additional capacity building and mentoring support through August/September 2016. This date is more in line with their original program timeframe which was reduced during final Year 5 work planning based on final year funding levels.

CBLD/Vusumnotfo, Vusumnotfo stopped their main programming in January 2016, with final programming ending this quarter on June 30, 2016. This quarter's programming included monitoring

of active saving groups and permagarden participants. We had initially planned to have Vusumnotfo provide support in the area of Most Significant Change and support on certain aspects of our permagarden programming but we adjusted based on need in the Lubumbo Region.

ANNEX 1: CBLD SUMMARY INDICATOR SHEET

SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS

* FY 2013 and FY 2014 Annual targets may include duplicate data but CBLD ensures that all reporting of actual is based on de-duplication. 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													
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	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	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	7000	7,698	7000	5,010	18,000	To date we are at 95% of our Q3 target and are at 72% of our annual target.
CBLD-C-3	Households reporting food insecurity	Outcome	20%	20%	-	-	-	17%	16%	-	-	9%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
CBLD-C-4	Percentage of children (>5 years) with adequate dietary diversity	Outcome	30%	30%	-	-	-	35%	38%	-	-	52%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
CBLD-C-6	Percentage of households able to access health services when needed	Outcome	69%	69%	-	-	-	94%	86%	-	-	75%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	End Line	Notes

CBLD-C-7	Percentage of households able to access at least one non-health social services when needed	Outcome	6.5%	6.5%	-	-	-	15%	37%	-	-	25%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
CBLD-C-8	Percentage of households that are aware of available legal services	Outcome	.7%	.7%	-	-	-	10%	12%	-	-	32%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
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	4000	3,907	1,893	3,973	1,893	7,829	8,786	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	End Line	Notes
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	2,629	800	1,958	800	4,570	4,664	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.
IR 1.1: Increased protection of household assets through savings and financial literacy, access to legal services, and improved household food production													

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	600	579	600	1,498	2000	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.
NEW	Number of beneficiaries forming savings groups	Output				100	85	700	376	500	377	1,300	To date we are at 75% of our annual target.
CBLD-1-C-3	Percentage of savings group members reporting improved cash flow and financial management	Outcome	0	0	-	-	0	60%		-	-See notes	80%	64% cover education/food/health expenses with monthly income; 74% depend on own business for income; 18.37% have 0 loans and 63.61% have 1-2 loans; 87.4% have no credit accounts; and 90% currently have a budget
CBLD-1-P-4	Accumulated savings through savings groups	Output*	0	0		SZL 80,000	SZL 0	SZL 200,000	SZL 158,260	SZL 200,000	SZL 405,481	SZL 480,000	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	End Line	Notes
CBLD-2-C-1	Percentage of adults with written wills or succession plans	Outcome	22%	22%	-	-	-	42%	20%	-	-	60%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
IR 1.2: Increased profitability of household enterprise through training and improved access to credit													
CBLD-1-P-5	Total lending through savings groups	Output	0	0	-	SZL 45,000	0	SZL 80,000	SZL 299,321	SZL 115,000	SZL 648,804	SZL 240,000	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.

CBLD-1-P-7	Number of individuals provided with enterprise development training	Output	0	745	745	315	1,152	1020	972	720	494	2800	To date we are at 69% of our annual target, but have exceed our end line target.
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	1649	1,220	1,430	240	1,432	2875	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.

Objective 2: To protect the rights and welfare of women and children													
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	End Line	Notes
OVC_ACC	Number of active beneficiaries supported to access HIV services	Output					-	500	223	1,750	1,673	1,700	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed LoP targets.
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	7,748	1,200	1,710	6,041	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed LoP targets.
CBLD-2-P-5	Number of individuals receiving referral at clinic / hospital and other community institutions for health and non-health services	Output*	0	125	161	125	633	120	452	120	2,605	490	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed LoP targets.

ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	End Line	Notes
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	433	120	282	747	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.
CW.14	Percent of caregivers who agree that harsh physical punishment is an appropriate means of discipline or control in the home or school	Outcome	To set in 2015										This indicator is collected by PEPFAR in country on a biennial basis, thus we did not feel it was cost effective to add it to our household survey mid program cycle (it was added to our PMP post the baseline in 4 of 6 communities where we are active.)
NEW	Number of parents and caregivers receiving comprehensive training in ECD/E	Output	-	-	-			575	410	550	338	1125	To date we are at 82% of our annual target and are at 66% of our life of project target.
CW.11	Percentage of children regularly attending school	Outcome	89%	-	89% (Baseline)	-	-	96%	PENDING	-		96%	Pending reporting
ID	Name	Type	Baseline	2013 Target	2013 Actual	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	End Line	Notes

NEW	Number of children receiving care and support through Child Protection Networks	Outcome	-	-	-	3,068	795	1800	71	1800	1015	6,668	To date we are at 75% of our Q3 target and are at 56% of our annual target.
CW.9	Number of OVC facilitated to have a birth certificate	Outcome	-	-	-	250	283	250	71	100	630	600	To date we have met our Q3 target and have exceed both annual and LoP targets.
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	163	600	107	300	290	2,500	To date we have met our Q3 target and are at 97% of our annual target.
CBLD-C-2	Social attitudes about gender norms	Outcome	64	64	-	-	-	70	62	-	-	75	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
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	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Q2	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	170	158	320	139	620	To date we are at 58% of our Q3 target and are at 43% of our annual target.

IR 3.2: Strengthened capacity of community institutions to provide services and mobilize and manage government, donor, and community resources													
CBLD-3-P-3	The percentage of households which have reported cases of child abuse experienced by household members	Outcome	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	-	-	15%		-	-	25%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.
CBLD-3-P-1	Household economic wellbeing	Outcome	16%	16%	-	-	-	20%	26%	-	-	28%	Household Survey was conducted in May/June 2016 for Mpolonjeni/Khuphuka and are planned for August/September 2016 for Malindza and Ka-Langa.

ANNEX 2: CBLD YEAR 5 TRAVEL SCHEDULE

Purpose	Individual	Depart	Return	Origin - Destination	LOE	Travel billed to CBLD
STTA - Savings Training and Capacity Building	Jill Thompson	04/17/2016	04/22/2016	SA - Swaziland	6	Airfare, per diem
Capacity Building Training	Phindile Vilakati	05/21/2016	05/28/2016	Swaziland-Senegal	8	LOE, no airfare or per diem
STTA - Savings Training and Capacity Building	Jill Thompson	06/13/2016	06/17/2016	SA - Swaziland	5	Airfare, per diem

ANNEX 3: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

See attached excel file

ANNEX 4: QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

CBLD Quality Improvement Plan						
Date Developed: FY 2015 Q3		Date Updated: June 2016			Date for Next Review: September 2016	
QI Plan Period: FY 2015 Q3 – FY 2016 Q4			Name of QA/QI Focal Point : Laura Muzart			
Improvement Goal	Indicator to Measure Improvement	Activity/ies	PoP	Lead	Resources Needed & Source	Current Status
Documentation of CPN house visits, at a minimum monthly.	Completion of monitoring form by 4 CPN members per community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on new forms 2. Work to develop forms that address literacy issues 3. Capacity Building meetings to focus on benefits to CPN of record keeping 	6 mths	NM	New forms, once vetted, that address per child monitoring and staff time to meet with CPNs	COMPLETED
Community led M & E of community specific strategic plan in KA-Langa and Malindza	Records of 2 activities progress being tracked by appointed community person.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in leadership training which includes M &E 2. Identification of point person in community. 3. Initial monthly visits for capacity building support post training and then regular monitoring. 	9 mths	PD leads M & E and ZB leads leadership training modules	Staff time for training	Two M & E trainings completed at the community level. Working with the Gogo Center Manager on data reporting.
Increased access to HIV services	100 referrals made at community level/community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation in Health Days in NZ 2. Support linkages for mobile health clinics such as Luke Commission and PSI. 3. Quarterly Meetings with health facilities to understand their services 4. Coordinating with Joyful Hearts (in Malindza) on HIV services 	6 mths	TM	Linkages and MoUs	COMPLETED
Increased financial record keeping for all VCs	60% of VC participants keep some form of written financial records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refresher training on record keeping 2. Monthly monitoring at the start and then quarterly monitoring 	8 mths	MD for Cotton; RM for Hort and ML for Honey	None as farmers have access to Financial Diaries and training is by staff	COMPLETED. A second quarter spot check of record book utilization was conducted for the ED participants. 95% were utilizing the record books for their purpose.

Improved documentation of completion of referrals for HIV services	50 referrals documented as complete /community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased use of approved MoH community to referral forms document closure of referral. 2. Determine how to identify those that attended health services, if not using a MoH referral form. Address issues of confidentiality 	6 mths	TM	Determine how to get sufficient forms to the community without wasting MoH resources or identify alternate process, Potentially through legal literacy volunteer (LLV) or intermediary.	<p>COMPLETED.</p> <p>Utilization of the LLV, referring through the RHMs for HTS.</p> <p>Provided session on confidentiality of information and provided tools to support confidential storage of data.</p> <p>738 referrals completed.</p>
Documented linkage between known OVC and CPN support	Conduct review of current OVC and document their CPN point person	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document 100 OVC in Khuphuka and identify if their HH is being visited, and the frequency of the visit by the CPN. 2. In Mpolonjeni review, based on OVC survey, status of OVC, including if their HH is being visited, and the frequency. 3. Document HHs visited by a cohort of CPN in Malindza, and Ka-Langa document frequency of visits. 	Through Aug 2016	NM	Community specific referral tracking sheet updated to document visits through more structured oversight to simulate non CBLD interventions.	<p>Documented 265 OVC, through 109 CPN members/Caregivers in our 4 communities.</p> <p>Documented 738 referrals and the closure of 95 referrals (13%).</p>



Quick Tips on Key Features of Saving Group models

1. Meeting Regularity:

The decision should be based on when people have access to money - or receive lump sums of money - which they can save.

Weekly: Does meeting weekly match the cash flow of members? Do they have any weekly income flows? For example, people running businesses (be they informal or formal) will likely have weekly revenue from their business that they can save. If groups meet weekly, look for the rhythm of their savings pattern. Do you find attendance higher on some weeks than others? This probably signals when people have cash available. Or do you find that members tend to deposit their savings once-off for the month instead of weekly?

Monthly: Is there a once a month lump sum of cash that people receive such as wages, pension or other grants, money sent from other family members or children? If people get cash on a weekly basis, are they able to hold onto the money until the monthly meeting? Also, what about time availability? Do people have time to attend weekly meetings? Do the distances people have to travel affect attendance? Can people afford the cost of transport if that's how they get to meetings?

2. Flexible saving amounts

The amount groups agree to save should be a discussion amongst members not simply an amount suggested by the NGO. Part of the discussion includes whether all members save the same amount or different amounts.

Same: easy to keep records and remember how much is saved. However doesn't take into account differing abilities to save or for differences regarding the type of week/month people had. Was it a good week/month or bad in terms of cash available for savings?

Flexible amounts: maximizes the amount that people will save but there must be a clear way to keep records that are accurate yet simple. Using individual savings books and a 'share' system accomplishes this.

3. Complete, partial or no share out

No share out: People don't trust a system where they can't predict when they will have access to their savings – which translates into low levels of savings. Also, keeping savings indefinitely can become a security risk if banks aren't nearby. Even putting excess cash in the bank is no guarantee, the cash still needs to get to – and from - the bank safely.

Partial share out: some models use a 'dividend' system where the interest collected on loans is shared out periodically. This may resolve the trust and predictability issues somewhat, but will it offer a useful enough lump sum to address members' needs?

Annual share out: gives members a set time against which to plan how they will use their lump sum. It also serves as a motivator since the goal is easily in sight. Annually liquidating a group's savings and accumulated interest also provides a clear deadline for members to pay back loans or suffer the consequences. The group can then shed itself of non-paying or untrustworthy members.

4. Record keeping systems

Should ledger accounts or individual savings books and a balances book be used? SGs are not formal institutions as such and the point is to make procedures and systems as simple and flexible as possible while remaining transparent and accurate enough so that all members know where they and the group stand in terms of its saving and lending activities.

Ledger accounts: more thorough and formally correct accounting. These systems tend to be time and labor intensive and require rigorous training and mentoring from the NGO practitioner until the ledger accounts are well understood and the group's record keeper is able to maintain them independently. In choosing this option though, a practitioner must be sure they have the resources (both human and material) to provide the support necessary to make the system work over the long term. There is some evidence that shows ledger based record keeping can become less transparent over time. Generally, these records are kept by the group's secretary and whether members understand the system is unclear. This can lead to problems with accurate accounting, with transparency and with finding and keeping good secretaries/record keepers.

Individual savings books and balances: very simple so that all members understand how much they and others have saved and how much they and others have as outstanding loans. The balances book documents how much cash – if any - is left over at the end of the meeting so that members can check this at the start of their next meeting to ensure there has been no tampering with their cash in between meetings. Record keepers find this system easy to learn, so if a group needs to replace their record keeper, it usually isn't a problem. This option also works well with the flexible savings or share system. It won't however satisfy the accountant in you. It is designed to be simple, accurate and quick. It isn't perfect accounting, but it is good enough to maintain transparency.

5. Lending

Groups choose the monthly interest rate they want to charge on loans issued from their pooled savings. A standard rate is %10/month, though a group could choose a lower amount. There are two options on the calculation of interest: one is the flat method, meaning the same interest rate is charged throughout the length of the loan, regardless of any monthly payments made and balance remaining. The other is the declining method, where interest is calculated on whatever balance remains after a payment has been made. The interest declines over the life of the loan. This method only makes sense though, if members pay more than the interest due on the loan each month.

6. Management Committee

SGs have a management committee that is elected by its members. There is a chairperson, a recordkeeper/secretary, and 1 or 2 money counters. The SG should hold annual elections and there should also be a limit as to how many terms the same members of the committee can serve.

7. Constitution

This document is a must to maintain discipline, transparency and trust within the group so members remain united. Common elements in a constitution include:

- Basic information on the group
- Objective of the group
- Membership
- Composition of the management committee
- Election procedures
- Savings group member code of conduct and fines
- Savings meetings regularity

- Rules about savings
- Rules about loan disbursement
- Rules about Loan repayment
- Expulsion from the group
- Signatures of group members

8. Training and monitoring schedules

There are many versions of training and monitoring schedules. The choice should be based on the context in which a program is operating, the types of members involved and the resources of the practitioner. The important thing is that there must be enough training to equip members to become self-sustaining over time, but not so much as to become a burden on their time. Monitoring must occur to consolidate what is covered in training sessions and to mentor the groups through issues as they come up in meetings. The monitoring must go on long enough for the group to become competent and confident, but not so long as to foster dependency.

ANNEX 6: CBLD MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE REPORT

See attached PDF file.