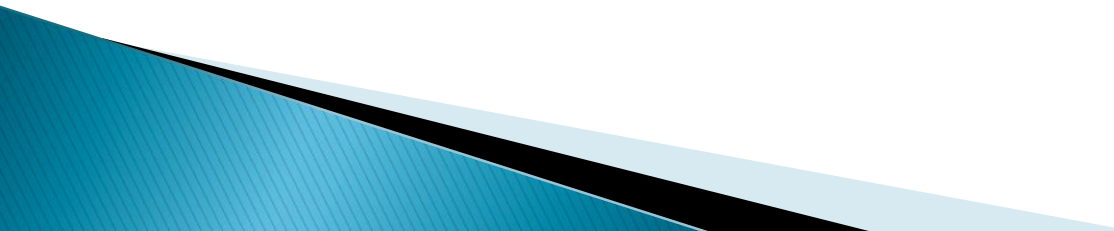




# COMMUNITY SCORECARD IN SMIHLE PROJECT IN MALAWI

ARUSHA, TANZANIA  
20<sup>th</sup> January, 2013.

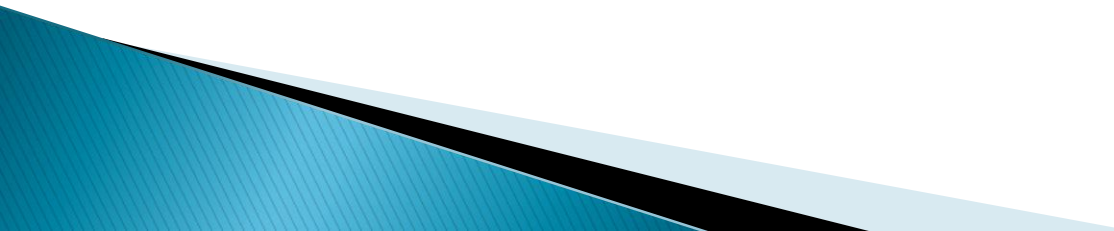
# SMIHLE

- ▶ The Supporting and Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDs for Livelihood Enhancement (SMIHLE) was implemented from July 2004 to November 2010, with funding from Aus AID through Care Australia.
  - ▶ It was part of the APAC ( Australian Partnership with African Communities) program.
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# SMIHLE PROJECT PURPOSE

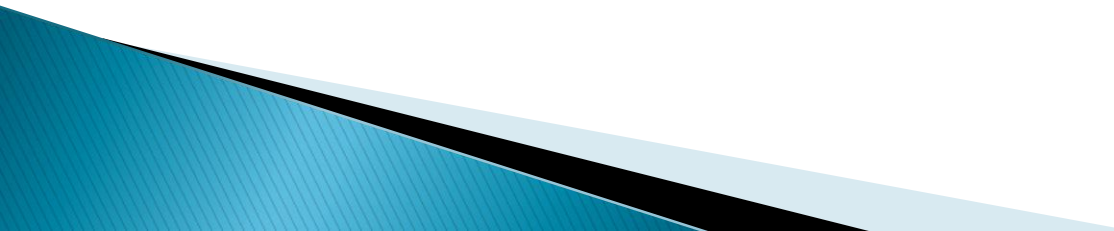
- To develop and promote operational models and practices that strengthen the delivery of services that mainstream HIV/AIDs and gender.

# MODELS BEING PROMOTED

- ▶ Community Institutions
  - ▶ Seed Banking
  - ▶ Village Savings and Loans
  - ▶ Marketing
- 

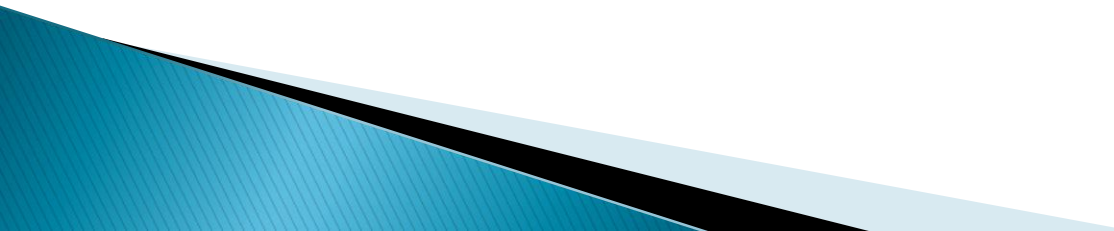
# PROGRAM FOCUS

The SMIHLE ( APAC) Program focused on three main areas:

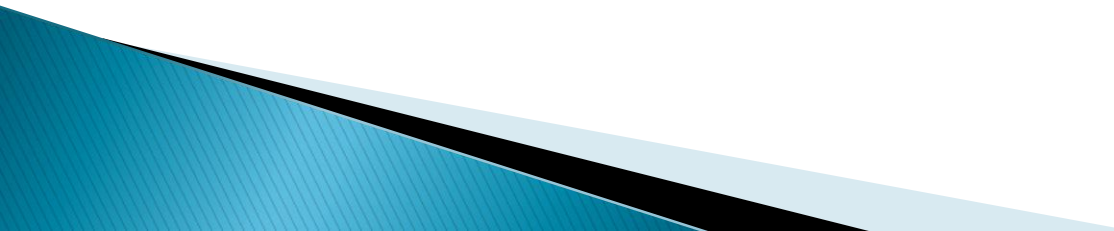
- Improving knowledge and understanding of the relationship between HIV/AIDs and food security among the rural communities.
  - Strengthening CBOs to manage food security activities that mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDs.
  - Strengthening linkages between CSOs,CBOs,Government and the private sector to facilitate responsive service delivery.
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# COMMUNITY SCORECARD AND SMIHLE

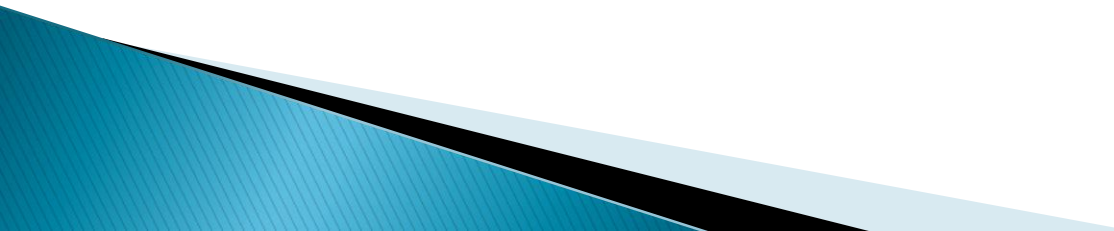
The community scorecard was implemented from 2006.

- ▶ SMIHLE implemented the approach in order to share the responsibility of monitoring project interventions with communities and increase participation of project beneficiaries, and accountability, transparency and inclusion by duty bearers.
  - ▶ The project facilitated trainings for project staff, Area Executive Committee members and District Executive Committee members.
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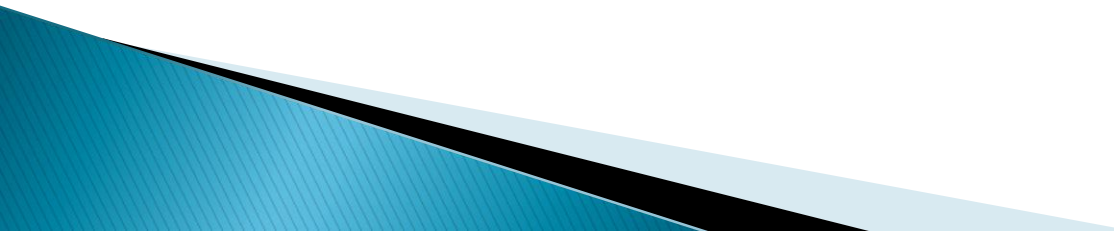
# SOME OF THE AREAS OF CSC ASSESSMENT

- ▶ Performance of CARE project staff, community volunteers, local leaders, government extension officers, etc.
  - ▶ Quantities of agricultural inputs issued by the project.
  - ▶ The timing of the trainings the project provided to the communities.
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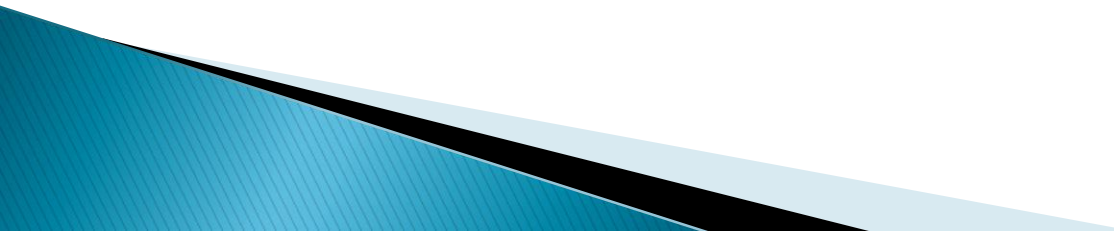
# POSITIVE OUTCOMES OF THE CSC

- ▶ Communal orchard and fish farming established with funding from DC
  - ▶ Rural road rehabilitation through Cash for Work program
  - ▶ Support to people living with HIV/AIDs through local NGOs and support groups
  - ▶ Timely response to some development requests from DC
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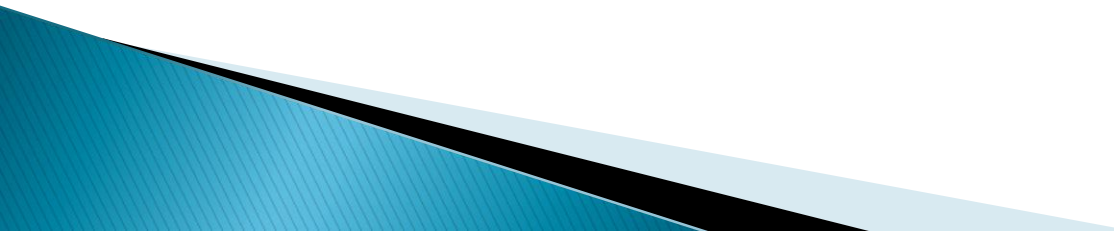
# DZOOLE CSC COMMITTEE

- ▶ Project facilitated CSC trainings of 10 community members from each T/A.
  - ▶ CSC committee was given the responsibility of implementing the tool as the project was phasing out.
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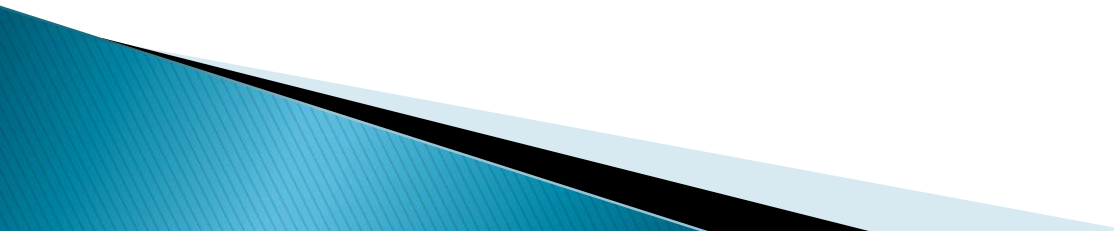
# ISSUES ASSESSED BY DZOOLE CSC COMMITTEE

- ▶ Performance of the school committee.
  - ▶ Implementation of the Farm Input Subsidy program by the local leaders
  - ▶ Usage of the constituency development fund by the elected member of parliament of the area.
  - ▶ Performance of community volunteers
  - ▶ Performance of the CSC committee
- 

# OUTCOMES OF DZOOLE CSC SESSIONS

- ▶ School management committee dissolved and women included in the new committee
  - ▶ Local leaders recognizing local structures like VUCs, VDCs in beneficiary selection
  - ▶ Bridge constructed with constituency development fund
  - ▶ Community Volunteer performance improved.
- 

# CHALLENGES IN CSC IMPLEMENTATION BY DZOOLE COMMITTEE

- ▶ Interface meetings may cause tension between CSC committee and duty bearers due to poor understanding of the purpose of the scorecard.
  - ▶ The process requires a lot of time to be completed.
  - ▶ Well-trained members of the CSC committee may leave the area before they deliver.
  - ▶ Difficulty in assessing culturally influenced areas such as selection of a chief.
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# RECOMMENDATIONS FROM COMMUNITY ON THE CSC PROCESS

- ▶ The CSC training must start with local leaders followed by the committee.
  - ▶ The tool must be introduced at the beginning of the project.
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