



# MCA MOZAMBIQUE NEWSLETTER

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT MOZAMBIQUE

11th Edition | November 2012



**Minister of Planning & Development and Chairman of the Board of Millennium Challenge Account Dr. Aiuba Cuernaia visits MCA Projects ...**

MCA Mozambique HIV & AIDS - The Road show is a tool for social mobilization...

**Page 3**

Farmer Income Support Project shows positive results...

**Pages 5**

Photo Journal of Progress on Quelimane Drainage... In Early

**Page 8**

This Newsletter was made possible through a grant given by the people of the United States to Mozambique through the Millennium Challenge Corporation under the terms of a Compact agreement signed between the two countries. The information provided on this Newsletter is not official U.S. Government information and does not represent the views or positions of the U.S. Government.



In early 2012 MCA Mozambique developed a strategy to manage and monitor the progress of various Infrastructure projects which had experienced slow mobilization and contractors that had generally not adequately used the rainy season to complete mobilization. By July 2012 delays in reaching suitable production rates were been reported and this created a threat to the completion of the project by Compact End date in September 2013.

The Minister of Planning and Development and Chairman of the Board of Millennium Challenge Account Mozambique, Dr. Aiuba Cuerneia, visited the MCA Projects between 31st October to the 5th November to review the status, with Vice-Minister of Public Works and Housing Mr Pereira, with the main area of focus put on the Roads Rehabilitation project which is showing the greatest delay at present, namely the National N1 road, the Ligonha River Bridge - Nampula road section, Namialo road section - Mecutuchi River Bridge and the Mecutuchi River Bridge - Lúrio River Bridge road section. Additionally Minister Aiuba Cuernei visited more MCA Mozambique's infrastructure projects such as the drainage system in Nampula and Quelimane and the water supply systems in Nampula and Nacala cities to ascertain progress on the projects.

MCA Mozambique is co-developing a strategy to manage the risk associated during the final year for the Compact and address the ways to complete the scope of works as contracted, to take all necessary and possible steps to improve the rates of production and take active measures to guarantee the completion of the projects.

Minister Aiuba Cuerneia stated at a press conference that the Government would not renegotiate terms with contractors regarding the completion of the Rehabilitation, and that works had to be completed with all measures necessary to be taken to complete the projects, furthermore the position taken by the Government is clear that the financial agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), will not allow for extensions of deadlines for project implementations and that contractors must comply with the commitments made upon signing of the contracts.

This issue of our newsletter provides our readers more details on the program implementation to date and testimonials of impacts experienced by some individual beneficiaries of our Farmer Income Support Project (FISP).



Paulo Fumane  
MCA - Mozambique Executive Director





Since September 2011, N’weti was selected as the MCA Service provider to implement consulting service related to the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Impact Mitigation for the MCA infrastructure projects in Nampula and Zambézia Provinces. The services fall within the framework of the project for rehabilitation of water supply systems, drainage and dams and some sections of the N1 National Highway, in sections Ligonha River - Nampula, Namialo - Mecutu-chi Bridge and Bridge Mecutu-chi - Lúrio River. The intervention will reach MCA employees at construction sites and at its offices, and also community members located at construction sites. The project is being implemented using an approach that combines (a) community dialogues, (b) interpersonal communication (IPC), and (c) multi-media Edutainment. IEC materials and condoms are being distributed to target groups on an on-going basis. The HIV and

AIDS component cover seven sites in which (06) six in Nampula and (01) one in Quelimane.

One of the aspects are weekly assistance visits by the Health Officer what are conducted.

The main activities carried out during these visits are:

- Counselling and testing in health;
- Awareness about the use of male and female condoms;
- Answer possible collective/individual HIV related doubts from workers; and
- Refer workers if necessary, to health facility centers;

Herewith are some of the feedback from interviews conducted:

1. What do you think of the prevention activities of HIV and AIDS implemented?	I think the activities are very interesting and motivating beyond teaching to resolve family conflicts.
2. Do you think the activities have contributed to change in sexual behavior? In what way?	It has contributed to my change in behavior since learned to respect my wife had the courage to get tested for HIV / AIDS. Reducing the number of sexual partners and use condoms during sexual intercourse.
3. Do you want to make any recommendations for improving the intervention?	I wish there were more lectures and demonstrations and to encourage more condom use.



1. What do you think of the prevention activities of HIV and AIDS implemented?	I think the activities are very interesting and motivating.
2. Do you think the activities have contributed to the change sexual behavior? In what way?	Yes it has contributed because they taught me to plan for the future of my family, the need to abstain from sexual relations with strangers.
3. Do you want to make any recommendations for improving the intervention?	I would have encouraged more lectures to encourage condoms use

### HIV & AIDS COMMUNITY DIALOGUES

The community dialogue sessions are aimed at people of both sexes above 18 years of age, and are considered discussion forums where men and women living in the same community meet and discuss local practices harmful to health, which hamper behavioral change and the adoption of behavior that prevents HIV.

The group meets once a week to discuss topics related to gen-

der, HIV and AIDS and gender based violence. The subjects are organized into nine (9) sessions where issues related to HIV and AIDS and Gender Based Violence are discussed, in accordance with the thematic alignment framework.

#### Contents of community dialogue sessions

1st Session	What can men do?
2nd Session	Tradition and cultural values
3rd Session	What can women do?
4th Session	Ways to overcome domestic violence?
5th Session	Dialogue about condom use
6th Session	Accusing doesn't really help!
7th Session	Sexual partners network
8th Session	Prolong life with ARVT
9th Session	Serodiscordant couples: Living with the differences

**It should be noted that in all sessions facilitators provide condoms and printed material for the participants as a way to ensure the forwarding of knowledge to other members of the community who not attended the session.**





## MCA MOZAMBIQUE HIV & AIDS - THE ROAD SHOW IS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

The Road show is a tool for social mobilization that combines aspects of education and entertainment (theater, music, games, and interviews) related to HIV and AIDS prevention. Due to its nature it takes place in an open space, thus allowing everybody in the community to have access, without any restriction.

The road show combines various activities and it consists of various steps. In terms of operation, the following preparation stages have been defined:

(a) the sending of the formal notification to governments, partners and local groups including contractors;  
(b) the pre-mobilization where the project team with the help of local leaders travels throughout the target community to make people aware of the upcoming event;  
(c) realization of the event, which has moments of dance using local groups, testimony of people living with HIV and AIDS, music, interactive games assessing knowledge about a selected theme, the presentation of a video in order to get the debate going and during the event condoms are distributed with help from local health workers voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), taking place in a tent set up on site for this purpose, are promoted.

These activities are carried out at 6 sites in the province of Nampula, N'weti had the support of the following partners: the Media Institute of Nampula, SCIP, PSI-Jeito, Ikhano sa Miravo, district governments, the Association of Musicians and the Association Hope. In Quelimane, N'weti conducted the road show with the support of the Media Institute of Quelimane, the Municipality of Quelimane, the Quelimane District Government, the association of musicians, the Dream Center and the Provincial Center for the Fight against HIV and AIDS.

18 HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns were planned using the road show, with a projected outreach of about 24000 people between March and October of 2012.

The 18 campaigns were carried out with approximately 21 690 beneficiaries were reached, 11750 of whom were women and 9940 were men.

The open nature of the interactive road show has earned praise from the communities and some officials involved in the rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure. It is considered an ideal means to share knowledge among

participants, especially due to the mixture of entertainment and knowledge sharing, as shown by the following extracts from interviews:

*... I also enjoyed the HIV+ women who spoke of their lives, I do not know whether I, in case I would be positive, would ever have the courage to tell people about my status ..... I would like the road shows to start sooner, or end later, because it is something that entertains us and at the same time we learn something. I think it should last longer (Woman attending the Road Show session at the Mecutuchi/ Lurio River site)*

*For me, almost all were interesting but I liked the musicians and the video about the HIV+ couple more than the question as to who to blame for bringing the disease home, if they care to live happily and in harmony (Male participant in the road show at the Nampula Water Supply site)*

During the road show a tent for VCT is mounted, so the number of VCT sessions coincides with those of the road show. Throughout the period 146 HIV+ people were identified in the communities visited by the road show. These people were referred to health centers and/or district health units and in some cases to the Community of Saint Egidio. The strategy to refer people living with HIV and AIDS to health units or health centers is in accordance with the partnership approach and with the idea to work in a way that complements the work by other actors in the project.



**Road Show – Namialo Mecutuchi River Site**





## FARMER INCOME SUPPORT PROJECT SHOWS POSITIVE RESULTS

The Farmer Income Support Project (FISP) the only agriculture project of MCA showed key milestones for the last quarter covering the period of October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 as follows;-

The FISP Service provider team accomplished several major contract objectives in Coconut Lethal yellowing disease (CLYD) Control and Mitigation services in Year 2012. These include the felling of 150,000 CLYD affected trees (100% of 2012 objective), the clearing of 3,000 Ha of land in the endemic zone (100% for 2012) for replanting of coconut seedlings in 2012, and the distribution and planting of 148,000 coconut seedlings in the endemic zone and 52,000 coconut seedlings in the epidemic zone (100% of 2012 target).

In September 2012, the FISP Service provider further conducted an inventory of the CLYD affected trees across the epidemic zone. The results of the inventory indicated the total number of trees visibly affected by CLYD was 41,304 and that cutting activities have reduced the infestation rate of CLYD to 0.97%. The infestation rate of CLYD is reduced from the initial infestation rate of 5.07% estimated in February 2010. The new rate is below the 2% target envisaged by the end of 2012 for 75% of the target areas in the epidemic zone. Additionally, the Phytosanitary barrier moved further inland as 2,615 Ha of land previously considered epidemic zone in Nicoadala was considered lost as testing by the phytosanitary team indicated levels of CLYD had advanced beyond the 10% threshold for the area.

The 2012 training activities for planting and post-planting management of seedlings, surveillance and control of pest and disease, and improved alternative crop techniques have been completed and exceeded targets for planting and post planting trainings (6,279 men and 3,822 women, 337% of 2012 targets)(endemic) and surveillance and control of pests and disease for coconuts ( 4,324 men and 2,536 women, 229% ) (endemic). Slightly below the target for beneficiaries receiving training on improved alternative crop techniques (1,073 men and 1,304 women, 79% of target).

Furthermore adoption surveys were conducted for improved techniques for alternative crop production, planting and post-planting management, surveillance and control of pest and disease for coconuts as well as a survey tracking the survival of coconut seedlings planted in January – March 2011. The overall adoption rate for improved techniques for alternative crop production was 33% across the 227 surveys conducted. Of the core criteria, 91% of those sampled used the recommended certified seed, 97% planted within the recommended planting

calendar, 34% planted in lines and 94% performed cleaning of the crop at least once during the season. The adoption rate for techniques for planting and post-planting of coconuts was tested in both the endemic (173) and the epidemic zone (77). The adoption study indicated that farmers in the endemic zone were 98% likely to plant correctly, 91% likely to have cleaned the area around the seedling 1-2 times, but only 17% likely to water, manure or mulch their seedlings. In the epidemic zone the farmers also scored high percentages for planting correctly and cleaning the areas around the seedlings and additionally, were 49% likely to either water, mulch or manure their coconut seedlings.

A total of 38 new radio programs broadcast weekly in the Zambezia province to promote the following: sensitization on CLYD, the importance of post planting care of coconut seedlings, and other messages designed to encourage adoption of techniques promoted through the Service Provider. The radio programs highlighted a different district every week featuring interviews with all project stakeholders including government and local leaders, project staff, and community members, panels on different topics and success stories.

The social team, agricultural and M&E teams worked closely to select land and inform communities about the coconut seedling distribution and alternative crop program. Additionally, the social team held four assemblies for youth about the need and the techniques to remove CLYD at the community level. It estimates roughly 3,321 hectares of land were planted with alternative crops or buffer crops contributed by producer groups in the demarcated areas of the endemic zone (104% of the 2012 target). Production estimates for the endemic zone indicated that approximately 101,333 KG of groundnut, 112,570 KG of cowpea, 79,081 KG of pigeon pea, and 94,297 KG of sesame were produced during the campaign.

To date, 16 businesses have received approximately \$212, 975 USD of capital through grants from the Business Development Fund (BDF) (21.2% of \$1,000,000 target). Through 2012, 301 applications for equipment were received with 283 processed applications and submitted 104 applications to the BDF Panel and 84 applications approved. (valued at \$832,252 USD).

Source: ACDI/VOCA

FISP SP annual report October 1, 2011-September 30, 2012

For more information contact: Johnny Colon, Director ACDI/VOCA, FISP SP - Av. Samora Machel 945, Quelimane, Zambezia, Mozambique, 258-82-541-2227 Mobile, 258-24-217751





## FARMER INCOME SUPPORT PROJECT SUCCESS STORIES



*"This time I am not going to sell my surpluses at the market in tins after the harvest as I used to do. Now the project has promised to connect us to a buyer as a group. This is good because as a group we can negotiate the prices and sell the products together", Dona Lucia urges."*



*"With the lessons I learnt I decided to do my part, since I do not want to waste the coconut trees left to me. We all have to participate for the sake of our families" - words of Rosario when asked about the reasons that led him to destroy the diseased coconut trees on their properties*



*"Before I did not see the value of commitment to the field. But after we understood and the agricultural extensionist advised us we learnt that we could produce vegetables like tomato, onions, lettuce. Last year I got a value of 6000 Meticaais. I will not stop now". Words of Tateu Joaquim demonstrating his satisfaction for having utilised the alternative cropping system in agriculture and having achieved a total of 11,000 (eleven thousand meticaais) 6,000 of which in 2011 and 5,000 in 2012.*





**Photo Journal of the Rehabilitation and widening of the main Road N1 section funded by MCA Mozambique (Section Namialo to Mecutuchi Bridge). Approx 2.5 km after Namialo you find the Monapo Bridge. A Photo journal of the Progress from October 2012 to date.**



Works at Monapo Bridge



Casting concrete at a culvert



1st layer of base course



Backfilling at a culvert



Wingwall shuttering works



Works at Monapo



Works at Monapo



Works at Monapo





### PHOTO JOURNAL OF PROGRESS ON QUELIMANE DRAINAGE

The Quelimane Storm Water Drainage Rehabilitation Project is ongoing with a total 15% of physical works completed to date. Rehabilitation pipes/galleries and replacement of pipes/galleries are ongoing. Several delays included slow mobilization and delay in contractors progress but this has been monitored with good progress evident in early November.



Local fixation of the gate



S1



Reinstatement of the road pavement



Box Culvert under construction



connection point between the existing and the new gallery system.



Pipe completed.



Seating of the pipe section began on 07 November.



laying pipe completed





**PHOTO JOURNAL OF PROGRESS ON QUELIMANE DRAINAGE (Cont.)**

November 2012



Sseating of the pipe section began on 07 November.



Finishing activities (roadside vegetation).



Wall concreted



Channel formatting



Channel discharge zone to the river



Channel running



Excavation area 80 to the discharge point.

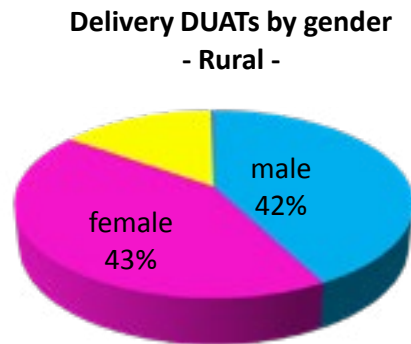
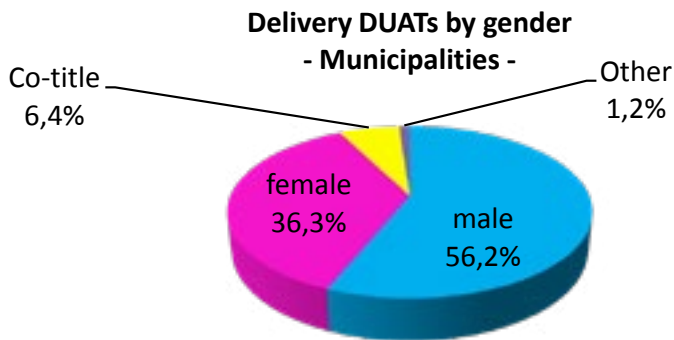


Zone excavation.



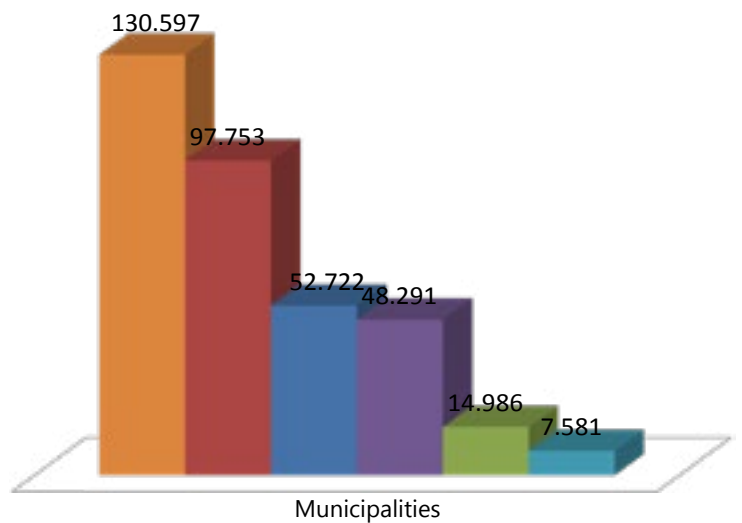
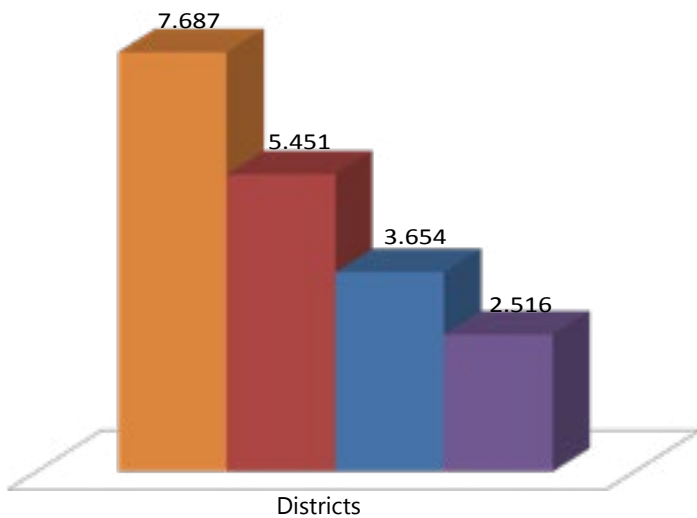
### LAND TENURE SERVICE PROJECT Results cumulative from March 2011 to November 2012

	Total of Municipalities	Rural Total	Total
<b>Number of registered parcels (# of Parcels Surveyed/Registered)</b>	<b>130.597</b>	<b>7.687</b>	<b>138.284</b>
Processes formed	97.753	5.451	103.204
Number of titles printed	52.722	3.654	56.376
Number of printed evidence	14.986	0	14.986
Number of DUATs delivered to the recipient	Total	<b>48.291</b>	<b>50.807</b>
	Male	27.141	28.205
	Female	17.508	18.579
	Co-Owned	3.085	3.458
	Other	557	565
Number of Evidence delivered to the recipient	7.581	0	7.581
Relationship between the processes formed and registered parcels	75%	71%	75%
Relationship between DUATs Printed and delivered to the recipient DUATs	92%	69%	90%
Relation between Documents (DUATs & Evidence) Forms and records made	52%	48%	52%



Total - rural zone

Total - urban zone



- Processes formed (# of Parcels Surveyed/Registered)
- Number of titles printed
- Number of printed evidence
- Number of Evidence delivered to the recipient
- Number of registered parcels





### Rural Water Project

The Rural water project continues to show positive results with 80% of the works in Cabo Delgado having been concluded and 86% of the works in Nampula . The graph below shows per district the results achieved as at November 2012

Province	District	Planed	Achieved	Degree of Execution(%)
Cabo Delgado	Nangade	73	61	84
	Mocímboa da Praia	34	34	100
	Palma	43	43	100
	Metuge	40	22	55
	Mecufi	20	14	70
	Chiúre	40	25	63
	<b>Sub-Total Cabo Delgado</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>80</b>
Nampula	Meconta	30	30	100
	Rapale	30	30	100
	Mogovolas	70	68	97
	Moma	60	60	100
	Mogincual	70	49	70
	Murrupula	50	50	100
	Monapo	40	14	35
	<b>Sub-Total Nampula</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Total (RWPIP)</b>		<b>600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>83</b>