



**ADPP - Moçambique**

Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Países Para Desenvolver

## Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Result Report

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## **List of Acronyms**

ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
BOM	Banco Oportunidade de Moçambique
CLC	Community Leadership Council
DPAZ	Provincial Department of agriculture of Zambezia
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
I.M.	Monitoring Indicator
I.R	Intermediate Results
INCAJU	Instituto Nacional do Caju
MT	Metric Tons
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NUIT	Tax identification Number
OSANZAYA	Make Zambezia Happy (Definition in Chuabo Language)
SCIP	Strengthening Communities through Integrated Programming
SIMA	Market price Information System of Mozambique for Agriculture
SIMAPZ	Agricultural Marketing System for the Province of Zambézia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program

## Introduction

ADRA Mozambique and its partners, Samaritans Purse and ADPP, are implementing a Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) funded by USAID in the province of Zambezia, Mozambique. The overall goal of the project is to reduce food insecurity in five districts of the Zambezia province, namely, Mocuba, Lugela, Maganja da Costa, Pebane and Ile. Named “Osanzaya Zambezia or Making Zambezia Happy”, Osanzaya is an income-generating program with integrated components in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation.

Osanzaya has two strategic objectives: improving income growth of 37,500 rural beneficiaries and improving the health and nutrition status of 44,000 beneficiaries. In the Agriculture component, the main activities focus on the organization, structuring and legalization of farmers associations; and establishment of association fields to transfer best practices in the production of maize, groundnuts and pigeon peas. To date, these activities have benefited 6,781 farmers directly and 26,509 farmers indirectly.

In year four, marketing activities included the strengthening of 27 Unions, made up of 276 associations and functioning in the five districts. A total of 128 associations were able to complete the legalization process. Additionally, joint selling of crops completed through Unions led to a total of 3,760 MT of produce sold and income of US\$ 1,588,563.00 that directly increased family revenue.

In collaboration with ADPP, the project introduced the REFLECT model of self-analysis to Unions this year through trainings<sup>1</sup>. The approach included the following: self-analysis, SWOT analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring activities and evaluation of achievements. Training on this approach began in January 2012 with the identification, selection and training of facilitators from all 22 Unions. Following the training, local authorities were be-briefed. Project staff communicated to Unions the importance of collective decision making and implementation of solutions, in order for the use of the REFLECT model to be successful.

Health and Nutrition Facilitators and volunteers continued to conduct activities focused on growth monitoring, creation of community leadership councils (CLCs), training and re-training of CLCs and educating households on improving the health and nutrition of family members. In partnership with the SCIP project, vaccination campaigns and mobile clinic brigades were

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<sup>1</sup> REFLECT is a decision-making model that encourages problem solving by individuals, organizations and communities. The steps are as follows: **R**ecognise a potential issue or problem; **E**xamine the situation; **F**ind relevant information; **L**iaise and consult; **E**valuate the options; **C**ome to a decision; **T**ake time to reflect.

implemented in all five districts. In total, 194 CLCs were provided with health and nutrition related trainings and nearly 2,900 community volunteers were trained.

During the fourth year of implementation, significant improvements were seen in the water, hygiene and sanitation (watsan) component, with 100% or greater achievement of three out of five activities; training of hygiene promoters, people trained on healthy hygienic practices and water points rehabilitated. Construction of institutional latrines and distribution of latrine slabs achieved 30% and 68% of their targets respectively.

### **Progress of activities implemented**

#### **SO1 Improved Income Growth of 37,500 Rural Beneficiaries**

##### **IR 1.1 Increase Producer Agriculture Sales in targeted Areas**

#### **Monitoring Indicator 1: # of farmers jointly marketing agricultural produce (groups or associations)**

A total of 12,835 rural farmers participated in joint commercialization of produce. The recorded achievement represented 151% of the planned target of 8500. Success was primarily due to trainings farmers received on proper marketing of goods. Additionally, this high achievement is very encouraging and represents the success that can be attained through joint selling and increased access to large quantity buyers in new markets.

#### **Monitoring indicator 2: Volume of agricultural produce marketed**

The project facilitated joint sales for Unions and associations totaling 3,760 MT of selected crops; the target for this indicator was 3,800 MT. The achievement corresponds to 98.9% of the target and the value of sales was \$1,588,563.00. It is important to note that one reason for the high sales was due to the sale of groundnuts de-husked as opposed to shelled groundnuts. The price difference was \$1 for de-husked groundnuts versus \$0.35 for shelled nuts. On average, each farmer sold 0.3 MT of crops promoted. Major buyers of this produce included INDO AFRICA, IMPEX, EXPORT MARKETING, WFP and wholesalers from the region.

To ensure the quality of produce sold was up to WFP standards, per policy, crop samples were provided to Intertek, a company contracted by WFP. Intertek reaffirmed that farmers are producing high quality crops. Specific findings included no live insects in crops; no presence of aflatoxins; and up-to-standard moisture content (14.4%). Consequently, the crops were declared fit for human consumption.

The Unions of Wandana wa Anamalima (Mocuba), Esperanca (Mocuba) and OIMPEVI (Lugela) sold 240MT of maize, and completed the entire marketing processes (husking, selection, cleaning, weighing, packaging and storage) from start to finish.

Table 1 – Sales per crop and per District (MT = Metric Tons)

Districts	Pigeon peas		Maize		Cashews		Groundnuts		Totals	
	Quantity (MT)	Revenue (USD)								
Mocuba	581	150,350	183	38,765	0	0.00	36	28,012	801	217,128
Ile	521	248,316	335	57,327	64	66,312	313	274,041	1,233	645,996
Pebane	36	7,972	0	0.00	171	104,433	446	343,498	652	455,903
Maganja	45	16,071	0	0.00	65	30,179	35	15,000	145	61,250
Lugela	266	82,179	663	126,107	0	0.00	0	0.00	929	208,286
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>504,889</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>222,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200,924</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>660,551</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>1,588,563</b>

Exchange rate used: \$1 = 28.00 Meticals

### Monitoring Indicator 3: # of farmers who receive business literacy training

The program introduced a new training approach this year, because the farmers had completed the three year cycle for literacy. The approach included the following: self-analysis, SWOT analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring activities and evaluation of achievements. A total of 7500 farmers from 222 associations were trained, corresponding to 107.1% achievement of the target set at 7000. The achievement of the indicator results from the fact that the discussions and contributions of the self-analysis program are also open to other community members (non-association members), such as local chiefs, who provide input on the discussion of ideas for the well-being of the association and the community as a whole. The other reason is that the community members are seeing the results of the sales done by the associations hence this has created an interest in the community members to participate in the trainings

### Monitoring Indicator 4: # of lead farmers who receive business development skills training

The target for this indicator was 600 with a total achievement of 499 or 83.2%. Please see below for additional details.

#### *Preparation of Marketing Plan:*

A total of seven marketing plans were developed by Unions and describe the strategies and action plans related to products that will be marketed; the price of sale of commodities; and the distribution of products from farmer's storage facilities to markets, where the commodities will be sold.

#### *Access to credit – Banco Oportunidade de Moçambique (BOM):*

The project facilitated meetings between the Wandana wa Anamalima (Mocuba) Union, OIMPEVI (Lugela) Union and “Banco Oportunidade de Moçambique” to provide access to credit. As a result of these meetings, three business plans, dedicated to the commercialization of maize were developed.

### **Monitoring Indicator 5: # of lead farmers with access to market information**

The target established for this indicator was 8,500 farmers. During this fiscal year 12,835 farmers had access to market information of selected crops, through a quick market survey, and represented 151% of the planned target. Through six rapid market surveys, farmers Unions identified potential buyers of cashew nuts. Following the identification of potential buyers, visits were made to wholesalers and the following organizations in Nampula: SISTER, OLAM, Ikuro, Gani Comercial; in Quelimane, Alif Quimica, Grupo MADAL and Economic Agents of Milange, Alto Molocue.

During year four, the agreement between ADRA and SIMPAZ was extended, in order to continue to support the dissemination of agricultural prices. Together with SIMAPZ, the project organized training on the collection and dissemination of agricultural market prices. The training was attended by ADRA commercialization technicians and district coordinators, SDAE technicians and local Chiefs.

### **IR 1.2 Increase Agriculture Productivity of selected Crops**

#### **Monitoring Indicator 1: # of hectares farmed with improved agricultural techniques**

A total of 9,876 ha were cultivated using improved agricultural production practices including of improved seeds; use of adequate crop spacing; thinning; incorporation of organic matter; intercropping; crop rotation; and mulching. This achievement corresponds to 82% of the target set at 12,000 ha. Irregular rains between October, 2011 and March, 2012 were one reason for the lack of achievement. Additionally, some farmers sowed their seeds without applying promoted techniques rigorously, thus reducing the total area cultivated with the use of promoted technologies. Lastly, excess rains brought on by a cyclone also led to the loss of crops, mostly in the districts of Pebane and Maganja da Costa.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 2: # of farmers trained in promoted technologies**

A total number of 33,290 farmers were trained in the use of agricultural techniques promoted by the project, corresponding to 133.2% achievement of the target established at 25,000. The use of a farmer to farmer training approach facilitated the quick spread of knowledge and encouraged the adoption of promoted techniques.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 3: # of legalized farmers associations established**

During the year, the project assisted farmers in the legalization of 128 associations, corresponding to 107.1% of the 120 targeted. The achievement was attributable to the increased interest of farmers to register their associations as legally recognized entities. Specifically, advantages included, access to agricultural inputs and credit for the development of their activities. In addition, local leaders (Chiefs of localities, administrative posts and District

Administrators) improved their knowledge of the Decree-law nr. 2/2006; which established the procedures and conditions for the creation, legalization and recognition of farmers associations in Mozambique.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 4: # of associations established**

From the start of Osanzaya through the end of fiscal year four, a total of 276 associations - corresponding to 102.2% of the target - have been established. Associations serve as the platform for transferring improved agricultural practices. The MYAP will continue to work with the same groups until the end of the project, providing technical assistance in the production of maize, groundnuts and pigeon peas.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 5: # of storage facilities built**

Eight storage facilities with 20 to 30 tons of capacity were built during the year, corresponding to 114.3% of the target, set at seven. The establishment of these infrastructures helped the associations and Unions store their produce in one central space for prolonged periods; while farmers sought the best buyers or waited for periods of higher market prices.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 6: # of farmers with access to inputs**

The associations provided 6,781 farmers with groundnuts, maize and pigeon pea seeds, corresponding to 90.4% achievement of the 7,500 target. Of these farmers, 1,716 were linked to input suppliers and through the associations, various materials were purchased, including hoes, machetes, axes and horticultural seeds. The acquisition of agricultural inputs allowed farmers to increase their production and productivity.

#### **Monitoring Indicator 7: # of farmers receiving project funded extension services from ADRA**

A total number of 6,781 farmers received direct extension services, corresponding to 90.4% of the planned target of 7,500. Direct services included providing farmers with advice and technical support on the production of selected crops (maize, groundnuts and pigeon peas). Farmer to farmer exchange visits were also coordinated by the project.

### **SO2 Improved health and nutrition status for 40 000 beneficiaries**

#### **IR 2.1 Increase Health & Nutrition knowledge and Behavior of Targeted Beneficiaries**

##### **Monitoring Indicator 1: # of children 0 – 59.9 months participating in growth monitoring**

During this year, a total of 11,584 children participated in growth monitoring, corresponding to 128.7% of the planned target of 9000. The achievement was surpassed as new children from two new districts were enrolled and sensitization campaigns were well received. Additionally, a total of 32 new CLCs were established.

**Monitoring Indicator 2: % of participating children with inadequate weight gain for two consecutive months**

The target for this indicator was 40% and the result collected was 38.4%, representing an achievement of 104%. As noted above, sensitization campaigns were very successful this year, as was the work of mothers and fathers groups, community volunteers and IMCI agents. The information disseminated by volunteers and project staff focused on diversifying the diet provided to children, as well as utilizing low cost and locally available foods.

**Monitoring Indicator 3: % of participating children aged 0-23.9 months with weight for age z-score <-2**

The total achievement for this target was 18.1%, corresponding to 132% of the planned target of 12.3%. In this year, MYAP staff continued to conduct community mobilization sessions that focused on the promotion of feeding children diverse foods that utilized crops promoted by the project and grown by farmers. Project staff routinely conducted cooking demonstrations and assisted families in the preparation of recipes.

**Monitoring Indicator 4: % of infants aged 0 – 6 months exclusively breastfed**

The target set for this indicator was 85%. Due to consistent awareness raising by CLCs, government authorities and local clinic staff, the project recorded an end achievement of 87.7%, or 103.2% of the target.

**Monitoring Indicator 5: % of children 6-23.9 months with continued breastfeeding**

A total achievement of 74.9% versus a planned target of 78% was recorded for this indicator. As sensitization campaigns have been successful in the promotion of other health and nutrition behaviors, the project will continue undertaking these campaigns to promote continued breastfeeding.

**Monitoring Indicator 6: % of infants and young children aged 6-23.9 months fed solid/semi-solid food the minimum number of times per day**

The achievement for this indicator was 53.2%, corresponding to 70.9% of the target, set at 75%. The primary reason for the lack of achievement was due to a cyclone that hit Zambezia and destroyed 1/3 of farmers crops that were used to feed children.

**Monitoring Indicator 7: % of infants and young children aged 6-23.9 months fed the minimum number of food groups per day**

The target for this indicator was 30% and the project achieved 25.3% or 84.3% during this year. As stated above, the cyclone negatively impacted the availability of diverse foods; as did poor rains in the previous agricultural season.

**Monitoring Indicator 8: % caregivers who can cite at least two known ways of malaria prevention**

The established target for this indicator was 80%. The project achieved 74.8% corresponding to an achievement of 99% of the target. The project will continue to promote malaria prevention messages in communities.

**Monitoring Indicator 9: % caregivers who can cite at least two known ways of HIV prevention**

The target for this indicator was 80%, with an end recorded achievement of 85% or 107% of the planned target. The increased performance in this area was due to the efforts of CLCs and health messages disseminated through clinics and radio messaging.

**Monitoring Indicator 10: # of caregivers getting training in health and nutrition**

The target for this indicator was 9,000 caregivers. The achieved was 17,841 which corresponds to 198.2% of the target. The increase in achievement was due to the use of a training-of-trainers model that covered more caregivers.

**Monitoring Indicator 11: % of moderately malnourished children 6-23.9 months participating in the PD Hearth sessions who graduate**

The target established for this indicator was 65% and the survey results recorded an achievement of 86.1%, representing 132.5% of target. Credit for this high achievement belongs to the mothers and fathers groups that continually used enriched porridge to feed malnourished children during routine sessions.

**IR 2.2 Improved hygiene behaviors, access to sanitation solutions, and adequate potable water.**

**Monitoring indicator 1: # of people trained as hygiene promoters**

In year four, a total of 1,175 hygiene promoters were trained from all five targeted districts, which surpassed the annual target of 1,000, corresponding to 117.5% of the planned target. The project achieved this target by training hygiene promoters in 35 communities, where boreholes were drilled and rehabilitated and in communities where the project constructed institutional latrines.

**Monitoring indicator 2: # of persons trained on proper hygienic practices**

A total of 18,786 people were trained in proper hygiene practices. This corresponds to 112% achievement of the target set at 16,800. The success of this target was due to the high demand expressed by community members. This not only resulted in more people trained, but more training sessions held as well.

**Monitoring indicator 3: # household pit latrine slabs distributed.**

A total of 1,175 household pit latrines were constructed and 680 were distributed to the intended beneficiaries. The planned target was 1000 distributions; however, this was not met due to lack of participation from beneficiaries. At this writing, Samaritans Purse has allocated additional staff to ensure this activity is completed by the end of 2012 and all slabs distributed to beneficiaries.

**Monitoring indicator 4: # of institutional pit latrines constructed.**

A total of three institutional pit latrines were constructed, corresponding to 30% achievement of the planned target of seven. At this writing, five institutional latrines are in the process of construction and the remaining two will be constructed in November. Handover of all latrines will occur by December, 2012. Lack of achievement was due to late identification of construction sites. As the process of building began, it was discovered that construction sites identified in the first mapping exercise were already receiving support from other organizations. Consequently, a second mapping exercise was undertaken, delaying the initiation of planned construction.

**Monitoring indicator 5: # of water points rehabilitated.**

Ten water points (boreholes) were rehabilitated, corresponding to 100% of the target.

**Monitoring indicator 6: # of water points constructed.**

A total of 22 or 84.6% of the planned 26 water points were constructed. Although the remaining four water points were drilled prior to the end of this reporting period, technicians had not yet fitted the pumps by September and therefore, they could not be included in the achievement. The expected completion date for this activity is December, 2012.

**Lessons learned**

- Training community members using picture cards/images increased beneficiary participation and learning
- Growth monitoring, when done in association with cooking demonstrations and vaccination campaigns increased the participation of mothers and mothers' groups
- Home visits by CLCs, helped increase behavior change
- Training community members in specific topics and providing them with the necessary resources to implement the activities is critical to behavior change
- Involving local authorities in project activity implementation improved community participation

## Success Story

### Food Security Project Changes the Life of a Divorced Women

Júlia Jafar Aranica is a 45 year old women living in Raivoso Community of Alto Benfica. Julia



has had a rough life, as she had several pregnancies that ended with stillbirths. Unfortunately, after experiencing the loss of multiple children, Júlia’s husband left her for another woman. Julia currently lives with two of her nephews in a house that she built. In many ways, Júlia’s life is similar to many of the women in her community, as she is a poor woman without any formal education. However, over the course of the last few years, Julia has been determined to make a change.

Júlia joined the *Wandana WA Anamalima* (meaning ‘friendship between farmers’) farmers association of Alto Benfica in 2008. By participating in the activities of the Association, Júlia says she cultivated five hectares of diverse crops, focusing on maize and pigeon peas. Since her participation in the project, Julia has produced an excess of maize and pigeon peas, resulting in savings of 34.600,00 MTN/\$1,235. Additionally, with these sales, Julia was able to build the brick house pictured above. Even through a rough growing season, Julia was able to sell over 500 kg of maize to WFP and expects to use the funds from this sale to continue finishing her house. Julia noted, *“I decided to stop complaining over my bad fortune and rise as a woman to*



*fight for my life. The project gave me the opportunity to have education. I have learnt to read and write. Today on I will never have to use my fingerprint to sign any document. I can now write and sign my*

*name”*. Julia also mentioned the improvement in the health and nutrition status that she has witnessed in her community; and noted, *“thanks to the project we have time to cultivate our fields, because in the past we spent more time caring for sick people and attending funerals. Today there are less sick people and deaths in the community. The project also taught us aspects of hygiene and sanitation. People now use latrines and women attend prenatal caresessions at*

*the local health centers*". Additionally, Julia noted that her community has learned water purification methods, which has helped in avoiding water borne diseases.