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Office of Food for Peace**

**Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Results Report**

**Food for the Hungry/Mozambique**

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## List of Acronyms

AER	Annual Estimate of Requirements
AMODEFA	Associacao Mocambicana para Desenvolvimento da Familia
CBO	Country Backstop Officer
CCB	Community Capacity Building
CDC	Community Development Committee
CHA	Community Health Agent
CIC	Conselho Intrahospitalario de Cooperacao
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
DAP	Development Assistance Program
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EGPAF	Elisabeth Glacier Pediatric AIDS Foundation
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
EHA	Essential Hygiene Actions
ER	Emergency Resources
ESR	Environmental Status Report
FFLG	Farmer Field and Life Group
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FFP/W	Office of Food for Peace-Washington
FFPIB	Food for Peace Information Bulletin
FFW	Food for Work
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FH	Food for the Hungry
FY	Fiscal Year
IAM	Instituto De Investigacao Agraria De Mozambique
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
JAM	Joint Aid Management
LOA	Life of Agreement
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric Ton
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NER	Non-Emergency Resources
NICRA	Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement
PREP	Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal
PSI	Population Services International
PSO	Program Support Officer
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
REO	Regional Environmental Officer
RFFPO	Regional Food for Peace Officer
SG	Savings Group
TA	Transfer Authorization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## **1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results**

Cabo Delgado continues to be one of the most vulnerable provinces in Mozambique and much of its population is chronically food insecure. The Food for the Hungry (FH) MYAP under implementation encompasses a comprehensive, integrated program with the goal of reducing food insecurity by addressing food availability, access, and utilization. The program is being implemented in three districts: Mocimboa da Praia, Nangade, and Palma and targets 49 communities. The strategic objectives of the program are:

- 1) Protect and enhance livelihood capacities of vulnerable farming households via agricultural production and marketing.
- 2) Protect and enhance human capabilities through improved health and nutritional status of pregnant women, preschool children and HIV+ individuals.
- 3) Increase community capacity to influence factors that affect food security and resiliency to shocks.

The current report was compiled based on FH/M's internal annual monitoring tools. The report mainly focuses on program level outputs and to the extent possible gives an indication of the impacts attained during the 2010 fiscal year. Where applicable, the report presents the results achieved in FY10 compared to the annual targets.

### **Strategic Objective 1: Protect and enhance livelihoods of vulnerable farming households via agricultural production and marketing**

#### **Intermediate Result (IR 1.1): Agricultural productivity and production diversified and increased**

In order to achieve the above objective, the following primary activities took place:

- Increased areas of production and continued training of FFLGs.
- Promotion of improved farming techniques.
- Provision of improved and high yielding crop varieties.

The original FY10 target was to work with a total of 280 farmer groups, although based on the average number of members per group this was increased to 400. By the end of the year 393 farmer groups and 101 farmer leaders received trainings, benefitting 7443 beneficiaries. Key activities and technical messages transmitted included:

- Using Farmer Field Life Groups (FFLGs) as the core method for community training.
- Use of FFLGs to develop capacity of the groups to generate ideas and exchange information among themselves.
- Provision of high yielding crop varieties.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- Natural resource and soil conservation methods and techniques.
- Commercialization and association development.

#### **Intermediate Result (IR 1.1.1): Diversify and Increase Crop Production**

*Area of improved food and cash crop production (ha):* Ten tons of improved seed were distributed to farmers for planting in their FFLG and individual plots. These included

groundnuts, maize, rice, cow peas, and sesame. An estimated 867 hectares were planted which surpassed the annual target of 600. The aim is to reach 1700 ha by the end of year 4.

*Percentage of HH with intensive dark green leaf production:* The table below shows that virtually all farmers (95%) who received training during the year planted at least one dark green leaf variety. These primarily included beans and pumpkin leaves. These crops are useful as a food source in addition to being cover crops that help retain soil moisture and improve soil fertility.

*Percentage of HH adopting and diversifying production by including at least 1 new leguminous nutritious food crop in farming system:* The majority of direct beneficiaries (88%) adopted planting of at least one leguminous crop. Trainings and the provision of improved seed varieties resulted in strong interest among farmers. The table below provides the results of 2010 with the baseline and annual targets.

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target 2010	Actual 2010
% HHs with intensive dark green leaf production	20%	59%	95%
% HHs adopting and diversifying production by including at least 1 new leguminous nutritious food crop in farming system	38%	50%	88%

#### *Productivity kg/ha*

As in the previous year, farmer leaders and project officials conducted a crop cut on FFLG production plots to establish the output per hectare realized. A total of 393 plots were covered in this exercise. The crop from the area harvested was weighed and the result extrapolated to provide production per hectare. The achieved production is provided in the table below:

Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target 2009	Actual 2009	Target 2010	Actual 2010
Productivity (kg/ha) sesame	87	87	397	315	428
Productivity (kg/ha) groundnuts	286	286	396.7	424	426
Productivity (kg/ha) cow peas	161	161	478.5	440	383
Productivity (kg/ha) rice (Nerica)	293	293	431.15	428	677

### **Intermediate Result (IR 1.1.2): Diversify and Increase Fruit and Cashew Tree Production**

Six fruit tree orchards were established in the first year of the program, although three of the orchards did not do well due to poor rains during the critical establishment period. The three in good shape are almost ready to produce budding and grafting materials. Out of the fruit trees planted in the orchards (litchis, tangerines, oranges, mangos, soursop and guavas) only oranges and mangoes had high survival rates.

Cashew tree production was also supported by distributing 6720 seedlings to farmers that had available land. See summary table below:

<b>District</b>	<b># made available</b>	<b>Est. area (ha)</b>	<b># of beneficiaries</b>
Nangade	2,282	30	138
Palma	2,060	28	363
Mocimboa Da Praia	2,558	34	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>607</b>

A target of 50% of beneficiaries practicing at least two improved fruit growing techniques in the past year was set but only 22% indicated they were doing so. This low result was partly due to the assessment model which included farmers that may not have had cashew/fruit trees and therefore could not practice improved techniques. The next survey question will only target people with trees so that more reliable data is available. Nonetheless, the program will also increase training and follow up regarding improved fruit growing techniques.

### **Intermediate Result (1.1.3): Build Capacity in Farmer Field and Life Groups**

The FFLGs continued to remain the core strategy for building farmer capacity. During the year 320 groups were trained against a revised (increased) LOA target of 400. This was a major increase from 182 groups in FY09.

Table 5 below shows achievements in farmer groups and beneficiary numbers. The number of beneficiaries rose from 2500 in FY09 to 7443 in FY10.

#### **FFLG Status**

<b>Performance indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2009</b>	<b>Actual 2009</b>	<b>Target 2010</b>	<b>Actual 2010</b>
# of active Farmer Field Life Groups	0	100	182	320	400
# of farmers (individuals) that received extension/outreach services	NA	2500	3,276	8000	7,443
# of sustainable agricultural technologies being transferred	NA	4	4	6	8

*Percentage of beneficiaries (farmers) using at least 3 sustainable agricultural technologies in the past year:* From a modest target of 30%, the program achieved 66% adoption during the year. This was mainly due to intensive training from project staff and farmer leaders.

Sustainable technologies promoted included:

- Minimum tillage
- Use of green manure/cover cropping
- On farm planting of multipurpose agro-forestry trees
- Selected soil conservation measures, including reduction of uncontrolled fires
- Integrated Pest Management
- Crop rotation
- Intercropping
- Mulching.

*Percentage of HH adopting sustainable non-chemical grain and seed storage protection techniques:* Three main botanical pest control methods were promoted, including the use of soap, and tea made from neem tree leaves and ash obtained from burnt crop stubble. Seed storage protection was also promoted through the use of dried neem leaves which repel pests such as weevils. The table below shows that adoption rose from 5% to 42% indicating the interest farmers have in the technology.

<b>Performance indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2010</b>	<b>Actual 2010</b>
% of beneficiaries (farmers) using at least 3 sustainable agricultural technologies in the past year	NA	50%	66%
% of HH adopting sustainable non chemical grain and seed storage protection techniques	0%	5%	42%

During the year, neem seed was collected from known sources in Pemba and planted in nurseries (one per district) before distributing to beneficiaries. It should be noted that an unidentified animal destroyed the nursery in Nangade, resulting in no distributions there during the year. Planting of moringa as a key multipurpose tree useful as food and for soil conservation also occurred. See table for summary.

<b>Community</b>	<b>Moringa</b>	<b>Neem</b>
Nangade	700	
Mocimboa Da Praia	1,500	558
Palma	254	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>641</b>

### **Intermediate Result (IR 1.2): Natural Resource Bases Protected and Enhanced**

*Number of hectares under improved Conservation Agriculture practices:* During the year, 12 hectares were dedicated to key conservation practices, surpassing the target of 5 hectares. These included minimum tillage, cover crop usage, mulching, crop rotation and inter-planting with legumes. The multipurpose tree leucaena leucocephala was also introduced as it is leguminous and can be used as animal feed. It was also estimated that 45% of the direct beneficiaries implemented at least one improved NRM technique during the year, surpassing the annual target of 20%.

### **Intermediate Result (1.3): Market links established and households making use of economic opportunities**

Most of the activities towards the end of the year focused on marketing and consolidating economic opportunities. FH facilitated the creation of fifteen buying centers, constructed and managed entirely by selected representatives of the FFLGs. These centers created an incentive for buyers as large quantities were consolidated and also enabled farmers to collectively determine more competitive sales prices. FH facilitated contact with multiple buyers, including:

- Export Market Ltd based in Pemba

- Millena Ltd based in Pemba
- IKURU Ltd based in Nampula
- Babiosa based in Mocimboa Da Praia
- Mustafa based in Nangade.

There was a spirit of trust between the primary buyer, Export Market Ltd, and the nucleus management committees as Export entrusted them with cash to buy produce. All the committees were able to justify 100% of the funds entrusted to them by the buyer. This success has created a great deal of interest, particularly in sesame, particularly resulting in many farmers declaring plans to open up more land for the crop in the next season. The marketing hubs will remain as the key selling conduit for the groups. In order to promote sustainability, the process of legalization of both savings and agriculture groups was intensified. By end of FY10, 37 groups were fully legalized with a further 43 in process.

### Marketing Summary

	Qty (Kg)	Sales (USD)
Sesame	121,020	98,012
Rice	60,035	15,705
Maize	51,510	12,178
Groundnuts	2467	1011
Cowpeas	3356	1711
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,388</b>	<b>\$128,618</b>

Sales of groundnuts were not significant and when this was investigated beneficiaries indicated that they were either consuming their harvest or keeping it to sell at a later time when prices had improved. Additionally, cashew sales were not specifically monitored during the year as focus was on distribution of seedlings, but in the upcoming year estimates of sales on already existing mature trees will be made.

The formation of community savings groups continued as an additional strategy designed to provide further economic opportunities. By the end of the year, 93 groups were operational with 1675 members. No additional women-only groups were formed during the year, but an additional 13 are planned for the upcoming year to achieve the LOA target. A total of \$26,914 was saved/generated during the year, surpassing the annual target of \$22,000.

### **Strategic Objective 2: Protect and enhance human capabilities through improved health and nutritional status of pregnant women, preschool children and HIV+ individuals**

The health program initiated a full set of activities during the year as trainings and sharing of key health related messages through the care group model were initiated. Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GM/P) services were also provided on a bi-monthly basis for children less than two years of age. A small internal assessment also took place in July to gauge progress made toward program targets. 88% of beneficiary mothers of 139 care groups were reached.

### **Intermediate Result (IR 2.1): Improved use of Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) by pregnant women and mothers of young children**

*Care Group Training* – Care Groups were formed at the beginning of the year and modules one (Care Group orientation & Essential Nutrition Actions), two (Complementary Foods and Micronutrients), and three (Essential Hygiene Actions) were shared amongst the 139 groups. The total number of active care group members was 12,284, which was 88% of the original target of 13,900. The target was not fully achieved due to several factors, but notably because some communities near the border had a transient population, making continuity and membership a challenge. In addition, lower participation rates in Mocimboa town were possibly due to mothers being occupied with other activities. During the year, 83% of mother leaders were met with by FH facilitators once per month and 72% were met with twice per month. Leader mothers visited 63% of beneficiary mothers. As indicated in the IPTT, strong progress was made as the majority of annual outcome indicator targets under IR2.1 were surpassed.

*Mini-KPC* - An internal assessment of health related indicators was conducted in July and the anthropometric study showed a 3.4% decrease in underweight children 0-59 months (WAZ) and 4.9% decrease in stunting (HAZ), although the data is not statistically significant. The results highlighted the need to focus on the following areas: de-worming of children 12-23 months old bi-annually; reinforcing knowledge that mothers should continue breastfeeding when pregnant; and reinforcing the practice to start breastfeeding immediately after delivery (within one hour).

*Radio Programming and Theater Group* – Although FH did broadcast radio messages relating to topics in Module 1 (breastfeeding and nutrition for pregnant mothers) over a four week period, the use of radio programming was not continued as it was determined that many mothers did not listen to or have access to radios in rural communities. A theater group was used instead and performed three presentations in all 49 communities covering the following topics: 1) breastfeeding and maternal nutrition; 2) sanitation- using certeza, using tippy taps, washing hands; and 3) prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.

*Recipe Competitions* – Recipe competitions for children’s recipes took place in the three districts, highlighting nutritionally valuable and available local foods and reinforcing messages in Module 2 (complementary foods). The activity took place in four phases: 1) Meetings with community to determine normally-consumed foods; 2) Three recipes selected per district based on nutritional ingredients to be tested in three communities; 3) Testing developed in three communities in each district; 4) A competition in each district where one mother from each community came to the district capital and prepared one of the three selected recipes. A panel of judges determined the winners based on nutritional quality, flavor, practicality, and cost and availability of ingredients.

*Growth Monitoring and Promotion-* Selected mother leaders and FH community facilitators were trained to provide growth monitoring and promotion (GM/P) services to children under 2 years old and pregnant women on a bi-monthly basis. Although the original plan was for mother leaders to exclusively offer this service, the program had to involve FH facilitators due to the high rate of illiteracy amongst women in the communities. The program followed the MOH system of insufficient growth to determine if a child is at nutritional risk. The child is weighed and the next month if the child has not gained weight, the child is considered at risk and sent to the local health center for consultation and recovery actions. Mothers of identified at-risk children and at-risk pregnant women were also followed up with by FH staff to reinforce essential nutritional actions and essential hygiene behaviors. A summary of the monitoring is below.

### Growth Monitoring Summary: Children < 2 years

Period	# of potential children < 2 to be weighed	Children < 2 weighed	% Weighed	% with insufficient growth
May	12329	10973	89%	0.3%
July	12329	9466	77%	0.5.%
September	12329	11343	92%	0.6%
<b>Total (Average)</b>	<b>12329</b>	<b>10819</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>1.5% (153)</b>

### Growth Monitoring Summary: Pregnant Women

Period	# of potential pregnant women to be evaluated	Pregnant women evaluated	% Evaluated	% with nutritional deficiencies
May	6937	2150	31%	0.4%
July	6937	1249	18%	1.0.%
September	6937	1387	20%	0.9%
<b>Total (Average)</b>	<b>6937</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>2.2 (36)</b>

The reason for the low turn-out of pregnant women for evaluation not completely clear, but is partly due to the fact that from May to July women are active in the fields and two of the three measurements took place during this critical harvest season.

*Vegetable Gardens* – Fifty mothers in each district (150 total) benefited from seeds and training on production of vegetables. The principal aim of the activity was to encourage mothers to diversify their family diets. A significant challenge was ensuring mothers actually included the vegetables in their routine diets and only sold the produce when they had a surplus.

### **Intermediate Result (IR 2.2): Improved mothers' ability to prevent, diagnose and manage diseases that exacerbate malnutrition, including dietary management of illness**

As malaria continues to be the number one cause of death in Cabo Delgado, FH staff visited pregnant women on a monthly basis and monitored the existence and use of insecticide treated nets. Women that did not have nets were referred to the MOH to ensure they received one. Additionally, 150 beneficiary mothers were trained by PSI on EHB and promotion and commercialization of *certeza* (water purification product). It should be noted that indicators measuring knowledge of childhood illness and causes of HIV will be measured in the mini-KPC planned for FY11.

*Outreach Campaigns* – FH also continued partnering with the MOH to implement campaigns to provide vaccinations, de-worming, vitamin supplementation, and malnutrition screening for children 24-59 months. These occurred during the second and fourth quarters. In addition to donating de-worming medicines, the program provided support through staff assistance and fuel for vehicles.

### **Intermediate Result (IR 2.3): Improved access to clean water, sanitation facilities and Essential Hygiene Behaviors (EHB)**

*Water Points* – FH’s partner, JAM, was responsible for the construction of eight deep boreholes and ten hand-dug wells during the year. JAM experienced considerable delays getting their drilling equipment cleared to operate in the country and although they had not completed any boreholes by the end of the fiscal year, their team was on the ground in the process of drilling. The construction of shallow wells was also delayed due to JAM’s specialist experiencing health problems that precluded him from being able to complete finalized sitings, although concrete rings have been cast and preparation to begin construction is underway.

*Latrines* – JAM initiated construction of double VIP latrines at schools with the following outputs:

- 6 structures 100% complete
- 8 structures had brickwork, roofs and floors complete, but require completion of doors and bag wash
- 2 structures had brickwork complete
- 2 structures had foundations complete
- 4 structures had hole pits already dug and completed.

JAM also faced challenges regarding the latrine design which was based on a latrine design taken from the National Ministry of Public Works and Housing’s National Sanitation Department’s Technical Options Report to the Ministry of Public Works. The design was approved by the Government of Mozambique through this report, but when JAM sought approval provincially for the design it was rejected and a much more technical design, with exponentially higher costs, was requested. This new design thus caused JAM to need to reallocate funds, investigate new materials and in the end to cut the latrine constructions by 50% to accommodate. Based on this new reality, JAM is now constructing 45 double stance latrines, instead of the originally planned 90.

*Watsan Committees* – Although the watsan hardware component experienced delays, FH moved ahead with the formation of 46 watsan committees with 550 members, of which 252 are women (45%). Committees were formed according to the Mozambican water policy and trained on the “*principio de procura*,” which is the government policy on community ownership of water sources. JAM also conducted ToT training on the first of two modules for FH staff who will train the committees.

*Module 3 Training* – Near the end of the year, care groups were trained in Module 3 concerning essential hygiene behaviors. Topics covered included diarrhea, hand washing with soap/ash, proper disposal of feces, point of use water purification, proper feeding of children, and use of dish drying racks and proper food storage. Previous training and follow up on the use of latrines and hand washing also contributed to a high achievement of 91% of beneficiary caregivers demonstrating proper personal hygiene behaviors against an annual

goal of 10%. Mother leaders also shared with mothers regarding maintenance and cleanliness of water sources and latrines.

**Strategic Objective 3: Increased community capacity to influence factors that affect food security and resiliency to shocks**

**Intermediate Result (IR 3.1): Increased leadership capacity of existing formal and informal community leaders to address factors that affect food security**

*CDCs* - In order to better manage a range of leadership responsibilities, two CDC sub-committees were formed in each community for risk management (263 members) and watsan (550 members). These sub-committees were trained on their roles in the communities and report on a monthly basis to the core CDCs. Capacity building trainings continued on a bi-weekly basis for CDC members on a range of topics including: conflict resolution, project design/implementation, shock management/mitigation, water policy/diseases caused by unclean water, and community association development.

In a continuation from Year 1, CDCs scheduled two meetings per month without assistance from FH staff. Although 1152 total meetings were planned, 713 meetings actually took place, an achievement of 62%. The primary reason for the low meeting numbers was the agriculture season as during the rains almost the entire population spends time working in fields. Despite the low turnout, the CCB program continues to encourage CDC members to try to meet twice a month. These meetings are indispensable for the communities as they are no longer waiting for the local government to make plans and solve community level problems for them.

**Intermediate Result (IR 3.2): Increased community capacity in planning and implementing small scale economic infrastructure projects**

*Small Projects* -- After the implementation of CCB curriculum in the first year, CDCs were given the opportunities to identify, design and implement small scale community projects in FY10. The following projects were undertaken:

Types of projects identified	Projects designed	MOUs signed with FH	Projects implemented (in process)
First aid center-related projects	15	15	15
Classroom improvement-related projects	9	9	9
Well improvement-related projects	3	3	3
Road/bridge-related projects	5	5	5
Market improvement-related project	2	2	2
Community meeting room-related project	1	1	1
Public latrine-related project	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>

Community contributions to the 36 projects totaled \$12,675 (materials and labor), which was double the target for the year. Although 36 projects were initiated, which was higher than the annual target of 30, none of them were completed by the end of the year due to the following reasons:

1. It was often the first time a community had come together to complete a project, so mobilizing and uniting communities took time.

2. Communities were encouraged by FH to use improved materials for their projects, although many communities were not accustomed to building with improved materials. As many projects are related to building construction, most communities had to learn how to make and use burnt bricks. This was facilitated through CDC exchange visits, which encouraged most of them use improved materials for their projects, but this also took time, delaying quick completion of the projects.
3. There was a general absence of experienced builders in communities. Many communities had to hire builders from other communities, also causing the project construction to take time.

Despite the delays, considerable progress is being made and all 36 projects will be completed in the coming months.

### **Intermediate Result (IR 3.3): Increased ability to predict and mitigate shocks**

Risk management committees were formed in Year 2 and communities were trained on management/mitigation of potential shocks. Early warning systems were established in 44 communities, surpassing the annual target of 24. These systems include radios and flags used to indicate and share information within the community. Communities were also trained on creating systemized community safety nets which often take the form of funds available for families that face a serious shock (such as a fire in their house).

A community coping strategy assessment was also performed, enabling FH to identify the most common coping mechanisms and assess when copings reach critical levels. FH staff and CDCs also collected trigger indicators on a monthly basis. The trigger indicators and ranking system was altered from Year 1 to be less technical and more manageable and accessible for CDCs and the FH monitoring team and can be reviewed in the attached IPTT. The trigger indicators demonstrated that there were no serious warning signs during the year.

## **2. Success Stories**

### *Hope Learns How to Feed*

Somoe Assumane, 15 years of age, and Juma Talabito, 19 years old, had a little girl named Hope in the Health Center on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2009. She was released from the center after a normal birth and two days of recovery. After arriving at the Somoe residence, Hope was not nursing and after two days was taken to the health clinic where she was diagnosed with malaria and given quinine intravenously. She was discharged, but still unable to breastfeed properly. Juma gave her tiny daughter warm water mixed with tea leaves and sugar, but the child continued to become weaker.

On October 15<sup>th</sup>, when the Food for the Hungry Health and Nutrition team arrived in Chitunda to conduct a baseline anthropometric survey, Hope's aunt took her before the FH team in hopes of receiving artificial milk for the infant (although she had been forbidden to use artificial milk). An official of the Health and Nutrition team, Juliana Albino, received the pale, dehydrated, and tiny child.

The team took the child, mother, and aunt to the house where they lived and began to massage the child's jaw and help the mother express milk into a cup. This exercise was done three times and the child began to make sucking motions with her mouth. After two hours, Hope began to breastfeed. After two more hours the child was put on her mother's breast and was able to suck with much force.

When the Health and Nutrition team returned on the 16<sup>th</sup> of October to visit little Hope they found her well hydrated, happy, and able to breastfeed very well. Hope's parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and neighbors were all very pleased with the teaching that was given to Hope's mother and their realization of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding.



### *A Community Driven Initiative*

Chiduadua is one of the 49 communities where FH is implementing an integrated food security program in northern Mozambique. One component of the program works with leaders by building their capacity to address local challenges and to take responsibility for their general development. Chiduadua has 1970 habitants and is 57 kilometers from the district capital. Like many other remote communities in the region, road access to the community is a significant challenge. FH has been working with a local leadership committee which identified the state of their road as negatively affecting their development. The road was keeping them isolated from neighboring communities, and critically, from the district capital where most civil services such as a hospital, market, and secondary school are located. The leaders shared the problem with the community which showed much interest in working voluntarily to clear and maintain the road. The leaders also successfully created a partnership with three other communities who joined in the road work efforts. Today the road can be accessed and is much safer to travel on. Chiduadua still faces challenges as the road is affected by erosion, yet the community has not lost hope and is being pro-active in addressing the problem with plans to meet the district administrator to discuss receiving assistance in transporting dirt to fill the eroded areas. Chiduadua's leadership is learning to solve its own problems and to take leadership in planning for the development of their community.



Prior to clearing



After clearing the road

### 3. Lessons Learned

- The potential for marketing sesame proved to be very great with buyers seeking high quantities, one even requested up to 300 tons which was not immediately available during the season. This was an eye-opener to farmers and many have expressed intentions to increase production in subsequent seasons.
- The establishment of marketing hubs was not in the original proposal, but proved to be an invaluable channel for aggregating produce from the various groups. Trust was established between buyers and nucleus committees to the extent that buyers forwarded funds to the nucleuses to buy produce.
- Seed availability through private or public sector remains a significant challenge as there are virtually no locations or methods for people to purchase improved seed
- When designing the CDC strategy, more should have been done to examine the government policy structure in the communities. The CDC set-up was not originally designed with sub-committees, yet they were added in order to ensure harmonization with government strategies to work with watsan, risk, local resource management, and education.
- Although activities intended to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant women and pre-school children obviously primarily target women, including methods to also reach men will help strengthen needed behavior change.

### 4. Attachments

- A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table
- B. Detailed Implementation Plan
- C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
- D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources
- E. Expenditure Report
- F. Monetization Tables
- G. Updated Baseline Survey
- H. Completeness Checklist