

# PDHL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP IN COLLABORATION WITH  
ILO, UNICRI AND UNOPS



IN MOZAMBIQUE

MOZAMBIQUE

## PRESENTATION

### Duration of activities

The Programme began in December 1997 and ended in July 2003.

### National coordination

The Ministry of Public Administration (MAE) was the Mozambican institution responsible for the local-level human development programme (PDHL).

Since 2002, the national task force for local economic development, created by the MAE, has monitored all initiatives promoting the national support policy and new local economic development agencies (LEDAs) in the various provinces of Mozambique.

Since 2002, the MAE has presided over work done by the National Interministerial Group, created to coordinate the local economic development strategy. Taking part in the group are seven representatives of the Ministries of Planning and Finance, Agriculture and Rural Development, Fishing, Industry and Trade, Tourism, Public Works and Mineral Resources and Energy; one representative of the National Commission on Development Corridors; one representative of the National Cabinet for the Promotion of the Zambesi River Valley; one representative of the Enterprise Promotion Office (GAPI) and one representative of the Centre for the Promotion of Investments (CPI).

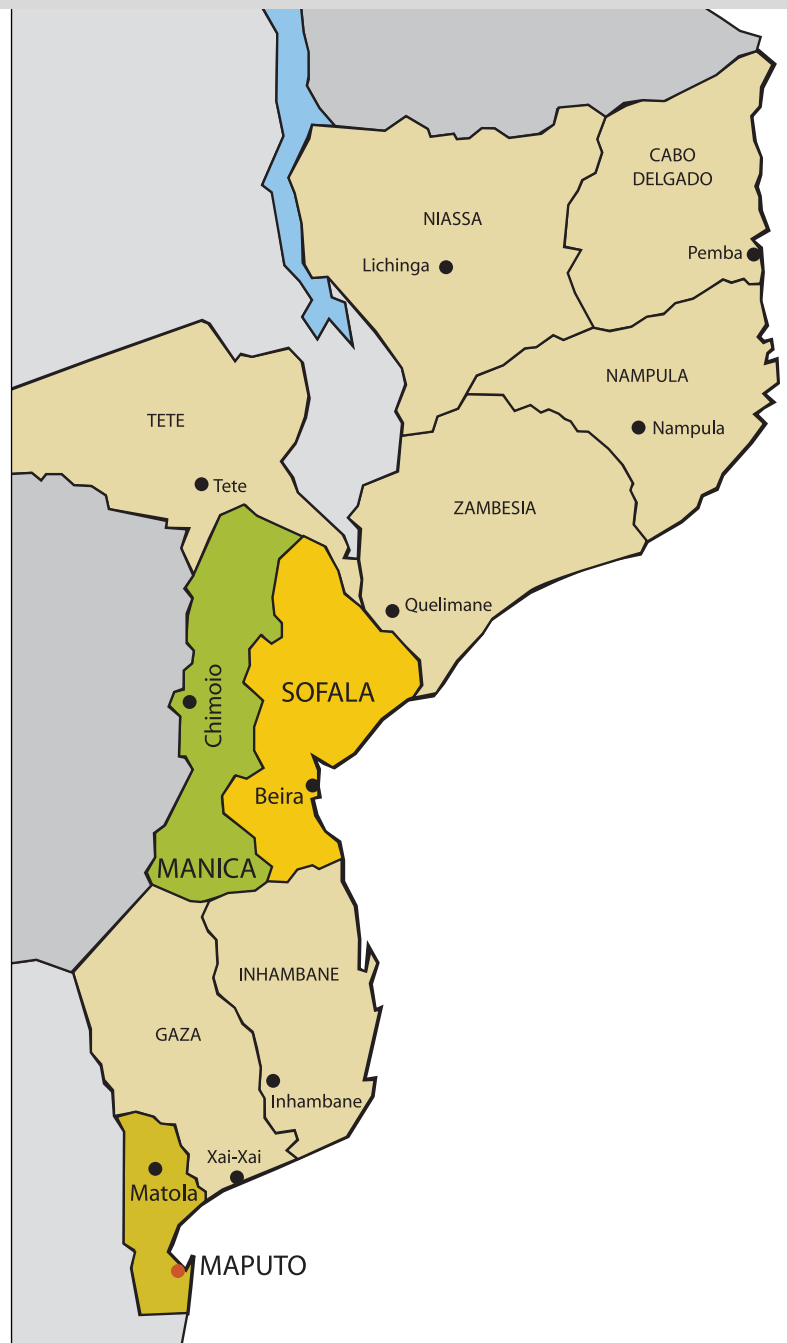
### Governments involved in cooperation

Italy.

### Territorial actors

The Working Group of the Province of Sofala, which coordinated PDHL activities starting in 1998, involves 10 sectoral provincial head offices, 8 civil society associations and 9 international cooperation organisations: Handicap International, Acción contra el Hambre, CUAMM, AISPO, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ – German cooperation organisation), REDD BARNA, French Cooperation, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and Health Alliance International. The same number of district working groups operate in the Districts of Caia, Chemba and Maringue.

The LEDA of the Province of Sofala has been



promoting economic development in the province since 2000. It has 15 public and private members and 3 branch offices in the Districts of Caia, Chemba and Maringue.

The Working Group of the Province of Manica, which coordinated PDHL activities starting in 1998, involves 10 representatives of the sectoral provincial head offices, local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and the following international cooperation agencies: USAID/AFRICARE, Danish Cooperation (ADPP) and GTZ. District working groups operate in the Districts of Guro, Tambara and Macossa.

The LEDA of the Province of Manica has been promoting economic development in the province since 2000. It has 17 public and private members and

5 branch offices in the Districts of Guro, Tambara, Macossa, Manica and Barue.

The Working Group of the Province of Maputo, which coordinated PDHL activities starting in 1999, involves 12 representatives of the sectoral provincial head offices, NGOs and international cooperation. The

district working group operates in the District of Matutuine.

The LEDA of the Province of Maputo has been promoting economic development in the province since 2001. It has 11 public and private members and a branch office in the District of Matutuine.

### Territorial partners

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working Group of the Province of Sofala</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Province of Parma, Modena Committee, Autonomous Province of Trento, and Municipality of Pergine Valsugana.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working Group of the Province of Manica</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modena Committee, Province of Ravenna, and Municipalities of Russi and Bagnacavallo.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working Group of the Province of Maputo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Province of Ravenna, and Municipalities of Russi and Bagnacavallo.</li> </ul>

### Funding

The Italian Government supported the creation of the PDHL with a contribution of USD 20,000,000.

The overall financial contribution of decentralised cooperation was USD 500,000. The committees also provided considerable qualified technical assistance resources. COOP/Italia carried out a social health and educational project within the PDHL, contributing USD 250,000

### Key features

In September 2002, the LEDAs of Mozambique participated in the International Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, representing their respective provinces as part of the official Mozambican delegation. At the summit, they proposed the economic development agencies as effective mechanisms for promoting sustainable development through the concerted efforts of different public and private actors operating in the territory.

The working groups of the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo and the districts continue to operate as consulting bodies for their respective administrations in local planning activities. The administrations recognise the working groups as indispensable instruments for activating community participation, as provided by the law on local bodies, approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Mozambique in 2002.

All national and local PDHL personnel, 36 experts and 40 administration and service workers, managed to find appropriate employment with national institutions or other international cooperation projects.

In 2002, on the basis of the results achieved by the LEDAs of the Provinces of Sofala, Manica and Maputo, the MAE requested the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Anti-Poverty Partnership Initiative (APPI) Trust Fund to implement a national strategy that envisages the creation of LEDAs in every province of Mozambique.

From 11 to 7 July 2003, at the African Union Summit held in Maputo, the General Director of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Juan Somavia, together with principal national actors and representatives of the Manica and Sofala LEDAs, visited the LEDA of the Province of Maputo. Also participating in the ILO delegation were the ILO regional director for Africa and the director of the African Bureau of ILO in Geneva. During the visit, the LEDA achievements were presented and the National Network presented the regional links being developed with the LEDAs of South Africa and Angola. The MAE representatives described national government policy currently being drafted. General Director Somavia underlined the importance of the Mozambican experience and stressed the interest of ILO in supporting it in the future.

## OVERVIEW

The Programme was launched in December 1997 with the signing of the PDHL/MOZ project document by the Mozambican Government, UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Italian Government contributed LIT 32 billion (USD 20,000,000) to the UNDP Trust Fund for its execution.

The Italy/UNDP/UNOPS Consultative Committee, meeting in New York in December 1998, approved an estimated budget of USD 6,617,576 to implement activities of the January–December 1999 plan of operations. On 10 March 1999, the PDHL tripartite meeting was held in Maputo, presided over by the MAE. At the meeting, the Mozambican Government approved the plan of operations, effectively launching PDHL/MOZ activities.

The PDHL intervened in the Provinces of Maputo, Sofala and Manica, concentrating its activities in selected districts: the District of Matutuine in Maputo; the Districts of Caia, Chemba and Maringue in Sofala, and the Districts of Guro, Tambara and Macossa in Manica. The Programme also involved intervention in the administrative centres in each district.

The MAE is the Mozambican institution responsible for the PDHL. It appointed one of its officials as national coordinator. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, the national counterpart of UNDP, participated in all crucial management issues of the PDHL.

In early 2000, joint planning activities were carried out to produce the second plan of operations for the period April 2000 – February 2001. The planning of local activities took place through the provincial, district and administrative working groups. In 1999, all working groups had received training in participatory planning procedures. However, the general elections of December 1999 had brought about significant changes in ministries and provincial governments. The natural disaster that struck the country in February 2000 further altered the functioning of institutions, owing to their involvement in coping with the emergency. Nonetheless, the plans of operations were regularly produced and approved by the provincial governments of Maputo, Manica and Sofala. Considering the positive results, above all in the Provinces of Manica and Sofala, the governors also requested the government to extend activities to other districts in their respective provinces. On the governors' behalf, the Minister for Public Administration requested that UNDP and the Italian

Government extend PDHL activities to targeted districts and other provinces in the country.

On 24 May 2000, the Italy/UNDP/UNOPS Consultative Committee, meeting in New York, approved an appropriation of USD 7,000,000 to cover the 2000–01 second PDHL plan of operations. On 16 October 2000, a tripartite meeting was held in Maputo during which the Mozambican Government formally approved the plan of operations. On that occasion, the Minister for Public Administration was the spokesperson for the central, provincial and district governments. The Minister gave a positive assessment of the Programme, and asked UNDP and Italy to implement a UNDP/APPI Trust Fund programme to extend the results of the PDHL to other provinces in Mozambique through a multidonor framework in support of national anti-poverty policies. It was decided at the meeting that the 2000–01 plan of operations would bridge the gap between the termination of the PDHL and the beginning of a new APPI programme. UNDP later submitted documentation regarding the APPI initiative to the Italian Government.

The activities of the 2000–01 plan of operations began in June 2000 and were prolonged until the approval of the new APPI initiative, which was to take over from the PDHL and make use of its established potential. In September 2002, the Italian Foreign Ministry's General Directorate for Development Cooperation (DGCS) sent a memorandum to the Italian office at the United Nations (UN) in New York stating the need to terminate the project. The document requested UNDP to transfer the equipment to Mozambican institutions and guarantee support in order to wind up ongoing projects, re-programming available leftover Italian funds, including any interest. In September 2002, the final phase of the PDHL in Mozambique commenced.

In 2002, while PDHL activities were coming to an end, the MAE launched a complex strategy to exploit activities carried out by the PDHL and to create the institutional basis to extend them to other provinces in the country. The MAE planned to promote the LEDAs and decentralised cooperation partnerships at the national level. The MAE created an interministerial commission to draw up a national strategy for local economic development within in the framework of its own anti-poverty policies (PARPA).

At a meeting with the UNDP local representative on 2 October 2002, the MAE presented a national strategy to promote the LEDAs, requested support for its implementation, and expressed the desire to convene



the principal donors operating in Mozambique in order to ask for their technical and financial support. Representatives of the three LEDAs attended the meeting and illustrated the results achieved in each province. UNDP committed itself to assisting the MAE in this work, through the APPI Trust Fund, and organising a final event of the PDHL, which would also serve to launch the new national strategy.

In November 2002, at the request of the UNDP office, a mission of officials of the APPI/UNDP Management Unit took place in order to set up an APPI initiative in Mozambique in support of the national government policy. With the active collaboration of the MAE and the Mozambican Ministry for Foreign Affairs, documentation was prepared for an APPI Preparatory Assistance Project to support the creation of a national platform for local economic development and promote the LEDAs. The approval process for the APPI project terminated in July 2003, and activities began in September. The results of the APPI project are described in a separate chapter in this report.

The PDHL officially wound up its activities in Mozambique in May 2003 at a national workshop, which offered an opportunity to promote the APPI project national strategy. The PDHL closed down its operations completely in July 2003.

## CLOSURE OF THE PDHL

In 2002, the MAE had already initiated a national strategy to promote local economic development and the LEDAs, and asked the PDHL for technical and financial support. The MAE had also created the National Technical Unit within its own framework in order to implement appropriate national and provincial activities to promote the strategy.

In accordance with the requests of the government and with UNDP commitments, in 2002 and 2003 the PDHL supported the MAE in this process. It did so through a series of initiatives at the national level in order to consolidate the results of the Programme in view of its imminent closure and transferral to Mozambican institutions. The results achieved are summarised below.

### **Operational capabilities of the National Technical Unit**

The National Technical Unit was strengthened in order to promote local economic development. The PDHL provided the unit with a specific operational

fund in 2002 and 2003 in order to carry out the following activities.

- Support to operations of the National Interministerial Group, to implement local economic development strategies. With the support of the PDHL, the Interministerial Group oversaw the drafting of the national policy, taking into account sectoral policies and guidelines of the national anti-poverty policy.
- In November 2002, three events were organised and held in the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo, attended by an average of 60 representatives from public and private sectors and grassroots organisations. A national workshop was organised and held in Maputo, in which 72 representatives of national and local institutions, the LEDAs, universities and research and statistical centres, and international cooperation bodies participated. The draft of the national strategy for local economic development was presented during these events.
- In coordination with the National Network, the material needed to promote the LEDAs in the country's seven provinces was produced. A working plan was drawn up to launch a provincial agency. A document was produced on guidelines for local economic development based on national policies and international trends in development. This document was used as didactic material to train district administrators and provincial civil servants.
- In 2002, two meetings were held to promote LEDAs in the Provinces of Tete and Nampula, presided over by their respective provincial governors. In 2003, five workshops were held in the Provinces of Inhambane, Gaza, Zambesia, Niassa and Cabo Delgado in collaboration with the Interministerial Group and the LEDA network. An average of 35 representatives from the public and private sectors and communities attended. During the workshops, national policy for local economic development was presented, and the commitment of the provinces in setting up the LEDAs was confirmed. As a result of the seminar, a provincial forum for economic development was created in every province. All the provinces also confirmed their participation in the national workshop. Work to promote the national policy was completed during these seminars, involving all the provinces of the country.
- Documents describing the experience of the LEDAs were distributed to national and international bodies in order to enhance the LEDAs' access to new technical and financial resources. With these objectives in mind, a national meeting was held with bodies able to provide funds to promote economic development projects, such as the National

Commission on Development Corridors, and the National Cabinet to Promote the Zambesi River Valley. Meetings were held with active donors in Mozambique in order to involve them in national policy and set up the LEDAs in the provinces.

- In 2002, a draft of the national policy for local economic development was drawn up with the assistance of a high-level international expert, in collaboration with the National Technical Unit and the Interministerial Group. The document was presented at the above-mentioned provincial and national workshops. A second version was then produced that took into consideration the results of the workshops and contributions of participants. The document forms the basis for the drafting of a bill that the Interministerial Group will present to the Council of Ministers.
- The National Technical Unit drew up a plan for publications to disseminate the experience of the LEDAs in the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo and promote external investments in line with the provincial strategic policies for economic development, which the provincial governments formulated together with the LEDAs. In 2002 and 2003, territorial marketing documents were produced for each province, and promotional brochures produced for each LEDA. An international consultant processed the photographic material and edited the documents. These documents were distributed at the final national PDHL workshop, held in May 2003. The LEDAs and their respective provincial governments have numerous copies of these documents at their disposal for national and international distribution.

### **Operational capabilities of the National LEDA Network**

In August 2002, the three agencies of the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo created a national network for the LEDAs of Mozambique with the support of the PDHL and the National Technical Unit in order to improve coordination of their activities, search for new financial resources, and establish links with international cooperation bodies working in the country, decentralised cooperation and South–South cooperation. In order to save on operating costs, the Network office is housed in the head office of the Maputo LEDA. A national expert in charge of operations works there. The functioning of the Network, supported step by step through contributions from each of the agencies, was guaranteed during the initial phase of the PDHL. Support activities for the Network continued in 2003.

In 2002, a credit fund was implemented to support projects drawn up by the agencies. The PDHL contributed USD 300,000 to the Credit Fund. The financial institution GAPI participated in the Credit Fund with a contribution of USD 100,000. The Credit Fund has been operating since January 2003. Between January and July 2003, the Credit Fund helped to create 18 new enterprises, above all in the agricultural and agroprocessing sectors. The results of these activities are described in detail in the chapter on the APPI Programme in Mozambique.

### **THE FINAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP OF THE PDHL**

On 7–8 May 2003, the workshop terminating the PDHL was held in Maputo. It also launched the national economic development strategy, which identifies the LEDAs as the instruments to apply it in all the provinces of the country. The Interministerial Group, the National Technical Unit of the MAE, the National LEDA Network, and PDHL experts organised and participated in the workshop. ILO also participated actively in organising the seminar. The Mozambican Government utilised this event as a contribution to its own anti-poverty policies in the PARPA Plan.

The event was presided over by the Italian Ambassador in Maputo, the UNDP representative, the Vice-Minister for Public Administration, the Vice-Minister for Industry and Trade and the president of the National LEDA Network. The participants included: 168 representatives from the 10 provinces of the country, national public and private institutions, 7 ambassadors, the Governments of Angola and South Africa, the presidents and managing directors of the LEDAs of Angola and South Africa. Seven governors of Mozambican provinces interested in promoting LEDAs in their territory attended. At the end of the event, the governors of the Provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Zambesia and Nampula made an official request to the MAE to provide technical and financial assistance for promoting and setting up LEDAs in their respective territories.

The workshop was an opportunity to present the Manica, Sofala and Maputo LEDAs to donors operating in Mozambique and to encourage them to support the creation of LEDAs in other provinces and to sustain the National Network. At the end of the workshop, the representatives of the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United States of America informed the government of their intention to support the national policy for local economic

development. The Danish Government then set up a project to promote alternative energy sources, which will be carried out through the Sofala LEDA. Through the Kellogg Foundation, the Government of the United States of America set up a project to support small agrobusiness enterprises, to be implemented by the Manica LEDA. The Dutch Government requested technical assistance from ILO in order to formulate a subregional project for Angola, Mozambique and South Africa to implement two new LEDAs in each of the countries, earmarking USD 2 million for the project. The Italian Government financed the mission of an expert to set up an ecotourism project in the Province of Maputo, which will be carried out through the local LEDA.

During the workshop, the Mozambican Government presented a national strategy for local economic development, and UNDP announced the imminent launching of the APPI Project to support the implementation of the policy and facilitate donor collaboration.

The principal national mass media (radio, television and newspapers) diffused a great deal of information about the workshop. In the days before and during the seminar, two television documentaries and a series of interviews on the experiences of the three LEDAs were broadcast. The documentaries and interviews praised the initiatives already carried out and those under way, and applauded the contributions made by Italy and the UN.

### **The ILO General Director's visit**

From 7 to 11 July 2003, during the African Union Summit held in Maputo, ILO General Director Juan Somavia included a programme in his schedule to learn about the experiences of the LEDAs of the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo. The General Director visited projects undertaken out by the LEDA of the District of Marracuene and the community of Matalane in the Province of Maputo. These are good examples of partnerships established between the LEDA, the district administration and the communities to enhance the potential for development in culture-tourism and small local enterprises.

The ILO delegation visiting Matalane consisted of: Juan Somavia, ILO General Director; Regina Amadi-Njoku, ILO regional director for Africa; Louis Ndaba-Hagamy, ILO Africa Bureau director; Musindo, head of the social sector of the ILO Africa Bureau; Gamalilhe Sibanda, head of the ASIST ILO project (Harare, Zimbabwe); Charles Dan, Geneva ILO director; Carlien Van Empel, COOP-ILO Geneva Unit. The ILO/PDHL

expert in Mozambique escorted the delegation.

Participating in the visit were representatives of: the Mozambican Government, the LEDAs of the Provinces of Manica and Sofala, the District of Marracuene, the communities of Matalane, and agencies working in South Africa. In particular, the participants included: Norberto Mahalambe, president of the Maputo LEDA; Olegario Banze Banze, director of the Maputo LEDA; Angelo Palalane, president of the Sofala LEDA; José Coelho, president of the Manica LEDA and National LEDA Network; Samule Majanguice, director of the MAE's National Unit for Local Economic Development; Filomena Malalane, representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the Interministerial Commission; Xarazada Orà, representative of the Ministry of Planning and Finance in the Interministerial Commission; Ilidio Caifaz, national director of External Cooperation of the Ministry of Labour; director of the Limpopo LEDA (South Africa); director of the Mpumalanga LEDA (South Africa); Francisco Guerra, administrative director of Marracuene; Malangatana, president of the Catalane Cultural Centre; Luis Ximpilingue, "regulo" (traditional authority) of Catalane; Celestina Ximane, "raina" (traditional authority) of Catalane; Anacleto Canzilho, president of the community of Matalane; and Carlos Joao Catembe, vice-president of the community of Matalane.

During the mission, the experiences of the LEDAs were presented to General Director Somavia. The sustainability of the interventions and crucial links between the LEDAs and national institutions were discussed. The National LEDA Network presented its activities and links with South African and Angolan LEDAs. The Mozambican Government presented its own national policy to support the LEDAs. General Director Somavia emphasised the importance of the Mozambican experience and stressed the interest of ILO in supporting it in the future.

## **OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE AND CLOSURE OF ACTIVITIES**

The coordination of the PDHL was guaranteed in the provinces by the support and control office, a decentralised structure of the MAE. The provincial working groups, management and technical bodies of the PDHL were set up. They consist of experts delegated by their respective provincial sectoral offices, representatives of provincial associations, NGOs and interested international cooperation bodies. The working groups of the Provinces of Sofala and Manica were set up in July 1998. In the Province of Maputo, the working group was created in May 1999.

District administrators were in charge of coordinating the PDHL in the districts, while the district working groups provided operational and technical management from 1998 onwards. The district working groups involved representatives of: the district offices of health, education, agriculture and fishing, social action, public works, and the registry and notary service; local associations; NGOs; and international cooperation bodies.

An international technical consultant, under contract to UNOPS, coordinated national, international and local activities from the office in Maputo. An international administrator also worked out of the Maputo office. Three international area managers guaranteed provincial coordination activities. Through an interagency agreement with UNDP/UNOPS, ILO provided technical assistance for local economic development activities, through international experts, supplying its own funds to guarantee these functions. In the Provinces of Manica and Sofala, two associate Dutch experts operated with funding from ILO.

The coordination office for the Province of Sofala was located in Beira in the headquarters of the World Food Programme (WFP). The office for the Province of Manica was located in Chimoio. The office for the Province of Maputo was housed at the provincial government premises in the city of Matola. Seven Mozambican experts and 11 service workers operated in each of these provincial offices. The PDHL set up and equipped all of the district offices. Begun in September 1998, construction or renovation of the offices terminated in 1999. Three experts and three service workers operated in each of the district offices.

Starting in September 2002, the PDHL launched the activities of the final phase. In January 2002, many projects under way in the districts of the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo terminated. In 2002, activities and work that had been delayed by logistical problems caused by the heavy rains were completed. A gradual personnel downsizing plan was also finalised. The Programme also established procedures to assist in relocating personnel to other structures. In 2002, all staff members found adequate employment.

In June 2002, the PDHL initiated closure of the provincial and district offices, and established a plan to transfer equipment to local structures. The plan was approved by UNDP, UNOPS and the Mozambican Government. The transfer of assets to local authorities was completed in November 2002. Some of the equipment of the coordination office in Maputo was

transferred to the MAE. Part of it remained at the disposal of the PDHL until July 2003, when activities were closed down completely.

The personnel of the local PDHL offices guaranteed institutional contacts and oversaw the transfer of assets to local bodies. Starting in June 2002, a national expert, an associate expert of ILO and a driver worked to ensure smooth closure in the Provinces of Sofala and Manica. The operational staff worked out of the offices of the two LEDAs. In the Province of Maputo, a national expert operated out of the LEDA office. The PDHL international coordinator, an international ILO expert, a national expert, a secretary, an administrative assistant and two drivers operated in the national coordination office. A secretary under contract to the PDHL supported the Technical Unit of the MAE.

From January to May 2003, a technical expert and a driver were retained under contract in order to guarantee technical assistance to the Provinces of Sofala and Manica to formulate national policy for local economic development and support the LEDAs. The associate ILO expert sustained the closure process of the PDHL in the Province of Manica up to March 2003.

The national office, downsized since January 2003 to an operational level adequate to guarantee administrative and operational closure, wound up operations in July 2003. The international coordinator, an administrative assistant, a secretary and a driver finished their activities on 31 July 2003. In July 2003, all PDHL equipment and assets were transferred to Mozambican institutions. The equipment from the Maputo office was transferred to the MAE. ILO provided technical assistance through an expert up to July 2003.

## RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

From 1999 to 2003, the PDHL carried out numerous international activities to sustain the development processes in the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo. Starting in 1999, the International Network against Social Exclusion and the World Health Organisation (WHO) supported the pilot mental health plan in the Provinces of Manica and Sofala through exchanges and technical assistance. A Mozambican representative also participated in an international meeting (Naples 7–8 April 2001) organised by UNDP, UNOPS, the Campania Region and the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and disseminated the results achieved. The International



Network against Social Exclusion supported the Pilot Plan through specialised consulting provided by its own experts in 1999 and 2000.

In December 1999, a RAI/Educational television crew produced a documentary on Mozambique, filming activities of the PDHL in the Province of Manica and interviewing local public figures. In 2000, in collaboration with the project on education and training, information and documentation, and decentralised cooperation, known as EDINFODEC, students from the STOA' Institute in Naples and the University of Bologna participated in internships. In May 2000, a workshop for southern Africa was held in order to prepare for the Special Event in Geneva (June 2000). The workshop was held in Maputo on 18–19 May and involved 109 representatives from 21 countries: Angola, Botswana, Canada, the Republic of Congo, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In September 1999, the International Liaison Services for Local Economic Development Agencies (ILS/LEDA) service of the International LEDA Network organised a study trip for 25 Mozambican experts and officials to visit the agencies of El Salvador, Honduras, Portugal and Italy. This mission encouraged the Mozambican authorities to launch the agencies in the PDHL target provinces. In May 2001, the Manica LEDA president participated in the international event "Colloque de Haut Niveau sur le Contrat Mondial", organised in Tunis by ILO. The experiences of the Mozambican LEDAs were praised and contacts established with LEDAs in other countries.

Giancarlo Canzanelli, an ILO expert, and Giacomo Mariscotti, a UNOPS expert, provided consulting to set up and operate the Mozambican agencies. Professor Renato Novelli, of the University of Ancona, carried out two technical assistance missions at the Maputo LEDA in order to draw up a masterplan for developing tourism in the District of Matutuine. In 2002, Victor Mello, communications expert at the UNOPS Division for Rehabilitation and Social Sustainability (UNOPS/RESS) of Geneva, carried out two consultancies to produce marketing documents for the LEDAs and the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo.

In September 2002, the LEDAs of Mozambique participated in the International Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, representing their respective provinces within the

official Mozambican delegation. The PDHL supervised the preparation of the LEDAs for participation in the summit, and the production of a document that the LEDAs provided for the Mozambican delegation.

## **Results of decentralised cooperation**

In 2000, in collaboration with EDINFODEC, decentralised cooperation was implemented within the PDHL framework. The provincial and district working groups drew up the documents illustrating local needs and resources to present to local bodies. In 2000, delegations from the Autonomous Province of Trento and the Municipality of Padova visited the Province of Sofala. Delegations from the Municipalities of Modena, Maranello, Parma and Russi (Emilia-Romagna) visited the Province of Manica. A delegation from the Province of Parma and the SOPRIP agency (Parma, Italy) visited the LEDA and the Province of Sofala.

From 26 June to 4 July 2001, a delegation of governors of the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo, the administrator of the District of Caia, three LEDA presidents and the director of the MAE visited the Italian committees and signed cooperation framework agreements. The Minister for Public Administration participated in meetings in Parma and Rome, where an event to promote decentralised cooperation was held on 4 July with 150 representatives of Italian administrations and organisations participating.

A protocol providing for technical assistance from SOPRIP to the three Mozambican LEDAs was signed between the Provinces of Parma and Sofala. The Ravenna Committee, which comprises the Municipalities of Russi and Bagnocavallo and the "Amici del Mozambico" association, supplied technical assistance to the District of Tambura for traditional-style fishing and donated materials for the manufacture of fishing nets; it supported training and the construction of a mechanic's workshop in the District of Guro (Province of Manica). The Ravenna Committee also carried out the "Cinemovel" programme (travelling cinema) from August to September 2001 with the help of two experts. In July, the Ravenna Committee promoted the study of a masterplan for tourism development in the District of Matutuine (Province of Maputo), through two missions by a professor of economic development. The Modena Committee, made up of the Municipalities of Modena, Sassuolo, Formigine and Fiorano and the Arci Association of Modena, planned the creation of small enterprises by young people to develop tourism in the

Province of Maputo. The CNA planned interventions in agrobusiness processing and marketing with the Provinces of Sofala and Manica. In April 2001, the Trento Committee drafted the project "Trentino in Mozambique", which provides for assistance in health, local economic development, environment and education. In October, an expert from Trentino began work in Caia to support the projects, for which the committee disbursed USD 160,000 in December 2001. With the support of the Faculty of Environmental Engineering of the University of Trento, a study was carried out in the District of Caia on rural waste management and on territorial mapping to define a flood-prevention strategy. In collaboration with the University of Trento, a legal expert undertook research in Caia on the relationship between written/unwritten law and the traditional system of rules.

In 2002, the Modena and Ravenna Decentralised Cooperation Committees (made up of the Municipalities of Russi and Bagnocavallo, and "Amici del Mozambico"), the Province of Parma and the Autonomous Province of Trento continued to operate within the PDHL framework. Up to 2002, the funding for decentralised cooperation in the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo amounted to USD 500,000. However, the committees also contributed a great deal of qualified technical assistance, which raised the quality of the projects and enhanced the functioning of local institutions.

In 2001, the Committee of the Province of Ravenna and the Province of Manica, through the twinning of schools, started up a campaign to produce calendars illustrated with children's drawings. The sale of these calendars generated funds that were used to purchase school materials. The latter were distributed in Mozambican schools in 2002 by a delegation of the Municipalities of Russi and Bagnocavallo. Support activities for fishing were carried out in collaboration with the LEDA of the Province of Manica, and activities to train people in traditional fish-drying techniques and the processing of fish by-products. In the Province of Maputo, the Ravenna Committee fostered tourism by drawing up guidelines for the development of tourism in the District of Matutuine, in collaboration with the University of Ancona.

The Autonomous Province of Trento consolidated activities in the District of Caia (Province of Sofala). The Sottosopra association, which manages activities on behalf of the Autonomous Province of Trento, installed its own team in the district in order to provide coordination and technical assistance for projects. The provincial

government provided the Sottosopra association with part of the PDHL equipment in the District of Caia in order to guarantee completion of activities.

In November 2002, on the basis of agreements between the Province of Parma and the Province of Sofala, a mission of representatives from SOPRIP and the Province of Parma took place in order to establish support activities for the Sofala LEDA. During the mission, representatives of the Province of Parma expressed their intention to support the implementation of a National Technical Unit set up by the MAE and the activities of the National LEDA Network.

### **The COOP/Italia campaign**

In June 2001, COOP/Italia carried out a mission within the PDHL framework in the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo to plan support activities and verify the possibility of marketing agricultural food products. The LEDAs of the respective provinces were COOP's main points of reference. COOP later undertook a solidarity campaign in Italy to raise funds for its planned interventions. Of these funds, USD 250,000 were earmarked for Mozambique and disbursed to UNDP/UNOPS in November 2002. The following results were achieved:

- Intensification of vaccination activities in the seven districts: providing vaccines against DPT and measles; support to social and health personnel; providing freezers, and means of transportation for distributing vaccines in rural areas; training personnel in maintaining the cold-line; promoting vaccinations through a radio campaign and community theatre activities. The beneficiaries were 89,250 women of child-bearing age and children up to the age of five.
- Support to schools in the seven districts: improvements to school buildings and in the provision of didactic materials, benefiting 17,727 children.
- Improved pedagogical conditions in schools and installation of four learning laboratories to enhance the quality of teaching. The learning laboratories are provided with equipment (personal computer, and a television set), programmes and films aimed at the communities. The beneficiaries were 5,000 students.

## **RESULTS OF NATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Starting in 1999, the PDHL implemented some strategic projects at the national level, whose results can be summarised as follows.

- National de-mining project. In the District of

Matutuine (Province of Maputo), through an agreement with the UN "Accelerated De-mining Programme", 1,173,500 m<sup>2</sup> were surveyed, 96,130 m<sup>2</sup> were de-mined and 86 explosive devices deactivated. In the Provinces of Sofala and Manica, surveying, coordinated by the working groups and carried out by Handicap International and the Mozambican Red Cross, led to the identification and marking of mined areas. Some 15,000 people were alerted to the dangers of mines (7,000 in the District of Caia, 4,700 in the District of Chemba and 3,000 in the District of Maringue), and 53 mined areas were marked; while in the Province of Manica, 15,300 people were alerted (6,500 in the District of Guro, 8,000 in the District of Tambara and 1,330 in the District of Macossa) and 42 mined areas were marked. In the same districts, 95 explosive devices were removed in collaboration with the NGO Norway Popular Aid.

- Support project for the judicial system. At the end of May 2000, in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the Ministry of Justice and the Study Centre for Legal Training set up a workshop entitled "Legal careers: a day on professional training". The participants included 115 experts, judges and prosecutors in the 10 Mozambican provinces, 5 Supreme Court judges, Ministry of Justice personnel, faculty members of the Faculties of Law of the University of Mondlane and the Catholic University of Beira, and members of the parliamentary legal commission. Also participating were judges from Brazil, East Timor, Italy, Malawi, Portugal, South Africa, the United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In November 2000, a training course on criminal investigative methods was held for the national judicial personnel (60 people from 10 provinces) and the police, taught by judges and representatives of the Italian law enforcement agencies.
- Support project for constitutional reform. In collaboration with UNDP and USAID, the PDHL supported the constitutional reform of the state, publishing 20,000 copies of the proposal and organising 3 debate-workshops in the Provinces of Manica, Sofala and Maputo.

In 2002 and 2003, the PDHL also carried out all promotional activities for the national local economic development strategy (described above).

## RESULTS IN THE PROVINCE OF SOFALA

The Province of Sofala is divided into 13 districts and has a total population of 1,528,000. The PDHL intervened at the provincial level and in the Districts of Caia (84,095 inhabitants), Chemba (56,654 inhabitants) and Maringue (49,397 inhabitants).

The PDHL promoted the creation of the Working Group of the Province of Sofala. With the support of the PDHL, the provincial working group started up the working groups in the Districts of Caia, Chemba and Maringue, and established methods for producing district development plans. The working methods were adopted by the provincial office of planning and finance, which extended them to other districts in the province.

The experience of the district working groups and the administrative offices was evaluated positively by the World Bank, which is developing a standard methodology for the production of district development plans with the Ministry of Planning and Finance. The World Bank and the provincial government recognised the provincial working group (November 2002) as the institutional point of reference for developing a support project for decentralisation, financed by the World Bank. They also acknowledged its role in joint planning and institutional and intersectoral coordination.

The provincial working group, coordinated by the provincial office of public administration, operates out of the provincial government headquarters. It drew up a strategic provincial plan, in collaboration with the provincial planning commission, and in 2002 it coordinated the implementation of activities of the strategic plan and promoted the activities of the strategic plan in the districts. The provincial working group holds monthly meetings, which are contemporaneous with the meetings of the provincial government, to which it reports on activities undertaken and strategic planning. The PDHL supplied technical assistance to the provincial working group and ensured training in strategic and participatory planning methods through 6 courses for 15 participants each.

In 2002, renovation was completed on the regional centre for training district administrators, whose headquarters are in the Province of Sofala. The centre was provided with all necessary equipment and opened in September 2002 by the Vice-Minister for Public Administration. It also trains and re-qualifies administrators and district operators.

## **Closure of the Programme in the Province of Sofala**

The PDHL headquarters in the Province of Sofala transferred its equipment to local institutions on the basis of a plan devised with the provincial government:

- The provincial working group received three computers, one motorised vehicle, and office equipment to help ensure continuity in the implementation of the provincial strategic development plan.
- The provincial offices of health, education, social action, planning and finance, and agriculture received equipment to guarantee continued implementation of territorial projects.
- The Sofala LEDA received one motorised vehicle, one lorry, three computers, and office furniture.
- Other equipment from the PDHL provincial office was transferred to the district offices in order to complete the equipping of facilities renovated or built in 2002.

Through specific agreements with the provincial government, the PDHL district offices, belonging to the district administrations, were designated to function as LEDA branch offices and district working group headquarters. The equipment contained in the offices (computers, electricity generators, and furniture) was transferred to the above-mentioned agencies, which became responsible for their maintenance and operation. A motorised vehicle was assigned to the district office in order to help support the activities of the working group and LEDA branch office. The district offices guarantee the functioning of the district working groups and the administrative offices. Starting in 2003, the district offices have committed themselves to providing a small fund to cover group activities (expenses for organising meetings, and office materials).

All PDHL personnel operating in the provinces and districts obtained employment at other institutions: 13 PDHL experts operating in the 4 provinces and 9 districts found positions at other agencies and international cooperation programmes; 10 PDHL employees (4 administrative personnel and 6 drivers, of which 3 in the province and 3 in the districts) found appropriate positions for their professional qualifications; 2 district experts and 1 driver were employed by the operational structure of the Autonomous Province of Trento (Sottosopra association), which continues its decentralised cooperation activities in the District of Caia.

## **LEDA operations and sustainability**

The Sofala LEDA was officially created and recognised in 2000 and has 15 members: the Municipal Council of Beira, 6 producers' associations, 3 NGOs, two credit agencies (GAPI and SOCRemo), 2 private enterprises and 1 training institution. The PDHL supplied technical assistance for the creation and functioning of the LEDA in the Province of Sofala up to July 2003. It supervised personnel training through three training modules in strategic planning for local economic development, drawing up strategic projects, and managing business plans (75 participants in all).

Three LEDA offices are operating in the Province of Sofala: in the Districts of Caia, Chemba and Maringue. In 2003, the PDHL contributed to the sustainability of the LEDA by creating a credit fund and transferring all its assets and equipment to it. LEDA achievements are described in detail in the chapter on the APPI Preparatory Assistance Project for Mozambique. Among the significant results, Danish Cooperation selected the LEDA as the agency to implement a project to exploit alternative forms of energy, for a total of USD 1,100,000.

## **RESULTS IN THE PROVINCE OF MANICA**

The Province of Manica is divided into 10 districts and has a total population of 955,000. The PDHL intervened at provincial level and in the Districts of Guro (59,000 inhabitants), Tambara (60,000 inhabitants) and Macossa (36,000 inhabitants).

The PDHL promoted the creation of a provincial working group, coordinated by the provincial office of the public administration. The provincial working group started up the working groups in the Districts of Guro, Tambara and Macossa and established a methodology for producing the district development plans. The working methodology was adopted by the provincial office of planning and finance, which extended it to other districts in the province. The achievements of the district working group and administrative office working groups were evaluated positively by the World Bank, which together with the Ministry of Planning and Finance drew up a standard methodology for producing district development plans.

The provincial working group coordinates implementation of the activities of the provincial strategic plan and promotes strategic planning

activities in the districts. It holds meetings on a monthly basis, which are contemporaneous with the provincial government meetings, to which it reports on activities completed and strategic planning. The PDHL supplied permanent technical assistance to the provincial working group and training in strategic and participatory planning methods through 6 courses for 15 participants each.

### **Closure of the Programme in the Province of Manica**

The provincial office of the PDHL transferred its equipment to local institutions on the basis of a plan devised with the provincial government:

- The provincial working group, operating in the office of the Provincial Government of Manica, received two computers, two motorised vehicles, and office equipment to help ensure continuity in implementing out the provincial development plan.
- The provincial offices of health, education, social action, planning and finance, and agriculture received equipment to help ensure the continuity of projects in their area.
- The Manica LEDA received two motorised vehicles, a lorry and a computer.
- Other equipment from the provincial PDHL office was transferred to the district administrations in order to fully equip structures whose renovation or construction was completed in 2002.

The PDHL district offices, belonging to district administrations, were designated by the provincial government to operate as LEDA and district working group branch offices. The equipment from the offices (computers, electricity generators and furniture) was transferred to the above-mentioned agencies, which took over responsibility for their maintenance and functioning. A motorised vehicle was assigned to the district administration in order to support the activities of the working group and LEDA branch office.

The district administrations ensured the continuing functioning of the district working groups and administrative branch offices. In 2003, the administrations agreed to provide a small fund to guarantee the functioning and activities of the groups (expenses for organising meetings, and office material).

All PDHL personnel operating in the province and the districts found suitable employment in other institutions: 12 PDHL experts who worked for the province (3) and the districts (9) found positions at international cooperation agencies and international

cooperation programmes; 1 expert employed at the provincial PDHL office was transferred to Maputo to support the National Unit of the MAE; 10 employees at the PDHL (4 administrative officials and 6 drivers, of whom 3 in the province and 3 in the districts) found comparable positions; 2 PDHL technical experts working for the districts became part of the technical team of the Manica LEDA.

### **LEDA operations and sustainability**

The Manica LEDA was officially created and recognised in 2000, and has 17 members: 3 municipal councils (Chimoio, Manica and Catandica), 8 producers' associations, 1 NGO, 1 microfinance and support institution for small industries, and 4 enterprises. The PDHL provided technical assistance to set up and run the LEDA of the Province of Manica up to July 2003. It oversaw personnel training through three modules in strategic planning for local economic development, drawing up strategic plans, and managing business plans (75 participants in all).

Five LEDA offices are operating in the Province of Manica, in the Districts of Guro, Tambura, Macossa, Manica and Barue. The offices in the Districts of Manica and Barue (where the PDHL did not operate) were launched directly using the financial and technical resources of the Manica LEDA, in collaboration with the district administrations and members of the LEDA present in the districts. The municipal councils of these two districts are members of the LEDA. LEDA results in the Province of Manica are described in detail in the chapter of this report on the APPI Preparatory Assistance Project for Mozambique. Significant results include the fact that the Kellogg Foundation selected the Manica LEDA as its reference agency for managing a sunflower cultivation and processing project and a honey production and marketing project, for a total of USD 750,000.

## **RESULTS IN THE PROVINCE OF MAPUTO**

The Province of Maputo is divided into 7 districts and has a total population of 945,000. The PDHL intervened in the District of Matutuine (33,013 inhabitants).

In the Province of Maputo, the PDHL promoted the creation of a working group and its technical unit, which was equipped to use the geographical information system (GIS). Six technicians of the unit were trained through an agreement with the



National Geographic and Registry Office. The provincial government and support and control office premises were enhanced. A provincial database was set up. Cooperation with a Swiss NGO and a Spanish NGO was established.

The provincial working group, coordinated by the provincial office of the public administration, was made up of 12 representatives of provincial sectoral offices, NGOs and international cooperation bodies. It operated out of the provincial government office and drew up the strategic plan for the Province of Maputo. The PDHL provided training for the Technical Unit on strategic and participatory planning through 7 courses for 12 participants each.

The provincial working group started up a working group in the District of Matutuine, managed by the district administration with the participation of 35 representatives of local institutions and the civil society. Five working groups were set up in an equal number of administrative branch offices. The working group technical personnel were trained in drawing up and managing projects and in utilising and drafting risk and resource maps. A resource map was drafted for the district capital.

The provincial working group also created working groups in the Districts of Maomba and Magude and established a methodology for producing the district development plans. These criteria and working methods were adopted by the provincial planning and finance office, which promoted their extension to other districts in the province. In 2002, the working group coordinated implementing activities of the provincial strategic plan and promoted strategic planning activities in the districts. It holds meetings every month, which are contemporaneous with the provincial government meetings, to which it reports on activities carried out and on monthly and strategic planning.

### **Closure of the Programme in the Province of Maputo**

The PDHL provincial office transferred its equipment to local institutions, on the basis of a plan devised with the provincial government. The provincial working group received 4 computers, 2 motorised vehicles, and office equipment to help ensure the continuation of activities included in the provincial strategic development plan. The provincial offices of health, education, social action, planning and finance, and agriculture received equipment to help ensure the

continuity of territorial projects. The Maputo LEDA received a motorised vehicle, a lorry, two computers and office equipment.

The PDHL installations in the District of Matutuine were designated for the LEDA branch office and the district working group office. The recipients are committed to maintaining and operating the equipment (computers, electricity generator, and furniture). A motorised vehicle belonging to the PDHL was transferred to the district administration in order to support the activities of the working group and LEDA branch office. The district administration ensures operations in the district working group and working groups in the five administrative branch offices. It is envisaged that, starting in 2003, the administration will contribute a small fund to the working groups to cover expenses incurred for office materials and organising meetings.

All PDHL personnel working in the province and district found employment in other institutions, in particular: 4 PDHL experts operating in the province (3) and the district (1) found positions at international cooperation agencies and programmes; 3 administrative employees operating at the PDHL (1 administrative official and 2 drivers) found suitable employment.

### **LEDA operations and sustainability**

The Maputo LEDA was officially set up and recognised in 2001, and has 11 members: the Municipal Council of Matola, 4 producers' associations, 3 NGOs, 1 credit institution, and 2 enterprises. The LEDA has a branch office in the District of Matutuine, which occupies part of the working group premises. The PDHL provided technical assistance to set up and operate the LEDA of the Province of Maputo up to July 2003.

LEDA achievements in the Province of Maputo are described in detail in the chapter of this report on the APPI Preparatory Assistance Project for Mozambique. One significant result was that the Maputo LEDA coordinated the production of a masterplan to develop tourism in the District of Matutuine, a territory of rich biodiversity and with a high potential for tourism. This was done on behalf of the provincial government, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, the provincial and district governments and the Province of Ravenna. The LEDA participated in the National Commission on Development Corridors, a public/private body created at the behest of the Council of Ministers which promotes production

projects of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) alongside large industrial projects.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS IN THE DISTRICTS

The following sections summarise the main achievements of the PDHL in different fields of action in the seven districts between 1998 and 2003. The PDHL operated in the Districts of the Caia, Chembe and Maringue (Province of Sofala), Guro, Tambara and Macossa (Province of Manica), and Matutuine (Province of Maputo).

### **Rights and support to local institutions**

PDHL intervention consolidated the operational capacities of the public administration, in line with the national decentralisation policy. District administrations received support, which facilitated relations with traditional authorities and the local population and encouraged joint planning for adequate development. The principal achievements in the seven districts were as follows:

- 35 public administration buildings were renovated and/or built, furnished and equipped (district administrations, administrative branch offices, district offices, district courts, and notary service offices), benefiting 308 officials and, indirectly, the population of the districts which have better services at their disposal;
- 13 administrative branch offices were equipped with radio-communication systems, providing service for the public and the administrations;
- 17 buildings of the sectoral district offices were provided with equipment to carry out their respective activities; 22 buildings of the district offices of health and education were provided with equipment and furniture in order to optimise services to the local population;
- 9 lorries belonging to the local administrations were repaired in order to provide support to the local population in building and renovating district facilities; 3 motorcycles belonging to the district administration of Matutuine (Maputo) were repaired and returned to service to guarantee public services and a motorcycle was donated to the district section of the League of Human Rights;
- 623 bicycles were provided for an equal number of traditional leaders, given the large distances involved in serving their communities, in order to facilitate their participation in the district working groups and administrative centres;
- 35 training courses on territorial development management were held for 617 officials of the district administrations; 20 technical personnel of the district working groups underwent training in strategic planning;
- 51,105 people were provided with personal identity cards, guaranteeing them access to basic civil rights, including the right to vote; 122 awareness campaigns on civil rights were carried out, benefiting 69,121 people;
- conditions were created enabling the Government to create 665 new jobs – officials operating in administrative headquarters, health personnel, and primary school teachers;
- in the Province of Manica, a new labour law was publicised through 10 provincial seminars and the new land law through a radio campaign; research was carried out in 10 districts of the province on the exploitation of child labour;
- two access roads to Maringue (47 km) in the Province of Sofala, were rebuilt, improving communications with the District of Macossa and promoting the reopening of an important trade route.

### **Management of territorial resources**

The PDHL consolidated the capabilities of the district working groups for the joint drafting of the district development plan. Training was provided to 46 officials of the working groups in managing participatory instruments (risk and resource maps) for identifying territorial potential and limitations, and using technical instruments for statistical updating. Training in environmental legislation was provided to 25 technical personnel. The district working groups involved the administrative centres, encouraging their participation in planning. The district working groups operate in seven district offices and administrative centres, and their principal achievements were the following:

- the creation of 25 working groups in the districts and administrative centres, in which 1,875 representatives of public institutions, NGOs, civil society and local communities participated; the groups drew up risk and resource maps as a means of facilitating collective drafting of district development plans; 1,845 people received training in drawing up and utilising the maps and in producing district development plans; seven district development plans were formulated;
- 30,552 people were trained in the risks of mines, and 209 suspected mined areas were identified and marked on district maps; 96,130 m<sup>2</sup> of the territory of the Province of Maputo were de-mined;

- in the three districts of the Province of Manica, a “management fund” for the district was set up in order to finance activities highlighted as priorities by the risk maps (repairing roads, bridges, building school furniture, and supplying equipment for emergency situations);
- a provincial radio campaign about fires was carried out in the Province of Manica, in Portuguese and four local languages; forest fire prevention measures were implemented in five communities, and flooding prevention measures were implemented in seven communities in the Province of Manica; and environmental awareness material was distributed in schools.

## Health

The activities improved operational and management conditions of the district health service and strengthened relations between the communities and health centres. The community leader councils, formed in the different areas, achieved significant results in managing community environmental reclamation, monitoring high-risk pregnancies and reducing the incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases. The main results achieved in the seven districts were as follows:

- 16 basic health facilities were renovated, benefiting 33,000 users; 16 hospital facilities were renovated, equipped, and had their water systems restored;
- 84 water wells were opened and provided with pumps, benefiting 43,000 people; the water and public works department and the provincial health office laboratory of in Manica received assistance to carry out 12 research projects and hydrogeological studies;
- a provincial pilot mental health plan was implemented; 10 basic mental health centres were started up (and are currently operational), supported by the district health offices, with the participation of institutions and local associations; 12 people were re-integrated into the communities and 135 officials underwent training;
- 6 ambulances, 2 motorcycles and 16 bicycles were provided in order to facilitate the work of social and health personnel;
- 22 nurses were trained and placed by the Ministry of Health in district health services; 630 staff members of district social and health services (nurses, paramedics and orderlies) received professional refresher training courses on priority health issues in the districts;
- 168 traditional midwives were trained and provided with basic instrument kits; 3 homes for women with high-risk pregnancies were equipped; a home for

the 5 midwives in the District of Guro (Manica) and a residence for a doctor were renovated, the latter previously living 175 km away;

- in each district, a community health network was set up together with the health office, local NGOs, the district administration, traditional healers and community personnel; the network carried out activities in AIDS prevention, against social exclusion of AIDS patients, in-community action for AIDS orphans; 45 doctors were trained in AIDS prevention; in the Province of Sofala 9 AIDS awareness campaigns were carried out in collaboration with the district health office;
- epidemiological profiles were drawn up for the districts of Sofala; with the University of Trento; a waste-processing pilot plan was implemented in the Municipality of Caia (Sofala); support was provided during the flood emergency in 2001, through assistance in distributing pharmaceuticals;
- the PDHL providing technical assistance, transport and accommodation for the medical and epidemiological control teams to support the provincial health office in the Province of Manica in coping with the emergency situation caused by flooding;
- 97 community leaders and health promoters in the districts of Manica were trained and equipped for the national anti-polio vaccination campaign; 7,600 people in the districts of the Province of Manica benefited from the anti-cholera campaign.

## Education

The PDHL supported the policies of the national education plan, the definition of the strategic education plans of the provincial governments of Manica, Sofala and Maputo, and their application in the districts, improving public access to the service and enhancing the quality of the teaching. It contributed to improving working conditions in the district education offices and schools and undertaking support activities for non-formal education, adult education and the integration of vulnerable social groups. The main results achieved in the seven districts were as follows:

- 6 district education offices were built and/or renovated, benefiting 24 officials and 1,350 students; 44 schools were provided with furniture (desks and chairs) and didactic materials, benefiting 6,600 students; 3 schools were built, benefiting 550 students and 35 teachers and providing employment for 6 teachers; 111 schools were equipped for physical education, benefiting 16,650 students;

- 85 professors were trained and given permanent positions by the government in district schools; 362 teachers received modular specialisation courses in didactics and pedagogy, thus enhancing the quality of their teaching;
- 6 pedagogical laboratories were installed and equipped, benefiting 25,000 students and improving local pedagogical activities; 6 resource centres of the pedagogical target zones were equipped and started up in an equal number of administrative centres;
- 75 literacy workers received modular courses in adult literacy and local languages; 2,200 adult women became literate;
- 6 social action district offices were built and/or renovated and equipped, benefiting 42 officials and the entire population of the districts; 28 handicapped people received some means of transportation, and 60 handicapped people received support for productive activities; a traditional home was built for 9 elderly people; 7 handicapped children were provided with tricycles to enable them to attend school;
- 6 cultural associations, with 185 members, were set up to promote the cultural and linguistic heritage of the districts; 975,000 people were trained in girls' rights to an education, through the MAFUNDIRA and ASSICANA radio campaign;
- a distance teaching centre was created in the District of Matutuine (Maputo), which allows teachers to be trained within their district; 46 new teachers were trained, and 200 benefited from these activities;
- in collaboration with the provincial education office, new curricula for the "Future teachers' school", were produced in the Province of Manica, involving 125 teachers; 32 teachers, trained at the "Future teachers' school of Chimoio", were employed in the district schools; an intersectoral provincial gender centre was set up, with 26 participants from provincial offices and NGOs;
- a skills centre was built in the community of Campange (District of Tambara, Province of Manica) in collaboration with the provincial social action office; the centre employs 7 elderly people who provide self-support training for young people in carpentry, tin utensil production and basket making; 123 young people received training;
- in the Province of Manica, a "peace calendar" project was carried out with the Modena Committee; the calendars were produced with drawings by Italian and Mozambican children, and the proceeds of their sale in Italy financed the purchase of didactic materials for Mozambican schools.

## Local economic development

The PDHL supported the entrepreneurial capabilities of the area, producers' organisations and public and/or private institutions providing technical assistance. In order to boost the economy of the three provinces and districts, the PDHL promoted the creation of three LEDAs in the Provinces of Sofala, Manica and Maputo. The PDHL stipulated cooperation agreements with numerous local institutions and organisations: the Development Fund for Small Industry (FFPI), to provide financial and technical assistance for the commercial sector and small industry; the Farmers' Union of Manica (UCAMA) and the Provincial and District Farmers' Union of Sofala (UPAC) to promote the creation and legal recognition of associations and provide technical support; the Provincial Centre for Agrarian Training (CPFA), to provide technical training for producers' associations; the Microenterprise Creation Projects GPE/CEFE, to provide training for associations in accounting, cost calculations and sales promotion; AFRICARE for a programme in sunflower cultivation, seed marketing and traditional oil production; the Mozambican Women's Organisation "Amai apa banda" and UCAMA, for entrepreneurial activities for women. The principal results achieved in the three provinces and seven target districts were as follows:

Distretti di intervento sono i seguenti:

- 66 producers' associations were created and recognised, benefiting 1,431 people. The associations received 75 production-technique training courses for microenterprises; 95 specific technical assistance programmes were carried out to support both new and established associations, benefiting 5,524 people;
- a district agriculture and trade office was renovated and 2 offices were built; 3 district agriculture and fishing offices were renovated and equipped;
- 5 district markets were built and 2 were renovated, benefiting 12,343 users and 770 merchants;
- studies were produced to rebuild 95 km of district access roads;
- 5 animal husbandry infrastructures (insecticide dipping vats, drinking troughs, etc.) were built, benefiting 84 small breeders;
- 196 local public and private organisations were strengthened with logistics and training to enhance assistance to local producers, benefiting the 3,587 members of the organisations; 15 beekeepers were trained in modern honey production and marketing techniques, 250 hives were provided to augment production;
- 45 training courses for the 3 LEDA technical teams were carried out in strategic planning methods for

local economic development, business management, project formulation and management; 7 district branch offices of the 3 LEDAs were started up in order to extend the benefits to the general population of the districts; a Credicoop branch office was opened, which is a member of the Maputo LEDA and the first bank in the District of Matutuine; the PDHL renovated the rooms and supplied equipment;

- interest clubs were created in the 3 districts of the Province of Manica for 271 women, who were trained and supported in planning productive projects;
- a craft vocational training centre was built in Bellavista (Maputo);
- support was given to the first district fair of Matutuine (Maputo), with representatives from South Africa and Swaziland participating, in view of possible

cooperation in the tourism and commercial sectors;

- a business development assistance centre was created; equipment was provided for the district office of industry and trade of Matutuine (Maputo), and credit officers were trained;
- 3 studies were undertaken on credit and investment opportunities in the 3 districts of the Province of Sofala;
- the offices of the district farmers' union (UDAC) of Caia and Chemba (Sofala), an association which promotes the organisation and production of more than 4,000 farmers, were built and equipped;
- 208 loans were disbursed for agricultural production and marketing, directly benefiting 1,460 people;
- 391 permanent positions were created through economic activities.