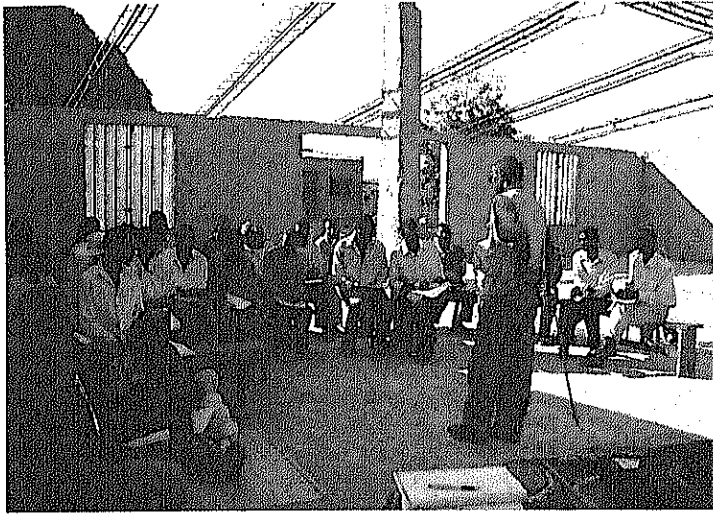


**PHOTO ALBUM**  
**ON**  
**THE STUDY ACTIVITIES**



**(1) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)  
(from September to October 2000)**



Villagers were very serious and eager to learn participatory survey methods.

Villagers were cooperating to draw a village resource map on the ground.



The survey results were explained in front of the villagers to get their feedback.

**(2) Dike Rehabilitation Program  
(Emergency Assistance for Flood Victims)  
(from October to November 2000)**

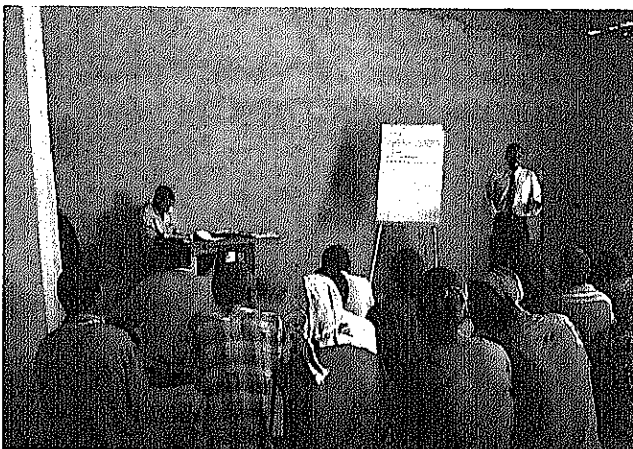


Many village women participated in food/seed/blanket-for-work program in Dike Rehabilitation Program.

Women were compacting top soil using their own weight. They worked so happily – singing together cheerfully.



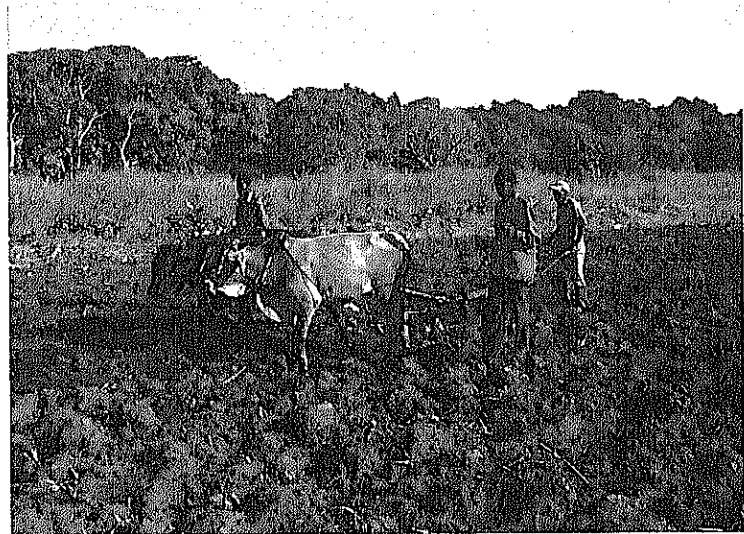
**(3) Village Organization Development Program  
(from May 2001 to February 2002)**



Leaders of village organizations were trained on basic management issues and new ideas for village development.

### (3) Animal Traction Program (from May 2001 to February 2002)

Animal traction was traditionally practiced in the Study Area, and now revived with a provision of cattle, a plow, a harrow and an oxen-cart.



But there is always a danger of death of animals! This bull was died from eating a poisonous worm which was hidden on the back of the grass leaf.

Provided oxen-carts were well utilized to carry agricultural produce from farm to homestead, and then to the market.



**(4) Low External Input Agriculture Program  
(from June 2001 to February 2002)**



Local population used to burn these grasses, but now they learned that the grasses should be used for mulching, which can keep soil moisture, prevent weeds, and add organic matters in soil when rotten.

Villagers also learned how to make liquid manure using chicken droppings, and it is free of cost!



In the lowland, the problem is a high water table, so there is a need for drainage. Here villagers were experimenting high beds to plant vegetables and crops, which is the no-cost solution for drainage problem.



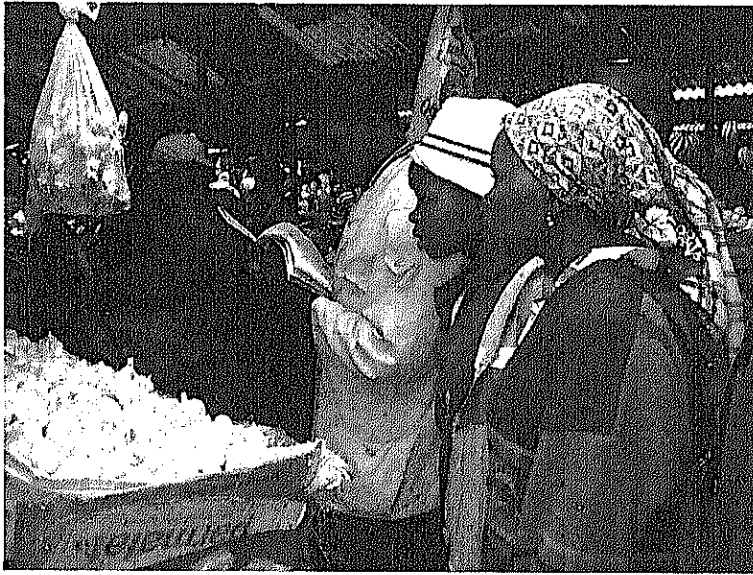
To keep plants healthy, the most important thing is to make a good soil for plants, which usually takes several years. For the time being, villagers are preventing diseases using ashes – one of natural pesticides with no cost.

In the highlands, simple drip irrigation using used PET bottles with small holes was practiced. The use of highlands is important to diversity villagers' livelihoods and increase food security against floods.



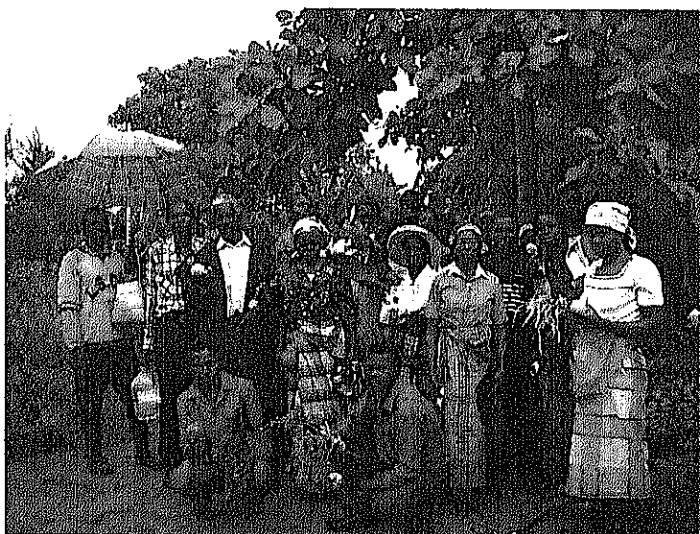
Here farmers were harvesting big eggplants! Low external input agriculture was able to produce a good harvest without using any expensive chemical fertilizers nor dangerous pesticides.

**(5) Farmers' Study Tour to Maputo  
(in November 2001)**



Farmers in the Study Area visited Maputo Central Market in order to learn what kind of vegetables are sold and how much. They were surprised at the high price of the high quality vegetables.

Then the farmers visited an intensive vegetable farm near Maputo, and everyone was busy in taking notes when listening to the experiences of the farm owner.



Farmers were so happy at the end of the study tour, because they got the gift of seed vegetables from the farm owner!



**(6) Rural Water Supply and Water Users' Group Capacity Building Program  
(from June 2001 to February 2002)**



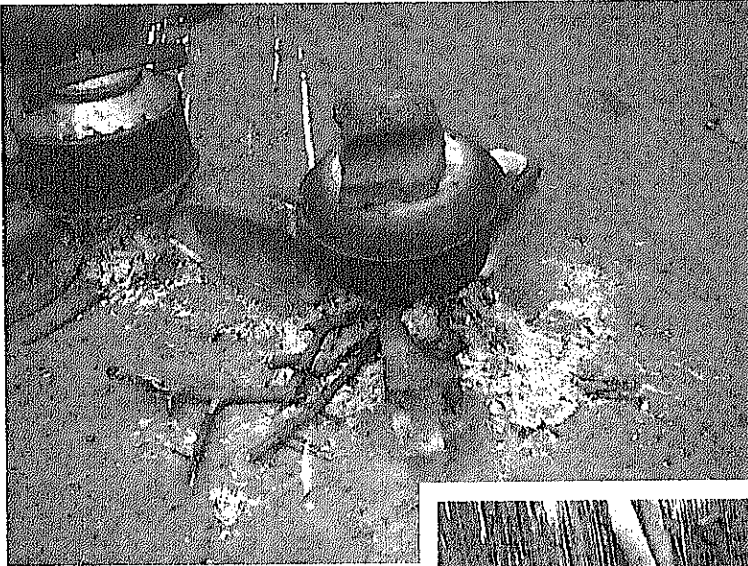
Villagers were happily participating the construction of a borehole.

Villagers were trained how to dismantle and maintain a borehole.



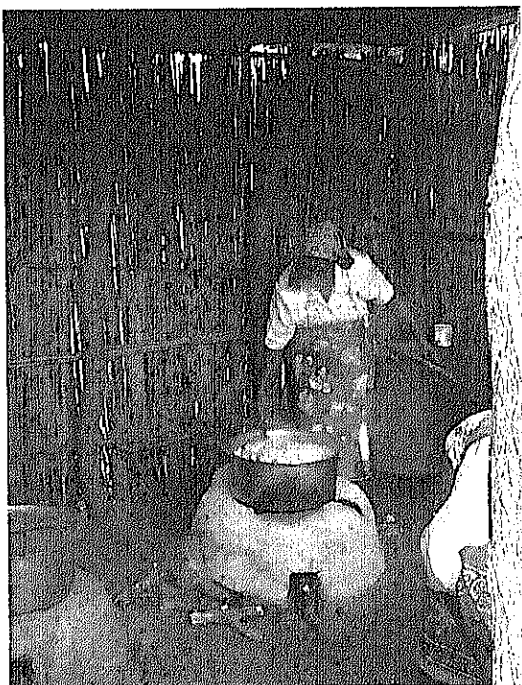
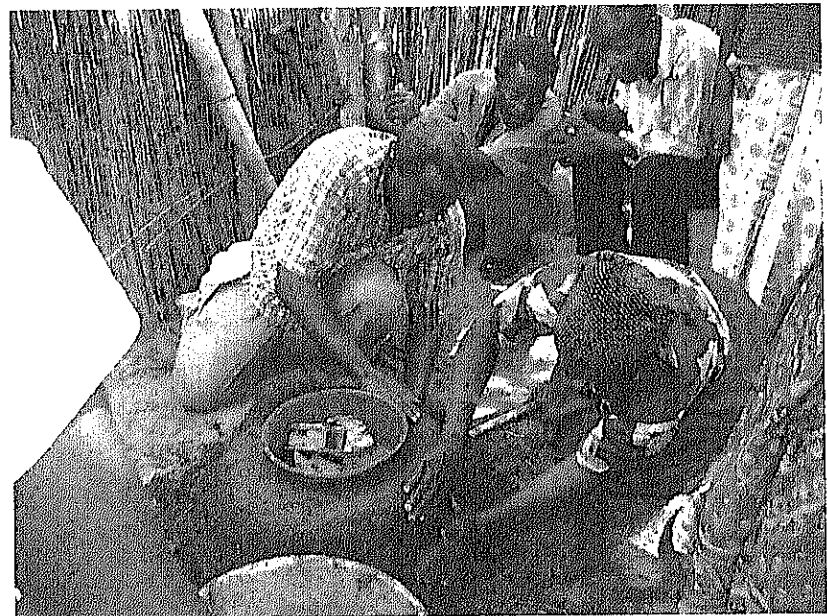
Better access to safe water is a good news to women who collect water every day. Hygiene and sanitation education was provided to women so that their family can enjoy healthier life.

## (7) Improved Cooking Stove Program (from August 2001 to February 2002)



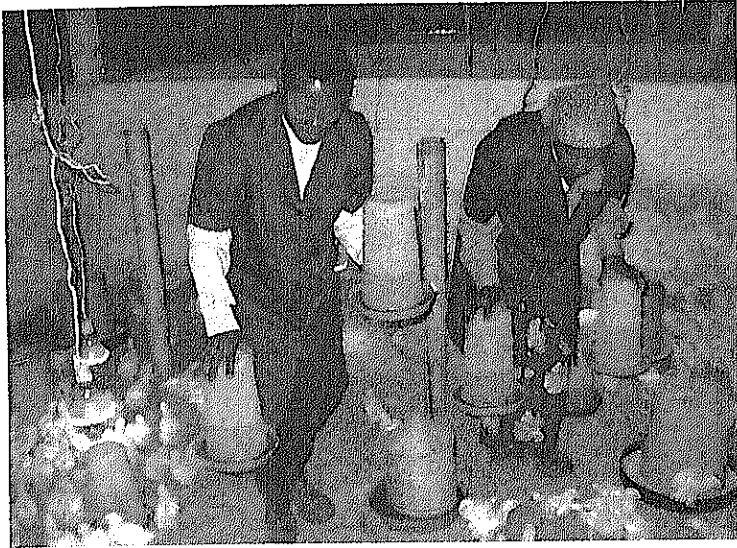
This is a traditional three-stone (three-block) cooking stove, which consumes a lot of firewood.

Villagers were learning how to make improved cooking stove using only locally available raw materials.



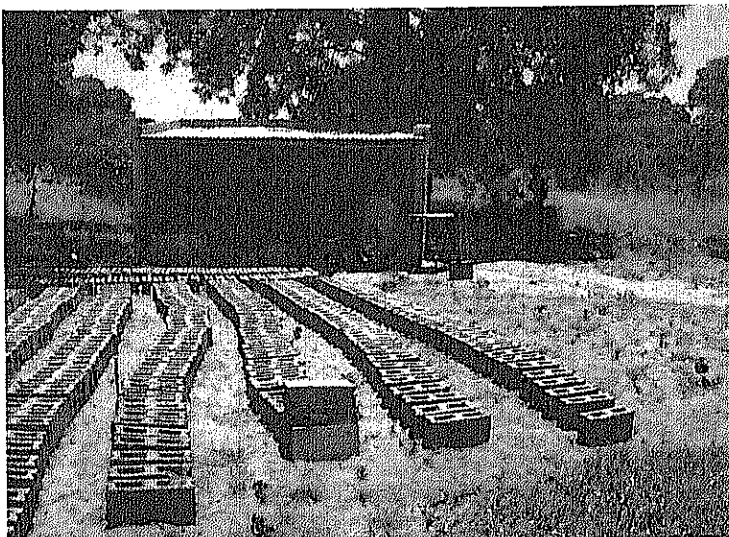
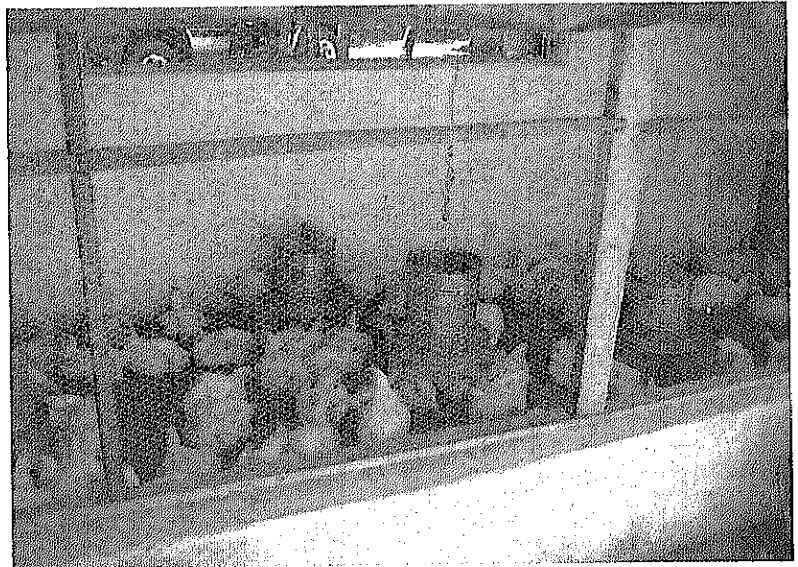
Now women are enjoying the benefits of improved cooking stoves, which consume less firewood and boil water very quickly. Some women were even able to earn money by making improved cooking stoves for other people – they said it was the first time for them to be able to earn money!.

**(8) Chicken Raising Program  
(from October 2001 to February 2002)**



Villagers were trained practical skills on chicken raising by the Veterinary Faculty of University Eduardo Mondlane.

It takes about 40 days for chicks to become big enough for sale. The death rate of chicks is very low (3 % on average) due to vaccination.



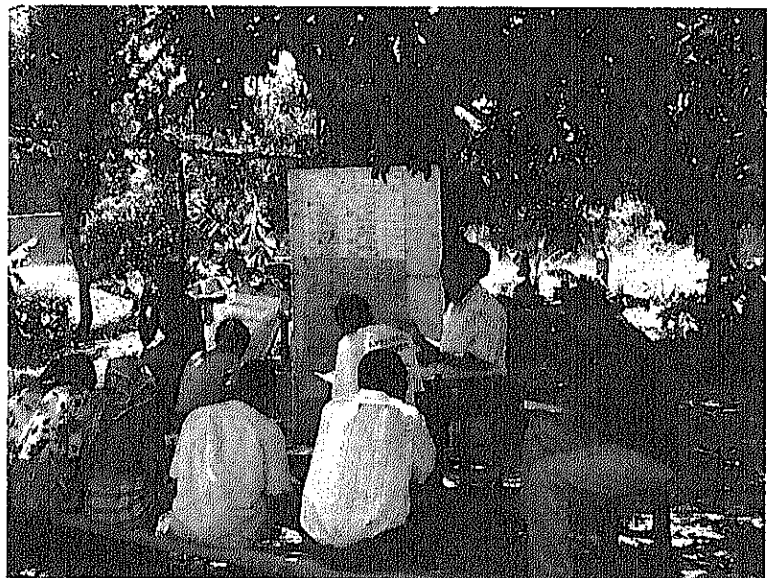
Villagers were preparing to build a third chicken house to increase the number of chickens, by using the profit from the previous sales of chickens.

**(9) Food Shop Management Program for Widows and Single Mothers  
(from November 2001 to February 2002)**



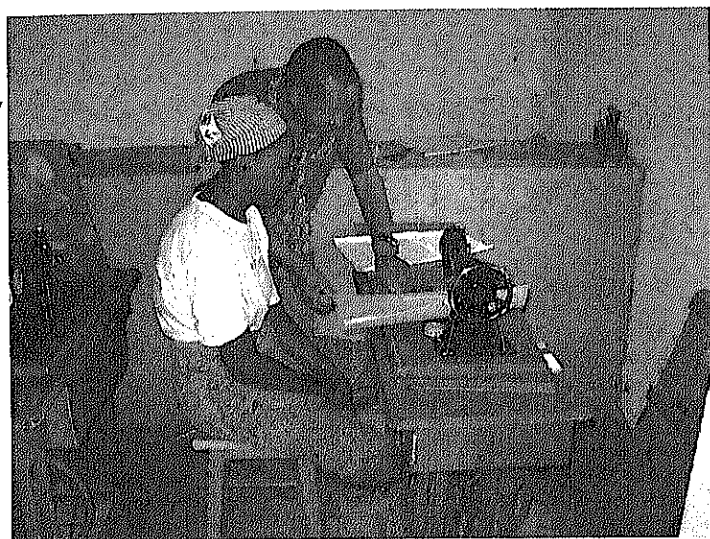
Villagers got together to work voluntarily for construction of a building of a food shop.

Villagers were trained on how to operate small business and calculate and record costs and benefits, before starting a new shop.



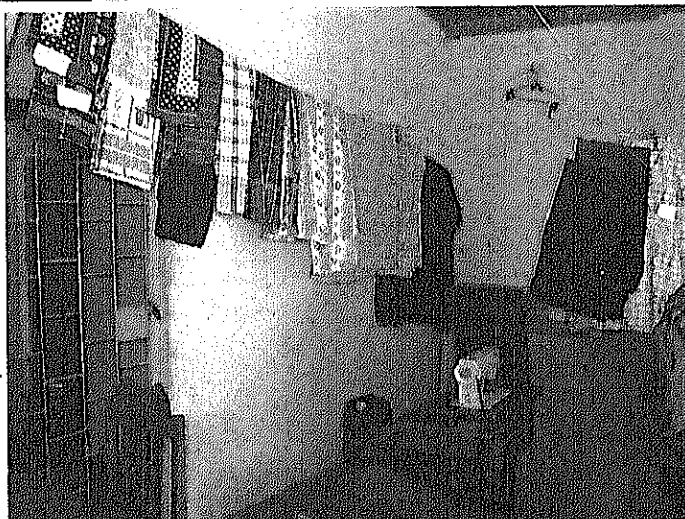
A newly opened food shop is operated by a single mother with a baby, while helped by a male accountant.

**(10) Sewing Training Program for Youth  
(from November 2001 to February 2002)**



A local tailor was teaching young ladies how to operate a sewing machine, which was donated by NGO some time ago.

These are the products by the local tailor. Lack of start-up money to buy raw materials, that is, cloths prevented the tailor to work as a tailor.

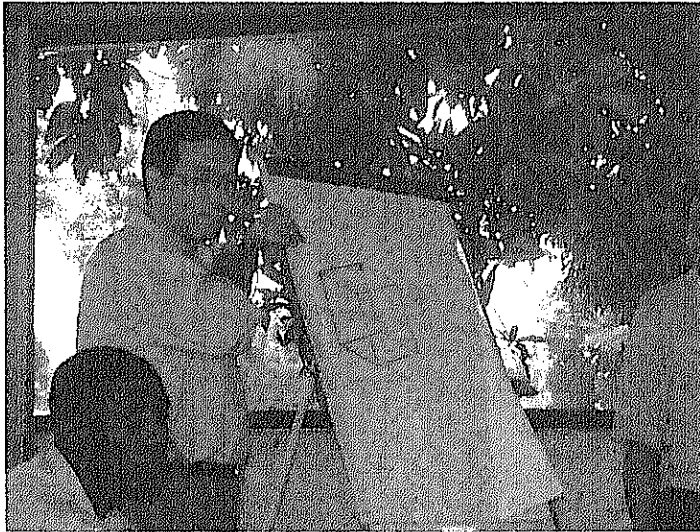


**(11) Participatory Evaluation Workshop  
(in February 2002)**



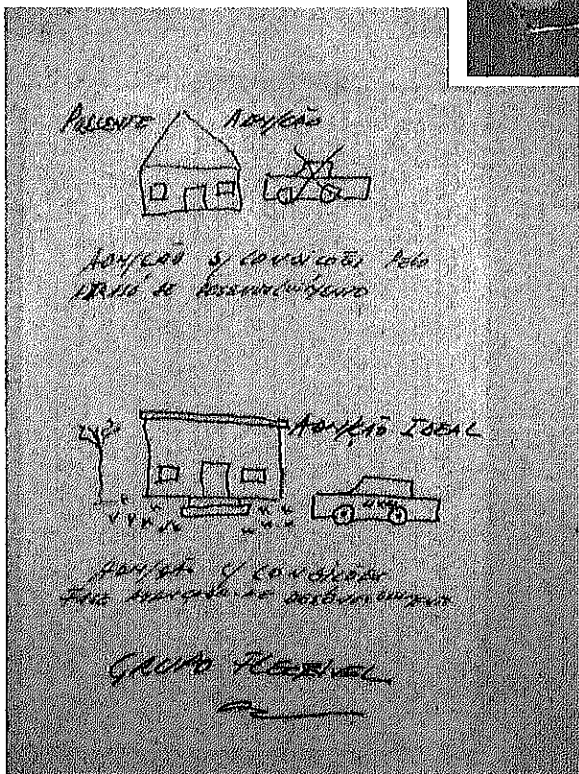
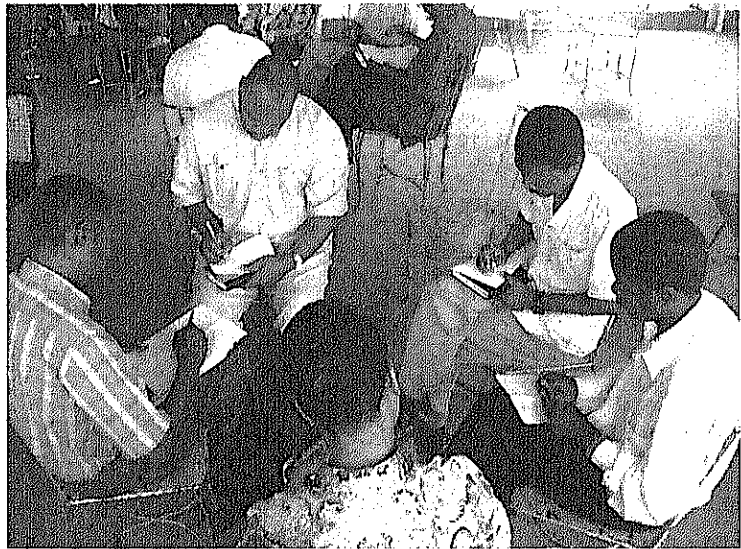
In a participatory workshop, villagers were presenting their experiences in implementing pilot action plans to the Government officials. This is a good sign of empowerment, because villagers feel very confident on their ability and do not feel weak in front of the Government officials.

**(12) Local Administration Capacity Building Program  
(from August 2001 to March 2002)**



JICA facilitator was challenging local civil servants how many different ways they can see this picture. This exercise illustrates the importance of understanding different viewpoints of others and changing our own views.

Working in a small group is an effective way to facilitate lively discussions among the participants.



This drawing was made by a local civil servant, illustrating comparison between the present situation and the ideal situation of the local administration.