



**Desporto Da Vida
Gurúe District, Zambezia Province**

**Lurdes Mutola Foundation
Mozambique**

2007 Update and Report

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Project Overview

The Desporto Da Vida (DDV) Program adds an important component to football training in Mozambique, giving coaches the capacity to train players to take care of their health and be conscious of their behavior while training them to develop effective football skills. The program delivers this capacity to coaches through a specially-developed manual, based on trainings that took place in Gurúe city in the District of Gurúe, Province of Zambezia. The project was tested with 25 coaches in Namaacha City in Maputo Province to test and streamline the manual, training and monitoring tools. The project was subsequently launched in Gurúe with the training of 24 coaches. The manual is complemented by Passa Bola (PB), a system that engages the private sector to give the project sustainability, as well as create a competition model that can keep coaches and players motivated.

DDV and the Passa Bola (PB) campaign work hand in hand to promote development through sports for Mozambican youth. DDV's primary objective is to implement a new holistic football training program through community sports leaders that do not have access otherwise to training through traditional channels (government, schools, private sector and civil society). By adapting a productive system for community sports using private sector methods and partnerships, DDV provides a new way to train and coach, as well as procure a long-term supply of necessary materials, creating mechanisms to empower coaches and children alike.

The goal is to provide the coaches with the skills to conduct trainings geared toward creating conditions for every athlete to strive towards becoming a “Champ!” or as they say in Mozambique: a ***Craque!*** This leads to essential discussions of topics such as: football skills, teamwork, communication skills, hygiene, healthy living, drugs, malaria, cholera and HIV/AIDS prevention. These topics form the necessary make-up of a successful all-around player: a **Champ** on and off the pitch.

By supporting these innovative small-scale football leaders, the Lurdes Mutola Foundation (LMF) aims to empower them to improve children's education through sport and entertainment.

The DDV's ***Craque!*** Manual's designed to focus on five thematic areas:

1. Football skills development – for the coaches to use with their teams;
2. Leadership and Communication – how to make a player into a star player;
3. Healthy life skills – drugs, alcohol, malaria and cholera prevention
4. Sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including HIV/AIDS;
5. What it means to be a trainer.

While designing the DDV program, LMF took into account the main challenges that sports leaders face:

- a. How to rely on the sporadic implementation and monitoring that NGOs usually provide when creating programs that use manuals and trainings;
- b. How to balance the ideals of mass-appeal with the idea of making superstars out of a limited few;
- c. How to increase stakeholder interest and ownership of the program on teams;
- d. How create sustainability in their sports programs, most notably by leveraging existing market systems;
- e. How to measure performance and learning, reporting failures as well as successes, at all levels.

Beyond promoting straightforward training, LMF sought to establish an effective and transparent relationship with the geographic area of implementation. To ensure that DDV program initiatives are sustained, LMF worked closely with local authorities who direct coaches to relevant offices to integrate program activities and new ideas with other civil society strategies and pre-existing structures. In addition, LMF assisted groups to join thematic networks at district, provincial and national levels.

Objectives

For each of the three finite areas that DDV hopes to impact, LMF aims to achieve results or goals as follows:

In Sports and Traditional Games:

1. To gain acceptance of DDV Manual as a new approach to football among community leaders
 - Using the manual, to harness the “competitive edge” of players as a mechanism for better football games
 - Community partners sign off on the manual and certification of the program
2. To improve the existing sports activities in the community:
 - To raise coaches’ level of training comprehension (25 coaches): who they are training, why they are training and what they are training;
 - To increase the level of local organization of teams, their sessions and their structure;
 - To advance the level of local competitions and tournaments specifically during the school summer holidays;
3. To improve the skill levels of the athletes (2,500);
 - At an individual level and a collective level
 - Develop new attitudes and perspectives for the players

To promote Technical Abilities for Youth in Health and Life:

4. To improve technical abilities of the athletes;
 - Understanding and adherence to lifestyle rules set forth by coaches
 - Comprehension of the importance of health for an athlete
 - Conscientiousness of specific health topics such as drugs and alcohol
5. To increase or strengthen understanding on diseases
 - Promote the use of condoms as part of the life and responsibility of a healthy athlete
 - Promote the use of mosquito nets and other malaria prevention techniques

To Create Sustainability:

6. To guarantee a stable funding source for sports activities through Passa Bola
 - Recruit three private sector companies to participate in the first round of the PB campaign and provide a comprehensive package of support
 - Raise more than \$300,000 in sponsorship and in-kind support for the program
 - Receive and distribute 30,000 footballs necessary for the DDV, FUT21 and schools to utilize the manual
7. To establish long-term strategic partnerships
 - Football Federation, Ministry of Youth and Sport and Ministry of Education ownership and integration
 - Companies participate in the continuation of PB
8. To incorporate the manual into physical education (PE) in schools and health education in communities
 - Advocate the book into PE curriculum at a national level
 - Use Geração Biz¹ in community development on HIV/AIDS issues

Message Development/ Strategy

The first stage of the message development strategy involved planning with *IRIS Imaginações*, the Mozambican Football Federation, and the Ministry of Youth and Sport through their FUT21 program.

¹ Geração Biz is the Ministry of Youth and Sport’s HIV prevention and sensitization campaign, funded by DANIDA. It provides counseling, testing and prevention information. It is present in 6 provinces and is the largest HIV prevention campaign in Mozambique. It is co-implemented with Pathfinder International and UNFPA.

Since the DDV strategy is to create a new method to communicate to players through coaches about being star players and taking care of themselves, the manual is designed to target not only current football coaches, but also individuals with little or no organized coaching experience: teachers, health activists and interested adults. This was partly because there are a limited number of formal coaches. In addition, the idea was to create a communities around trainings, and the inclusion of individuals that impact children at home, in school, and in extra-curricular activities was necessary to maximize and sustain the impact on children.

The target audience:

- Children between 7 and 16 years of age
- Children that attend schools
- Youth leaders in HIV/AIDS education
- Physical Education teachers
- Parents with concern for children’s development
- People involved in sport

In order to reach this target group, it was necessary create and rehabilitate sites where the activities would take place and the messages could be disseminated and practiced:

- Schools
- City Parks
- Existing Football fields
- Open spaces with abilities to adapt for practice

Other key program messages and considerations –

- Health aspects for young people:
 - HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, Pregnancy and Sexuality
 - Hygiene health: cholera, cleanliness,
 - Malaria
 - Nutrition
- Role of the trainer – Teaching the coach the importance and implications of being a good trainer; how to organize and plan a practice
 - Child development – What it means and how it works, and what it implies to their work as trainers
 - The importance of emphasizing team work, communication and exercise
 - Football tactics and skills: how to create star players
- “Edutainment” – the manual must be lively, entertaining, and reach people on an emotional level – this is the rationale for using sport and specifically football.

The Manual

As mentioned, the Manual, titled **Craque!** and translated to **Champ!** in English, was developed to both train football and to teach life skills. The former formalizes the idea that football is a great way to teach children and the latter packages fun with education, specifically on HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, malaria and cholera. Each was developed to highlight a number of key issues. The chart below details the purpose of each section and provides comments on how it contributes to accomplishing the DDV program?

Sections	Comments
<p>The Tasks of a Trainer The trainer plays a pivotal role in creating the athletic and sports champions of tomorrow. This section leads the trainer to reflect on his or her motivation to coach, namely to create winning teams made up of superstar players, and then motivates him or her to see health education and life-skills education as</p>	<p>After reflecting on the source of their motivation and their ultimate goal to create winning teams and players, trainers will</p>

<p>a critical part of creating tomorrow’s champs. Health education is a crucial foundation for a successful talent because health problems are a show stopper for future champions. Life skills are critical for athletes to resist peer pressure, as well as form opinions and strategies about how to beat the opposition and win.</p> <p>The section also discusses how children grow and change from 6 to 18 and illuminates how their training must also evolve over time. From ages 6 to 8, talents have a short attention span but a great ability to rapidly develop their locomotion skills and thus each talent must spend as much time as possible with a ball. From ages 9 to 10, talents become more conscious of playing with others, learning to revere international football stars as well as imitate the tricks of older players in the neighborhood. This opens the door for trainers to focus on their talents individual skills. From 11 to 13, talents are more team conscious, but begin to question the authority of their parents, trainers, and other authorities. The trainer must shift towards more collective training, while gaining the respect of talents through mutual respect and good communication that includes health education. From 14 to 18, athletes fully develop their talents. Discussions between trainers and teams as a whole become pivotal to teach athletes good life skills and help athletes draw the right conclusions about peer pressure and good health practices.</p>	<p>implement the ideas in this manual and spread them to other trainer friends as well. It is important that trainers introduce the right elements at the right time to maximize their talents’ athletic skills as well as their ability to make the right decisions and stay on track as they move into adolescence.</p>
<p>Medical Aspects</p> <p>The Medical Aspects chapter contains the most important health issues that trainers must discuss with their talents along with all the specific information it is critical that trainers convey. It details the symptoms, prevention, and treatment of malaria, diarrhea and cholera, tuberculosis, STDs, HIV, AIDS, pregnancy, and injuries. It also discusses the importance of good nutrition and hygiene. The section contains memorable ways through relevant analogies and “golden phrases” to educate talents about each disease or health risk. For example, it describes a mosquito net as the goalkeeper for the health of every talent. The section concludes with how trainers can motivate their talents to take the health information to heart, namely by linking it to future consequences, the talent’s ability to play in future games, and football star’s adherence to good health, hygiene, and nutrition practices.</p>	<p>By following the previous section’s convincing argument about importance of health education with the most important topics to be taught, Part I of the manual gives the trainer all the tools to be able to guide his or her talents to live like champions on and off the pitch.</p>
<p>Organize the Trainings – Training Football</p> <p>Part II shows trainers how to create balanced and effective training sessions and schedules that include the improvement of individual skills, collective skills, health education and attitude changes. Creating concrete objectives for each of these categories on a monthly basis, and then defining exercises that directly meet those objectives accomplish this.</p>	<p>Identifying objectives is critical to creating training sessions that have both short-term and long-term direction.</p>
<p>Exercises</p> <p>This section of the manual details specific exercises, tactics, and game simulations for each age group that trainers can use to create excellent training sessions from the minute players warm up to the period in which they wind down. The goal is to teach life skills and health topics without compromising each sessions’ focus on developing individual and collective athletic skills as well as the athlete’s ability to master the game.</p> <p>Many of the exercises blend the improvement of individual and collective skills with health and attitude issues as well as good communication. Specific training exercises that the manual contains include games such as “Dangerous</p>	<p>These exercises, all explained in detail, are tools that any trainer can use to create excellent star-level training sessions, no matter his or her level of experience coaching.</p>

<p>Mosquito”, and “Spread the Virus”, which demonstrate how malaria and other diseases are transmitted while improving talent’s athletic skills. It also contains a model for discussion of health and attitudes issues called “I Agree - I don’t Agree” that forces athletes to come to independent conclusions and then discuss those conclusions with their teammates.</p>	
<p>Organization Part III shows trainers how to create a long-term organizational plan that makes it possible for trainers to design individual training sessions that bit by bit allow trainers and teams to achieve their long-term goals. With worksheets for training programs, session programs, session evaluations, trainer evaluations, player development, and results, this section gives trainers simple but effective ways to track their teams’ improvement, learn from their mistakes, and develop their athlete’s talents exponentially through training sessions, games, and discussions that have direction.</p>	<p>These worksheets make it simple for trainers to implement what they have read in the manual. It gives them the organizational tools to turn their ideas into actions and monitor their progress.</p>

The process to create the manual and organize its specific chapters, sections and topics was a long and arduous process, with the entire start to finish timeline lasting more than nine months. The collaboration between LMF and *Iris Imaginações* was essential to create the best manual possible, and some of the time delays were due to changes in the strategy for presenting the manual. These included creating more space within the manual for individuals to take notes, more images to keep the readers’ attention by relating the text to visuals and a color coding system to simplify the overall layout of the manual and facilitate its use.

The Partnerships

The most essential and worthwhile partnership was established from the beginning with *Iris Imaginações*. Making the ideas and creativity of *Iris*, through Director Bert, would coalesce with LMF’s vision over the project period was a challenge but the end result—the manual and project implementation in Gurúe—attests to a positive result.

Meanwhile, LMF constructed some worthwhile long-term partnerships through this project, locally and internationally. The subsequent headings and paragraphs outline the Partnerships and how they impacted the program.

Ministry of Youth and Sport (Through FUT21)

Although LMF is still not connected with The Ministry of Youth and Sports at an institutional level, LMF received support from the implementers of the Ministry’s FUT21 program. FUT21 has three trainers in each province that implement and manage football activities for young men and women. Gurúe was earmarked to have a FUT21 coordinator, but the individual was reallocated to a new site when we arrived. Ze Manual, the Zambézia Province Coordinator based in Quelimane, provided support for the development of the manual and for project inputs, particularly with in-kind transport and other logistical support, as well as in the development of the manual directly.

Mozambican Football Federation

The Director of Technical Training of the Mozambican Football Federation, Martinho Fernandes, provided content support and the Head of the Mozambican Men’s National Football team, a Dutch native named Maart Nooj, provided content as well as proofreading support. The Federation as an institution was only able to support the project from a distance and did so only through those individuals that felt the dearth of programs that teach on HIV/Health and alongside football and sports development for younger children.

Nike Corporation

Nike Showed initial interest at the July, 2007 Nike Sport for Social Change Network meeting in Johannesburg. LMF, through its DDV Program, is now also a partner of the South African and the

Southern African Regional Networks. The Corporate Social Responsibility Coordinator for Africa, Andrew Ogilvy, expressed interest in supporting the program and possibly delivering, based on a proposal prepared by LMF, a donation of 30,000 footballs. The proposal was sent, and no answer was provided.

Meanwhile, LMF found a local partner in the official Nike distributor in Mozambique, VDB sports, that provided excellent footballs at an excellent price. Through this partner, LMF was able to send 200 top shelf Nike Footballs in sizes 5 and 4 to go to Gurúe for the program. The quality balls are a crucial element to the sustainability on the materials side: by the end of the training course and end of 2007 no balls had to be replaced; more than 150 balls are still in Gurúe to be used at a later time. Nike also supported the program by covering travel expenses for an LMF representative to the NextStep Conference in Namibia and their Southern Africa Social Change Network launch that immediately followed.

KNVB

KNVB approached LMF in early 2007 with strong interest in providing technical support to the development of the manual to ensure that its football training tools were strong and relevant to the modern teachings that have been developed for Dutch football for the youth and child levels. Also a strong partner with Nike, KNVB attempted to assist LMF with the delivery of balls for the project to no avail. KNVB provided the Foundation with support with respect to football strategy and with approaching the Embassy of Holland, which has brought up the possibility of funding the continuation of the program.

Paroquia of Alto Zambézia – Father Hilario

The Catholic Church center in Gurúe, headed by Father Hilario is a landmark institution in terms of the economic wellbeing of the city. The center has a field that is one of the ten centers where the trainers can implement football trainings to their youth. The Paroquia also supports the project by acting as the safe storage for all didactic materials, such as the manuals, and all implementation materials, such as t-shirts, balls and whistles. They distribute the materials only as indicated by LMF's program management team.

OXFAM GB

With their office in Gurúe, the OXFAM GB staff allowed for the use of their facilities for logistical and program-related office expenses. Copies, faxes and Internet access were all put at LMF's disposal during its visits and the 10-day period when the training was taking place.

Geração Biz

The Geração Biz program exists in Zambézia and some of their activists took part in the Champ! training. The coordinator of Geração Biz in Gurúe, Miguel Raso, took the lead as the volunteer coordinator for the all the trainees. He was elected as the individual that would administer the materials, liaise with LMF and work on coordinating the other volunteers and their sites. The fact that he and the others had Geração Biz training did not necessarily have a positive impact on their knowledge of HIV/AIDS prior to the program.

Administration of Gurúe

The Administration of the Municipality took the DDV initiative to heart and partook in the program's opening and closing ceremonies. They allowed for the use of common spaces and encouraged the trainers and communities to change the layout of the community fields for better use of the spaces.

The Location: Gurúe District, Zambezia Province

In early April 2007, Gabriel Fossati and Manuel Monteiro decided the location for the eventual implementation for the DDV program through a site visit. The location should have been visited and assessed in early February; however, the precarious social and transport situation created by the 2007 floods required LMF to hold off on the field visit until a more appropriate time.

Within the Zambézia Province, only Mocuba and Gurúe fit the parameters for the project and had the following requirements:

1. Location that is easy to Access
2. Has soluble humanitarian problems
3. Has fields to play football and lots of interested children
4. Our subjective answer to “Which location needs the project more?”, in terms of HIV and sports
5. Is one of the two locations where FUT21 project was being implemented (to enhance it and gain the support of the FUT21 coordinator for the initiative)

LMF created an Indicator list to determine the site that was most suited to fill these needs. The indicator list was divided into four sections: Football, HIV, Economic and Miscellaneous. Each section had specific points of observation that could help or diminish the project’s success. Each of the sub-questions had a specific weight that contributes to the overall amount for that section. The points awarded to either location were on a 5 to 0 basis, where 5 is the best and 0 is the worst. The location with the highest score is the location where LMF determined DDV would be the most needed, would be the best location to implement and would have the highest chance of having a positive outcome.

Multipliers weighted each of these sections according to their importance for the success of the objectives and for the project on the whole. HIV was given the highest weight of 35%, then football with 30%, economic issues with 25% and miscellaneous with just 10%

Based on the indicator’s calculation and the weight given to the multipliers that affected the overall score to each section, the highest scoring location was Gurúe, which is where the project has been implemented.

Below is the score sheet with all the calculations that through which LMF determined the best initial site for the DDV Program.

Category	Indicator	Mocuba	Reason	Gurúe	Reason	Weight	M- Value	G- Value	
Football/Mata Mata Multiplier = 3	Number of Football Fields	3	More fields	2	Difficult to create more	1	3	2	
	Level of Technical Capacity for Football training and umpiring	5	Several high level coaches and referees	2	No one with Basic training	1.2	6	2.4	
	Ongoing Programs	0	Too much going on, not enough field time for our kids, older teams monopolize the fields	4	Nothing is going on	0.8	0	3.2	
	Conflicts among sports leaders	0	High level coaches have high level friction	5	Not enough going on for conflict to occur	1.2	0	6	
	Number of Participants (out of school)	4	More in formal activities with teams and coaches	1	Only at school, some with Church groups	0.8	3.2	0.8	
	Girls Involvement in Sport	2	Some girls teams exist	1	Girls only play at school	1.3	2.6	1.3	
	Number of Homemade Footballs	1	None observed	4	Several observed with different age cohorts	0.6	0.6	2.4	
	Mata Mata being played	1	None seen	3	None seen, presumably more (Teachers at EPC referred to game on their grounds)	0.5	0.5	1.5	
	Sale of Sports Equipment	2	Not good materials	2	Not good materials	0.4	0.8	0.8	
	Privately owned soccer balls	1	None seen	3	Homemade	0.4	0.4	1.2	
	Other sports played	2	Basketball	2	Basketball	0.3	0.6	0.6	
	Place that needs this project (sports)	0	District associations already at a high level	5	Everyone wants sports, no activities are currently underway outside of school	1.5	0	7.5	
	FOOTBALL SUB-TOTAL							53.1	89.1
	HIV Multiplier = 3.5	Number of Technically Capable Activists	5	Interviewed individuals were well informed from Geração Biz Official to Activist to World Vision Coordinator	1	Geração Biz Officials were seemingly clueless	1	5	1
Local Knowledge on subject		5	High level of understanding	1	Referring to Preservativo as "ballon"	1	5	1	
Availability of Condoms		3	Not seen as often	4	Jeito for sale in every Commercial store	0.5	1.5	2	
Perceived HIV Incidence		4	Higher level of transit traffic, corridor incidence rates, proximity to Quelmane	2	More secluded destination, no available prevalence rates	1.5	6	3	
Support Orgs in HIV (TDB) TALK TO LINK							1.5	0	

					Not as many for sale, but more knowledge of their use and importance		3	"Balloon" but more for sale	1	4	3	
	Knowledge of Condoms	4					3					
	Access to ART	2					3		0.5	1	1.5	
	Place that needs this project (HIV)	3			More knowledge already in place		5	Need more information in areas of Prevention	2	6	10	
HIV SUB-TOTAL											99.75	75.25
Economic	Possible Focal Point	2			Gani, Alcohol Dealer		3	Zaide, buys from Maputo, sells to population	2.5	5	7.5	
Multiplier = 2.5	Purchasing Power of Citizen	4			More people have access to funds		2	More money in businesses in Gurúe, but less in the hands of the average citizen	2	8	4	
	MCEL Users/Buyers	5			Transit and Competition		2	Only one that is available, not as many phones in use or recharges purchased	1	5	2	
	Products Availability (too many)	2			Too many brands for sale		4	Limited amount of goods, all widely available	1	2	4	
	Non-Mozambique Products	1			More imported goods		4	Mainly Mozambique goods	2	2	8	
	Northern Products	2			Mix of northern and southern		0	Many northern goods	0.5	1	0	
	Activities available to Public (swimming pool, cinema)	1			No visible alternate activities		4	Options available to spend money on entertainment (cinema, swimming pool, disco bar)	0.5	0.5	2	
	Number of Local Sellers	3			More sellers: more market		2	Less seller: more informal	0.5	1.5	1	
ECONOMIC SUB-TOTAL											62.5	71.25
Miscellaneous	Place that needs this project	2			Overall		4	Overall	2	4	8	
Multiplier = 1	Possible Help by Empresarios/Third Party	2			Gani, Alcohol Dealer		4	Italian Father, Zaide	2	4	8	
	Access to Location	4			2h30min		2	6h20min	1	4	2	
	Health of Population	3			Dusty, less food security, pollution		4	High food output, altitude and lower prevalence HIV	1	3	4	
	Number of Street Children	1			Several observed		3	None observed	0.5	0.5	1.5	
	Conditions to Implement your Project	4			Closer, high knowledge base, access to fields		2	Further, lower knowledge base, limited grounds for implementation	2	8	4	
MISCELLANEOUS SUB-TOTAL											23.5	27.5
TOTAL											238.85	263.1

Test Training in Namaacha – November 6 to 10

Prior to the implementation in Gurúe and almost immediately after having a full first draft of the Champ! Manual ready for training, a team consisting of Manuel Monteiro, LMF, Bert Sonnenschein, *Iris Imaginações*, and Martinho Fernandes of the Mozambican Football Federation completed a test workshop, training a group of 24 young people from Namaacha.

There is a similar make-up of individuals in Namaacha, young community in a small city with approximately 100,000 people whose climate is rainy with many hills. Namaacha has sports at some level but not full sports programs; they have Geração Biz and a few other NGOs working on HIV/AIDS.

LMF used the test to make any necessary changes to the manual's content or structure to improve its usage by the coaches and to determine what type of individuals are more prone to succeed as coaches. The manuals were printed in color to represent their true form, and how they would be presented in Gurúe.

Outcomes:

As far as the coaches are concerned, there is a strong need for the trainer to be motivated about sports. The test experience in Namaacha showed that there is not much of a point in trying to force equal gender participation in football. Many women are simply not interested in football or becoming trainers. This is also possibly due to the fact that no aspect of Mata-Mata, a traditional game that has a larger female following, was incorporated into the manual, because of difficulties with stretching the dynamic of the manual to include two different sports. Only four of the twenty-four participants had worked with or practiced sports at great length. There were also only two with experience working with civil society organizations.

There was a basic level established for the requirements for the trainers in Gurúe:

- The individual must be an activist in some sort of civil society organization, be a facilitator of any type of sport, or be a primary or secondary school teacher.
- Having ever practiced or trained a sport is an added bonus.

The necessary changes made to the manual were to simplify the need for sports materials and their management. The changing of cones to create different long and short fields, and the number of balls being used was difficult for these trainers, and the notions and lessons in the manual that should have accompanied the trainings were weak. Essentially, the problem was that none of the trainers brought the manual to the big training session with 80 children organized for the final day of the workshop. The manual needed to become a handy tool that coaches would consider essential to their trainings.

Observations from FMF Counterpart

The Technical Director of the FMF, Martinho Fernandes, was one of the facilitators of the course. He was there to assess the football aspects of the training. The following are his overall constructive criticisms of the manual and course:

- Fernandes suggested that the football chapter be more integrated, much like the manual FMF uses. One was passed on to Bert. Sonnenschein. (LMF wrote the Football section to read more like a game that like a sport, so that the manual could include more informational health/education material rather than be constrained by the limits of textbook football curriculum).

- On the crosscutting issues of the manual, Fernandes recommended that there should be more information on community services, the environment and youth leadership.

Training in Gurúe – December 2 to 11

Organization

Manuel Monteiro of LMF, Bert Sonnenschein of *Iris Imaginações* and Martinho Fernandes, the Technical Director for the Mozambican Football Federation, arrived in Gurúe on Sunday December 2. They were met by Miguel Raso, head of the Municipal Department of Sports, local organizer of the event, a Geração Biz activist and eventual volunteer coordinator for the implementation of the program.

The conditions and logistics for the workshop were well prepared, as were the participants.

Participants

Initially, there were sixty people who showed interested and signed up for the course with Miguel Raso, 17 of whom were women. Five of these women were chosen to participate in the training; only two of them showed up for the course. In the end, 24 people participated in the workshop. Most are Physical Education teachers; others are also in one way or another involved in sports in the district capital, some as active athletes and others in a more organizational role. The interest, background, capacities and experiences of the non-PE teachers complemented well those of the PE teachers and contributed to the positive outcomes of the week.

As mentioned, out of the 24 participants, only two were female. This gender inequality was not seen or experienced as a negative point. There were initially a push to include the intended amount of women after there was a dearth, but the test in Namaacha showed that there would be a low level of understanding and implementation with people who did not fit the basic requirements detailed above. The DDV program explicitly wants to explore and build upon existing motivation of people rather than to bring in alien motives and set-up parallel structures for football and HIV education. More equal gender participation cannot be brought in from the onset, but should be a point of attention for the future of the program.

The first day had the usual delay in appearances and official opening ceremonies by the Director of the District Services for Education, Culture, Youth, Sports, Science and Technology. All other days, the participants showed up on time and motivate and participation was high, much higher and much more enthused than the Namaacha trial.

The Program

The morning program was reserved for interactive concept and knowledge building, while the afternoons were dedicated to practical training sessions. The first two days training sessions were lead by the facilitators, from the third day onward, the participants facilitated the training sessions, with practical implementation with the participation of more than 100 children each day.

Contrary to the case with workshop participants, equal gender participation was achieved among the children in a natural way: out of the approximate 100, 40 were female.

The training calendar had the following role out during the week:

Monday

- Knowledge test
- The tasks of a trainer
- The characteristics of a star athlete
- The philosophy of soccer training

Tuesday

- Football and life skills training integrated

Wednesday

- Communication skills
- Communicating messages
- Motivating the athletes

Thursday

- Discussing the existing sports organization and activities in the district and how to build and adapt on them using this training and the Champ! manual
- Setting-up a plan for implementation of the “Movimento Passa Bola”, a collaboration network set-up by workshop participants, in the district.

Friday

- Elaboration of the plan.
- Knowledge test

Saturday

- Test with all coaches on large field with many children
- Distribution of materials

Methodology

The methodology used for the workshop was one of interactive concept and knowledge building. Instead of feeding new concepts, knowledge and language into the participants, the participants were taken onto a journey where they shared concepts and knowledge available among them. Based on this, the participants created new concepts, knowledge and a common language and goals that will enable them not only to understand and communicate with each other, but also to work together in an organized form towards a common goal.

Each day started with an evaluation game in which participants were asked about the aspects of the day before. This included, for example, whether they had enjoyed the day before, whether they had learned something useful the day before and whether they would be able to apply what they had learned the day before. Any doubts that arose from these questions were answered among the participants themselves before entering the program agenda for that particular day.

This evaluation game worked very well and made it possible to clarify and address specific needs and concerns of the participants.

Evaluation

Several tools were put into place to evaluate the trainers on what they learned during the course and in reading the manual. Other evaluation indicators were established for the use of the fields and materials. These included children that are participating: their age, gender and knowledge; new trainers becoming part of the project and the facility that trainers have in accessing the resources available to them in Gurúe. Specific indicators for each of these aspects are listed in the chart below.

Area	Specific	Indicator
Participants	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Age of children participating- Gender of children- Knowledge of health aspects in manual- Malaria, HIV, cholera

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of condoms for sexually active players - Knowledge of football tactics and games
	Coaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number still actively involved (% of women) - Number of new coaches (# of women) - Number of training sessions per week - Length of time spent on Passa Bola
	Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of Activity - Knowledge of whereabouts and topics in activity - Number of parents within family that know - Number of times visited location to confirm
Materials	Manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Manuals that look used - Number of new manuals distributed
	Balls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of balls that are broken - Number of balls that show usage - Number of new balls requested - Location of balls - Usage of balls without the coaches present
Locations	Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new fields created - Number of fields modified for usage - Number of fields that are active everyday - Fields used everyday
	Competitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of competitions - Number of fields used for competitions

In order to evaluate the project as a whole, LMF took into account these aspects of the program in Gurúe. This report only covers the period of 2007, which does not give adequate time for LMF to determine whether the implementation objectives are being achieved and what scores can be given to the indicators to have a more full picture of the program's progress.

Evaluation of Gurúe Workshop

The content of the workshop suited the participants very well and most will be able to implement parts of the newly acquired concepts and knowledge in their present work. The workshop created a new dynamic in Gurúe and the willingness to work together to develop sports and life-skills for youth in Gurúe and actually resulted in the set-up of a new network under the name "Movimento Passa Bola".

The strength of this movement will depend on the people involved and the support they will be able to gather locally. Over the next year, LMF will monitor the organization's development.

This new Passa Bola network cannot be expected to form in every district where DDV will develop training in the future. It depends on the actual state of local organization. If local organization is already strong and organized, DDV might only have an input in terms of concepts and knowledge. If local organization is emerging, as in Gurúe, the workshop and campaign can catalyze the process.

Many trainers said the program was a big revelation for them and how they viewed the impact of sport on their students and children. After participating in the workshop, most felt that they had learned new

ways to address key social issues and how to train football in a new, more efficient and interesting way

Most people indicated that they enjoyed the course and that they felt it was easier to learn through a colorful and thorough manual. As not all of them are completely literate, especially the older participants, being able to interact in the class room and then on the field with children was encouraging and helpful, and the images in the manual were also useful in setting up the activities.

Saturday Evaluation at Four sites and Big Finale in Gurúe

Four sites, the Paroquia field, the Secondary School field, the Primary School Campo Moela (NOVIB funded school) and the large municipal field were the locations for the morning and afternoon training sessions on the final day.

Three sites had more than 40 active children participants, each with groups of younger children under 10 and older ones that were under 15. The children were split up amongst their peers. At the secondary school, the trainer had brought small ribbons for the children to wear to differentiate amongst different teams created for the trainings. All nuclei had girls groups that made up approximately 30% of those participating. They usually played on their own small field. The trainers had all brought chilled water to the practice as they had been instructed

At the final event, the closing festival, more than 200 children participated in three different age groups of both genders rotating into different activities on six different fields with all of the trainers present and divided into groups.

The total count for the day showed that there were 134 children in the morning sessions at three sites, 52 of them girls, and of the 134, 37 of them were under 10 years of age. The finale had approximately 230 children with 82 girls and 40 children under 10 years of age.

The following were also noted for each site –

- Who the children were – They were from the areas around the fields and they were the students of the teachers. At the big event, 70% of them were from the games that took place on the sites earlier in the morning.
- How many coaches – At each site, there were at least two trainers that were coordinating their specific fields. At the finale all trainers were present.
- What new language the coaches were using – Those who were already able to articulate HIV and malaria issues had an easier time working on the more difficult topics.
- What new skills were being applied to the trainings – All trainers had dominated the 4v4 games with different scenarios, long or short with few touches of the ball, or with more than one ball. Each trainer was able to stop trainings and make necessary adaptations. They had not created plans for their trainings however.

Evaluation of Objectives Achieved

This following list charts the perceived progress of the intended objectives as established by the program concept paper. This is a running count of the achievement in the specific objectives of the program as of December 31st, 2007. The question marks indicate that there is not enough data yet to stipulate the perceived progress.

1. The DDV Manual accepted as new approach to football: **(Achieved 90%)**
 - 1.1. Competitive edge harness as a mechanism for better football games; **(Achieved 90%)**
 - 1.2. Community partners signing off on the manual and certification. **(Achieved 90%)**
2. To improve the existing sports activities in the community: **(Achieved 60%)**
 - 2.1. The training comprehension by coaches (25): who they are training, why they are training and what they are training; **(Achieved 70%)**
 - 2.2. The level of local organization of teams, their sessions and their structure; **(Achieved 40%)**

- 2.3. The level of local competitions and tournaments specifically during the school summer holidays. **(Achieved 20%)**
3. To improve the skill level of the athletes (2,500): (?)
 - 3.1. At an individual level and a collective level; (?)
 - 3.2. Develop new attitudes and perspectives for the players. (?)
 4. To improve technical abilities of the athletes: (?)
 - 4.1. Understanding and adherence to lifestyle rules set forth by coaches; (?)
 - 4.2. Comprehension of the importance of health for an athlete; (?)
 - 4.3. Conscientiousness of specific health topics in drugs and alcohol. (?)
 5. Increase or strengthen understanding on diseases: (?)
 - 5.1. Promote the use of condoms as part of the life and responsibility of a healthy athlete; (?)
 - 5.2. Promote the use of mosquito nets and other malaria prevention techniques. (?)
 6. Guarantee a stable funding source for sports activities through Passa Bola: **(Achieved 10%)**
 - 6.1. Recruit three private sector companies to participate in the first round of the PB campaign and provide a comprehensive package of support; **(Achieved 10%)**
 - 6.2. Raise more than \$300,000 in sponsorship and in-kind support for the program; **(Achieved 5%)**
 - 6.3. Receive and distribute 30,000 footballs necessary for the DDV, FUT21 and schools to utilize the manual. **(Achieved 5%)**
 7. Establish long-term strategic partnerships: **(Achieved 40%)**
 - 7.1. Football Federation, Ministry of Youth and Sport and Ministry of Education ownership and integration; **(Achieved 70%)**
 - 7.2. Companies participate in the continuation of PB. **(Achieved 10%)**
 8. Incorporate the manual into physical education (PE) in schools and health education in communities: **(Achieved 15%)**
 - 8.1. Advocate the book into PE curriculum at a national level; **(Achieved 5%)**
 - 8.2. Use Geração Biz² in community development on HIV/AIDS issues. **(Achieved 35%)**

Outputs/Impact

- 25 participants developed common concepts on trainer's tasks, modern training methods, the characteristics of a star athlete and how to integrate life skills education and football training.
- A plan for a local "Movimento Passa Bola" was designed. Components of the plan are:
 - o 20 out of the 25 coaches committed themselves to dedicate 8 hours a week to the "Movimento Passa Bola"
 - o Five out of the 25 coaches committed themselves to dedicate 20 hours a week to the "Movimento Passa Bola"
 - o Five specific committees were formed and each committee set out the first steps for its own work plan:
 - Coordination
 - Programming (Competition & Events)
 - Equipment
 - Capacity building and expansion
 - Support building & Fundraising
 - o A support structure with representatives of local business and organizations was initiated.
- 10 fields were identified where the training will be implemented; each field has at least 2 trainers attached. At each field 4 teams of 10 athletes will be trained, 2 teams aged 10-12 and 2 teams aged 13-14. (In this age group, the athletes play 8 aside!)
- The coaches committed themselves to train the teams 3 hours a week and organize the teams in 4 competitions of 10 teams each, playing 18 games in a year.

² Geração Biz is the Ministry of Youth and Sport's HIV prevention campaign. It provides counseling, testing and prevention information. It is present in 6 provinces and is the largest HIV prevention campaign in Mozambique. It is co-implemented with Pathfinder International and UNFPA.

- Except for the regular competition, the coaches committed themselves to choose 3 important dates during the year to organize fundraising/awareness-building tournaments, like on the Day of Gurúe, the African Day against Malaria and International Aids day. (The choice still has to be made).
- Each nucleus received five balls, two extra t-shirts and manuals for the coaches they would be training in the up coming weeks.
- On final day four sites had more than 80 active children participants each with groups of younger children under 10 and older ones that were under 15. All nuclei had girls groups that made up approximately 30% of those participating. These girls would usually be playing on their own small field.
- On the final event, the closing festival, more than 300 children participated in three different age groups of both genders rotating into different activities on six different fields with all of the trainers present and divided into groups.

Unexpected Positive Outcomes

- Inspired by the coursework and the activities, the administrator of the municipality decided not to charge DDV for the use of the building and hall that had previously been provided at a value of 1.000MTN per day.
- The Catholic Church hostel and economic center asked to be involved in the program and requested that LMF leave materials (balls, shirts, manuals) with them to manage. They agreed to work directly with LMF and only distribute materials when LMF contacted to do so. This added an important level of control over the use of the materials, lowering the chance of misuse or over use.
- One of the daughters of one of the Coaches, Mr. Jose Aguas, was spotted as a potential talent by the LMF team and FMF Technical Director. With a few phone calls upon returning to Maputo, she was given a chance to showcase her talents for the Mozambican National Women's team. She was given a spot on the team at the end of the year to begin training and traveling with the team for the 2008 season.

Passa Bola

While holding “Sport Gives Life” trainings, LMF simultaneously increases private sector interest in the program by promoting the “Pass the Ball” Campaign³ with a special emphasis on rural and peri-urban communities, the end goal of which is to sustain the supply of sports materials for rural communities. The PB campaign is an attractive outlet for the private sector to contribute to the development of sports for several reasons. First, it reduces the costs of corporate social responsibility due to the large collective of companies involved. Second, it works as a marketing campaign through the extensive youth networks. Third, it inserts companies to support material goods needed to practice sports, a tangible value-added for companies who produce these goods. Finally, it gives the private companies opportunities to be involved in the social aspect of a sector that sells: sports.

As mentioned earlier, the Sport Gives Life program has a three-fold approach: a manual, training, and the Pass the Ball Campaign. To recap, the essence of the manual is to structure the training and equip coaches with practical lessons for all aforementioned topics. The training is the communication mechanism used to implement the manual with groups of sports leaders. Pass the Ball fits into the approach by working to create a market force that allows coaches to sustain their teams without having to spend their own money. PB brings in balls, materials and a system to generate money for teams. PB does so by allowing players to collect Passa Bola logos on products from companies sponsoring the program and trading them in for small amounts of cash.

³ *Passa Bola* in Portuguese

Evaluation

The program has not had sufficient evidence that there will be the possibility of a large private sector only campaign, although two existing partners of LMF, mCel and Millennium BIM, have both manifested interest in supporting the campaign by purchasing materials and redistributing the manual and balls to their direct beneficiaries at their CSR level.

The logo is well received in principle, but the plan to operationalize the campaign is still too weak to expand and bring forward at this time. LMF must wait and see if the push at the end of the program for the ability to create a larger campaign or if the Passa Bola sustainability will only be implemented at a Gurúe city level for this phase.

Sport as an appropriate medium

When working in sport for social change, it is important to consider the most appropriate medium for the target audience. In recent years, sport, and in particular football, has become a popular medium in the development sector for communication of social issues. When used appropriately, it can be an exceptionally effective way to pass on a message, educate about a particular issue, or help people understand and deal with conflicts and problems in their lives or communities.

The aim of training coaches is to give individuals and communities the opportunity to address issues through means that are usually used only for leisure and entertainment purposes. By making them more serious on the level of training and competition, the health and hygiene topics that are incorporated into the manual become easier to use during the training sessions. It also ensures greater engagement from children, who are much more likely to become part of these spaces where health information is being shared when they are also entertained and stimulated, and understand the messages as coming from their own teachers and community leaders and not from an outside influence. This idea is especially important in countries like Mozambique, where initiatives that appear neo-imperialist or driven by outsiders are highly resented.

Football also allows the players and trainers to think critically about issues relating to them as individuals and at a community level. Through the medium of football, trainers and players can gain new insights and create a sense of ownership of society-wide problems, encouraging children and youth to take on the issue in their communities.

Another advantage of sport is that it is largely a non-threatening medium. This means that LMF is able to go into places where perhaps people would resent HIV/AIDS, cholera and malaria information workshops. In addition, it allows people to reflect on sensitive issues, such as stigmatization, discrimination and death, through teamwork, communication and triumph through sport.

Visibility

LMF engaged in two conferences and one workshop, submitted the DDV program and Pass Bola campaign to one international competition and also listed the Program for funding on a American philanthropy website. The first conference in July in Johannesburg was the first step for LMF to enter a network working in sport for social change. The Nike Network established the platform for South Africa and invited LMF to participate as the only non-South African based organization or institution. The Foundation made its first inlay there about Nike supporting the program.

Next, in September 2007 in Windhoek, Namibia, Nike invited and paid for the Conference dues for the NextStep conference, the largest international conference on sport for development, funded by UK sports. The conference was a great opportunity for networking with other organizations using football as a means for development. LMF forged contacts with Right To Play, Grassroots Soccer, PlaySoccer.org

and many other contacts within the Football and Health world, and gained more contact with the KNVB international Projects' Head, Johan Van Geijn.

The network launch for the sport for Social Change network for Southern Africa immediately followed. The launch took the shape of a workshop. LMF's Gabriele Fossati-Bellani took part in sessions on Method of Most Significant Change for Monitoring and Evaluation, Social Enterprise, and Globalgiving.com. The Launch was co-chaired by the Changemakers Network from the Ashoka Foundation; this subsequently inspired LMF to submit the DDV program to their online competition: "Sport for a Better World" in an attempt to become one of the twelve finalists of more than 300 submissions.

By the same respect, LMF submitted the DDV program to the Globalgiving.com electronic philanthropy website to increase the funds for the program and to increase its positioning as a mechanism for change in the Sport for Development world.

The Craque! Manual was submitted to Macmillan Publications in Maputo to undergo scrutiny as literature whose rights could possibly be purchased for use in the developing world as a sport for development tool.

Challenges/Lessons

Women – Were not as thoroughly included as once expected. The training in Namaacha showed that compelling women based on their gender to participate as coaches rather than based on a set of basic requirements led to inoperable circumstances of intellectual disinterest and emotional disenfranchisement. The need to be a more concerned effort at recruiting those women with an education background to entice them to participate as sports leaders outside the classroom became apparent. Their ability to reach children, especially their own students, through the medium of football and the Champ! Manual gives them enough skills within the context that they are comfortable operating in to assure their continuation with the program. The two teachers involved in the Gurúe training were excellent, and there must be a more concerted effort at finding and engaging women like them. This essentially reverts back to why we are seeking to incorporate young girls in the program: they should essentially break the cycle of women teachers and mothers with a low level of interest in sports. Exposing young girls to sport and health messaging through sports gains a foothold for sports in their backgrounds and futures.

Background Information – Researching the reality of what is happening in football in the neighborhoods was a necessary step towards addressing the needs of children and the health topics that are most necessary to address through the games. The program was based on the need to find a new mechanism that would thrive in delivering HIV/AIDS messaging, but discussions on attitudes and requirements for coaches were introduced because of the background research that all parties brought to the brain-storming sessions. More information on how to hold training sessions with lower amounts of equipment, issues that affect women's teams exclusively and a necessary break-down of how to work with different age groups were topics identified on when initially developing the manual.

Management – The coaches will require more constant management than hoped. This may have been partially caused by a lack of clearly defined roles and responsibilities within the courses. There needs to be a more centralized role or support system provided by the Foundation on the ground at the project site.

Motivation of Trainers – Small trainings are better for interaction; in large trainings people get lost in the fray. But large sessions have a higher chance of succeeding in retaining more individuals (in terms of numbers, not percentages). Ideally, LMF should be able to determine the motivation of the applicants in signing up for the course before choosing the final roster of participants. Motivation for attending courses can be as mundane as *I have nothing better to do that week* to *I like to learn and expand my horizon*. The

former obviously is not optimal, but neither is the latter: someone who will drift to the next big thing or lose interest once volunteering get a little more difficult than expected. The need to determine the motivations and expectations of the possible trainers is a bottom line necessity. The creation and testing of basic requirements and standardized questions on motivation are necessary to make correct decisions about participants to admit. The bottom line is that the quality of coaches represents the level of success of the program: good coaches, high chance of success; unmotivated coaches, high chance of failure.

Lots of Balls – There is one issue that will always be present in the minds of coaches and of implementers of Sport for Development programs: the number of balls being used. As stated in the manual: “when you have 7 balls available for your team rather than 1, the athlete will touch the ball 7 times more often. In other words, he or she learns in a day what otherwise would take a week.” Quality balls are paramount to the program. The rationale for supplying the site with 200 balls for the 10 nuclei is that, over a period of one year, the balls would be able to sustain all nuclei and the 2,500 possible players who would be using and learning from these balls after school and on the weekends. The challenge becomes delivering these necessary balls in a constant flow that does not disrupt the activities.

“Edutainment”/Social Messaging – as mentioned, we know that many people are fatigued with HIV-related messages. We also saw that football and the colorful and interesting manual were able to draw attention, attract and keep trainers motivated. There is a need for more good quality, direct implementation of this model: manual distribution, training the trainers, providing materials, monitoring, adapting and sustaining. The strength of this program is the number of different layers of communication involved – the manual for coaches, facilitators training the coaches, coaches train players and players interacting – which allow people to interact on multiple levels. This might essentially dilute the initial message, but it also creates dialogue within the void that allows for greater acceptance of the message.

Next Steps

With the training and real implementation of the manual and Passa Bola campaign installed in Gurúe so close to the end of the year, the first step will be making sure that the coaches are still active, players are learning new things and that the project is sustainable. Therefore a necessary first next steps are to monitor and evaluate the work done in Gurúe. More specific ideas for the next steps to act upon are based on the objectives with low achievement percentages (from the Outcome and Impact Section). They are subdivided into the DDV and PB below.

Necessary next steps for the Desporto Da Vida –

- Monitor and evaluate twice with on-site visits in Gurúe;
- Organically find and motivate women participants in the practices and trainings to ensure that in future years there is a larger pool of women interested in being football trainers;
- New training with current trainers in new locations in Gurúe district;
- More training in sites closer to home base to advocate the usage of the manual and training by Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth and Sport. Invite both Ministries to participate, get the National Director of Sports and National Director of Special Programs (from MEC) to visit project sites and see football in a new more interesting spectrum;
- Create more publicity around the Champ! manual to expand its usage in football trainings across Mozambique.

Necessary next steps for the Passa Bola Campaign –

- Finish registration as a legal brand in Mozambique and internationally;
- Printing 10,000 size 5 soccer balls with PB logo on ball for use by project and for marketing;
- Print media publicity;
- Fundraising and awareness events;
- Sale of the brand and balls and other football materials to private companies.

Project Implementation Notes

Below are some of the notes developed on each location during the first visit.

Gurúe

Findings
The entire district has only three official fields and 16 unofficial fields. In Gurúe city they have one official field and two others than can be used for practice, one of which is privately owned (by the Italian Paroquia).
The coordinator for Recreational Football in the Northern Zambézia Districts is based in Gurúe and works for the Christian Council, Mr. Jamusse. He seems like a good focal point, although he does not have any technical training in football, and his presence and interests in football might not be based in the game but in the organization of events.
By Mr. Jamusse's account there are 12 male and 6 female teams that practice in Gurúe, although in conversations with students at the secondary schools that information was not corroborated. The teams consist of 15/16 year olds.
The Mozambique In Movimento Campaign of Ministry of Youth and Sport was in Gurúe in middle of 2006 and left Footballs (2), This was the last intervention in Gurúe for football in the past year. With this Campaign they had formed 22 teams in the 11-13 age group with 6 female teams.
The meeting with the two leaders of Geração Biz in Gurúe was a rather sad affair. Neither of the activists showed any resonance with HIV education through football. Although one seems to be more capable than the other, neither seemed to be the right type of individual to be leading a campaign for a 200,000 person district. They do have 73 activists under them divided into 4 neighborhoods in Gurúe.
They mentioned a project coach funded by USAID and World Vision, though this is not certain. This should be looked into sometime soon.
There is some Antiretroviral therapy available at the local Hospital
HIV training starts in the 6 th grade with the "Pacote Básico".
Mcel is prevalent in Gurúe as it is the only carrier. The other commercial products available are: Benny, Juliet, Giraffa, Acucar Nacional and most Unilever products. Omo is not for sale in Gurúe, only Surf, which comes from Nampula.
The LMF team met the wife of a commercial reseller in Gurúe who said her husband was in Maputo buying products to refill the shelves, which he does fairly often. His name is Zaide and his wife was an accessible individual, meaning that LMF could possible meet with Mr. Zaide to see if he could be the super dealer in the District for the cash for collect campaign.
The students interviewed seem interested in sports and could answer relevant questions easily. The PE professor provides the materials they use during the week and on the weekends.
The PE professor at the secondary school studied under Inácio Bernardo at the Institute of PE (current National Director for Sports), and seemed good at his job and dynamic. The fields were poorly kept, the children were poorly disciplined and the materials used to play were scarce.
There are three large tea producing exporters, one of which (Gulamo) also sells tea locally. There is definitely a place for these companies to become involved in the project as an in-kind or corporate sponsor. They should be invited to participate.
Italian Father Hilario has a large project with a large staff as well as local people in training courses. He has his own football pitch and could possibly have dynamic youth working with him who could become coaches. He could definitely be a contact point in Gurúe and help in facilities for the training.
Gurúe is the sixth largest district in Zambézia province with 197,000 people (50% in Gurúe City) Data 1997

Mocuba

Findings
Both male and female applicants (13 and 16 respectively) practice football outside of school in organized teams three times a week in school and on the weekends out of school. The girl interviewed was a higher-level player. She had her own materials and spent about 150MTN per month on football. The boy we interviewed also practices basketball.
There are 4 sites where youth play football (11v11). Fut21 has 10 teams in Mocuba City and 10 teams on the outskirts, all sub-16. These are male and female teams that are trained by physical education teachers, some of whom are also female educators, but not coaches.
The Fut21 minister (who is in his 50s) also has 20 more teams in a “Nucleo Infanto-Juvenile” or child to adolescent sports nucleus between 12 and 16 year of age.
The problems existing in Football in Mocuba are transport, materials and training.
Balls come from Quelimane since balls sold in Mocuba are pirated or fake balls. Also, there is not a large amount of Mata Mata being played.
There was an obvious tension between the FUT21 Coordinator and the head trainer of the top team in Mocuba, which was not a pleasant scene. It was based on the “craque” of the area, who had refused to play for the top coach, but when was asked by LMF coordinators to show his abilities, was refused by the coach.
There is a low level of private philanthropy. Carpenters and mechanics are those most accessible to help the population.
Geração Biz has a strong presence in Mocuba with two heads of the program, one in working with communities and one in schools. They claim to have 48 activists in the district, while the MoH also has activists doing prevention. CNCS locally has given funds for trainings for players. None interviewed knew of the program, yet one girl player who had taken part in Menina Biz did have some training.
The three other large cities of the district are: Mujeba, Manajauira and Alto Benifica. All are within 150km of Mocuba City. Mocuba is the fifth biggest district in Zambézia province with 214,000 people (appx. 50% in Mocuba City) Data 1997.