



MCA MOZAMBIQUE NEWSLETTER

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT MOZAMBIQUE

5th Edition July 2011



MILLENNIUM
CHALLENGE CORPORATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Photo: The Rhinoceros beetle "Oryctes" Larvae.

Lethal Yellowing
Diseases
of Coconut
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Mozambique
and the
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Dear Readers,

Mozambique is an internationally significant exporter of coconuts and coconut products. These are grown in Zambézia and Nampula Provinces. Coconut has unique value as a low input, environmentally beneficial, year-round source of nutrition, income and shelter for coastal communities. In the late 1990s, outbreaks of Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease were confirmed in areas of commercial smallholder plantings in coastal Zambézia.

By 2003 about one percent of the total area was affected with several new disease in both provinces (Zambezia and Nampula). Disease-affected areas in Zambézia have expanded considerably since 2003, and new foci are present in Nampula as well. At the present rate of spread, more than 50 percent of the coconut area is likely to be lost over the next nine years. Trees that are no longer productive must be removed and replaced. Technical support is necessary to assist farm enterprises in recovering income that they formerly had from coconut trees.

Should measure not be taken, coconut cultivation will cease in large areas of central and north Mozambique, with the resulting loss of export earnings and rural livelihood for over 1.7 million people in coastal Zambézia and Nampula. MCA Mozambique through the Farmer Income Support Project (FISP) will benefit these 1.7 million smallholders in the coconut belts of Zambézia and Nampula who depend on coconut tree-products for cash and in-kind income. Half of these smallholders would be in poverty by 2015 even without income losses from CLYD. If CLYD is allowed to proliferate, the poverty rate would undoubtedly be higher.

The Farmer Income Support Project provides targeted technical assistance to over 3,000 smallholders to mitigate significant income loss due to CLYD and assist them in improving the quality of other crops planted on their holdings. With their families, over 15,000 persons directly benefit from this technical assistance. In conjunction with tree removal and replacement, this Project will assist farmers adopt new cropping systems, Technical support to introduce better prawould increase yields considerably. and develop alternative sources of cash income during the time the coconut trees reach productive age.

In regard to the above we have decided to concentrate our July Edition on the Farmer Income Support Project (FISP). I would like to thank the FISP team namely Josef Pudivitr, John Colon and Marcus Freire for their information. We would like to extend our gratitude for their immense contribution to the Newsletters, to Mr Paulo Fumane – CEO MCA Mozambique, Mr. Délcio Mucombo – IT MCA Mozambique, Mr Ventura Mufume – M&E MCA Mozambique and Mr Augusto Macie – Procurement MCA Mozambique.

Enjoy this Edition,

Victor F.S.Nhatitima

Communication and Marketing

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Lethal Yellowing Diseases of Coconut Palm Trees in Mozambique



Lethal Yellowing Disease (LYD) is a phytoplasma (virus like organism) that affects and kills the Coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*). In Mozambique LYD is predominant found in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia with Inhambane relatively unaffected. To understand the magnitude of this disease and its consequences we have to consider Mozambique has an estimated 170 000 (one hundred and seventy thousand) hectares with 42 240 (forty two thousand two hundred and forty) hectares of coconut trees close to destruction caused by LYD and the *Oryctes*.

Research indicates that about 14% of the Mozambican population depends on coconuts as their main source of income and nutrition. The total Value of money generated from the coconut and its derivatives is estimated at around Usd 20 000,000.00 (twenty million Usd) per annum with Usd 8 000 000.00 (eight million Usd) generated by the small farmers and Usd 12 000 000,00 (twelve million usd) generated income by large scale industry gained from exporting the Copra oil and residual pulp (Bagasse) which is further used for animal feed.



Apart from LYD, the situation is aggravated due to an infestation of the rhinoceros beetles "*Oryctes*". These destructive beetles in their larvae stage alone feed off the stems of dying coconut palms, when the adult beetles emerge they consequently attack the disease resistant seedlings.

The life cycle of the *Oryctes* is four to nine months up to one year, the larvae stage four to five months, during this period it consumes the wood and between 4-6 months as an Adults burrowing into the live trees, mostly attacking from the top is softer and easier to access.

The Millennium Challenge Account in Mozambique through their initiative FISP (Farmer Income Support Project) with a budget of US\$17.4 million, are delivering two essential services under the management of Josef Pudivitr whose responsibilities are to manage and oversee the overall project implementation from planning and monitoring of FISP Service Provider activities and all collaborating Implementing Entities DNSA (Direcção Nacional De Serviços Agrários, CEPAGRI centre for promotion of Agriculture, IIAM Mozambique Agrarian Research Institute) and ICS Instituto de Comunicação social.

These two services are :

a) CLYD Control and Mitigation:- Control and mitigate the spread of CLYD among the holdings of commercial farmers in Zambézia and Nampula Provinces. Provide the short term control measures of surveillance, scouting to detect early case of disease, prompt eradication of diseased palms (cutting and burning) and replanting with the less susceptible Mozambican Green Tall coconut variety, public awareness campaigns and measures needed to mitigate its effects. Infected trees must be culled since they attract populations of rhinoceros beetle that breed in dead palm trunks and will kill or damage replacement palms, furthermore the removal and destruction of the infection sources The Project will replant all cleared coconut trees.

In the endemic areas, this activity will support planting 160,000 new coconut seedlings, the equivalent of 2,000 hectares, benefiting 7,500-10,000 smallholder families In the epidemic areas, this activity will support clearing and also replanting of 650,000 seedlings on 6,100 hectares;



b) Technical Advisory Services: The Farmer Income Support Project will target smallholders impacted by CLYD control and mitigation measures to engage in crop diversification to generate income during the period of coconut tree re-growth. Emphasis has been given to improving farming practices that will increase yields and link farmers to processors and other buyers in the supported value chains. They will be provided options to diversify their production in response to proven market demand, which will lead to additional revenue streams. Dissemination of improved farming practices and market linkages will be done by experienced field agents to:

- (i) support demonstration trials;
- (ii) strengthen producer organizations' marketing capacities; and
- (iii) provide extensive on-farm training in intercropping methods, integrated pest management practices, and CLYD surveillance capabilities.



The Coconut National Research Program:

Dr Marcos Freire is the Research Coordinator at Millennium Challenge Account – Mozambique, Under IIAM (Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique - Mozambique Agrarian Research Institute) his core activity is the establishment of the Coconut National Research Program (Mozambique), the building-up of the research team (which is well under way with research activities having started), the team includes three additional researches and four field technicians. The Molecular Biology Laboratory is also taking shape based in Quelimane.

The building is already refurbished and the equipment and chemicals on route. Dr Freire and his teams efforts are been concentrated on the epidemic areas of Zambezia and Nampula involving 56 500 (fifty six thousand five hundred) hectares, slowing down the disease to the maximum, that death occurs in ten years rather than 4 years and reducing the *Oryctes* population. Consecutively replanting so that harvesting can take place in four to five years. Attention is paid to where the seedlings are planted for protection against the *Oryctes*.

Furthermore Dr Freire informed that two new research sites have already been identified in Maquival-Rio and Maganja da Costa and preparation for future planting of coconut variety trials and seed production plots are well under way. Three additional variety trials have been established with seeds imported from the Ivory Coast.



Two variety trials established under PASCOM (a French project) are already under Dr Freire responsibility with a revised layout concluded, and maintenance reinforced with additional trials utilizing products to control the *Oryctes*.

Involvement with the communities is paramount, especially in regard to the *Oryctes*, as the eminent death of a tree is visible due to LYD but the *Oryctes* larvae that eats the dying wood needs to be understood and that this larvae even if it is consuming the dying tree is still hazardous, it will metamorphosis into an adult that will attack healthy plants, consequently the dying palm needs to be burnt to kill this larvae. Various communication materials were developed and distributed. In our August edition we will expand on this Issue.

FISP Results on containment of T OF CLYD and the *Oryctes*:- (results to May 2011)

a) Elimination of infected palm trees in epidemic Areas:-

This short term measures of control such as: monitoring, detection and timely eradication of infected palm trees with CLYD is being implemented in seven (7) districts in the Zambezia province namely Chinde, Inhassunge, Nicoadala, Quelimane, Namacurra, Maganja da Costa and Pebane, with the data of Quelimane inserted jointly in the district of Nicoadala.

After properly identified and having obtained the consent of the owner, the next step is felling, cutting and burning of the trunks in case these are not requested for immediate use by their owners. The burning of the trees has a double advantage as it not only eliminates the remainings of the infected plant but it also reduces the possibility of propagation sources of the rhinoceros beetle plague (*Oryctes* spp.), locally know as *nampuim* that for a long time, the regular handling of the *Oryctes* was based in the elimination of dead plants, replacement of old palm trees and manual removal of adult ones. The lack of handling of the rhinoceros beetle during the last decades, associated with the Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease, are the main causes of increase in population of this plague.

In table below, a map of the felling of palm trees during the current period.

District	Plan of the compact	Achievements of the 2nd year of the Compact (Oct 2009 – Sep 2010)	Plan of the 3rd year of the Compact	Achievements of the 3rd year of the Compact (Oct 2010 until May 2011)(D)	Total	Number of estimated
Chinde	63.000	8.281	22.000	17.903	26.184	3,100
Inhassunge	38.000	23.416	24.000	15,535	38,951	4,400
Nicoadala	57.000	20.158	41.000	21,076	41,234	5,450
Namacurra	51.000	15.812	20.000	13,554	29,366	3,950
Maganja da Costa	92.000	42.562	59.000	40,734	83,296	10,300
Pebane	126.000	9.620	52.000	41,464	51,084	9,700
Total Zambézia	427.000	119.849	218.000	150,266	279,115	36,900

Source: MCA Mozambique basing in information from ACDI/VOCA

b) Establishment of the Phytosanitary Barrier of contention of the disease

One of the measures to contain the spreading of the disease is the establishment of the phytosanitary barrier, which is limited by the incidence of the disease below 10% (epidemic area), stretching out from Pebane to Chinde (this barrier can be seen through the red line highlighted in figure 1 below – the control of the disease is executed from the red line to the interior of the Province, that is the risky and epidemic area)

Illustrative map of the Phytosanitary Barrier

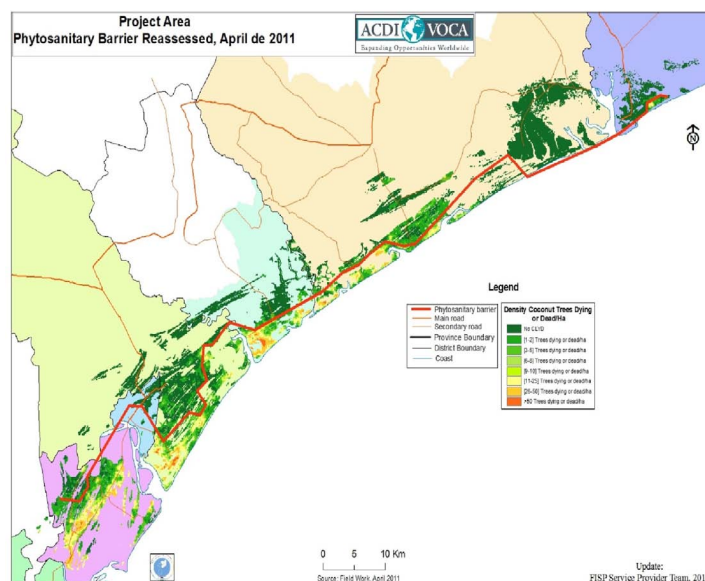


Table 4: Estimate of the CLYD in % of the occupied area in each sector and in hectares of the Zambezia Province according to the situation in November 2010

Area/Sector	Family	Private - Madal	Private - Boror Agricola	Murroa and other privates	Total private	Total general	
Risky and epidemic	%	37.75	50.29	58.46	62.22	44.14	
	ha	26800	8550	7600	5600	21750	48550
Intermediary	%	24.51	5.59	30.00	17.78	16.54	21.68
	ha	17400	950	3900	1600	6450	23850
Endemic and Post-endemic	%	37.75	44.12	11.54	20.00	27.69	34.18
	ha	26800	7500	1500	1800	10800	37600
TOTAL	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	ha	71000	17000	13000	9000	39000	110000

Source: MCA Mozambique based on information provided by ACDI/VOCA



Table 5: Cleaning of the areas for replanting in the post-endemic areas

District	Total plan of the Compact	Total plan until June 2011	Achievement of the 1st year of the Compact	Achievement of the 2nd year	Achievement of the 3rd year (until May 2011)	Total achieved (Oct 2009 until May 2011)	% of achieved until May 2011
Chinde	1.100	630	0	430	180	610	100
Inhassunge	1.100	670	0	470	170	640	100
Nicoadala	1.000	800	300	290	180	770	100
Namacurra	700	350	0	140	180	320	100
Maganja da Costa	700	380	0	210	150	360	100
Pebane	1.000	300	0	0	260	260	100
Total	5.600	3.130	300	1.540	1.120	2.960	100

Source: MCA- Mozambique based on the information provided by ACDI/VOCA

•Risky and epidemic area (with less than 10% of sick trees, in the map comprising the area between the phytosanitary/red line moving to the interior of the province), where it is still possible to control the Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease(CLYD), currently occupy around 48.550 ha (44%).

Most of this area is occupied by private enterprises (21,750 ha) that are practically not making any effort to control the disease, which makes the work of the Farmer Income Support Project (FISP) difficult when it comes to controlling the CLYD.;

•Intermediary area (characterized by an incidence of the disease between 10 and 75% of the tree population, and comprising the area between the phytosanitary/red line and the coast), in total it occupies 23.850 ha (around 22% of the total area), most of which is located in the family sector (17.400 ha – around 25% of the total area of the family sector). This area is not reached by the activities of the FISP.

•Endemic and Post-endemic areas (where more than 75% of coconut trees died, located also between the phytosanitary/red line moving to the coast), currently occupies around 37.600ha (34% of the total area), of which 26.800ha are located in the family sector. The activities if the FISP foresee the cleaning and replanting of 8.000 hectares in these areas.

Table 6: Planting of seedlings in the post-endemic area

District	Total plan of the Compact	Cumulative Plan from 1st-3rd	Achievement 1st year	Achievement 2nd year	Achievement 3rd year	Total	% of achievement in relation to Plan from 1st-3rd year
Chinde	69.800	46.800	0	30.000	16.800	46.800	100
Inhassunge	92.800	71.800	23.682	35.809	16.800	76.291	106
Nicoadala	61.300	38.800	21.605	0	16.800	38.405	104
Namacurra	42.800	26.800	0	10.000	16.800	26.800	100
Maganja da Costa	44.600	27.600	0	15.000	12.600	27.600	100
Pebane	57.500	24.000	0	0	24.000	24.000	100
Total	368.800	233.800	45.287	90.809	103.800	239.896	103

Source: MCA- Mozambique based on the information provided by ACDI/VOCA

c)Cleaning of the areas destined for the replanting in Post-endemic areas

These are areas devastated by the disease in which the majority of the coconut trees are dead with trunks in advanced stages of decomposition. Here, the probability of damages by the action of the Oryctes is very low therefore they are ideal locations for activities of replanting and consociation of alternative cultures. The areas destined for replanting are previously selected in consultation with the affected communities in order to select those areas where there is interest and willingness from the farmers to clean the fields that are going to receive

d)Replanting with the local coconut tree variety denominated Mozambique Green Tall

This activity consists on the production and distribution of coconut tree seedlings of the local variety known as Mozambique Green Tall. Although there is no specific scientific data that proves that this is a resistant variety, observations in the field indicate a greater tolerance of the Mozambique Green Tall to the disease in comparison to other varieties. Simultaneously, a collection of imported clones is being assessed to determine the varieties that show some efficient resistance to the disease while efforts are being made in order to import more material from Cote d'Ivoire. More details about this activity under subchapter h) Investigation.

Table 7: Beneficiaries of coconut tree seedlings

District	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Total
Chinde	0	1.198	678	1.876
Inhassunge	613	6.172	620	7.405
Nicoadala	1.024	0	899	1.923
Namacurra	0	3.144	986	4.130
Maganja da Costa	0	1.427	684	2.111
Pebane	0	0	756	756
Total	1.637	11.941	4.623	18.201

Source: MCA Mozambique based on information provided by ACDI/VOCA

In the epidemic area, the planting of seedlings is planned from the 4th year of the Compact, as soon as the situation of the disease is under control. In total, 112.500 seedlings are forecasted to be planted, of which 37.500 in the 4th year and 75.000 in the 5th year.

Therefore, the total plan of replanting in the Zambezia Province is of 481.300 coconut tree seedlings.

The Diagnosis of LYD

For a rapid diagnosis of LYD the below is a photographic Journal of the various stages of the disease from infection (3 months) to death/complete yellowing of the tree or leaves (7 months). The table below was adapted from the original investigation and work

- McCoy (1973) used for Jamaica

Stage 1: Healthy tree /not showing symptoms



Stage 2: Premature dropping of the fruit and Flowers



Stage 3: Yellowing of the leaves



Stage 4: Yellowing of the leaves from the base to the top "formation of a yellow skirt, leaves hanging vertically down"



Stage 5: the Dying coconut trees



Reference: McCoy, R.E. (1973). Effect of various antibiotics on development of lethal yellowing of coconut palm. Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society 86: 503-506. (Reproduced in: McCoy, R.E. (editor) 1983. Lethal Yellowing of Palms. University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations Bulletin 834, page 13.)

The Following photos depict the development of the damage caused by the *Oryctes* in young plants:

Stage 1: No damage showing



Stage 2; With less than 3 leaves with 3 clear holes with penetration less than 1cm and part of stem not damaged.



Stage 3: Half of the leaves showing damage with holes evident in the stem deeper than 1cm



Stage 4: More than half the leaves clearly damaged, the plant is alive with the centre perforated.



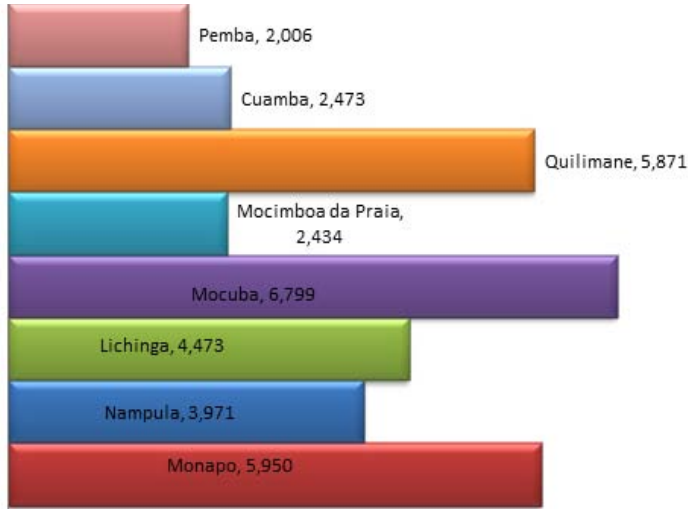
Stage 5: The plant is dead



Land Tenure Service Project

The regularization of land sites, covered by the Land Project, is taking place in Nampula, Monapo, Quelimane, Mocuba, Pemba, Mocimboa da Praia, Lichinga, and Cuamba Municipalities.

As of 5th August 33, 977 land sites have now been registered as per below graph.



Source: Land Tenure Project



In the last week of July MCA celebrated the hand over of the first 100 land title deeds under the land Tenure Service project. Minister of Planning and Development Mr Aiuba Cuereneia handed over these titles to each beneficiary at the Municipality village of Monapo.

Roads rehabilitation project

Road advisor for MCA Mozambique, Eng Peter Cochrane reported on the kick-off meetings and site handovers:- On Tuesday the 26th July 2011 in Nampula the Kick-Off Meeting for the rehabilitation and upgrade of N1 Road, between Namialo – Mecutuchi Bridge (75km) – Lot 1 took place with Scott Wilson whom are administrating the project as the Supervising consulting engineers on behalf of MCA Mozambique as well as CMC whom are the contractors for this project. The Engineers described the project and time frame, which will commence on the 1st August 2011 and is expected to be completed in April 2013., the kick off meeting was followed by a site visit and hand over of the site to the contractor on Wednesday 27th July 2011.



Site Hand over (Contractors and ANE engineers)

On the same day, in the afternoon the Kick off Meeting took place with the contractors Monteadriano and Casais Engenharia e Construcao (Joint Venture between these two companies), with Scott Wilson as the supervising Consulting Engineers for the N1 road of 74.7km lot 2, between Mecutuchi bridge and Rio Lurio. The project will commence on the 1st August and is expected to be completed in April 2013.

On the 28th July in Nampula, the Kick-Off Meeting took place with the Joint Venture entity CMC and Razel in regard to the Rehabilitation and upgrade of the Rio Ligonha road to Nampula consisting of 103 KM. The project will commence on the 1st August and is expected to be concluded on the 21st April 2013. SMEC are the Supervising Consulting engineers on this project. Resettlement action plans (RAPs) for each project were completed and approved and the implementation will shortly commence for project effected people (PAP's).



Photo: SMEC and Road Specialist

The highlight of the meetings was the official signing ceremony for the above Roads contracts with the Minister of Planning and Development Aiuba Cuereneia witnessing the signing of the contract between MCA represented by MCA CEO Dr Paulo Fumane and the contractors, on the 28th July that took place at the MCA offices in Nampula.



CMC represented by Mr Conficoni and Monte Adriano Representative by Mr Luis Lebeonf

The participation of Namaíta community women in the management of water assets

The access to water and improved water assets in Namaíta community, like in many others in Mozambique, has been a serious constraint to the villagers and this long-term crisis has forced the local villagers, in particular women, to drink unsafe water taken from traditional wells with little or no safety conditions for drinking (see quality of water, and wells, in the plastic buckets – top right photo). To exacerbate this problem, the MCA-Mozambique Rural Water project team observed during their fieldwork in that community that the only existing improved borehole (well equipped with a manual Afridev water pump) in Namaíta was broken down, and it was necessary to train community members, in particular, the Chief Mechanics to carry out the repair work.



Woman in Namaíta community fetching water from a traditional well before the repair of the improved borehole.

According to the local Water Committee members, the pump had been broken down for 3 months prior to the training, and this situation forced the Namaíta population to drink water from the traditional wells.

In response to the break down problem and also the need for that precious liquid, the population was forced to open many more traditional wells some of them considerably deep, however, barren. The wells are not protected and there is no compliance with hygiene conditions and safety conditions, and as illustrated by the picture below, women are forced to kneel into the wells in their attempt to take a comfortable position to fetch water.

Before starting the repair, the Rural Water project team sought to know from the members of the Water Committee, the history of the source and the causes of the breakdown. The team discovered that the failure was due to wear and tear and lack of spare parts. Consequently, the group made the replacement of all components of the pump.

Women, Animators and Chief Mechanics, were involved in the repair process along with men (Entertainers and Chief Mechanic). This shows the participation of women in roles traditionally exclusive to men. On the other hand, this accomplishment encourages further participation of women in different local-level development activities in their communities.



Students and Entertainers alike, repaired the boreholes under the anxious looking of committee members with the supervision of a community water and monitoring specialist. As illustrated in the picture below, women do participate in both assembling and disassembling of the pump.

“this accomplishment encourages further participation of women in different local-level development activities in their communities.”

Finally the fountain was repaired and the water started running again. What a joy and relief to this community! Women can now rest to tilt in search of water in traditional wells.



With great emotion, the community received the borehole carefully repaired and the water committee members listened carefully to the recommendations and instructions from the Animator on the care that they are required to take with their water assets, and the need to contribute for a fund geared to ensuring the sustainability of these assets.



Invitation for Bid (IFB) - 90 WATER POINTS CONSTRUCTION WORKS (02 Lots)

Bid Ref: CB-MCA-MOZ-WS-13/11 - 189 RL - August 8th, 2011

The Millennium Challenge Corporation, on behalf of the United States Government, The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) on behalf of the Government of Mozambique have entered into a Millennium Challenge Compact for Millennium Challenge Account assistance to help facilitate poverty reduction through economic growth in Mozambique (the "Compact").

The objective of the proposed program is to reduce poverty through economic growth in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia.

This Invitation for Bid (IFB) follows the General Procurement Notice that appeared in dgMarket on July 6, 2011, UNDB Online July 6, 2011, "O País" on July 8, 2011 and "Savana" on July 8, 2011.

MCA-Mozambique now invites sealed bids ("Bids") from eligible and qualified entities ("Bidders") to provide the works referenced above (the "Works"). The project comprises the construction of 90 water points divided in 2 Lots. More details on the requirements are provided in the Bill of Quantities, Specifications and Performance Requirements, and Drawings.

This IFB is opened to all eligible and qualified Bidders who wish to respond to the relevant bidding documents (the "Bidding Documents"). Qualification requirements, as more fully described in Section III, include: Historical Contractual Performance, Financial Situation, General Experience and Similar Construction Experience.

The works and the contract expected to be awarded, are divided into the following lots:

Lot # 1 – 40 boreholes in Mogincual, Nampula Province

Lot # 2 – 50 boreholes in Murrupula, Nampula Province

Firms should take note of the amended MCC Program Procurement Guidelines regarding the exclusion of government-owned commercial enterprises (GOEs) from competing for MCC-funded contracts. <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/business/amendment/guidelines-2009-program-procurement>

The Bidding Documents will be placed on the Employer's website at <http://www.mcc.gov.mz> from the date of issue. Bidders must register by completing the Registration Form available at www.mca.gov.mz and sending it in PDF format to the Employer's Procurement Agent's email address: general@mca-mozambiquepa.com or mvieira@mca-mozambiquepa.com. Registration will be completed when a potential Bidder receives a registration number from the Procurement Agent. Potential Bidders may download the Bidding Documents from the MCA-Mozambique website or alternatively collect the electronic version at the Employer's Procurement Agent's Office.

A firm will be selected under the Competitive Bidding procedures described in this IFB. Bidders are advised that these procedures are governed by the MCC Program Procurement Guidelines.

A Pre-Bid Conference will be held on August 24, 2011 at the Vip Hotel, Maputo City at 10H00

The closing date and time for receipt of Bids is September 16, 2011 at 10.00 a.m, local time in Maputo – Mozambique, at address below indicated. Bids received after this time and date shall not be considered and will be returned unopened.

All Bids must be accompanied by a bid security according to the following amounts:

Lot # 1 – U\$D 3,000.00

Lot # 2 – U\$D 4,000.00

Bids will be opened in the presence of Bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 10H15 a.m. (local time) on the submission date, at September 16, 2011.

MCA-Mozambique

Attention: The Procurement Agent of MCA-Mozambique

Address: Av: Zedequias Manganhelas, 267

Predio JAT IV – 5º Andar

Maputo, Mozambique

Tel: +258-21-305-577; Fax: +258 – 21-311-160

Email: general@mca-mozambiquepa.com or mvieira@mca-mozambiquepa.com

Contract award as of July, 2011

MCA-Mozambique announces the award of the following contracts for the period of July, 2011:

Procurement Ref. Number:	SH - MCA - MOZ - LAND - 28 / LT / 11 – 154B LOT 1
Project Name:	LAND TENURE SERVICES
Method of Procurement:	SHOPPING
Awarded To:	CONSTRUÇÕES ALVARO
Price of winning Bid:	MZM 86.154,42 (VAT INCLUDED)
Duration of Contract:	30 DAYS
Scope of Contract	PARTIAL REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS FOR THE ECONOMICAL ACTIVITIES SERVICES IN MOCUBA
Date of Award:	31st MAY, 2011

Procurement Ref. Number:	SH - MCA - MOZ - GOODS - 03 / IIAM / 11 - 167
Project Name:	FISP – FARMER INCOME SUPPORT PROJECT
Method of Procurement:	SHOPPING
Awarded To:	ELECTRO – SUL (ZAMBÉZIA), LDA
Price of winning Bid:	MZM 96.475,86 (VAT INCLUDED)
Duration of Contract:	30 DAYS
Scope of Contract	SUPPLY OF THREE PVC TANKS FOR WATER STORAGE
Date of Award:	29th JUNE, 2011

Procurement Ref. Number:	SH - MCA - MOZ - LAND - 28 / LT / 11 – 154B LOT 3
Project Name:	LAND TENURE SERVICE
Method of Procurement:	SHOPPING
Awarded To:	CONSTRUÇÕES NOVA ALIANÇA, LIMITADA
Price of winning Bid:	MZM 73.828,76 (VAT INCLUDED)
Duration of Contract:	30 DAYS
Scope of Contract	PARTIAL REHABILITATION OF BUILDING FOR THE ECONOMICAL ACTIVITIES SERVICES IN NICOADALA
Date of Award:	31st MAY, 2011

Procurement Ref. Number:	SH - MCA - MOZ - LAND - 28 / LT / 11 – 154B LOT 2
Project Name:	LAND TENURE SERVICES
Method of Procurement:	SHOPPING
Awarded To:	CONSTRUÇÕES ALVARO
Price of winning Bid:	MZM 196.013,57 (VAT INCLUDED)
Duration of Contract:	30 DAYS
Scope of Contract	PARTIAL REHABILITATION OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS FOR THE ECONOMICAL ACTIVITIES SERVICES IN MORRUMBALA
Date of Award:	31st MAY, 2011