HHMI Annual Report - Mobile Cinema

February– December 2021
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Abbreviations and acronyms

WHO - World Health Organization
GP - Gorongosa Project
CONSED - Conservation Education Program
EPC- Primary Schools
GRP – Gorongosa Restauration Project
TBAs - Traditional Birth Attendant
APEs - Elementary Polyvalent Agent
Project Description

The original idea was to implement the project over the course of 24 months starting January/February 2020, anticipating 3 trips, each of (14 days) by a member of Gorongosa Media to oversee the execution of the project. The first trip for the research/development phase, second and third for execution of the project. The first research trip for the project development took place in Nov 2019 by the media team. This was supposed to start in 2020 during an intensive 8 months’ phase from April to November for mobile cinema screenings (Part I) and 8 months for mobile cinema screenings in 2021 from April to November (Part II). A team of two technicians was to be hired to be fully dedicated to the Mobile Cinema project covering all the districts surrounding Gorongosa National Park and conduct screenings of selected films.

Since December 2019, the World has been fighting COVID-19, also known as the coronavirus. The virus has spread to every continent, affecting millions of people and causing thousands of deaths. Thus, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared in March 2020 COVID-19 as a pandemic. WHO recommended countries to take preventive measures to stop or delay the spread of the COVID-19, by testing and treating patients, quarantining people, limiting travel and reduce/stop large gatherings such as schools and events. This situation has forced countries to implement their own health measures in an effort to stop or minimize the COVID-19. Many countries declared lockdowns and other different measures to contain the virus.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the first State of Emergency declared by Mozambique’s President, Filipe Nyusi in March, 23rd ended on July 31st. On August 5th, the Government declared a second State of Emergency from 8th August to 6th September. The President further declared a state of Public Calamity for an indefinite period of time as of 7th September, in the framework of the new disaster management law. Considering these events, the Gorongosa Project (GP) team in charge of the implementation of the project funded by HHMI, entitled “Mobile cinema in Gorongosa Buffer Zone 2020/2021 proposal- pilot project”, presented the new implementation plan for the project. The approved approach was to have a team fully dedicated to mobile cinemas 3 weeks in a month and targeting community members in different districts of Gorongosa National Park Buffer Zone. This team was to screen mobile cinemas in identified points at the communities.
The Gorongosa Project has stepped up its response to the global pandemic by integrating COVID 19 as an important new constraint in its operations across all the departments. The activities were carried out in partnership with relevant government departments respecting all the restrictive measures to prevent and control the pandemic including mandatory wearing of face masks in public spaces, social distancing measures, and limits on social gatherings. Progress made during this reporting period is summarized below:

- Coordination of GP sector responsible for mobile cinema screening in the communities. These teams include: Community Relations (Community Based Natural Resources Management – CBNRM, Conservation Education –CONSED), and Community Health and Education (Girls Education).
- Engagement of different targeted groups in the communities. These groups include: Natural Resources Management Committees, community leaders, community rangers, community animators, Environmental Clubs (school kids), teachers responsible for supervising the Environmental Clubs, girls club godmothers, model mom and TBAs (Traditional Birth Attendant). With these groups, a total of 2,522 direct beneficiaries were reached during the year, of those 1,204 were females.
- 7 supervisors from Conservation Education Program (4 females) and 10 from the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition program (4 females) were trained in the mobile cinemas screening by the Communications Department and Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser. The main objective of the training was to build the capacity of the team to lead the mobile cinema screenings, including the discussions about the project objectives and expected results.
- Key messages and questionnaires addressing the films contents, were designed through the pre and post tests for the all targeted groups by the mobile cinema’s screenings sessions. The purpose of the pre and post-tests was to measure the level of understanding among the participants while the key messages was meant to reinforce the message to the people on the specific films that were being projected. During the year 2021, 5 movies were projected (The Lions Guardians, the Front line; a year in Gorongosa, Antonia Ranger and Our Gorongosa).
- Different equipment’s were acquired for the mobile cinema screening sessions such as: Laptop for projecting and reporting; Tablets; Projection screen; Camera; Battery charger; Portable Projector; wireless microphones; Notepads from taking notes; Hard drive; First Aid Supplies;
Mobile Phone(s) and T-shirts, as well as material to protect against Covid-19 like hand sanitizers and face masks.

## 1. Summary of results to date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline level</th>
<th>Project target</th>
<th>2021 Annual target</th>
<th>2021 Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of community members who demonstrate knowledge about the importance of biodiversity conservation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td>2,300 (990 female) people watched the movie</td>
<td>98.3% of participants demonstrate knowledge about the importance of biodiversity conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of godmothers who demonstrate knowledge about the importance of registering and keep children in schools, with focus in girls.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>53 (45 female) people watched the movie</td>
<td>100% of participants demonstrate knowledge about the importance of registering and keep children in schools, with focus in girls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of community health workers who demonstrate knowledge about the importance of institutional births and nutrition.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>169 woman watched the movie</td>
<td>96.88% of participants demonstrate knowledge about the importance of institutional births and nutrition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 These achievements refer to people covered during the mobile cinema screening films during the year 2021.

2 During the project elaboration, the godfather didn’t include in the target group, as they didn’t exist in to girls’ club program. However, currently the girls’ club program includes the man in the program as godfathers. That like godmothers, the godfather is committed to girls and young women’s educational needs and fight against premature marriages. For this reason, there was a need to include the godfather during the movie screenings with the godmothers.
# 2. Implementation Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective Status color:</th>
<th>completed</th>
<th>in progress</th>
<th>yet to start</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Improved conservation education undertaken in the BZ communities (2.1.7)**

-During the year, 121 mobile cinema screening sessions were conducted with a total number of 2,300 people, representing pupils of primary schools (2,050) and their parents’ (45), community’s animators (173) and school council members (32), as it is shown in table 1 below. The targeted communities were (Djutchenje, Tambarara, Sandjungira, Canda and Nhambita) of Gorongosa district; (Nhabaua, Catemo and Muanandimai) of Cheringoma district; (Bebedo, Nhampoca and Mecombezi) of Nhamatanda district; (Nhantadza) of Muanza district and Nhamacolomo of Maringué district.

**Table1: Data of the mobile cinema screening in each district**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Film</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Target group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nhamatanda</strong></td>
<td>Bebedo, Nhampoca, Mecombezi</td>
<td>EPC of Mutondo, Matenga, Mecombeze-Ponte, Chiguedeia, Nhampoca, Dutuma, Vinho, Chiguidieia, Dutuma, Mutamba, Mucharuenhe, Nhaminimi, Pungue, and Mabungua.</td>
<td>The Lions Guardians; the Front line; a year in Gorongosa and Our Gorongosa</td>
<td>523 (213 females)</td>
<td>36 (9 females) community animator; 487 (204 girls) pupils of primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gorongosa</strong></td>
<td>Djutchenje Tambarara, Sandjungira, Canda and Nhambita,</td>
<td>EPCs 7 de Setembro; Nhamdemba, Tsaca; Nhauroi, Centração, Nhanguco, Casa-Banana; Tsiquir, Tazaronda, Casa-Banana, Nhausseme, Canda Central, 25 de Setembro, Nhauroi, Samora Machel, Machiço, Nhataca, Domba, Pungue,</td>
<td>The Lions Guardians; the Front line; a year in Gorongosa and Our Gorongosa</td>
<td>1,058 (472 female)</td>
<td>51 (16 females) community animator; 32 (9 females) school council member; 975 (447 female) pupils of primary school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cherin goma

Nhabaua, Catemo, Nhagutua

EPCs of Mazambasede, Nhamacaringa, Inchamba, Nhansole, Baua, Chomba; communities: Nhabaua, Catemo and Muanandimai (Nhagutua).

The Lions Guardians; the Front line; a year in Gorongosa and Our Gorongosa

485 (195 female)

86 (31 female) community animator;

399 (164) pupils of primary school.

Muanza

Nhantadza

EPCs of Muzimbite, Muanza-Sede, Mussapassua

The Lions Guardians; the Front line

159 (88 female)

45 (35 female) pupils parents;

114 (51 female) pupils of primary school.

Maringué

Nhamacolomo

EPCs-25 de Setembro, EPC-S-Mutemba, EPC-Gravata.

The Lions Guardians

75 (22 female)

75 (22 female) pupils of primary school.

-The results below show that there was an increase in the number of people with a high level of knowledge about biodiversity conservation and the number of people with a low knowledge level about biodiversity conservation was reduced in the post-test (figure 1 and figure 2). 10.64% of the participants had low knowledge level about biodiversity conservation in the pre-test and in the post-test just 1.6% of the participants had low knowledge, which shows an improvement in the level of knowledge about the biodiversity conservation gained after watching the movie.

-There was also a significant increase of the number of participants with high level of knowledge about the biodiversity conservation with 32.63% during the pre-test exercise to 69.2% on the post-test.
From the total number of 2,300 (990 females) participants covered by the mobile cinema, 98.3% have demonstrated knowledge about biodiversity conservation, which means that with the mobile cinema screenings at the communities, conservation education within the local communities was improved.

-8 Mobile cinema screenings of the Our Gorongosa Film, were held with a total number of 45 godmothers and 8 godfathers of Gorongosa, Maringué, Nhamatanda and Cheringoma, as demonstrated in table 2.
and young women's educational needs (5.1.7).

Table 2: mobile cinema projection around the district with godmother and godfather.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Godmothers</th>
<th>Godfathers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorongosa</td>
<td>Tambarara</td>
<td>EPC-Nhandar, Tazaronda, Nhanguco and Pungue</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheringoma</td>
<td>Nhabaua</td>
<td>EPC-Nhamacaringa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Mecombezi</td>
<td>EPC-Matenga</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maringué</td>
<td>Gravata and Muerera</td>
<td>EPC 25 de Outubro e EPC Gravata</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results showed an increase in the number of people with knowledge about the girls and young women's educational needs (figure 3 and 4). During the pre-test just 5% of participants had medium knowledge about girls and young women's educational needs, and in the post-test all the participants had high level of knowledge about girls and young women's educational needs. With this knowledge, the godmothers and godfathers can use practical example from the movies as well solid knowledge to advice the girls as well as girls' parents about the importance of keeping girls in school.

Figure 3: Knowledge level of godmother and godfather about girls and young women's educational needs in the pre-test.
Figure 4: Knowledge level of godmother and godfather about girls and young women’s educational needs in the post-test.

The mobile cinema screenings of the Antonia Ranger and Our Gorongosa films, have also targeted 120 girls from the girl’s clubs during 9 sessions. These mobile cinema sessions were conducted in the following communities (Tambarara, Canda and Nhambita) in Gorongosa district, Mecombezi in Nhamatanda district and Nhamacolomo in Maringué district, as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Mobile cinema projection around the district with girls from the girl’s club program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Film</th>
<th>Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorongosa</td>
<td>Tambarara</td>
<td>EPC-Tazaronda, Nhandar and Machiço</td>
<td>Antonia Ranger and Our Gorongosa</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canda</td>
<td>EPC-Nhanguco</td>
<td>Antonia Ranger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nhambita</td>
<td>EPC-Pungue</td>
<td>Antonia Ranger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhamatanda</td>
<td>Mecombezi</td>
<td>EPC-Matenga</td>
<td>Antonia Ranger</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maringué</td>
<td>Nhamacolomo</td>
<td>EPC-Gravata</td>
<td>Antonia Ranger and Our Gorongosa</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-The results showed an improvement in terms of the knowledge about the girls and young women’s educational needs (figure 7 and 8). From the 2.12% of the participants who had low knowledge about girls and young women's educational needs in the pre-test, after the cinema screening and post-test, none of participants had low knowledge. However, the percentage of the participants who had high knowledge about girls and young women's educational needs in the pre-test, increased from previous 51.06% to 89.80% after the cinema screening and post-test.
Figure 4: Level Knowledge about girls and young women’s educational needs in the pre-test.

Figure 6: Level Knowledge about girls and young women’s educational needs in the post-test.

It is important to note that of the 120 participants covered by the mobile cinema, 100% of the participants have increased their knowledge about girls and young women’s education, through the screening of films.

- During the year 2021, 7 mobile cinema sessions were held in Gorongosa village (Gorongosa district) and Inhaminga Village (Cheringoma district). The mobile cinema sessions were
childhood nutrition (5.2.6).

attended by 170 (1 male) participants, comprising of (88 Model Moms\(^3\) and 81 TBAs\(^4\) and 1 APEs\(^5\)) of Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Cheringoma and Muanza districts as shown on table 4 below:

**Table 4: mobile cinema projection around the district with Model Moms, APEs and TBAs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Film</th>
<th>Model Moms</th>
<th>TBAs</th>
<th>APEs (male)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorongosa</td>
<td>Our Gorongosa</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhamatanda</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheringoma</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muanza</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-During the sessions, the film “Our Gorongosa” was screened. The results showed an improvement in terms of the knowledge about the maternal, infant, and childhood nutrition aspects (figure 7 and 8). From the 12.5% of the participants who had low knowledge about maternal, infant, and childhood nutrition in the pre-test, after the cinema screening and post-test, only 3.1% continued with low knowledge. However, the percentage of the participants who had high knowledge about maternal, infant and childhood nutrition in the pre-test, increased from 71.88% to 84.38% after the cinema screening and post-test.

![Figure 7: Level of knowledge about the importance of institutional births and nutrition on pre-test.](image)

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\(^3\) Model moms are women from the community who provide nutritional advice, family planning, encourage breastfeeding and the use of contraceptive methods to women in their community.

\(^4\) TBAs (Traditional Birth Attendant) are women who have the role of encouraging other women to adhere to institutional births, they monitor pregnant women so that they adhere to health services.

\(^5\) APEs (Elementary Polyvalent Agent) is the link between communities and health units. They provide basic health services to the community, especially children under 5 years old, pregnant and postpartum women.
Figure 8: Level of knowledge about the importance of institutional births and nutrition on post-test.

As a result of the mobile cinema screening, 96.88% of the participants from the local communities have improved their knowledge about maternal, infant, and childhood nutrition.

The progress of the objective (#1.3) can be described as: (  ) On track  (  ) Off track

3. Monitoring Plan Updates

- Pre-test and post-test exercises for all the participants before and after sessions were conducted to measure the knowledge level.
- The data from both the pre and post-tests exercises were analyzed using the SPSS. The graphs were developed from the data analyzed.
- Due to Covid 19 restrictions, the mobile cinema sessions were conducted in small groups of 15 to 20 participants with strict adherence to the covid guidelines.

4. Lesson learned

- The pre and post-tests allowed the mobile cinema screening team to assess the knowledge and effect of the session with the targeted groups about conservation education undertaken in the buffer zone communities, biodiversity conservation, girls and young women educational needs and maternal, infant and childhood nutrition.
- The GNP recorded a reduced number of poachers in 2021 and this can also be attributed to the mobile cinema efforts in raising community awareness through films about biodiversity conservation among other interventions being implemented by the GNP.
5. Planned activities

- Mobile cinema sessions with the Conservation Education Program; Maternal Child Health and Nutrition program and girls’ club program.
- Mobile cinema sessions with the Young scientists, coexistence and pangolin movies for conservation education program; and Young scientists, The Lions Guardians and the Front line for Girls Club program.

6. Partnership

The program was working in coordination with the following schools:

- Gorongosa District: EPC of Tsiquir, Tazaronda, Casa-Banana, Nhaussembe, Canda Central, 25 de Setembro, Nhauroi, Samora Machel, Nhamdemb, Machiço, Nhataca, Domba, Pungué, Vunduzi and Murrombozi);
- Cheringoma district: EPC Mazamba-sede, Inchamba,Nhamacaringa, Nhansole, Baua and Chomba;
- Nhamatanda district: EPC of Mutondo, Matenga, Mecombeze-Ponte, Chigudeia, Nhampoca, Dutuma, Vinho, Mutamba, Mucharuenhe, Nhaminimini, Pungué and Mabungua;
- Maringué district: EPC Sansão Mutemba, EPC 25 de Outubro and Muerera; and
- Muanza district: EPCs Muzimbite, Muanza-Sede and Mussapassua

The schools played a key role in providing classrooms to screen the films with the targeted groups.
7. Reporting in pictures

Figure 1: District Supervisors of the Conservation Education Program (CONSED) and the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition program during the training on mobile cinema screening at the GNP Community Education Center.

Figure 2: Mobile cinema session at 25 de Setembro Primary School at Gorongosa district.
Figure 3 and 4: Mobile cinema screening at Villa de Gorongosa with members of the natural resources management committee in Gorongosa district.

Figure 5 and 6: Mobile cinema screening at EPC Nhaminimini at Nhamatanda district with primary school’s pupils.
Figure 7 and 8: Mobile cinema screening with primary school’s pupils from the EPCs of Mazamba-Sede (left) and Nhamacaringa (right) in the Cheringoma district.

Figure 9: Mobile cinema screening with primary school’s pupils on the Front line at the Nhanguco EPC in the Gorongosa District.
Figure 10 and 11: Mobile cinema screening at EPC Mateus Sansão Mutemba (left) and Gravata (right), in the District of Maringué with primary school’s pupils.

Figure 12 and 13: Mobile cinema screening at EPC 25 de Outubro Maringue district with godmothers and godfathers.
**Figure 14:** pre-testing during the mobile cinema screening at the Gorongosa Village with model moms and TBAs.

**Figure 15 and 16:** Screening of the film entitled “A Year in Gorongosa” at the Magaço with members of the Gorongosa district natural resource management committees (left). Screening of the film “Our Gorongosa” with Model Moms and TBAs (right) at Gorongosa district.
Figure 17 and 18: pre-testing (left) and Mobile cinema screening at Mussapasua Primary school pupils at Muanza District.

Figure 19 and 20: Mobile cinema screening with model moms, APEs and TBAs at Gorongosa district.