

Country : MOZAMBIQUE

UNDAF Outcome(s):

1. By 2009, Government and Civil Society Organizations capacity at national, provincial and local level, strengthened to plan, implement and monitor socio-economic development in a transparent, accountable, equitable and participatory way in order to achieve the MDGs;
4. Increased and more equitable economic opportunities to ensure sustainable livelihoods for women and men

Joint Programme Outcome(s) (if different):

1. Cultural and Creative Industries' Contribution to Social and Economic Development promoted
2. Inclusion of Social and Cultural Aspects in Development Policies and Strategies ensured.

Prog/project Title: **Joint Programme on Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies in Mozambique**

Programme/project Duration **36 months**
(Start/end dates): **2008-2011**

Fund Management Option(s): Pass-through

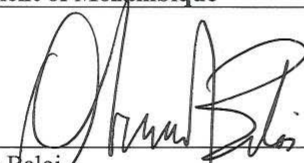
Managing or Administrative Agent:
(AA) UNDP

Total estimated prog/project budget:
USD **4,999,834**

Out of which:

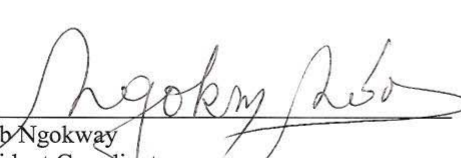
1. Planned resources:
 - UNDP/Spain MDG Achievement Fund 4,999,834 USD
2. Unfunded budget: 0 USD

Government of Mozambique


Oldemiro Baloi
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

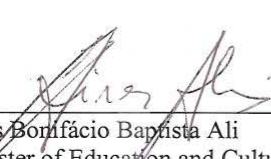
Date: 13.07.2008

For the United Nations System in Mozambique

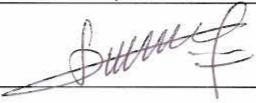

Ndolamb Ngokway
UN Resident Coordinator


Date: 17/07/08

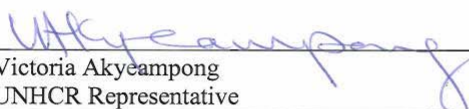
For the Implementing Partners



Aires Bonifácio Baptista Ali
Minister of Education and Culture

Date: 28/07/08

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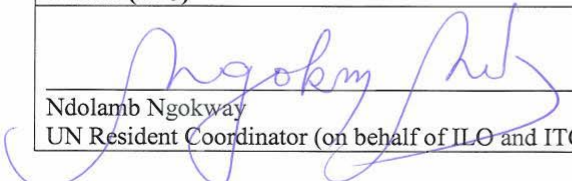
For the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the International Trade Center (ITC)	
 Ndolamb Ngokway UN Resident Coordinator (on behalf of ILO and ITC)	Date: 17/7/8

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List of Acronyms

ARPAC	Archive of Cultural Heritage
CBO	Community Based Organization
DNTF	National Directorate for Land and Forestry
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FUTUR	National Tourism Fund, Ministry of Tourism of Mozambique
GoM	Government of Mozambique
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ILO	International Labour Organization
INDE	National Institute for Education Development
INE	National Institute for Statistic
INFEP	National Institute of Employment and Professional Training
INLD	National Institute of books and disks
IPEX	Instituto para a Promoção de Exportações
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ITC	International Trade Center
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDG-F	UNDP/Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MF	Ministry of Finances
MI	Ministry of Interior
MIC	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MINAG	Ministry of Agriculture
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MITRAB	Ministry of Labour
MITUR	Ministry of Tourism
MJD	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSDS	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
PARPA II	Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty, 2006-2009
PEEC	Strategic Plan for Education and Culture, 2006-2011
PEN II	National Multisectoral Strategic Plan to Combat HIV/AIDS, 2005-2009
PMC	Programme Management Committee
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PROAGRI	National Agricultural Development Programme, 1999-2005
RC	Resident Coordinator of the United Nations
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SME	Small and medium-scale Enterprises
SOMAS	Mozambican Society of Authors (<i>Sociedade Moçambicana de Autores</i>)
SPDTM	Strategic Plan for the Development of Tourism in Mozambique, 2004-2013
UIS	UNESCO Institute of Statistics, Montreal
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization

1. Executive Summary

Culture is increasingly recognized worldwide as a basis for sustainable social and economic development. This recognition has however not sufficiently been translated into specific plans and policies to enhance effectiveness of development interventions. Culture is a broad concept that in this programme will be operationalized into specific areas of focus.

Cultural and creative industries have a great potential as drivers of economic and social development. They account globally for higher than average growth rate and job creation, and are also vehicles of cultural identity that play an important role in fostering cultural diversity. During the last decade, several governments in the developed countries have created specific policies to strengthen their creative industries. Cultural and creative industries account now for 7% of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but the exports of cultural goods are dominated by the developed countries, while the developing countries represent less than 1% share of the total exports. Development of cultural and creative industries in Mozambique has stagnated due to weak institutional and legislative support, and lack in human capacity in terms of knowledge management, entrepreneurship, technical competencies and skills, degree of professionalism of the sector, etc.

The Joint Programme aims at promoting cultural and creative industries' contribution to social and economic development in Mozambique through strengthening the policy, strategy and legal and regulatory frameworks as well as access to quality data on the sector, its importance and development challenges. It will develop community-based cultural tourism in Maputo, Inhambane and Nampula provinces, and enhance communities and Government's capacity in sustainable management of cultural assets and offering cultural services to the tourism sector, promote linkages with private sector and support value addition across the value chain. The Joint Programme will support the craft and music sectors through enhancing access to vocational and business training, through boosting the quantity and quality of services and goods, and by strengthening the marketing at various levels.

The Joint Programme will support the communities to capitalize on the enormous growth (highest growth percentage in the world since 2005) in the tourism sector in Mozambique through interventions in cultural tourism development. It will provide training, facilitate partnerships, support the communities as they prepare to offer cultural services and goods to tourism sector, advocate for socially responsible tourism, and promote the Mozambican cultural identity and assets.

Although traditional knowledge and the communities which preserve it, are critical for sustainable development, it is often overlooked in development plans and interventions. Local communities have knowledge on the use of local resources in a determined area and a profound understanding of the different habitats and eco-systems which is indispensable to their conservation. At the same time the traditional knowledge needs to be safeguarded, and the protection of sacred and/or secret content of the communities ensured. Languages, besides being tools of communication, are the basis for systems of perception and thought, mirrors of cultural identity and vectors of its fundamental values. They are essential elements of the self-consciousness and identity of individuals and societies, and are the basis for the creation, processing and transmission of knowledge. Thus issues such as marginalization or integration, exclusion or empowerment, poverty or development, are to a certain extent determined by linguistic choices and strategies. Mozambique has 21 recognized languages and many dialects. Despite recognition that a vast majority of the rural population does not master Portuguese, it remains the main language of education, communication and administration. The Government has now started the process of elaboration of a National Language Policy. Health issues, such as hygiene and public health must take into consideration the traditions that for centuries have regulated family lives. Sexuality, pregnancy and childbirth are imbedded in specific cultural practices that reflect socio-cultural attitudes and perceptions which play a significant role in child and maternal mortality and the HIV and AIDS pandemic. Sexual taboos, gender relations, and specific cultural practices such as initiation rites, circumcision, polygamy, widow cleansing, etc., need to be taken into consideration if health programs are to be effective. The element of social and human capital that is contained in the individual and collective motivation to plan and act is critical. The motivation to plan and act on these issues, can only spring from cultures as integrated frameworks of meaning, belief, knowledge and value, calling therefore for more holistic design of development models and interventions.

There are good results achieved from small pilot activities in central Mozambique from the use of socio-cultural approaches in fighting HIV&AIDS (e.g. communities involved changed the dangerous widow cleansing ritual, where the widow has to have sex with a relative of the late husband, to a safer practice). To continue with the pilot, this programme will promote the use of socio-cultural approaches in HIV&AIDS prevention care and mitigation, as well as in issues related to child and maternal mortality in the districts of Zavala and Mussuril. The Programme will further support the recognition and integration of traditional knowledge systems and socio-cultural data into development plans, especially in the areas of education ,

agriculture, health, and HIV&AIDS. This will enable the enhancement of the quality and relevance of interventions and provide a more participatory role for beneficiary communities. The Government is planning to put in place a national language policy and elaborate and test a model for the integration of socio-cultural data into development plans. This Programme will provide technical support in the elaboration and piloting of the policies and models. The Programme will support the GoM in elaboration of the National Language policy, and in integrating cultural contents into formal education through the local curriculum of primary schools in Zavala and Mussuril districts, as well as in selected secondary schools in the provinces of Inhambane and Nampula.

The Joint Programme is based on the UNDAF for Mozambique, and contributes to the implementation of the National PRSP (PARPA II), the Government 5-year plan, the Strategic Plan for Education and Culture 2006-2011, and the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy. It builds on lessons learnt from past and on-going implemented projects and is in line with UNDAF outcomes 1 and 4 for Economic Development and Governance pillars that aim at achieving MDGs 1, 3, 7 and 8. It constitutes a valuable opportunity to support the One UN process in Mozambique by strengthening inter-agency cooperation in terms of planning, implementation, administration, budget and Monitoring & Evaluation. The Joint Programme will build on UNESCO, ILO and ITC experience to achieve the outputs set under the first component to promote cultural and creative industries' contribution to social and economic development. In the second component, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNFPA will work jointly to ensure inclusion of social and cultural aspects in development policies and strategies. The Programme will be implemented in close cooperation with the central and local governments, as well as national and international NGOs and local CSOs. A central element of the programme is building the capacity of the national and local partners in order to ensure the sustainability of results.

2. Situation Analysis

During the last twelve years, Mozambique has seen a substantial economic turnaround. The negative GDP growth of minus 8% reversed to plus 8,2%. The country has made significant advances in human and social development seeing a decrease of 18% in child and maternal mortality and poverty reduction from 69% in 1997 to 54% in 2003, and a significant increase in children enrolled in school rising from 44% in 1997 to 88% in 2006. Despite the considerable achievements and the joint efforts undertaken by government with the Development Aid assistance, poverty levels are still high, with particular incidence for women and female headed households and in rural areas. The high HIV and AIDS prevalence rate (16% at national level¹) places Mozambique in the top ten countries with highest rates worldwide compromising strongly the country's future.

Like in any other development country, past development efforts in Mozambique have relegated Culture to a second plan, and the low budget assigned by government and its development partners to the Culture sector, clear mirror the weak perceptions of the relation between culture and development. If Culture was considered at all, the emphasis was often on the negative aspects for development.

In recent years, some encouraging progress in the integration of culture in development plans has recently been made in Mozambique. The Agenda 2025, the Government five-year plans 2005-2009 and the PRSP (PARPA II) all describe Culture as an important contributor to the country's human, social and economic development. This recognition is however still insufficient as the budget for the sector continues to be very low and its (potential) contribution remains yet to be recognized in sectorial development plans.

Nevertheless more opportunities are arising that need to be taken into consideration. The first is the approval by GoM of the first strategic plan for culture (PEEC 2006-2011), which commits the GoM to various policy revisions and aims to increase culture's role in the development plans and policies of the country.

There are however primary constraints that need to be tackled for Culture to be able to claim a broader role in development then it has been assigned so far: the lack of financial resources, lack of reliable data, limited technical capacities and weak coordination capacity.

In terms of specific constraints, the PEEC underlines among others, the following: 1) Lack of dissemination of policies, legislation and regulations related to culture, to enhance better understanding of their value to stakeholders; 2) Poor institutional capacity to manage the existing cultural infrastructures and institutions; 3) Lack of a comprehensive national system for the collection and management of cultural data and statistics; 4) Lack of evidence based data on the actual contribution of culture in the development of the country and in particular for the economic and social area; 5) Poor capacity in monitoring and evaluation.

In the area of cultural industries the challenges identified include: Improving managerial, technical and professional capacity and competence among cultural managers, artists and producers; Reduced capacity of cultural producers to be competitive; Absence of network among practitioners and institutions; Informal character of most creative businesses and a mentality of excessive dependence on Government on the part of cultural practitioners, and a weak culture of decentralization.

As to the mainstreaming of Culture in the Development, the joining of the Ministries of Education and Culture into one (MEC), also offered new opportunities for stronger integration of culture in the area of education. Unfortunately, those opportunities are still very much in the plans department and specific actions need to be undertaken for them to materialize.

Regarding the integration of Culture in other key areas for the social and economic development of the country, plans and strategies for cooperation Health, particularly in fighting HIV&AIDS, in promoting employment in rural areas, and in the development of a national strategy based on sustainable use of renewable natural resources (Agriculture) need still to be developed.

¹ However, risen from 8,2% in 1998 to 16,2% in 2004, according to UNDP reports.

Cultural and creative industries context

The current policy, weak legal and regulatory framework for the creative industries does not provide an enabling environment for the sector's development. There's no policy nor strategy for the cultural and creative industries in Mozambique, but the GoM has now committed itself in putting in place a policy for the sector, and has requested support in that process. The legal framework of the sector is fragmented and there's no proper coordination for increasing its coherence. There's also lack of information and awareness among the stakeholders on the laws and regulations, and the related rights. The financial and tax system lays obstacles for cultural and creative industries' development. Major hindrances include the lack of incentives, direct and indirect for the private sector investments, difficult access to export markets, fiscal barriers and excessive taxation of cultural goods and services.

As highlighted in the Nairobi Action Plan for creative and cultural industries (2005), piracy and copyright issues are among the most serious problems these industries are facing in Africa, serving as disincentive to investment in this sector. In Mozambique, piracy of copyrighted works seems to have reached an alarming rate of 75-80% in the last years (according to a Government estimate). In 2001 GoM adopted the Law n. 4/2001 on Copyright and the related rights of authors, but the law remains to be regulamented which makes the collection of royalties and pursuing legal action against infringements of copyright difficult. The institution responsible for the collection and distribution of royalties in Mozambique (SOMAS) has also serious limitations in terms of available human resources and funds for functioning. Despite all the difficulties, SOMAS has recently however been accepted as a member of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) after an observation period of 2 years.

There's no national system for collection and management of data on the cultural and creative industries in Mozambique. The data sector's socio-economic importance and potential is based on individual studies, which are also rarely implemented and in a non coordinated manner. The MEC has now started the process to establish a national data management system for cultural data but lacks resources and technical expertise.

Besides the issues related to the operational environment, there are other major weaknesses within the cultural and creative industries in Mozambique that hinder their development, such as lack of training opportunities, access to financing, and marketing know-how, as well as the fragmented and individualised structure of the sector.

The crafts sector is characterised by in small production units (most of the time in the informal sector) limiting the economies of scale and production capacity needed for an adequate response to demand from export markets. Unstable quality (due to the lack of proper quality control mechanisms and lack of training) of Mozambican craft production forms also an obstacle for larger commercialization of the products.

Lack of business and vocational training opportunities slows down the development of the crafts industry. There are only a few informal training centers for crafts, no formal training institutions provide crafts training, except for the National Plastic Arts Schools where the focus is more on arts than crafts. The National Institute of Employment and Professional Training (INEFP), which provides formal training, is present in all provinces, with diversified curricula by province²; but curricula do not include courses specifically related to the crafts. Additionally, artisans lack often basic skills as literacy and numeracy and have no access to business skills training

Cultural Tourism

Mozambique has had in recent years one of the highest tourism growth rates in the world. Tourism is in expansion³ and is mainly concentrated in urban areas, alongside the coast and close to natural resources. Regional investors (often from South Africa) lead the development of the tourism sector, while local population is mostly reduced to unskilled labour. The Government Strategic Plan for the Development of Tourism in Mozambique, 2004-2013 (SPDTM) places particular emphasis on the need for effective involvement of district authorities and communities in the sector, stimulating demand and thereby

² It offers three-month cycle programmes (5 to 8 different courses simultaneously, with an average of 15 students per course), for a total average of 50-80 students by 3 cycles per year.

³ The country is forecasted by WTO to receive 30 million visitors in 2020 against 6 million in 2001 (see SPDTM, 2004-2013).

contributing to wider employment opportunities. Cultural tourism is considered in the plan as one of the key areas for provision of direct and indirect employment to the population, and improving their livelihoods.

Tourism is mainly concentrated in the South of the country. Maputo City, Maputo Province, Gaza and Inhambane share a capacity of 50% of total registered establishments. This region experiences the highest socio-economic growth and has the best infrastructure in the country. Business tourism is concentrated in Maputo, while the province of Inhambane currently receives the largest number of leisure tourists. The North of the country has remained relatively untouched by tourism projects. The provinces of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa share less than 25% of the total registered accommodation units. Nampula, however, with 40 units and over 1,000 registered beds, is above national average. The rich historical past of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Ilha de Moçambique contributes to the promotion of the country's cultural heritage and to attracting cultural tourism to the northern region.

Inclusion of social and cultural aspects in development policies and plans

Traditional knowledge and socio-cultural context are too often neglected or not properly addressed in development interventions. Culture is often reduced to the entertainment and monuments part and when perceived as having an impact in development interventions, the "obstacle" view prevails.

There's a lack of knowledge on the existing traditional knowledge.

In Mozambique the use of TK has weakened due to interruption in the practices during the civil war, and due to the fact that development programmes are promoting the use modern technologies and methods on the detriment of traditional knowledge. In some cases there is evidence of unsustainability of this approach as in drought prawn areas the population have suffered from food insecurity as they have abandoned the use of their traditional crops and farming methods and started cultivation an imported crop which has then not been able to resist the nature's powers as the traditional crops did. The weak involvement of the local communities in forestry management has also lead to non-sustainable use of the resources and conflicts between the communities, authorities and commercial explorers.

In Mozambique, strengthening traditional knowledge systems in forestry management can also contribute to preservation of Mozambican cultural heritage. For instance, forestry management and reforestation contribute in turn to preserve endangered tree species which are integral part of traditional knowledge, cultural traditions and products. Trees like macrusse, used traditionally in the rehabilitation of historic buildings in Ilha de Moçambique, mwenje (used in the Inhambane province for the production of traditional musical instruments - Timbila), and mussiru (linked to the traditional practices of the Macua women) are threatened by poor management and charcoal production and, consequently, the corresponding traditional knowledge and products are threatened as well.

Mozambique hosts one refugee camp of approximately 4000 people. The Maratane camp is situated in the In the Nampula province and district. The camp hosts a total number of 1,567 households and 4,773 refugees, of whom 2,111 are female (including children) and 2,202 children. Refugees come from different countries⁴. The majority are peasants from rural areas, students, teachers, artisans and few civil servants, with different background and traditions. Intergenerational transmission of cultural values and traditions, is needed to support a Return Strategy Empowerment, underlining the importance for young population to maintain alive their cultural links with the country of origin, preparing them to return and facilitating their integration into the society. UNESCO and UNHCR have positive experience from cooperation in this area in Tanzania and this JP will draw lessons learnt from that experience for the benefits of the refugees in Mozambique.

Norms and beliefs, lifestyle, attitudes and practices on perceptions of health or sickness, life or death, sexuality, etc determine in great extent the way people live their lives and choices made on the daily life. Pregnancy, childbirth and sexuality are influenced by sexual taboos, gender relations, and specific cultural practices such as initiation rites, circumcision, polygamy, widow cleansing, etc. Poor understanding and insufficiently consideration of these factors in development plans and interventions have contribute to a less effective impact of Health programmes The high HIV and AIDS prevalence rates in the country despite the scope and quantity of effort put into prevention are a clear example of the above. Due to their biological constitution and weaker gender position in society, women are particularly vulnerable to the pandemic and to other sexual transmitted infections. Studies have shown that the same gender position and cultural practices impact also in early pregnancies, and maternal mortality According to a UNAIDS

⁴ 76.6% from Congo DR, 14.5% from Burundi, 7.9% from Rwanda and 1% from Angola, Somalia, Congo, Uganda, Sudan, Eritrea, Liberia and Ethiopia.

report of 2006, latest data show a dramatic worsening of HIV&AIDS pandemic (particularly among women, 58% in 2004), creating orphan crisis and increased vulnerability. The Government HIV&AIDS Strategic Plan (PEN II 2005-2009) emphasises a multisectorial approach and recommends taking into account the cultural dimension affecting the HIV&AIDS pandemic but the recommendations are not put into practice due to inability to incorporate socio-cultural aspects in interventions.

The multilingual heritage represents an important aspect of the cultural richness and identity of Mozambique and contributes to the intergenerational transmission of different cultural expressions and traditions. Although Portuguese is the official language, only 6% of the population speaks it as mother tongue and mainly in urban and peri-urban areas. Mozambique recognizes 21 local languages. Although multilingualism is recognized by the Constitution (articles 5 and 6), it is not contemplated in the education system, media and newspapers. Radio Mozambique is the only sector of the media that broadcasts in local languages (14 languages). Portuguese is the only language of instruction throughout the formal education system. There is no national language policy. Some efforts have been undertaken to develop a language policy and the need to recognize the local languages is generally acknowledged. The PEEC underlines the need to develop a language policy and MEC has now started this process of elaboration of the national language policy and has indicated as a priority area for technical assistance.

Besides languages, the education system also needs strengthening in terms of integration of cultural contents in it. The importance of the interface between Education and Culture is increasingly recognized worldwide as crucial for improving the quality and relevance of education. In Mozambique the two areas are under the responsibility of one Ministry (of Education and Culture) but the opportunities offered by this recent marriage of the sectors in the country has not materialized so far in concrete actions. The local curriculum (20% of the total) in primary schools allows flexibility in incorporating local culture into the education system but the country lacks capacities and funds for operationalizing this. Although the sector of education is relatively well supported by the donor community, the relevance of culture in this context has not been recognized. The secondary education curriculum is undergoing a revision process, and there's a will to better integrate culture into it, but support is needed for curriculum and training materials development. MEC has called for UNESCO's support in these processes.

Mozambique initiated in the past 3 years, a decentralization process of planning and implementation in which districts receive financial resources and determine by themselves where to allocate those resources. Although this approach is fundamental for enabling flexible and local level based socio-economic development, without capacity building, Culture will tend to be overlooked as priorities will be perceived wrongly. Within the context of PEEC the GoM plans to elaborate a model for historic and socio-cultural profiles to be used in the local development programmes across the sectors. The development of this model requires innovative approaches and know-how to recognize and apply in planning the above referred domains of relations between Culture and development.

3. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme

3.1 Background/context:

The Joint Programme builds on UNDAF outcomes 1 and 4 for Economic Development and Governance pillars geared towards the achievement of MDGs 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8. It contributes to the implementation of the National PRSP (PARPA II), the Government 5-year plan, the Strategic Plan for Education and Culture 2006-2011, the National Health Plan (PEN II), the Strategic Plan for Tourism (SPDTM) and the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy. It is also premised in the One UN vision for Mozambique.

In terms of international agreements in the area of culture, Mozambique has ratified the UNESCO Convention on the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005). Mozambique is further strengthening their commitment for the development of the creative industries, and the ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention (1971) and its protocols is also programmed in the PEEC.

At regional level, the strategic objectives of this Joint Programme are in compliance with the Charter for the Cultural renaissance of Africa (rev.2005) which recognises and sets standards in respect of cultural diversity and national identity, the role of culture in the development frameworks, the promotion and use of local languages and the protection of cultural heritage. Mozambique has been involved in the cultural and creative industries development process at regional level. Mozambique hosted the Inter-Ministerial conference on the role and place of culture in the regional integration agenda of the Southern African Development Community (Mozambique, 2000). During this meeting, Member States were called upon 'to take decisive steps toward the promotion of cultural industries as a way of exploiting their capabilities to alleviate poverty, generate employment and contribute to economic growth'. The Nairobi Plan of Action for Cultural Industries in Africa (December 2005) recognized creative industries as a valuable tool for promoting sustainable development and poverty alleviation in Africa. This recognition links it with the NEPAD priorities, in particular in what comes to the importance of the use and protection of traditional knowledge.

The UN Organizations participating in this Joint Programme are FAO, ILO, ITC, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNHCR. Furthermore, UIS will provide technical assistance in setting-up the national database, while partnership with WHO in mainstreaming culture in the health programme will be sought, as well as linkages with WIPO and UNWTO programmes, respectively in strengthening Intellectual Property protection and in supporting cultural tourism and international market opportunities. The main Government partners are the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC), the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR), the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC), the Ministry of Labour (MITRAB), the Ministry of Health (MISAU), the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD), and the Government bodies at provincial and district/municipal level. National bodies such as INLD, SOMAS, ARPAC, FUTUR, IPEX and INE will be involved in the programme implementation, as well as NGOs, selected communities and a number of Civil Society Organizations already active in the three selected Provinces of Maputo Cidade, Nampula and Inhambane.

UNESCO will ensure the overall programme management and in-country coordination. It will further provide technical expertise, best-practice sharing and training tools. ITC will bring its expertise in trade promotion and capacity building. ILO will bring its added value in policy recommendations towards decent job creation and social security and training tools in building capacity in management and entrepreneurial skills of the beneficiary communities and organizations. FAO will ensure the integration of socio-cultural data and traditional knowledge systems in forestry resources management and agriculture. UNHCR will coordinate the implementation of the programme's activities in the refugee camp in Maratane, while UNFPA will provide technical expertise in Sexual Reproductive Health and HIV prevention.

MEC is the main Government partner, as the Ministry responsible for the area of culture, and will ensure the alignment with the Strategic Plan for Culture. MISAU and MJD are the main partners in the fight against HIV&AIDS, to improve the understanding on cultural factors to behaviour having an influence on the pandemic. MINAG is interested in sustainable use of renewable natural resources. MITUR is a partner in developing cultural tourism, MITRAB in job creation and social security of artists, artisans, and cultural practitioners and service providers, while MIC in strengthening the cultural industries and the exports of cultural goods.

3.2 Lessons Learned:

- Programme interventions need to build on existing local capacity and on the already existing local knowledge base, and should be tailored to the actual needs of the ultimate programme beneficiaries. For example, entry level business start-up training should be geared towards a target group that, at least in the rural areas, often presents low literacy level and no prior exposure to classroom based and formalized training.
- Prior and on-going assistance in Mozambique have shown the need to further build national institutional capacity in documentation, safeguarding and management of cultural heritage. More efforts in this sense, particularly addressed to professional personnel, are needed to ensure the sustainability of the management of cultural heritage.
- Community mobilization and involvement, beside institutional capacity-building, are indispensable for the safeguarding, protection and management of cultural assets⁵, and need to be fostered through community-based programmes. For instance, meaningful community participation, together with public and private sector support, presents opportunities for the development of community-scale cultural tourism initiatives in less developed areas, while contributing to an integrated approach in safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage⁶. The strengthening of crafts and music industries, as well as the enlargement and diversification of tourism circuits to include cultural sites and rural areas will increase the economic viability of marginalized areas, stimulating social regeneration and improving the living conditions of rural communities.
- Sharing best practices at national and regional level is also an added-value stemming out from past and on-going experiences of the participating UN agencies at national, regional and global level. The Joint Programme will pursue this approach in anti-piracy efforts, in supporting communities in services delivery and management of cultural tourism, as well as in enhancing craft & music associations' networking and fostering market linkages and trade opportunities at regional and international level. The same approach is to be use in the promotion of traditional knowledge, improving HIV and AIDS and reducing maternal and child through utilization of adequate socio-cultural approaches.
- In line with GoM policy of decentralization of responsibilities at provinces and districts level (see Law n.8/2003, 27 March), activities will be implemented in selected districts on a pilot basis and by building local capacities in the process. This approach will allow to better identify and implement sound and tailored intervention, and to take stock of lessons learnt for future intervention. Advocacy will be then supported also through evidence based practices and dissemination of best practices.
- Due to low level of national capacity in the area of culture, major efforts in capacity building are crucial for the sustainability of results achieved.
- To ensure efficiency of action and relevance of results, it is fundamental to involve a broad range of stakeholders in policy and strategy making, as well as on the ground in the implementation of the programme's activities.

The key areas of intervention in this Joint Programme are those reflected in the UN Delivering as One vision for Mozambique, which identifies four key areas for future work in the country: (1) Policy and Advocacy, (2) Normative and technical support, (3) Capacity development and (4) Civil society partnerships. This Joint Programme constitutes a valuable opportunity to strengthen the One UN process in Mozambique by enhancing inter-agency cooperation, both in terms of coordination issues in planning, implementation, administration, budget and M&E (operational efficiencies), and collaboration on the content side to deliver superior value to the country.

3.3 The Proposed Joint Programme:

The Joint Programme addresses the priority issues identified by MEC in its Strategic Plan for Culture (PEEC 2005-2009) and creates important linkages with the Government strategic plans for Tourism, Health, Agriculture, Employment and Vocational Training, with a view to promote and strengthen cultural identity, cultural diversity and creativity as well as broadening civil society's participation in endogenous and sustainable economic and social development.

In view of the prevailing challenges in the sector of Culture, this Joint Programme consists of two complementary components: 1) promote cultural and creative industries' contribution to social and economic development and 2) ensure inclusion of social and cultural aspects in development policies and strategies. The first one focuses on the development of the cultural and creative industries as means of contributing to poverty reduction by promoting the potentials of a fairly undervalued sector of the economy, promoting at

⁵ See artt.11-12 of the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

⁶ See UNESCO Yamato Declaration, 2004.

the same time the rich cultural diversity in the country. The second component aims at making development plans and strategies more effective by promoting the use of traditional knowledge and integrating the socio-cultural elements of development that in the past 50 years of development aid have been overlooked. The programme will look into the role of traditional knowledge in natural resources management, and aims to strengthen the impact of HIV&AIDS programme through socio-cultural approaches.

Each component is articulated on three significant outcomes which will be achieved through: policies and strategies formulation; provision of technical assistance to the Government (central, provincial and district level); advocacy and sensitization of stakeholders; substantive institutional capacity building and training for professionals and for more responsible and participatory community-based mobilization; facilitation of partnerships.

Under Component 1, this Joint Programme will support legal and regulatory framework enforcement, policy and strategy revision to strengthen craft and music industries, development of community-based cultural tourism along selected cultural itineraries, in a manner to integrate and extend existing tourist itineraries and destinations, and strengthening the capacity of cultural entrepreneurs in up-scaling cultural goods production in the domain of crafts and music, as well as its distribution through domestic and foreigner markets. Under component 2, this Joint Programme will support the recognition and use of traditional knowledge systems in agriculture and natural resources management, its intergenerational transmission, and it will further identify socio-cultural elements which need to be mainstreamed in planning processes at provincial and district level, mainstreaming these elements in education and health policies, plans and strategies, and testing a model, in order to provide a more participatory role for beneficiary communities. This model can later be further replicated in other districts/provinces of the country.

In terms of poverty reduction objectives, policy, strategy and legal framework strengthening will have a direct impact in creating an enabling environment for the development of craft and music industries. While sectorial capacity-building, facilitation of small business development, and marketing support will have a direct effect in the diversification of job opportunities (cultural tourism, crafts and music industries) and in job creation (sustainable and decent employment). Improvements in agriculture & forestry management/production, and the implementation of a socio-culturally appropriate Health programmes, HIV&AIDS prevention and quality improvement in Education will have a direct impact in widening social welfare and stability and result in economic benefit through more effective interventions.

Further to concerted consultations with the Government, the Joint Programme will be implemented on a pilot base in selected districts of the three Provinces of **Maputo Cidade**, **Inhambane** (South of the country) and **Nampula** (North of the country), which resulted the most suitable for the considerable potential in terms of cultural resources and profiles, existing tourist destinations and infrastructures, possible linkage opportunities with local on-going initiatives, and being the among most affected and at risk areas. Component 1 will focus on urban contexts, namely the districts of **Maputo city**, **Inhambane city** and surroundings (Tofu, Barra, etc.), **Nampula City** and **Ilha de Moçambique**, while component 2 will be implemented mainly in rural areas, namely **Mossuril** and **Zavala** districts, with specific activities for refugees and host community targeting **Maratane** camp. Joint Programme action towards integrating the cultural component into HIV/AIDS plans will address not only rural areas, but will be extended to urban contexts (**Maputo City**).

4. Results Framework

4.1 Summary of Results Framework:

UNDAF outcomes 1 and 4 for Economic Development and Governance pillars constitute the overarching framework of this Joint Programme that aims at achieving MDGs 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8 through two components. Annex 1 reports the detailed plan of activities and the role of UN participating Organizations to reach the objectives set in the Joint Programme.

Component 1 - Cultural and Creative Industries' Contribution to Social and Economic Development promoted

1.1 Legislative and regulatory frameworks, policies and strategies for the development of cultural and creative industries strengthened/enforced (in craft and music industries)

It is expected that at the conclusion of the programme the Government has enhanced knowledge and guidelines for putting in place a stronger strategic, regulatory and legislative support framework for cultural and creative industries. Further, mechanisms for fighting piracy and for distribution of royalties are

reinforced and functioning in the country. Additionally, policy-makers are provided with quality data on culture and development, and a coherent data collection system in selected sites with cultural indicators for development is at use.

1.2 Cultural tourism promoted through improved management capacities of cultural assets

Through training and institutional capacity-building, the Joint Programme will have strengthened the capacities of professionals and GoM officials, at central, provincial and district level in cultural tourism, and in managing and safeguarding cultural assets and profiles. Traditional crafts and music, and intangible heritage more broadly are revived and safeguarded in target communities and promoted for sustainable income generation through cultural tourism. Communities are also empowered in service supply (host tourism, cultural heritage products, etc.), management of cultural tourism (sites presentation & interpretation) and business skills, in order to establish/improve cooperation with tourism operators in a sustainable manner, through better knowledge and negotiation power, increased income generation. Communities are sensitized, mobilized and trained in cultural sites and monuments management, maintenance and monitoring, as well as in safeguarding measures to ensure viable conditions of intangible heritage along/surrounding cultural itineraries. Linkage between communities and cultural institutions, museums, and private sector in the form of public-private partnerships to support communities in cultural heritage maintenance will be promoted. Cultural tourism itineraries will have been established and marketed at national and international level in cooperation with tourism operators.

1.3 Scale and quality of cultural goods and services boosted, leading to income generation and decent employment in craft and music industries

At the end of the programme selected (formal and non-formal) training institutions in the three provinces of Maputo Cidade, Inhambane and Nampula will have increased their capacity to provide vocational training, training in business management and entrepreneurial skills for cultural SMEs, CBOs, and associations. Emphasis will be given to strengthen existing informal training centres for crafts, and to reinforce and diversify curricula of formal centres and government strategies (such as INEFP, and the PIREP) introducing specific modules in crafts, on identified high-potential trades. Modules will take into account the challenge of many illiterate entrepreneurs in Mozambique, through appropriate methodologies, such as simulation training. Linkages will be established with Literacy programmes at community level and crafts training centers.

The productive capacities within the crafts sector are enhanced through training and quality control and design interventions. The producing entities have a better access to relevant technology and tools. Associations and networking of producers, practitioners and providers in music and craft industries are facilitated in their establishment, functioning and partnerships supported at national, regional and international level. Business skills are strengthened and new market linkages and trade opportunities opened for the sector. Financial support, such as micro-finance schemes will be sought to provide capital for start-up activities. Special attention will be provided to women in the provision of the different forms of support as means of contributing to their economic empowerment and hence reducing poverty.

Component 2 - Inclusion of Social and Cultural Aspects in Development Policies and Strategies ensured

2.1 Improved acknowledgement and use of traditional knowledge systems in local development

The programme will have contributed to documentation, raised awareness on, and building capacities for better use of traditional knowledge systems in development interventions and to ensure their intergenerational transmission to younger generations. The use of traditional knowledge systems to improve forestry management, conservation and processing methods will be promoted in the selected communities in Zavala and Mussuril districts. Forestry management will target endangered tree species (i.e. *macrusse*, and *mwenje* trees) which are narrowly linked to the preservation and safeguarding of endangered traditional knowledge, cultural traditions and products.

Intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge among refugees in Maratane camp (Nampula district) will be promoted. The interventions will target children who have most often frail cultural linkages with the country of origin and its community traditional skills. Activities will have a two-fold approach to foster social cohesion, facilitating on one side exchanges among refugees, and on promotion of tolerance through the building-up dialogue and exchanges between refugees and host communities.

2.2 Socio-cultural elements included in development planning processes

By the end of the programme, a model for historic and socio-cultural profiles will have been piloted at district level enabling the mainstreaming of those elements in planning of development programmes at local level which provides a tool for bottom-up feeding of planning processes at central level and scaling-up the approach. District authorities and other stakeholders of development programmes in the target district(s) will be trained in the interpretation and the integration of socio-cultural data in planning. The district authorities will be assisted to develop an M&E plan for the use of socio-cultural profiles, and to evaluate the pilot activity. Advocacy and technical assistance will support the mainstreaming of socio-cultural aspects in sectorial policy and development plans elaboration.

2.3 Socio-cultural elements mainstreamed in education and health policies, plans and strategies

The community level health programmes will have been strengthened through the capacity building and piloting of socio-cultural approaches; through the understanding and taking into account of relevant cultural beliefs, attitudes and practices on sexual reproduction (pregnancy, childbirth and sexuality) into health programmes, contributing to reduction of child and maternal mortality in selected communities of Zavala and Mussuril districts. This will entail an assessment in selected communities on pregnancy, birth and childcare related issues from the point of view of formal health systems, the analysis on how those views relate with traditional views, sharing best practices within the region, training for GoM officials in socio-cultural approaches to deal with, and to initiate a dialogue between the Health system and traditional practitioners, in order to efficiently address Health programme at community level. The socio-cultural approach will be applied for the inclusion of SRH elements into traditional sexual education practices and systems and will promote exchange between selected communities and practitioners of best practices that enhance traditional knowledge systems for prevention, mitigation and care of HIV&AIDS infected and affected people. On the basis of the identified cultural practices related to SRH, an effective communication strategy (IEC/BCC media, etc.) will be adapted and implement at community level, to support services (counselling services, condom, etc.). Additionally a strategy and local level programmes will be put in place for the HIV&AIDS prevention, care and mitigation for artists (especially musicians) who often have an increased risk of infection due to their life style. An evaluation, collection and dissemination of best practices on socio-cultural appropriate in HIV&AIDS interventions will be implemented upon the end of the programme.

GoM will be further supported in the elaboration of a national language policy and in integration of cultural contents in primary schools in Zavala and Mossuril districts through the local curriculum, and in selected secondary schools in support to the on-going secondary education curriculum revision process.

4.2 Annual reviews:

The annual review will be carried out collectively by national partners and participating UN Agencies. A single annual narrative progress report, based on the inputs from the different parties will be produced by the Joint Monitoring & reporting Unit lead by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will liaise with the designated focal points in the concerned Ministries (at central and selected districts level) and UN Agencies, to receive required information and data to consolidate the quarterly and annual progress reports, using the common reporting format and the results based annual programme targets. The narrative document will be reviewed and endorsed by the PMC before its submission to MDG-F Office. Each Agency will provide its financial report to AA. AA will then produce the consolidated narrative and financial report.

On receipt of the consolidated report, RC will transmit it to the national Steering Committee (NSC) members and convene, at least, one annual NSC meeting to review progress and conduct annual planning for all activities included in the Joint Programme Results Framework, as well as in the Monitoring and Evaluation plans. Based on the lessons learnt from a review of the risks and assumptions and implementation progress achieved, a detailed Work Plan and revised budget with the required adjustments will be elaborated by implementing Agencies and transmitted to the Project Manager. The NSC will approve in writing the new produced Work Plan and budget. Substantive changes in the Joint Programme scope will require revision of the JPD. The amendments will need to be signed by all parties.

Table 1: Summary of Results framework

***Abbreviation: Y1, Y2, Y3 = First, second and third year of the programme cycle**

Outcome 1 of Joint Programme (if different from UNDAF outcome(s), corresponding indicators, baselines, means of verification, resources, risks and assumptions)								
1. CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES' CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROMOTED								
*Outcome 1.1: Legislative and regulatory frameworks, policies and strategies for the development of cultural and creative industries strengthened/enforced								
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baseline)	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
1.1.1: Government supported in policies, strategies and legislation revision (and elaboration) for an enabling legal, fiscal and financial environment for the development of creative industries in line with the relevant International instruments Indicators: Policy for creative industries in place; Copyright law regulation formulated; # and contents of fiscal reform proposals; # of fiscal reforms adopted Baseline: No policy for creative industries, Lack aggregated data on impact of current legal and fiscal framework on creative industries, No regulation in copyright law.	Needs identified and recommendations for legislative framework review produced by end of Y1; at least 3 adjustments to the regulatory framework by Y2	UNESCO – 34C5 – MLA4: Development of cultural and creative industries	MEC	1.1.1.1. Technical support in the revision (and/or elaboration) of the legal and regulatory framework	81,975	38,230	0	120,205
	Needs identified and recommendations for revision/elaboration of policies, strategies produced by end of Y1; Technical assistance provide to GoM in policy and strategy elaboration/revision by Y2	UNESCO – 34C5 – MLA4: Development of cultural and creative industries	MEC	1.1.1.2 Technical support in the revision and/or elaboration of policies and strategic frameworks	59,815	11,137	0	70,952
1.1.1. Sub-Total					141,790	49,367	0	191,157
1.1.2: Increased access to information and awareness raised among policy makers, private sector, practitioners and public at large on the socio-economic value and regulatory frameworks of cultural and creative industries Indicators: Instruments developed for mapping and assessments of selected domains of cultural and creative industries; Value-chain analysis report;; actionable recommendations formulated; # of stakeholders reached with information on the strategic, legal and fiscal framework for cultural and creative industries; An assessment on the socioeconomic contribution of CIs; a study on the micro and small enterprise development constraints disseminated; guidelines for development of an arm's-length-body developed Baseline: Lack of access to user friendly information on regulatory framework for CIs; Lack of access by policy-makers to data on socioeconomic value of the CIs	Value-chain analysis conducted for craft industry by Y1; issues hindering craft enterprises in meeting market requirements identified by Y1; SME study developed and taken into account by end of Y1	ITC Strengthen the international competitiveness of enterprises	MEC	1.1.2.1 Analyze the sector's socioeconomic contribution and potential and barriers and conduct a value chain analysis for one selected domain of creative industries	117,478	0	0	117,478
	Updated information disseminated to the stakeholders on the fiscal framework by the end of Y2; actionable recommendations provided to governmental bodies, investors & producers / providers of service in crafts in 3 districts by Y2; 1 public awareness-raising campaign on copyright and piracy organized by end of Y1	UNESCO 34C5 – MLA4: Development of Cultural and Creative Industries	MEC	1.1.2.2 Organization of awareness raising and sensitization meetings on the identified issues for an enabling environment for the development of the selected domains of cultural and creative industries	22,720	24,684	15,290	62,694

1.1.2. Sub-Total					140,198	24,684	15,290	180,172
1.1.3: Mechanisms for enhancement of copyright protection and royalties collection in cultural and creative industries reinforced <i>Indicators:</i> Volume of royalties collected and distributed; # of new SOMAS members; # of new organizations (media, bars, hotels, etc.) paying royalties to SOMAS; # of public-private agreements signed for support of enhancement of copyright protection mechanisms <i>Baseline:</i> Lack of effective protection of the intellectual property rights of artists, practitioners and cultural goods producers; Only TVM and RM pay royalties for the music played; limited resources (human and financial) for copyright protection	SOMAS functioning supported with 1 grant per/Y International public-private partnerships for Copyright protection mobilized by end of Y2	UNESCO 34C5 – MLA4: Development of Cultural and Creative Industries UNESCO 34C5 – MLA4: Development of Cultural and Creative Industries	SOMAS MEC	1.1.3.1 Strengthen the functioning of SOMAS to manage the collection and distribution of benefits to members 1.1.3.2. Utilize UNESCO experience in the Regional Economic Community for mobilization of support to the development of anti-piracy system	13,437 0	13,296 10,637	5,850 0	32,583 10,637
1.1.3. Sub-Total					13,437	23,933	5,850	43,220
1.1.4: Culture Data Management System establishment and operationalization facilitated <i>Indicators:</i> # of directorates at various levels using the national database <i>Baseline:</i> 0; lack of a national management system of the culture sector data; lack of reliable data collection and statistics on culture	Assessment on the existing cultural data management systems by end of Y1; equipment and training for the establishment of a database provided by Y2; Indicators for the Culture Sector devised by Y2; Database piloted by Y3	UNESCO 34C5 – MLA4: Development of Cultural and Creative Industries	MEC	1.1.4.1. Support to GoM in putting in place a national culture database system	64,498	27,656	35,098	127,252
1.4. Sub-Total					64,498	27,656	35,098	127,252
*Outcome 1.2: Cultural tourism promoted through improved management capacities of cultural assets								
1.2.1: National and international partnerships mobilized for sustainable cultural tourism with a view to strengthening the supply chain <i>Indicators:</i> Representativeness of stakeholders / potential actors involved; actionable recommendations proposed to improve business environment to enable creation of new jobs and services; # of cultural tourism business start-up/ business capacity enhancement training seminars and # of trainees graduating from these course; actions proposed and undertaken to enhance preparedness levels for receiving higher numbers of tourists on the selected itineraries raised; level of localisation of training material based on good practice and needs of particular audiences; # of Local Government officials, CBOs, Communities, Community leaders and SMEs trained in sustainable cultural tourism;	Existing tourism itineraries and supply chains in 3 provinces mapped and analysed by end of Y1; Cultural assets along/surrounding tourism itineraries mapped by end of Y2; high potential itineraries selected by end of Y2; recommendations supply and demand sides study of the cultural tourism value chain initiated/implemented by Y2; 5 year promotion plan for the specific itineraries developed and promotional material produced by Y3	ITC Strengthen the international competitiveness of enterprises	MITUR	1.2.1.1 Support the establishment of cultural itineraries	98,082	46,228	13,688	157,998

<p>quality as indicated by level of activity of public-private-community agreements & partnerships for cultural tourism on the selected sites; better environmentally sustainable practices established; 75% of trainees demonstrate improved exhibition skills; # of cultural itineraries established; # of communities supported in cultural tourism (CT); # of sites inventoried</p> <p>Baseline: Marginal benefits to communities from current forms of tourism in Mozambique, Lack of inventories of cultural assets, very limited offer of cultural tourism</p>	<p>Guidelines and code of conduct elaborated for sustainable cultural tourism in the selected communities by Y2; training materials elaborated by Y2; GoM officials at central, provincial and district levels, local, CBOs, and SMEs trained in sustainable cultural tourism by Y3 (20 from each type of audience)</p>	<p>UNESCO 34C5 – MLA1: Promotion of sustainable tourism and empowering local communities in cultural and natural sites</p>	<p>MITUR</p>	<p>1.2.1.2. Training of Local Government officials, CBOs, Communities, Community leaders and SMEs for sustainable cultural tourism</p>	<p>113,555</p>	<p>132,302</p>	<p>27,376</p>	<p>273,233</p>
	<p>TA to establish public-private-community networking forum initiated by Y2; Mozambican edition of ILO IYES manual by Y2; 100 cultural tourism operators trained in IYES by end of Y2;</p>	<p>ITC Strengthen the international competitiveness of enterprises</p>	<p>MITUR</p>	<p>1.2.1.3. Improve linkages to related values chains and international and national stakeholders</p>	<p>29,924</p>	<p>60,495</p>	<p>53,983</p>	<p>144,402</p>
1.2.1. Sub-Total					241,561	239,025	95,047	575,633
<p>1.2.2: Cultural assets preservation and management enhanced in the targeted districts</p> <p>Indicators: An inventory of the Intangible Cultural Heritage along/ surrounding itineraries; # of officials trained in documentation and safeguarding measures; # of safeguarding and management plans elaborated</p> <p>Baseline: Weak Government capacity for safeguarding and management of cultural assets; lack of Intangible Cultural Heritage inventories in Mozambique</p>	<p>Inventories of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in the target districts elaborated by Y2; Measures aiming at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage promoted by end of Y2; Elaboration & implementation of safeguarding plans for ICH supported by Y3; 30 GoM officials, professional personnel trained in management and conservation of monuments & sites by Y3</p>	<p>UNESCO 34C5 – MLA2: Safeguarding Living Heritage; MLA1: Protecting Immovable Cultural and Natural Properties</p>	<p>MEC</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Documentation and safeguarding of cultural expressions and support to the management of cultural sites & historic buildings</p>	<p>21,499</p>	<p>74,458</p>	<p>11,699</p>	<p>107,656</p>
1.2.2. Sub-Total					21,499	74,458	11,699	107,656
<p>1.2.3: Communities in selected districts mobilized and empowered for sustainable cultural tourism</p> <p>Indicators: training material in site interpretation, service supply & business skills produced; # of communities mobilized and trained</p>	<p>Sensitization & basic training in cultural assets management and maintenance provided to CBOs in the selected communities by Y2</p>	<p>UNESCO 34C5–MLA1: Protecting Immovable Cultural and Natural</p>	<p>MEC</p>	<p>1.2.3.1 Mobilizing and training selected communities in cultural heritage management, monitoring and preservation</p>	<p>10,750</p>	<p>37,229</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>47,979</p>

Baseline: Low capacity of communities in management of cultural assets, and in services supply linked to cultural tourism ; weak linkages between communities and cultural institutions and local tourism operators	Training material elaborated by Y2; communities' leaders, local authorities, technical bodies involved through consultation meetings, training for cultural heritage guides, in site interpretation/presentation, services supply and business skills provided by Y3; grants for starting-up/developing selected community-based activities provided through business plan competition by Y3	UNESCO 34C5 MLA1: Promotion of sustainable tourism and empowering local communities in cultural and natural sites	MITUR	1.2.3.2 Support selected communities in the provision of services and management of cultural tourism	26,874	111,701	80,484	219,059
1.2.3. Sub-Total					37,624	148,930	80,484	267,038
*Outcome 1.3: Scale and quality of cultural goods and services boosted, leading to income generation and decent employment in the selected domains of creative industries								
1.3.1: Vocational and entrepreneurial skill developed of practitioners strengthened including delivery capacity of skills training for cultural and creative industries	Vocational training curricula for at least 2 trades developed by end of Y2, one per priority industry; at least 100 young people graduate from these vocational training courses by the end of Y3;	UNESCO 34C5 MLA4: Development of Cultural and Creative Industries	MEC	1.3.1.1. Development and implementation of vocational training in the two selected domains	42,999	152,921	12,587	208,507
Indicators: curricula developed; # of beneficiaries trained; # of new economic initiatives generated; new market segments effectively served Baseline: Limited opportunities for vocational and business training within the sector; Weak business skills among the entrepreneurs; weak ability to access market intelligence and serve specific needs	Mozambican edition of the ILO 'Start Your Cultural Business' training package provided to market by end of Y2; at least 500 young artisans have graduated from start your cultural business training courses by end of Y3; at least 50% of these graduates have started their own business and at least 750 jobs have been created in the process; By the end of Y3, at least 5 Business Development Services Organizations per pilot district strengthened in the capacity to effectively and independently offer SYCB training; by the end of Y3, at least 2 vocational training institutes per province have the capacity to effectively and independently offer vocational	ILO promotion of decent employment opportunities for women and men	MITRAB	1.3.1.2 Development and implementation of business management & administration training programmes for the selected beneficiaries within the domain	14,962	91,042	51,449	157,453

	training geared towards the priority cultural industries and Both vocational and functional skills development partner organizations operate in-house M&E systems to monitor & assess their training outreach and quality							
1.3.1. Sub-Total					57,961	243,963	64,036	365,960
1.3.2: Quality and Productive capacities up-scaled and access to relevant technology enhanced Indicators: Quality of cultural goods improved; increased # and quality of cultural events organized ; # of associations and cooperatives registered; premium in terms of value addition of new product ideas generated and brought to market. Baseline: Unstable quality in the production of cultural products; activities and events poorly managed and insufficiently subsidized; lack of innovation and value addition in crafts sector.	<p>By the end of Y3, at least 10 businesses per district have their cultural products / services certified along an internationally recognized quality standard</p> <p>By the end of Y2, Mozambican edition of the 'association building training package' available to market; By the end of Y2, at least 1 association building workshop conducted per pilot district; By the end of Y3, at least 1 new association per pilot district established as a result of training; By the end of Y3, existing associations participating in the training event report increased membership within 6 months after the seminar; 75% of association members feel that the effectiveness of their organization has increased as a result of the capacity building effort; Production equipment provided to artisan centers by Y3; Quality control mechanisms and improved production, innovation strengthened by Y3; Internships abroad promoted by Y3; Training of trainers provided by Y2 and Value addition potential optimised</p>	UNESCO 34C5 MLA4: Development of Cultural and Creative Industries	MEC	1.3.2.1 Reinvigorate and upscale production and distribution of diversified and innovative cultural and creative contents	21,499	98,736	83,670	203,905

	Producers and providers, grass roots organizations and informal sector operators assisted in creating associations/cooperatives by Y2; networking established by Y2; Training in advocacy and negotiation skills provided by Y2	ILO promotion of decent employment opportunities for women and men	MEC	1.3.2.2 Facilitate the creation of associations and networks of producers practitioners and providers of cultural and creative industries, including grass roots organizations and informal sector micro-enterprises/organizations	0	52,372	12,588	64,960
1.3.2. Sub-Total					21,499	151,108	96,258	268,865
1.3.3: Market linkages and trade opportunities fostered <i>Indicators:</i> Sector level marketing strategy created for target market segments; tailored marketing training material produced; # of SME/CBOs/CSO trained and assisted in business connections; effectiveness of networking events organised in terms of business leads generated. <i>Baseline:</i> Weak partnerships and networking in the national and international market and weak capacity to fulfil the demand (trade)	Market programmes supported by Y3; training materials translated and adapted by Y2; 5 training in Craft Trade Fair implemented by Y3; Yearly organization of national and provincial trade fairs; Process for certification of craft products initiated by Y3	ITC Strengthen the international competitiveness of enterprises	MIC	1.3.3.1 Strengthen the marketing of Mozambican cultural and creative industry products	25,712	124,243	129,707	279,662
	Mozambique participation in international Trade Fairs promoted by Y3; access to start-up micro-financing mechanism advocated by Y2; networking events organised by Y3	ITC Strengthen the international competitiveness of enterprises	MIC	1.3.3.2 Support networking and partnerships development at national regional and international level, as per the different needs of the various players	0	11,864	13,688	25,552
1.3.3. Sub-Total					25,712	136,107	143,395	305,214
2. INCLUSION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ENSURED *Outcome 2.1: Improved acknowledgement and use of traditional knowledge systems in local development								
2.1.1: Contribution of traditional knowledge in agriculture and forestry recognized and promoted for the improvement of livelihood of selected communities <i>Indicators:</i> An inventory of traditional knowledge systems related to agriculture and forestry in the target districts; improved forestry management & Agriculture using traditional knowledge systems; 2 forestry inventories completed and simplified management plans developed; at least two tree nurseries established; # of communities involved in the activities; at least 2 CBO's established, legalized and trained; # of in-depth studies of selected Traditional Knowledge.	CBO's established, trained and legalized by December of Y2; Forestry inventories and simplified management plans developed by Y2; Pilot tree nurseries established by Y2; at least 1 community in Zavala & Mussuril districts reached through training by Y3	FAO Conserve and strengthen the natural resource base	MINAG	2.1.1.1 Support selected communities in the use of traditional knowledge systems in Forestry management, in particular for the safeguarding of Mozambican cultural heritage	111.600	78.350	59.400	249.350
	Traditional Knowledge Systems inventory(ies) by Y2; improved storage and processing techniques	FAO Apply and generate knowledge	MINAG	2.1.1.2 Use traditional knowledge to improve food production, conservation and	60.450	65.100	46.150	171.700

Baseline: Limited registered information on Traditional Knowledge Systems. Gaps existing in the recognition of Traditional Knowledge Systems in development plans; Traditional Knowledge not sufficiently uses in natural resources management and Agriculture	introduced in selected communities by Y3	on food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry activities		processing methods in selected communities				
2.1.1. Sub-Total					172,050	148,450	110,550	421,050
2.1.2: Intercultural dialogue between refugees and host community promoted and refugees knowledge to the culture of their origin enhanced	400-500 refugee children participated in intra-ethnic cultural events and culture of refugees country of origin documented by Y3	UNHCR Self-reliance and local integration of refugees in Mozambique	MEC	2.1.2.1 Facilitating the intergenerational transmission of culturally relevant knowledge among refugees in Nampula refugee camp	38,125	10,000	10,000	58,125
Indicators: Cultural traditions of refugees' countries of origins documented for 80 households; # of refugees and host community involved in the activities								
Baseline: Weak linkages for refugees with the cultural traditions of the country of origin and fragile social cohesion which may accrues between refugees and host communities	200 refugees and 30 households from 10 villages around (=3 households by village) participated in intercultural exchange events between refugees and host community by Y3	UNHCR Self-reliance and local integration of refugees in Mozambique	MEC	2.1.2.2 Support intercultural dialogue and cultural exchanges between refugees and host community in the Nampula refugee camp	50,375	25,000	14,000	89,375
2.1.2. Sub-Total					88,500	35,000	24,000	147,500
*Outcome 2.2: Socio-cultural elements included in development planning processes								
2.2.1: Model for historic and socio-cultural profiles developed and piloted in selected districts to make plans better adapted to the local context	Model for socio-cultural profiles elaborated by end of Y1; data collected in target district by end of Y1	UNESCO 34C5 MLA6: Mainstreaming within national policies, the links between cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development	MEC	2.2.1.1 Pilot socio-cultural model at district level, and make recommendations on mainstreaming in planning of development programmes	42,624	0	0	42,624
Indicators: Framework document; data document; model finalized and piloted;								
Baseline: Weak consideration given to socio-cultural aspects in planning								
2.2.1. Sub-Total					42,624	0	0	42,624
2.2.2: Socio-cultural profile data integrated into planning and review process of selected districts	District authorities trained and supported in data mainstreaming on pilot basis in district plans, and an M&E plan elaborated by end of Y1; results of the pilot evaluated by end of Y3	UNESCO 34C5 MLA6: Mainstreaming within national policies, the links between cultural diversity,	MEC	2.2.2.1 Capacity-building of selected district planners in the interpretation and the integration of socio-cultural data in planning	0	66,321	20,049	86,370
Indicators: # of officials of target districts trained in the implementation of socio-cultural profiles; M&E plan for the use of socio-cultural profiles developed								
Baseline: Weak capacity of district planners in interpreting/integrating socio-cultural data in planning								

		intercultural dialogue and sustainable development						
2.2.2. Sub-Total					0	66,321	20,049	86,370
2.2.3: Based on selected district pilots, socio-cultural data mainstreamed in targeted sectorial policy and development plans (Health, Agriculture, Education) Indicators: Central, provincial and district level planners sensitized on the importance of socio-cultural aspects for development Baseline: Socio-cultural aspects overlooked in sectorial policy and development plans in Mozambique	Results of pilots disseminated at provincial and national levels by the end of Y3; an advocacy event organized, and TA for sociocultural data mainstreaming into development plans provided by the end of Y3	UNESCO 34C5 MLA6: Mainstreaming within national policies, the links between cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development	MEC	2.2.3.1 Advocacy and provision of TA for mainstreaming socio-cultural aspects in sectorial policy and development plans elaboration	0	0	29,248	29,248
2.2.3. Sub-Total					0	0	29,248	29,248
*Outcome 2.3: Socio-cultural elements mainstreamed in education and health policies, plans and strategies								
2.3.1: Socio-cultural practices, norms and beliefs of the different target groups taken into account in health programmes of selected pilot districts Indicators: % reduction of mother and child mortality; % of artists and cultural practitioners with improved knowledge in HIV prevention; communication strategy incorporating socio-cultural elements Baseline: Infant Mortality Rate: 124; communication strategy weak in socio-cultural elements	Assessment of pregnancy, birth and childcare related issues from the point of view of formal health systems implemented in selected communities by end of Y1; training on socio-cultural approaches to deal with the issues identified implemented by end of Y1; outcomes of pilot to feed advocacy and TA for inclusion of cultural elements in SRH Programmes by Y2; guidelines/profiles for use in Health programmes in local communities produced by Y3	UNFPA Improve and promote high quality of SRH services	MISAU	2.3.1.1 Application of the socio-cultural instrument for understanding and taking into account relevant cultural beliefs, attitudes and practices on sexual reproduction (pregnancy, childbirth and sexuality) on of health programmes for reduction of child and maternal mortality in selected communities	76,973	32,446	35,850	145,269
	Participatory research on cultural practices related to SRH as basis for the adaptation of an effective communication strategy at community level, support services on SRH and HIV&AIDS implemented by Y1; socio-cultural approach for	UNFPA Improve and promote high quality of SRH services	MISAU	2.3.1.2 Support the mainstreaming of appropriate socio-cultural interventions in HIV&AIDS prevention, care and mitigation	92,999	137,229	66,699	296,927

	the inclusion of SRH elements into traditional sexual education practices and systems applied by end of Y2; adaptation of materials on SRH and HIV&AIDS in selected pilots implemented by Y2; HIV&AIDS communication strategy developed & implemented, best practices on socio-cultural appropriate HIV&AIDS interventions collected and disseminated by Y3							
2.3.1 Sub-Total					169,972	169,675	102,549	442,196
2.3.2: Elaboration of national language policy, including strengthening of multilingualism in the education system <i>Indicators:</i> National Language Policy elaborated and submitted for approval <i>Baseline:</i> Principles of multilingualism expressed in the Nat. Constitution not reflected in national policies and not put in practice	TA provided to MEC for the elaboration of the language policy and recommendations produced by end of Y1	UNESCO 34C5 MLA4: Promotion of linguistic diversity	MEC	2.3.2.1 Support the elaboration of language policy	42,999	0	0	42,999
2.2.3. Sub-Total					42,999	0	0	42,999
2.3.3: Improved quality and relevance of education by mainstreaming multi-lingualism and cultural contents into the formal education system <i>Indicators:</i> Cultural contents integrated in local curricula in primary schools of Zavala and Mussuril; <i>Baseline:</i> Multilingualism and cultural contents not reflected in the education public system; reduced access to basic public education for rural communities	MEC (INDE) assisted in integrating cultural contents in primary school local curricula and in selected secondary schools' curricula (in selected districts) by end of Y1; support provided for the collection of local storytelling in writing and publication of booklets for schools in local languages by Y2; production of didactic materials on culture supported by Y3; pilot evaluated by Y3	UNESCO 34C5 MLA4: Promotion of linguistic diversity	MEC	2.3.3.1 Support GoM in curriculum and educational systems renewal in basic (and secondary) education pertaining to linguistic and cultural contents in the selected districts	59,123	79,776	58,497	197,396
2.3.3. Sub-Total					59,123	79,776	58,497	197,396
Outcome 3.1 Joint Programme Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation								
3.1.1: Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	Programme inception and annual planning workshops and M&E	UNESCO	MEC	3.1.1.1. Programme inception and annual planning workshops and M&E costs	20,000	30,000	40,000	90,000

			Programme Coordinator and assistants	UNESCO	MEC	3.1.1.2 Programme Management, Coordination, and office running costs	145,666	145,667	145,667	437,000
			Programme offices running costs	UNESCO	MEC		175,667	55,167	54,667	285,500
3.1.1. Sub-Total										
Sub-Total without PSC							1,682,380	1,844,286	1,127,383	4,654,050
Programme Support Costs (7%)							117,767	129,100	78,917	325,784
Programme Document Formulation Advance										20,000
Sub-Total without PSC										4,999,834
TOTALS BY UN ORGANIZATION										
		Sub-total	PSC (7%)	Total						
	FAO	421,050	29,474	450,524						
	ILO	661,000	46,270	707,270						
	ITC	700,000	49,000	749,000						
	UNESCO	2,456,000	171,920	2,627,920						
	UNFPA	290,000	20,300	310,300						
	UNHCR	126,000	8,820	134,820						
Formulation advance				20,000						
TOTAL				4,999,834						

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

5.1 Coordination:

UNDP will be the Administrative Agent of the programme, and UNESCO will ensure the overall Programme management and in-country coordination. UNESCO will also provide training tools, technical expertise and leadership. ITC provides to the programme its expertise in trade promotion and trade capacity building. ILO will contribute with its know-how and training tools in the capacity-building in management skills of the beneficiary organizations and in policy recommendations in the area of decent employment creation in this sector. FAO will ensure the integration of socio-cultural data and traditional knowledge systems in agriculture. UNCHR will coordinate the implementation of the programme activities on the refugee camp in Nampula. UNFPA will provide technical expertise mainly in the area of HIV prevention (SRH Component) and gender mainstreaming.

A National MDG Steering Committee (NSC) has been created to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the MDG-F Joint Programmes in Mozambique, and it formally consists of: a representative from the GoM – Director INLD, Ministry of Education and Culture, a Representative of the Spanish Government - General Coordinator - Technical Cooperation Office/Embassy of Spain, and the RC. The RC and the representative from the GoM co-chair the NSC. Other representatives and observers can be invited by the co-chairs. The Committee shall be responsible for overall coordination of the joint programme. Decisions of the Steering Committee are made through consensus. The Steering Committee will also exercise oversight and be responsible for making necessary arrangements for assurance function.

A Programme Management Committee (PMC) will be established at the start of the Programme, with the role to provide operational coordination to the Joint Programme. The membership will consist of implementing participating UN Organizations of the Joint Programme, namely FAO, ILO, ITC, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNHCR, and relevant Government Counterparts, namely MEC, MINAG, MITRAB, MITUR, MIC, and MISAU and MJD and representatives of the Provincial governments. The RC or his/her designate will chair the PMC. Joint Programme managers and experts can be invited to the PMC meetings as needed. The PMC will normally meet quarterly, but may have to meet more often depending on the need to address issues related directly to management and implementation of the programme.

The Joint Programme is a cross-sector programme and covers a wide range of key competencies. In order to deliver an ensure effectiveness of programme interventions, to minimize the implementation costs, and to ensure a maximum degree of results, it catalyzes concerted work among UN participating Organizations and the various Government bodies involved, with an integrated approach for each activity. The Joint Programme has been jointly devised by the UN participating Organizations and the GoM and will be implemented in partnership with the Government at central, provincial and district levels. Province level programme teams will be put in place, and programme offices for Inhambane and Nampula provinces will be established. In Maputo City, a programme team will also be put in place, but instead of establishing a programme office the programme team will be accommodated by the existing offices of the participating agencies. Given this integrated approach at outputs and activities level, the participating UN Organizations agreed in designating for each activity a leading UN participating Organization. This UN Organization will be technically responsible for the coordination and implementation of the activities under its lead, overseeing the contributions by the other involved UN Organizations and the overall result of those specific activities.

The Fund will rely on the UN Resident Coordinators (RC) to facilitate collaboration between Participating UN Organizations to ensure that the programme is on track and that promised results are being delivered.

5.2 Cash transfer modalities:

The cash transfers to national implementing partners will follow the rules and regulations of the participating UN agencies in question. Financial reports are produced yearly and are subject to internal and external audit.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

The fund management arrangements will follow the guidelines of the MDG-F Operational Guidance Note for the Participating UN Organizations, in line with the UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programming. The administration of the programme follows the "Pass-Through" fund management option. UNDP will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Joint Programme. The AA functions are the responsibility of the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Office at UNDP Headquarters. The MDTF Office as AA will be responsible for:

- a. Disbursing approved resources to the Participating UN Organizations.
- b. Consolidating the joint programme narrative report with financial reports from Participating UN Organizations; including analysis of financial and narrative data; for forwarding to the NSCs
- c. Providing the Consolidated Joint Programme Progress Reports, and other reports as appropriate to the donor, i.e. the Fund Steering Committee through the Secretariat,
- d. Streamlining the reporting systems and harmonizing reporting formats based on joint programming best practices.
- e. Facilitate the work of the Participating UN Organizations to ensure adherence to a results based reporting structures around outcomes and outputs.
- f. Ensuring that fiduciary fund management requirements are adhered to.

Upon receipt of the Fund Steering Committee's final approval of the Joint Programme Document, the Fund Secretariat will release funds for the implementation of the full Joint Programme to the MDTF Office. On receipt of a copy of the signed Joint Programme document, the MDTF Office will transfer the first annual installment to each Participating UN Organization. To request the fund transfer, the RC will submit the Fund Transfer Request Form to the MDTF Office. The transfer of funds will be made to the Headquarters of each Participating UN Organization. Each Participating UN Organization (PO) assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent (AA) and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization's own applicable regulations.

Each PO establishes a separate ledger account for the receipts and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the AA. POs are requested to provide certified financial reporting according to the budget template provided in the MDG-F Operational Guidance Note issued by the MDTF Office and are entitled to deduct their indirect costs of contributions not exceeding 7 per cent of the Joint Programme Budget in accordance with the provisions of the MDG-F MOU signed between the AA and the POs.

Subsequent installments will be released in accordance with the Annual Work Plans approved by the NSC. The release of the funds is subject to meeting a **minimum commitment threshold** (legally binding contracts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years) of 70% of the previous fund release to the POs combined. If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds cannot be released to any organization, regardless to the individual organization's performance.

On the other hand, the following years advance can be requested at any point after the after the combined commitment against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the work plan requirements have been met. If the overall commitment of the programme reaches 70% before the end of the 12-month period, the POs may after the endorsement of the NSC request the MDTF Office, through the RC request the release of the next installment ahead of schedule. The RC will make the request to the MDTF Office on the NSC's behalf.

Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget to the MDTF Office.

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

Main risks and preventive measures devised are as follows:

Risk 1: Weak understanding and low priority given by decision-makers and political partners to Culture in development plans (low prioritization of Copyright issues, of socio-cultural factors, etc.)

Preventive measure: decision-makers, key stakeholders, and political partners involved from the inception of the programme in planning, strategy & policy elaboration; advocacy, consultation meetings with stakeholders (GoM at central, provincial/district/municipality level and public at large); awareness campaigns to sensitise stakeholders, the private sector and community leaders; close monitoring.

Risk 2: Lack of commitment and coordination between stakeholders, GoM at central and local level and insufficient dialogue between stakeholders / collaboration from relevant authorities and stakeholders (guidelines for cultural tourism, agreements and partnerships between local authorities and communities ignored by stakeholders, etc.)

Preventive measure: Close and continuous cooperation between programme's partners; concerted decisions and establishment of annual objectives & targets; promotion of the programme results, methodology and of the replicability, to further support advocacy; close monitoring.

Risk 3: Lack of community ownership and insufficient participation in the programme's activities.

Preventive measure: Involvement of community leaders and community since the very beginning of the programme to contribute to guidelines elaboration; provision of a platform for dialogue among local authorities and communities; adoption of a participatory methodology throughout the policy and strategy process and the implementation of the programme's activities.

Risk 4: Scarce and unreliable data for the data collection on culture sector.

Preventive measures: Piloting database and model at district level; involvement in the data collection the data repository institutions; surveys and in-depth studies on selected domains directly on the ground.

Risk 5: In-country isolation of institutions, not supporting the inter-sectorial approach of the Programme.

Preventive measure: Inter-linkages among institutions, to strengthen national institutions; Advocacy at highest governmental level for support of this intersectorial programme.

Risk 6: Country isolation from regional and international networking and partnerships.

Preventive measures: Laying the foundation stones for national, regional and international cooperation, best practices sharing and networking; facilitating regional meetings and events; supporting intra-institutions exchange programmes and internships; domestic and international market linkages for entrepreneurs and service providers, etc.; monitoring of the project implementation.

Risk 7: Resources too thinly spread due the ambitious coverage of the Programme

Preventive measure: Mobilization of partnerships at local, national and international level; strengthen linkages with on-going public and private initiatives; enhance coordination between UN-agencies to joint collaboration and ensure effective use of resources.

Risk 8: Programme implementation delay due to limited experience of all stakeholders in such of Inter-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration.

Preventive measures: Extensive discussions and consensus building exercises for implementation arrangements and division of responsibilities at Programme design phase. Setting up appropriate mechanisms for coordination and follow-up of implementation.

Risk 9: Reduced opportunities to update trained personnel's skills after the completion of the programme.

Preventive measure: Support to formal and informal training centres in their delivery capacity; invest in bridging informal institutions to formal institutions, museums and cultural institutions with community based initiatives to further ensure sustainability of the programme; further build linkages with the Faculty of Tourism in Inhambane for cultural tourism, with the High Institute for Management and Economy (IGS, based in Maputo City) for the management of cultural events, as well as with the National School of Arts (ENA, based in Maputo City) and the UNESCO Craft Centre in Lumbo, for crafts design.

8. Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Workshops with stakeholders at all levels to be held during the inception phase of the programme and at the end of each year will result in the elaboration of the detailed AWP and respective elaboration and revisions of the M&E Plan for submission for approval of the PMC

A Monitoring and Evaluation database will be set up to feed the joint programme monitoring and reporting. The lead agency of an activity will be responsible for the monitoring and reporting of that particular activity, while the monitoring and reporting at output level will be done by the Project Manager.

Monitoring of implementation will be done by the programme teams established at the provincial level. The Programme Manager prepares the Narrative Joint Programme Progress Report which will be submitted to PMC for approval and further submission to the MDTF Office.

The overall monitoring plan for the Joint Programme is summarized in the scheme below.

Schematic view of the Overall M&E Plan.

Type of Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Time frame
Inception report	Upon completion of the inception workshop
Quarterly reports	At start/end of each quarterly period
Annual project progress report	End of Year
Annual certified financial reports	Begin of 2nd & 3rd year and at end of the JP
Final evaluation	End of JP
Final Auditing (external)	At the end of the PJ

Table 2: Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

The various assessments foreseen in the Joint Programme will form the baseline data for monitoring and evaluation. Annual financial reports will be produced by the HQs of the participating agencies in compliance with their internal auditing systems. The financial reports will be sent to the AA for compilation and the production of the consolidated financial report of the JP. At the end of the Joint Programme, a JP evaluation and external audit will take place.

The MDTF Office is responsible for the Consolidated Joint Programme Progress Report, which will consist of three parts:

AA Management Brief. The Management Brief consists of an analysis of the certified financial report and the narrative report. The Management Brief will identify key management and administrative issues, if any, to be considered by the NSC.

Narrative Joint Programme Progress Report. This report is produced through and integrated Joint Programme reporting arrangement. The report should be reviewed and endorsed by the PMC before it is submitted to the MDTF Office on 28 February of each year.

Financial Progress Report. Each Participating UN Organization will submit to the MDTF Office a financial report stating expenditures incurred by each programme during the reporting period. The dead-line for this report is 31 March.

Quarterly updates will be made available to the donor. The Joint Programme will have a mid-term review and a final evaluation. The mid-term review will be organized by the MDG-F Secretariat.

Table 2: Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative time frame including baselines* and targets)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities (Agency specific responsibility (including in case of shared results))	Risks & Assumptions
Outcome 1.1: Legislative and regulatory frameworks, policies and strategies for the development of cultural and creative industries strengthened/enforced.					
OUTPUT 1.1.1: Government supported in policies, strategies and legislation revision and elaboration for an enabling legal, fiscal and financial environment for the development of creative industries in line with the relevant International instruments	Indicators: Policy for creative industries in place; Copyright law regulation formulated; # and contents of fiscal reform proposals; # of fiscal reforms adopted Baseline: No policy for creative industries, Lack aggregated data on impact of current legal and fiscal framework on creative industries, No regulation in copyright law. Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 2.	Policies, strategies and legislative recommendations & documents Documents published or officially approved by GoM GoM official policy and legislative documents.	Quarterly, annual progress reports & final report for regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation.	UNESCO, ITC, ILO MEC, MIC, MITRAB	<u>Risk:</u> Weak understanding and low priority given by stakeholders to ways to overcome barriers hindering cultural and creative industries development <u>Assumption:</u> GoM will take into account and adopt the recommendations and will consider the legal & policy draft for adoption.
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Increased access to information and awareness raised among policy makers, private sector, practitioners and public at large on the socioeconomic value and regulatory frameworks of cultural and creative industries	Indicators: Instruments developed for mapping and assessments of selected domains of cultural and creative industries; Value-chain analysis report;; actionable recommendations formulated; # of stakeholders reached with information on the strategic, egal and fiscal framework for cultural and creative industries; An assessment on the socioeconomic contribution of CIs; a study on the micro and small enterprise development constraints disseminated; guidelines for development of an arm's-length-body developed Baseline: Lack of access to user friendly information on regulatory framework for CIs; Lack of access by policy-makers to data on socioeconomic value of the CIs Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 2.	Assessment reports Reports of workshops & meetings organised with stakeholders, including list of attendance Printed/distributed documents during/after meetings	Quarterly, annual progress reports & final report for regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation.	ITC, UNESCO, ILO MEC, MIC, MITRAB	<u>Assumption:</u> Stakeholders are willing to collaborate.
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Mechanisms for enhancement of Copyright protection and royalties collection in cultural and creative industries reinforced	Indicators: Volume of royalties collected and distributed; # of new SOMAS members; # of new organizations (media, bars, hotels, etc.) paying royalties to SOMAS; # of public-private agreements signed for support of enhancement of copyright protection mechanisms3 Baseline: Lack of effective protection of the intellectual property rights of artists, practitioners and cultural goods producers; Only TVM and RM pay royalties for the music played; limited resources (human and financial) for copyright protection Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.	Publications/ materials produced/distributed during meetings Meetings agenda, minutes & list of participants Toolkits produced, published and distributed SOMAS member list SOMAS annual report	Quarterly, annual progress reports & final report for regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation.	UNESCO MEC, SOMAS	<u>Risk:</u> Low prioritization of Copyright issues from relevant authorities and stakeholders <u>Assumption:</u> International corporations interested to support copyright protection in Mozambique
OUTPUT 1.1.4: Culture Data Management System establishment	Indicators: # of directorates at various levels using the national database Baseline: 0; lack of a national management system of the culture sector	Data system assessment report Cultural data reports and	Quarterly, annual progress reports & final report for regular project management	UNESCO, UIS MEC, INE	<u>Risk:</u> Insufficient number and capacities of Government officials to manage the data system.

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative time frame including baselines* and targets)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities (Agency specific responsibility (including in case of shared results))	Risks & Assumptions
and operationalization facilitated	data; lack of reliable data collection and statistics on culture Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.	Statistics Equipment transfer documents Training material Minutes of Workshops & meetings with list of attendance.	reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation.		Insufficient funds.
Outcome 1.2: Cultural tourism promoted through improved management capacities of cultural assets.					
OUTPUT 1.2.1: National and international partnerships mobilized for sustainable cultural tourism with a view to strengthening the supply chain	Indicators: Representativeness of stakeholders / potential actors involved; actionable recommendations proposed to improve business environment to enable creation of new jobs and services; # of cultural tourism business start-up/ business capacity enhancement training seminars and # of trainees graduating from these course; actions proposed and undertaken to enhance preparedness levels for receiving higher numbers of tourists on the selected itineraries raised; level of localisation of training material based on good practice and needs of particular audiences; # of Local Government officials, CBOs, Communities, Community leaders and SMEs trained in sustainable cultural tourism; quality as indicated by level of activity of public-private-community agreements & partnerships for cultural tourism on the selected sites; better environmentally sustainable practices established; 75% of trainees demonstrate improved exhibition skills; # of cultural itineraries established; # of communities supported in cultural tourism (CT); # of sites inventoried Baseline: Marginal benefits to communities from current forms of tourism in Mozambique, Lack of inventories of cultural assets, very limited offer of cultural tourism. Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.	Mapping reports Copies of studies Consultation reports Copy of guidelines for communities on cultural tourism Training reports & training material Copies of public-private communities agreements & partnerships	Meetings & training sessions reports including list of participants collected for quarterly, annual progress reports & final report (regular project management reporting system) Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation	ITC, ILO, UNESCO MITUR/FUTUR MEC, MIC, MITRAB, provincial & district authorities, SMEs, CBOs	<u>Risk:</u> guidelines for cultural tourism ignored by stakeholders. <u>Assumption:</u> Local officials and tourism operators remain committed to agreements with the communities; Active participation of the private sector partners from Mozambique and abroad.
OUTPUT 1.2.2: Cultural assets preservation and management enhanced in the targeted districts	Indicators: An inventory of the Intangible Cultural Heritage along/ surrounding itineraries; # of officials trained in documentation and safeguarding measures; # of safeguarding and management plans elaborated Baseline: Weak Government capacity for safeguarding and management of cultural assets; lack of Intangible Cultural Heritage inventories in Mozambique Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.	Copy of the Inventory(of Intangible Cultural Heritage Training reports & training materials Sites management plans & Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding plans	Publications printed/ materials elaborated for quarterly, annual progress reports & final report (regular project management reporting system) Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation	UNESCO MEC, provincial & district authorities, CBOs	<u>Assumption:</u> Close commitment from local authorities and involvement of communities.

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative time frame including baselines* and targets)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities (Agency specific responsibility (including in case of shared results))	Risks & Assumptions
OUTPUT 1.2.3: Communities in selected districts mobilized and empowered for sustainable cultural tourism	<p>Indicators: training material in site interpretation, service supply & business skills produced; # of communities mobilized and trained</p> <p>Baseline: Low capacity of communities in management of cultural assets, and in services supply linked to cultural tourism ; weak linkages between communities and cultural institutions and local tourism operators</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.</p>	<p>Training material</p> <p>Training reports</p>	<p>Publications / materials elaborated/ manuals for quarterly, annual progress reports & final report (regular project management reporting system)</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation</p>	<p>UNESCO, ILO</p> <p>MITUR, MEC, CBOs</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Collaboration from relevant authorities and stakeholders</p>
Outcome 1.3: Scale and quality of cultural goods and services boosted, leading to income generation and decent employment in craft and music industries.					
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Vocational and entrepreneurial skill developed of practitioners strengthened including delivery capacity of skills training for cultural and creative industries	<p>Indicators: curricula developed; # of beneficiaries trained; # of new economic initiatives generated; new market segments effectively served</p> <p>Baseline: Limited opportunities for vocational and business training within the sector; Weak business skills among the entrepreneurs; weak ability to access market intelligence and serve specific needs</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.</p>	<p>Training materials and reports</p> <p>INEFP Curricula</p>	<p>Compiled for the regular project management reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation</p>	<p>ILO, UNESCO, ITC</p> <p>INEFP, informal training centres, MIC</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> GoM adherence to the National Vocational Training Strategy remains committed.</p> <p>Public institutions are willing to actively participate in the programme</p>
OUTPUT 1.3.2: Quality and Productive capacities up-scaled and access to relevant technology enhanced	<p>Indicators: Quality of cultural goods improved; increased # and quality of cultural events organized; # of associations and cooperatives registered; premium in terms of value addition of new product ideas generated and brought to market.</p> <p>Baseline: Unstable quality in the production of cultural products; activities and events poorly managed and insufficiently subsidized; lack of innovation and value addition in crafts sector.</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 2 – Year 3.</p>	<p>Copy of training material produced</p> <p>Training reports and list of participants</p> <p>Legal documents of new established crafts & music associations</p>	<p>Collected during workshops & training courses and compiled for the regular project management reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency: Year 2 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation</p>	<p>UNESCO, ILO</p> <p>SMEs, COBs</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Needs & expectations of individuals/communities taken into consideration from the inception stage.</p>
OUTPUT 1.3.3: Market linkages and trade opportunities fostered	<p>Indicators: Sector level marketing strategy created for target market segments; tailored marketing training material produced; # of SME/CBOs/CSO trained and assisted in business connections; effectiveness of networking events organised in terms of business leads generated.</p> <p>Baseline: Weak partnerships and networking in the national and international market and weak capacity to fulfil the demand (trade).</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.</p>	<p>Training reports and list of participants</p> <p>Workshop, meeting reports</p> <p>Reports from the yearly provincial & national craft fairs</p>	<p>Publications/news/ announcements posted on internet / material collected during workshops & training courses and compiled for the regular project management reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final</p>	<p>ITC, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>MIC/IPEX, SMEs, CBOs</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Willingness of stakeholders to network</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative time frame including baselines* and targets)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities (Agency specific responsibility (including in case of shared results))	Risks & Assumptions
			evaluation		
Outcome 2.1: Improved acknowledgement and use of traditional knowledge systems in local development.					
OUTPUT 2.1.1: Contribution of traditional knowledge in agriculture and forestry recognized and promoted for the improvement of livelihood of selected communities	<p>Indicators: An inventory of traditional knowledge systems related to agriculture and forestry in the target districts; improved forestry management & Agriculture using traditional knowledge systems; 2 forestry inventories completed and simplified management plans developed; at least two tree nurseries established; # of communities involved in the activities; at least 2 CBO's established, legalized and trained; # of in-depth studies of selected Traditional Knowledge.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited registered information on Traditional Knowledge Systems. Gaps existing in the recognition of Traditional Knowledge Systems in development plans; Traditional Knowledge not sufficiently uses in natural resources management and Agriculture.</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.</p>	<p>Field visits and reports of field visits</p> <p>Publications and dissemination of the studies</p> <p>Workshops, exchange visits and training session reports including list of participants</p> <p>Copies of inventory and management plans improved livelihoods</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Material collected during workshops & training courses and compiled for the regular project management reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation</p>	<p>FAO, UNESCO</p> <p>/MINAG, SPFFB, MEC, CBOs</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Insufficient collaboration from stakeholders</p> <p>Guides from management plan ignored</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> Timely and coordinated logistical support;</p> <p>Climate conditions favourable</p> <p>Needs and expectations of communities taken into consideration from the inception stage</p> <p>Adoption by communities of the identified best practices in using traditional knowledge in natural resources management &.</p>
OUTPUT 2.1.2: Intercultural dialogue between refugees and host community promoted and refugees knowledge to the culture of their origin enhanced	<p>Indicators: Cultural traditions of refugees' countries of origins documented for 80 households; # of refugees and host community involved in the activities.</p> <p>Baseline: Weak linkages for refugees with the cultural traditions of the country of origin and fragile social cohesion which may accrues between refugees and host communities.</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.</p>	<p>Documents on cultural heritage of refugees</p> <p>Reports on events organized and list of participants</p> <p>Copy of MATOKEO Maratane periodical</p>	<p>Newsletter</p> <p>Material collected during workshops & training courses and compiled for the regular project management reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation</p>	<p>UNHCR, UNESCO</p> <p>MEC, COBs</p>	<p><u>Assumption:</u> Refugees and the host community open to cultural exchanges.</p>
Outcome 2.2: Socio-cultural elements included in development planning processes.					
OUTPUT 2.2.1: Model for historic and socio-cultural profiles developed and piloted in selected districts to make plans better adapted to the local context	<p>Indicators: model finalized and piloted.</p> <p>Baseline: Weak consideration given to socio-cultural aspects in planning.</p> <p>Timeframe: Year 1.</p>	<p>Framework document; data document</p> <p>Periodic reports, sectorial development planning documents and reports.</p>	<p>Material collected during workshops & training courses and compiled for the regular project management reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe / Frequency:</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNFPA</p> <p>MEC, /MISAU Provincial and District Services</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Collaboration from relevant authorities and stakeholders insufficient</p> <p>Resistance to change.</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> Availability of reliable relevant data</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative time frame including baselines* and targets)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities (Agency specific responsibility (including in case of shared results))	Risks & Assumptions
			Year 1 – Year 3/ semester and annual report, final evaluation		
OUTPUT 2.2.2: Socio-cultural profile data integrated into planning and review process of selected districts	Indicators: # of officials of target districts trained in the implementation of socio-cultural profiles; M&E plan for the use of socio-cultural profiles developed. Baseline: Weak capacity of district planners in interpreting/integrating socio-cultural data in planning. Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.	Training reports Copy of the M&E plan on the use of the profiles, M&E reports Evaluation report	Publications and material collected for the regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3 / semester and annual report, final evaluation	UNESCO, UNFPA MEC, MISAU, MJD Provincial and District Services	Risk: Weak understanding and low priority given by stakeholders to Culture in development plans. Assumption: Collaboration from relevant authorities and stakeholders Effective and full cooperation from pilot project partners.
OUTPUT 2.2.3: Based on selected district pilots, socio-cultural data mainstreamed in targeted sectorial policy and development plans (Health, Agriculture, Education)	Indicators: Central, provincial and district level planners sensitized on the importance of socio-cultural aspects for development Baseline: Socio-cultural aspects overlooked in sectorial policy and development plans in Mozambique socio-cultural data not mainstreamed in sectorial policy and development plans. Timeframe: Year 3.	Meetings reports , briefing papers Development plans & programmes	Publications and material collected for the regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 3 / semester and annual report, final evaluation.	UNESCO, UNFPA MEC, MISAU, MJD, Provincial and District Services	Risk: Weak inter-ministerial cooperation Assumption: GoM and local authorities strong commitment to the project activities and to ensure sustainability after the project is completed.
Outcome 2.3: Socio-cultural elements mainstreamed in education and health policies, plans and strategies.					
OUTPUT 2.3.1: Socio-cultural practices, norms and beliefs of the different target groups taken into account in health programmes of selected pilot districts	Indicators: % reduction of mother and child mortality; % of artists and cultural practitioners with improved knowledge in HIV prevention; communication strategy incorporating socio-cultural elements Baseline: Infant Mortality Rate: 124; communication strategy weak in socio-cultural elements. Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3.	Assessment reports Training reports SRH programmes HIV&AIDS Communication Strategy document Workshop reports Evaluation report	Publications/news/ media announcements / material collected during workshops & training courses and compiled for the regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3 / semester and annual report, final evaluation	UNESCO, UNFPA MISAU, MEC, MJD Provincial and District Services	Risk: Weak cooperation between the formal health system and the traditional practitioners Assumption: District health authorities commitment to the pilot

Expected Results (Outcomes and Outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative time frame including baselines* and targets)	Means of Verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities (Agency specific responsibility (including in case of shared results))	Risks & Assumptions
OUTPUT 2.3.2: Elaboration of national language policy, including strengthening of multilingualism in the education system	Indicators: National Language Policy elaborated and submitted for approval. Baseline: Principles of multilingualism expressed in the Nat. Constitution not reflected in national policies and not put in practice. Timeframe: Year 1.	Meeting reports Policy draft	Quarterly, annual progress reports & final report for regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3 / semester and annual report, final evaluation	UNESCO MEC, Provincial and District authorities	<u>Assumption:</u> GoM will take into account and adopt the recommendations and will consider the policy draft for adoption. Timely availability of funding to contribute to the policy elaboration process
OUTPUT 2.3.3: Improved quality and relevance of education by mainstreaming multilingualism and cultural contents into the formal education system	Indicators: Cultural contents integrated in local curricula in primary schools of Zavala and Mussuril; . Baseline: Multilingualism and cultural contents not reflected in the education public system; reduced access to basic public education for rural communities. Timeframe: Year 1 – Year 3	Copy of didactic material & booklets printed Local curricula in primary schools in Zavala and Mussuril districts Curriculum of the selected secondary schools in Inhambane and Nampula provinces GoM official documents	Field visits Quarterly, annual progress reports & final report for regular project management reporting system Timeframe / Frequency: Year 1 – Year 3 / semester and annual report, final evaluation.	UNESCO MEC, INDE	<u>Assumption:</u> GoM and local authorities committed in ensuring sustainability after the project is completed.

9. Ex Ante Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues

The Joint Programme pledges special attention to mainstream gender and youth, human rights and community involvement into the outputs and activities set. Policy, strategy recommendations and the subsequent pilot initiatives at local level will carefully take into account human rights issues, gender and community involvement.

Gender

The programme aims to promote gender equality and empower women. Gender analysis will be incorporated at all levels of assessments, consultations and studies. Gender lens analysis at policy and strategy level will be a particular focus during the value-chain analysis for craft & music industries and cultural tourism. Gender disaggregated data will be further included in all reporting mechanism. Promotion of women inclusiveness in the creative industry support and women associations forming will be encouraged in local level initiatives, awareness raising campaigns, making information accessible to women. Promotion of equal opportunities for men and women through capacity-building and technical training will be a principle, in order to increase women's capacity to effectively participate in policy-making and decision-making processes and bodies. Women and girls with little or no education represent in Mozambique the most affected part of the population living with HIV&AIDS and are at much higher risk of contracting HIV than their male counterparts; pre-mature age pregnancy is also a crucial problem burdening on the social structure and welfare. Women and youth will be then the core target of the implementation of Health and HIV&AIDS linked initiatives.

Youth

Youth and children, as the back-bone of future society, will be a further specific target in implementing initiatives aiming at safeguarding cultural values, fostering intercultural dialogue and mutual exchanges, and intergenerational transmissions of traditional knowledge systems; youth will be also a specific target in universal education outreaches. Youth are also the main target group in the support to the creative industries.

Human rights

Human rights will be particularly concerned in what it comes for the rights of cultural practitioners in enduring their living cultural heritage and traditional knowledge systems adopting viable measures to transmit them to future generations; the access to decent job opportunities; the access by communities and civil society more broadly to cultural heritage and to public services; the fundamental right to access, particularly by vulnerable groups, to primary and secondary education through the adoption of a tailored education system taking into account the multicultural and multilingual dimension of Mozambican society. The commitment of user groups and civil society is needed to ensure quality access to these services.

Community involvement

Local initiatives will promote community involvement in district-planning process. Community-based cultural tourism initiatives, protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage, vocational training in craft and strengthening of associations/cooperatives, as well as natural resources management and Health related programmes will offer the basis to further empower communities towards a responsible protection of cultural heritage and more consistent social participation and access to public services.

Environment

Environment will also be a cross cutting issue, in addressing cultural tourism and strengthening the recognition and use of traditional knowledge systems to improve the management of forestry resources. In particular, while developing guidelines on sustainable cultural tourism, as basis for tailored training courses of Government officials, CBOs, and SMEs, a particular focus will be given to incorporate good practices in terms of energy efficiency and environmental friendly practices. While safeguarding endangered traditional knowledge in forestry management, reforestation and resources management will be pursued in the respect of biodiversity and endogenous environment, targeting endangered tree species.

10. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The cooperation or assistance agreements, that each participating UN Agency has with the Government of Mozambique will collectively provide the legal framework for this Joint Programme. Each Organization's activity under this Joint programme will be governed by their respective basic and other agreements.

Participating UN Organization	Agreement
UNESCO	Agreement between the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique concerning the establishment of a UNESCO office in Mozambique. Signed by the parties on 13 September 1995.
ILO	Mozambique has not yet ratified the 1947 Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and there is no Host Agreement between this member State and the Organization. When acting as an "executing agency" the ILO is covered by the SBAA (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement) between Mozambique and the UNDP, signed by the parties on 15 th September 1976.
ITC	Since ITC does not have an ITC office or a representation in Mozambique, no legal agreement between ITC and Government of Mozambique exist. ITC's field representation in Mozambique is through UNDP.
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique signed agreement for the establishment of the FAO representation in Mozambique, on 12th September 1979.
UNHCR	Agreement between the Republic of Mozambique and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning the establishment of a delegation of UNHCR in Mozambique. Signed by the parties in Maputo on 28 May 1987.
UNFPA	The relationship between the Government of Mozambique and the UNFPA is governed by the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed by the Government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 15th September 1976, which also is applicable for UNFPA activities and personnel.

11. Work Plan for Year 2008

WORPLAN YEAR 1 for Joint Programme on Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies in Mozambique Period: YEAR 1- 3										
Annual targets	Key Activities	TIME FRAME YEAR 1				UN AGENCY	RESPON- SIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q3 08	Q4 08	Q1 09	Q2 09				Source of Funds	Budget description
		JP Output 1: 1.1.1: Government supported in policies, strategies and legislation revision and elaboration for an enabling legal, fiscal and financial environment for the development of creative industries in line with the relevant International instruments								
By end of Year 1: 1. A comprehensive assessment of the legal framework, Copyright & Intellectual Property Regime for cultural & creative industries will have implemented and a study on Labour Law contribution to the development of creative industries 2. Policies & strategies for the development of cultural & creative industries will be reviewed	1.1.1.1. Technical support in the revision (and/or elaboration) of the legal and regulatory framework					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO : 10,000 Personnel I 1,874 Personnel 4,700 Contracts 9,000 Travel Misc 1,300 ILO: 38,131 Personnel N . 5,000 Training ITC: 1,970 Personnel N 10,000 Contracts I	81.975
	1.1.1.2 Technical support in the revision and/or elaboration of policies and strategic frameworks					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	ILO: 12,377 Personnel N 2,000 Training ITC: 3,939 Personnel N 10,000 Contracts I 10,000 Travel UNESCO: 15,000 Personnel I 1,499Personnel N 4,500 Travel 500 Misc	59,815
JP Output 1.1.2: Increased access to information and awareness raised among policy makers, private sector, practitioners and public at large on the socio-economic value and regulatory frameworks of cultural and creative industries										
By end of Year 1: 1. The creative industries socio-economic contribution to Mozambique will be analyzed 2. A value-chain analysis on crafts sector and cultural tourism will be conducted, and a study on barriers for micro & small enterprises development within the sectors 2. INLD/SOMAS will be supported in a public awareness-raising campaign on fight against piracy 3. Upon the studies' results, actionable recommendations for crafts industry's	1.1.2.1 Analyze the sector's socioeconomic contribution and potential and barriers and conduct a value chain analysis for a selected domain of creative industries					ITC	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO 6,312Personnel N 12,200 Travel 300 Misc ILO: 12,000 Personnel I 26,818 Personnel N ITC: 9,848 Personnel N 12,500Contracts N 10,000 Contracts I 5000 Supplies 2,500 Equipment 15,000 Travel 5,000 Misc	117,478

development will be formulated	1.1.2.2 Organization of awareness raising and sensitization meetings on the identified issues for an enabling environment for the development of the selected domains of cultural and creative industries					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO : 750Personell N 10,000 Contracts N ITC : 1,970Personnel N 7,500 Contracts N 2,500 Misc	22,720
JP Output 1.1.3: Mechanisms for enhancement of copyright protection and royalties collection in cultural and creative industries reinforced										
By end of Year 1: 1. SOMAS will be provided with 1 financial grant to strengthen collection & distribution of royalties	1.1.3.1 Strengthen the functioning of SOMAS to manage the collection and distribution of benefits to members					UNESCO	SOMAS	MDG-F	UNESCO: 937 Personnel N 7500 Contracts N 4,500 Training 500 Misc	13,437
JP Output 1.1.4: Culture Data Management System establishment and operationalization facilitated										
By end of Year 1: 1. The actual cultural data management system will be assessed and the design of the database supported 2. GoM will be provided with equipment and training in the use of the database	1.1.4.1 Support to GoM in putting in place a national culture databank					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 10,000 Personnel I 4,498 Personnel N 19,500 Training 19,500 Equipment. 9,000 Travel 2000 Misc	64,498
JP Output 1.2.1: National and international partnerships mobilized for sustainable cultural tourism with a view to strengthening the supply chain										
By end of Year 1: 1. Existing tourism itineraries, cultural assets & profiles along/surrounding the itineraries and a supply/demand side analysis will be mapped, inventory of existing elements created (cultural tourism actors specific), 'most ready for market' itineraries identified/devised, and validated by relevant stakeholders in 3 provinces 2. Particular capacity development needs of GoM officials, institutions in the private sector and SMEs/CBOs will be supported and creation/customisation of training material in cultural tourism and environmental friendly practices 3. Public-private Partnership mechanism within itineraries, including major stakeholders from public, private sectors and communities will be initiated; 4. 3 communities will be assisted to initiate establishment of agreements & partnerships	1.2.1.1 Support the establishment of cultural itineraries					ITC	MITUR	MDG-F	ITC : 10,833 Personnel N 15,000 Contracts N 20,000 Contracts I 2,500 Supplies 2,500 Equip. 10,000 Travel 5,000 Misc UNESCO: 22,249Personnel N 9,000 Travel 1,000 Misc	98,082
	1.2.1.2 Training of Local Government officials, CBOs, Communities, Community leaders and SMEs for sustainable cultural tourism					UNESCO	MITUR	MDG-F	ITC : 4,924 Personnel N 15000 Contracts I. 2,500 Equip. 5,000 Travel 2,500 Misc. UNESCO: 7,624 Personnel N 28,000Training 2000 Misc. ILO: 12,000 Personnel I 14,007 Personnel N . 20,000 Training	113,555

with public and private sectors f21, or the development of cultural tourism	1.2.1.3 improve linkages to related values chains and international and national stakeholders					ITC	MEC	MDG-F	ITC: 4,924 Personnel N 5,000 Contracts I 12,500 Contracts N 5,000 Travel 2,500 Misc.	29,924
JP Output 1.2.2: Cultural assets preservation and management enhanced in the targeted districts										
By end of Year 1: 1. An inventory (or inventories) of Intangible Cultural Heritage will be produced in a target district	1.2.2.1 Documentation and safeguarding of cultural expressions and support to the management of cultural sites & historic buildings					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 1,499 Personnel N 9000 Contracts N 10,000 Training 1000 Misc.	21,499
JP Output 1.2.3: communities in selected districts mobilized and empowered for sustainable cultural tourism										
By end of Year 1: 1. 1 sensitization workshop on cultural tourism with community leaders, local authorities & technical bodies will be organized 2. 1 sensitization training in cultural sites management, maintenance and monitoring will be organized 3. Training material in site interpretation, services supply, and business skills will be produced/adapted	1.2.3.1 Mobilization and training of selected communities in cultural heritage management, monitoring and preservation					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 750 Personnel N 9,000 Training 1000 Misc.	10,750
	1.2.3.2 Support selected communities in the provision of services and management of cultural tourism					UNESCO	CBOs	MDG-F	UNESCO: 1,874 Personnel N 14,000 Contracts N 5,000 Training 1,000 Misc. 5,000 Travel	26,874
JP Output 1.3.1: Vocational and entrepreneurial skill developed of practitioners strengthened including delivery capacity of skills training for cultural and creative industries										
By end of Year 1: 1. Local resources and informal & formal training centres will be assessed in 3 districts 2. Vocation Training programmes for informal centres will be designed 3. Training of trainers in 1 district will be organized	1.3.1.1. Development and implementation of vocational training in the two selected domains					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 2,999 Personnel N 10,000 Contracts N 28,000 Training 2000 Misc.	42,999
JP Output 1.3.2: Quality and productive capacity up-scaled and access to relevant technology enhanced										
By end of Year 1: 1. Production conditions of crafts in 1 district will be enhanced	1.3.2.1 Reinvigorate and upscale production of diversified and innovative cultural and creative contents					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 1,499 Personnel N 19,000 Equipment 1,000 Misc	21,499
JP Output 1.3.3: Market linkages and trade opportunities fostered										

By end of Year 1: 1. The organization of 1 national craft trade fair will be supported 2. Marketing strategy will be developed to be implemented in years 2 & 3, based on assessments, analysis and product development plans / activities carried out (for ex. Under 1.3.2.1). 3. Awareness will be raised on market requirements in different segments of the arts & crafts markets	1.3.3.1 Strengthen the marketing of Mozambican cultural and creative industry products					ITC	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO : 750 Personnel N 10,000 Contracts N ITC: 5,000 Personnel I 2,462 Personnel N 5,000 Travel 2,500 Misc.	25,712
JP Output 2.1.1: Contribution of traditional knowledge in agriculture and forestry recognized and promoted for the improvement of livelihood of selected communities										
By the end of May of Year 2: 1. Selected CBOs will be trained in sustainable forestry management and community nurseries (1 district) established 2. Participatory forest & traditional knowledge systems inventories will be undertaken with 2 communities (2 districts) 3. Sustainable economic forestry activities will be indentigy in 1 district 4. Surveys will be undertaken in issues linked to traditional knowledge in Agriculture (2-4 communities) 5. Traditional knowledge for improving storage & processing of food will be identified	2.1.1.1 Support selected communities in the use of traditional knowledge systems in Forestry management, in particular for the safeguarding of Mozambican cultural heritage					FAO	MINAG	MDG-F	FAO: 31,500 Personnel N 49,000 Contracts 12,000 Training 2,450 Supplies&com 4,500 Equipment 9,000 Travel 3,150 Miscellaneous	111,600
	2.1.1.2 Use Traditional Knowledge to improve food production, conservation and processing methods in selected communities					FAO	MINAG	MDG-F	FAO: 10,500 Personnel N 29,000 Contracts 4,000 Training 1,900 Supplies&com 2,000 Equipment 10,250 Travel 2,800 Miscellan	60,450
JP Output 2.1.2: Intercultural dialogue between refugees and host community promoted and refugees knowledge to the culture of their origin enhanced										
By end of Year 1: 1. Information on culture of refugees will be collected and traditional leaders (refugees & host communities) mapped 2. Intra-ethnic story telling, singing sessions, etc. Will be organized to safeguard oral traditions & cultural practises of refugees 3. 1 cultural event between refugees & host community will be organized 4. A team will be set-up to work on the inclusion of cultural contents in the MATOKEO Maratane periodical	2.1.2.1 Facilitating the intergenerational transmission of culturally relevant knowledge among refugees in Nampula refugee camp					UNHCR	MEC	MDG-F	UNHCR : 11,000 Personnel I 11,000 Personnel N UNESCO : 10,000 Personnel I 6,125 Personnel N	38,125
	2.1.2.2 Support intercultural dialogue and cultural exchanges between refugees and host community in the Nampula refugee camp					UNHCR	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 375 Personnel N 4,500 Travel 500 Misc. UNHCR: 29,000 Contracts N 13,000 Training 3,000 Supplies	50,375
JP Output 2.2.1: Model for historic and socio-cultural profiles developed and piloted in selected districts to make plans better adapted to the local context										
By end of Year 1: 1. A model for socio-cultural profiles will be developed	2.2.1.1 Pilot socio-cultural model at district level, and make recommendations on mainstreaming in planning of development					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 10,000 Personnel I. 2,624 Personnel N	42,624

2. Data will be collected in 1 district	programmes								14,000 Contracts N 10,000 Training 1,000 Misc. UNFPA: 5,000 Travel.	
JP Output 2.3.1: Socio-cultural practices, norms and beliefs of the different target groups taken into account in health programmes of selected pilot districts										
By end of Year 1: 1. An assessment will be conducted in selected communities in Zavala & Mussuril districts on pregnancy, birth & childcare related issues from the point of view of formal Health systems and on cultural practices related to SRH 2. The socio-cultural approach will be applied for the inclusion of SRH elements into traditional sexual education practices & systems 3. A Strategy and local level programmes for HIV&AIDS prevention & care for artists & cultural practitioners will be developed	2.3.1.1 Application of the socio-cultural instrument for understanding and taking into account relevant cultural beliefs, attitudes and practices on sexual reproduction (pregnancy, childbirth and sexuality) on of health programmes for reduction of child and maternal mortality in selected communities					UNFPA	MISAU	MDG-F	UNESCO: 3,973 Personnel N 3,000 Contracts N 33,000 Training 10,000Travel 4,000 Supplies 3,000 Misc. UNFPA: 20,000 Training	76,973
	2.3.1.2 Support the mainstreaming of appropriate socio-cultural interventions in HIV&AIDS prevention, care and mitigation					UNFPA	MEC	MDG-F	UNESCO: 12,999 Personnel N 14,000 Training 15,000 Travel 1,000 Misc. UNFPA: 25,000 Personnel N 8,000 Training 5,000 Supplies 12,000 Travel	92,999
JP Output 2.3.2: Elaboration of national language policy, including strengthening of multilingualism in the education system										
By end of Year 1: 1. The elaboration of the National Language Policy will be supported through GoM meetings	2.3.2.1 Support the elaboration of language policy					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	4,500Personnel I 7,999 Personnel N . 20,000 Training 9,500 Travel 1,000 Misc.	42,999
JP Output 2.3.3: Improved quality and relevance of education by mainstreaming multi-linguist and cultural contents into the formal education system										
By end of Year 1: 1. Technical assistance will be provided to MEC(INDE) in integration of cultural contents in primary school local curriculum in 1 district and in selected secondary schools' curricula 2. Local storytelling will be collected in local languages in view of the production of booklets for local schools	2.3.3.1 Support GoM in curriculum and educational systems renewal in basic (and secondary) education pertaining to linguistic and cultural contents in the selected districts					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	19,123Personnel N . 10,000 Contract 15,000 Training 14,500 Travel 500 Misc.	59,123
Outcome 3.1 Joint Programme Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation										
Programme Inception workshops and M&E, Programme Offices running costs	3.1.1.1. Programme inception and annual planning workshops and M&E					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	10,000 Training 8,000 Travel 2,000 Misc	20,000
	3.1.1.2 Programme Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation					UNESCO	MEC	MDG-F	117,333 Personnel I 45,000 Personnel N 20,000 Equipment 90,000 Transport 15,000 Suppl.&Com	321,333

									34,000 Miscellaneous	
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