

FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

| Participating UN Organizations | Sector(s) Area(s) Theme (s) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| UNESCO (Lead Agency) ITC UNFPA | (Culture & Development) |

| Joint Programme Title: | Joint Programme Number |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Strengthening Cultural and Creative Industries and Inclusive Policies in Mozambique | MDGF 1771 |

| Joint Programme Cost (Sharing – if applicable) | | Joint Programme (Location) | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| (Fund Contribution) | USD 300.000.00 | Region (s): | Southern Africa |
| Govt. Contribution: | n/a | Governorate(s) | n/a |
| Agency Core contribution | n/a | Country | Mozambique |
| Other: | | District(s) Provinces | Inhambane city, Zavala district, Mozambique Island and Mossuril |
| TOTAL | USD 300.000.00 | | |

| Final Joint Programme Evaluation | Joint Programme Timeline |
|---|---|
| Final Evaluation Done Yes No Evaluation Report attached Yes No Date of Delivery of final report 10/06/13 | Original start date January 2, 2013 Final end date June 30, 2013 |

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc)

Ministries of: Culture, Tourism, Health and their related Provincial Directorates located in Inhambane Gaza and Nampula and Maputo (as relevant); National Directorate for the Promotion of Cultural (and Creative) Industries (DNPIC); District Services of Education, Youth and Technology (Mossuril, Mozambique Island and Zavala); PROSERV; ARPAC; INDE

I. PURPOSE

- a. Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.**

At the time that the programme was initially conceived (2007/8), Mozambique boasted a substantial economic turnaround. The negative GDP growth of minus 8% reversed to plus 8,2%. The country had 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 Development Aid assistance, poverty levels remained high, particularly for women and female headed households and in rural Mozambique in the top ten countries with highest rates worldwide compromising strongly the country's future.

The MDG-F joint programme on Strengthening the Cultural and Creative Industries and Inclusive Policies in Mozambique. Initially, a collaborative initiative developed by six UN Agencies and nine Government Ministries and coordinated by the Ministry of Culture and UNESCO, was designed to demonstrate that with strategic inputs in both the cultural and creative industries and purposeful inclusion of culture in development planning – culture in all its forms “can make a difference” as a strong contributor to Mozambican human and economic development.

With an ambitious and innovative design to respond to the MDG-F's Culture and Development thematic window, the Joint Programme (JP) brought together entities responsible for Culture, Tourism, Health, Education, Labour, Industry & Trade, Youth & Sport, Agriculture and Science & Technology from all levels of government, and the following UN agencies: UNESCO, UNFPA, ITC, FAO, UNHCR and ILO, successfully promoting the transversal importance and effectiveness of culture in the Mozambican development context.

The Joint Programme (2008 to 2011) provided the opportunity for partners to implement innovative approaches for mainstreaming culture in development strategies in the provinces of Maputo, Inhambane and Nampula, and sought to contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8, to implementing the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PARPA II), the

GoM's Five Year Plan, the Strategic Plan for Education and Culture 2006-2011, and the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy, in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mozambique (UNDAF 2008-2011).

At the closing time of the first phase of the MDG programme, Although culture was increasingly becoming recognized in Mozambique as basis for sustainable social and economic development, yet this recognition was not sufficiently been translated into specific plans and policies to enhance effectiveness of development interventions. Therefore, the programme was granted a no-cost extension until May 2012, allowing partners to finalize implementation, a few outstanding activities and evaluation, and to prepare a proposal for extending the Programme until June 2013. An extended Joint Programme would continue to contribute to MDGs, build on good practices and lessons learnt from the initial implementation phase, and would remain consistent with the vision for the new UNDAF 2012-2015, which, amongst other activities, states that UNESCO will provide to the GoM:

“Assistance for elaborating strategies and programs for promotion of creative industries and cultural tourism and for the development of Technical and Vocational Education and Training frameworks” (*OUTPUT 2.4, UNDAF 2012-2015 – MITRAB*)

“Technical and financial assistance to ARPAC/MISAU on the Socio-Cultural Approach to HIV&AIDS and assistance to MINED and MISAU for the development of culturally appropriate school and community-based SRH education programs”
(*OUTPUT 4.13, UNDAF 2012-2015 – HIV*)

An extended JP would also constitute a valuable opportunity to support the One UN process in Mozambique, with further proposed collaboration between UNESCO and ITC, and UNESCO and UNFPA. Finally, an extended Joint Programme would promote the sustainability of development results through strengthening government capacities in project planning, implementation, management, and M&E.

In the spirit of the dual nature of the Joint Programme and in accordance with the unanimous recognition of the Cultural Tourism initiative (*Output 1.2.4*) and the Sociocultural Approach to Sexual and Reproductive Health (*Output 2.1.4*) as the most innovative pilot projects with the greatest capacity for replication and expansion, this proposal presented the case for consolidating and replicating these two particular initiatives in the selected provinces, and for MICULT to coordinate a central-level seminar to promote the methodologies used.

The partners involved in the proposed extension of the *MDG-F Joint Programme on Strengthening Cultural and Creative Industries and Inclusive Policies in Mozambique* were of the strong belief that through systematization, maximization and promotion of the selected phase one experiences in the provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Nampula, the enabling environment would be sufficiently established for further replication and scaling up.

b. List Joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed version.

- **Outcome 1** – Mobilize Community Entrepreneurial Spirit through Improving Tourist Access to High Potential Cultural Assets
 - **Output 1.1:** Consolidation & Replication Planning & Additional Training
 - **Action 1.1.1** - Review of Inhambane Province tours, additional training support & selection of replication site / adaptation of materials
 - **Action 1.1.2** – Review of Nampula (Mozambique Island) province tour & additional training support
 - **Action 1.1.3** - Review and adaptation of methodology & materials from first phase training based on findings of consolidation meetings, project final reports
 - **Output 1.2:** Tour Replication in Inhambane Province
 - **Action 1.2.1** - Provide theoretical capacity building to develop unique tourism products/community tour routes
 - **Action 1.2.2** - Provide practical capacity building in the development of unique tourism products
 - **Action 1.2.3** - **Provide** Business and Customer Service Training in the Context of Community Based Cultural Tourism Development
- **Outcome 2** – Improve Community Health Outcomes through Recognising Local Socio-cultural Practices, Norms and Beliefs
 - **Output 2.1:** Consolidation & Replication Planning & Additional Training

- **Action 2.1.1** - Print Didactic material
 - **Action 2.1.2** - Create new workplan and participants provide capacity building in Zavala
 - **Action 2.1.3** - Create new Workplan and participants provide capacity building in Mozambique Island
 - **Action 2.1.4** - Create new Workplan and participants and provide capacity building in Mossuril
 - **Action 2.1.5** – Document and publish Methodological approach
- **Output 2.2:** Replication in the selected districts
 - **Action 2.2.1** – Create new Workplan (TBD Action 2.1.2) executed in Zavala
 - **Action 2.3.1** – Create new Workplan (TBD Action 2.1.3) executed in Mozambique Island
 - **Action 2.3.2** – Create new Workplan (TBD Action 2.1.4) executed in Mossuril
- **Outcome 3** – Promote and advocate for the methodologies used
 - **Output 3.1:** Advocacy
 - **Action 3.1.1** – Organize a Central-level seminar for launching and disseminating the methodologies conducted.

c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to the National Priorities

The Joint Programme built on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework/ One programme, specifically under outcomes 1 and 2 for Economic Development and Governance pillars geared towards the achievement of the MDGs 1,5 and 6 and the Delivering as One Operational Plan of the UN system in Mozambique. It contributes to the implementation of the National PRSP, the Government 5-year Plan, the Strategic Plan for Education and Culture (PEEC), the National Health Plan (PENII), the strategic Plan for Tourism (SPDTM), the employment and Vocational Training Strategy. It is also premised in the One UN vision for Mozambique.

The Joint programme contributed and aligned with Pilar 4, output 1.2.4 “improved tourist access to high-potential cultural assets” A guide for developing cultural tours was improved through a participatory process in Inhambane and Mozambique Island, in a process that started in the first phase of the JP with the inventory and mapping of cultural assets and a study on the demand and supply for Cultural Tourism. The results of these studies were applied in this phase in the development of the training materials that were used in consolidating phase with the representatives of central and local government in Inhambane and Nampula on the concept of cultural tourism. Within this extension phase consolidation activities were extended to community based entrepreneurs, and included also business development training, tour development and collaboration and one-on-one business mentoring. Four cultural tours resulting from this participatory methodology were revitalised, tested and launched in Inhambane and Mozambique Island.

Still within this outcome –economic growth strengthened by the promotion of employment, local industry, access to markets, trade, services of finances and local infra-structures, The Joint Programme strived to create awareness regarding the marketing and promotion of Cultural tours in Inhambane and Mozambique Island by inputting the information about the four tours in INATUR website and making the tours information in public and tourist outlets. Furthermore, it assisted the cultural tours members in Inhambane and Mozambique Island to be organized into associations of cultural tourism services providers, as a result of the effort two associations were formed, one in Inhambane and the other in Mozambique Island.

Another relevant outcome under pillar 1 In Output 2.1.4 (MISAU), Ministry of Education (MINED), UNESCO and UNFPA worked together in the districts of Mozambique Island and Mossuril to ensure that “socio-cultural practices, norms and beliefs” are “taken into consideration in health programmes”. Through using socio-cultural approaches to Sexual and Reproductive Health, inter-sectorial dialogue between Education and Health sectors and traditional and formal systems, communities were encouraged to define priorities for action on these issues together and encouraged to observe the issues on their everyday life.

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

Under Component 1 and 2 The participating agencies (UNESCO, UNFPA and ITC) worked in partnership with the government focal points from the related line Ministries (MICULT, MISAU, MINED, MITUR and ARPAC) to achieve Result 1, (*Cultural Tourism*) and Outcome 2 (*SRH*) which focused on consolidating the participatory approaches to mainstreaming culture in development strategies piloted in the initial implementation phase, and more specifically on implementing community-based cultural tourism and improving community health outcomes, with UNESCO, ITC and UNFPA providing support to coordinating body MICULT and other government implementing partners MITUR, MISAU, MINED and ARPAC at central and decentralized levels.

On what concerns result 1, the agencies above mentioned worked together as to continue enabling the Ministries of Culture and Tourism and their central, provincial and district-level counterparts to develop strategies for income generation and improvement in the quality of life of community-based cultural entrepreneurs and cultural services providers. These institutions participated during the elaboration of the work plan, design of the monitoring and evaluation indicators and provided input during the review of Inhambane and Mozambique Island provinces tours and facilitated some of the sessions during the additional training provided to local government, cultural tourism service providers and community entrepreneurs.

In relation to result 2, Besides UNESCO, UNFPA, MISAU and MINED, working together during the elaboration of the work plan, design of the monitoring and evaluation indicators, they jointly worked on the revision and printing of Didactic material and refreshment training for the communities in Mozambique Island and Mossuril.

1. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

- a. Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level.**

There are three main outcomes under the Joint programme at the extension phase: (1) Mobilize Community Entrepreneurial Spirit through Improving Tourist Access to High Potential Cultural Assets; (2) Improve Community Health Outcomes through Recognising Local Socio-cultural Practices, Norms and Beliefs; and (3) Promote and advocate for the methodologies used. All these outcomes are linked to the outcomes under the UNDAF extension (2010-2011) which directly responds to the Government's Five- Year Plan, the National PRSP (PAPRA II) and the sector specific strategies and plans.

At the time of the conception of the MDG-F programme, It was expected that JP would constitute a valuable opportunity to support the One UN process in Mozambique, with further proposed collaboration between UNESCO and ITC, and UNESCO and UNFPA. Finally, an extended Joint Programme would promote the sustainability of development results through strengthening government capacities in project planning, implementation, management, and M&E.

In the spirit of the dual nature of the Joint Programme and in accordance with the unanimous recognition of the Cultural Tourism initiative (*Output 1.2.4*) and the Sociocultural Approach to Sexual and Reproductive Health (*Output 2.1.4*) as the most innovative pilot projects with the greatest capacity for replication and expansion in the selected provinces, and for MICULT to coordinate a central-level seminar to promote the methodologies used.

The partners involved in the proposed extension of the *MDG-F Joint Programme on Strengthening Cultural and Creative Industries and Inclusive Policies in Mozambique* were of the strong belief that through systematization, maximization and promotion of the selected pilot experiences in the provinces of Inhambane and Nampula, the enabling environment would be sufficiently established for further replication and scaling up.

Despite the drawback set by the delay in the implementation of the extension phase of the programme (Expected to commence in the first quarte of 2012 but only started in January 2013) and the ambitious results to be obtained over a short period of time, some notable and worthy impact resulted under outcomes 1. And 2:

- Increased understanding with regards to the potential, opportunities and role of cultural tourism in the socio- economic development of the country
- Improved capacity of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Provincial Directorates of Culture and Tourism, together with district level government services and Municipal Councils, to support the development of community-based cultural tours using a more participatory and inclusive methodology.
- Improved dialogue and collaborative work between government and private sector (community-based cultural service providers) at district level for the inclusion and promotion of cultural tourism.
- 60 community-based cultural service providers in Inhambane and Mozambique Island with improved capacity to work jointly to organize implement and replicate quality cultural tourism tours.
- District and Provincial level departments of culture and tourism are coordinating efforts to develop improved legal instruments that support the growth of community-based cultural entrepreneurs in the context of cultural tourism development by organizing the service providers into associations of cultural service providers both in Inhambane and Mozambique Island.
- Increased integration of intangible assets at provincial and district level in the development of cultural tours.
- Increased understanding of the value that small creative enterprises (formal or informal) can add to a country's economy and in that way contribute to the alleviation of poverty.
- Community based cultural service providers working in collaboration to develop and deliver market-driven cultural tourism tours.
- Diversified cultural services created led to increased participation of cultural service providers (men and women, young and old) in each cultural tour offered in Inhambane and Mozambique Island.
- Communities involved in the promotion of cultural tourism have improved awareness of the value of their own culture and how to develop and promote their cultural assets to increase income in their communities.

Some notable and worthy impacts under Outcome 2:

- Improved dialogue, relationships and synergies between the traditional and formal education and health systems for improved SRH practices.
- Tools provided for increased community participation (traditional, religious and community leaders, traditional medical practitioners and midwives) in the identification of local problems, creation of solutions and improved implementation practices for SRH at community level.
- Distribution of important health messages and scientific knowledge in a more accessible manner for rural communities.
- Credibility of information disseminated by the formal education and health sectors strengthened (decrease in contradictions with those messages communicated by the informal sector)
- Communities supported in their search for identifying their challenges and creating culturally relevant and thereby sustainable solutions to development issues
- Traditional leaders are no longer using the same instruments on different people during circumcision, and performed in partnership with formal health practitioners during the initiation ritual
- Traditional midwives have adapted their practices to consider the risk of spreading HIV/AIDS
- Traditional healers advocating for and prompting people to test for HIV in Zavala district.
- The formal health sector is validating the role of traditional midwives and promoting their participation in clinical deliveries
- The use of popular radio programmes proven to be a successful way of reaching out to the local communities with information, and knowledge related to SRH practice
- Religious leaders advocating for condom use in their Islamic communities in the district of Mossuril and Mozambique Island.

b. In what way do you feel that the capacity developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

The essence of the extension phase of the Joint programme was built on the assumption that stakeholders are of the strong belief that through systematization, maximization and promotion of the selected pilot experiences in the provinces of Inhambane and Nampula, an environment would be sufficiently established for further replication and scaling up of the programme activities.

In addition to that, the extension phase of the programme would create conditions and opportunities to clarify the national ownership and commitment to continuing the JP and empower the Ministry of Culture to lead the team, assisted by the focal points from the other participating ministries and advised by UNESCO, ITC and UNFPA. However due to the fact that the extension phase of the JP delayed almost a year before implementation and some of the key focal points from government institutions have either been promoted or moved to the other departments it was difficult to boost the ownership of the program to the government counterparts. It also seemed that at the time of the commencement of the implementation (January 20123), our government counterpart have already designed their work plans and these didn't include the JP activities. For that main reasons the counterpart where not always available to jointly perform certain activities because of overlapping agendas and they also were not comfortable in leading the programme as some of them were new to the programme.

It is also important to pinpoint that the short timeframe (6 months) provided for such a complex programme, the capacity building phase under each output was limited or rather rushed in both provinces which created an increased probability that once UNESCO and other UN agencies draw out of the programme, stakeholders would find it more challenging to successfully replicate good practices.

- c. **Report on how the outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/ right holders.**

| Output | Indicator | Target | Level of completion | Brief comments |
|--|--|--|---------------------|--|
| 1.2.4 Improve tourist access to high- potential cultural assets | # of community entrepreneurs and cultural service providers licensed to run tourist tours in Inhambane and Mozambique Island | Inhambane: 18 Mozambique Island: 13 | 111% 153% | It is important to point out that after we have noticed the high rate of drop out of service providers we decided to invite new entrants at the consolidation phase, therefore, we ended up exceeding the number services providers we had originally targeted |
| | # of tourist tours/cultural tourist tours running in Inhambane and Mozambique Island | 5 | 80% | The four already existing tours were strengthen and re-launched and there was no time to form an additional tour as no replication took place |
| | % of increase in Cultural tourism service providers profit in Inhambane and Mozambique Island | 5% | 0% | There was no increase in profit of cultural tourism service providers as the Inhambane tour was inoperative due to the fact that the contracted agent failed to sell any tickets while in Mozambique Island, although the tours were operational, they were found to have very low volume of sales |
| | # of cultural service providers bank accounts opened in Inhambane and | Inhambane: 3 Mozambique Island: 2 | 33% 50% | As no replication took place, the number of bank account remained the same one in Inhambane and one in |

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| | Mozambique Island | | | Mozambican Island |
| | # of people trained in cultural assets and tourist tours issues | 60 | 83% | An increase of people trained in cultural assets and tourist tours was not registered due to lack of replication phase. The number of already existing trained people has reduced on the commencement of the consolidation phase, therefore new people were trained at the consolidation phase as to maintain the previous number: 30 in Inhambane and 30 at Mozambique Island |
| | # of improved contracts | 4 | 50% | No additional contract was made on top of the previously existing 2, as no replication took place. However adjustments concerning costing and pricing of individual service in the contracts were made in Mozambique Island. In Inhambane the contract with the sales agent was rescinded and a new contract was entered into with newly appointed sales-agent- the Culture Centre of Inhambane. |
| | Assessment Report on tourist tour of Inhambane | Assessment Report of the tourist tours | Yes | The report was produced by the consultant and at the time of submission of the report it was been |

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| | produced and disseminated to partners | | | refined to be handed |
| | # of people who took part in the training on tourist tours in Inhambane (by age, sex and origin) | Total: 30 Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (aged15-24): 15 Adults (aged 25-49): 10 Adults 49+ years: 5 Cultural Entrepreneurs: 15 Cultural service providers: 15 | 100% | The thirty participants included five focal points from the local government. Due to the cancellation of the replication activities there was no additional intake of participants, therefore participants were not desegregated by sex, age and provenience |
| | # of participants who took part in the tourism tour simulation in Inhambane (by age, sex and origin) | Total:0 Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (aged15-24): 15 Adults (aged 25-49): 10 Adults 49+ years: 5 Cultural Entrepreneurs: 15 Cultural service providers: 15 | 100% | The thirty participants included five focal points from the local government. Due to the cancellation of the replication activities there was no additional intake of participants, therefore participants were not desegregated by sex, age and provenience |
| | Inhambane Community entrepreneurs and service providers knowledge of Cultural tourism | Yes | 85% | The result of the tourist tours simulation feedback together with the pre and post tests results revealed that the |

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| | tours reinforced | | | majority of community entrepreneurs and service providers have improved their knowledge of Cultural tourism tours |
| | Decision on the sites for replication in Inhambane province | Yes | 0% | There was no decision taken concerning the sites for replication to take place as there was no time left to carry out replication activities. |
| | The Studies "Supply and demand of Cultural Tourism" by ARPAC and "Cultural assets inventory and mapping" (INATUR) updated | Yes | 0 % | Since we were advised not to carry our replication activities due to lack of time, a decision was taken as not to carry out the studies on supply and demand and Cultural assets inventory and mapping, as these studies would be used at the replication stage. |
| | Report on the assessment of Mozambique Island tourism tours produced and disseminated to partners | Yes | 90% | No dissemination of the report took place until the day of the submission of this report because the consultant was still finalizing ii. It is hoped that report will be disseminated as soon as it is available |
| | # of people who participated on the Cultural training assets at Mozambique | Total: 30 Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (15-24 | 100% | The number of participants reached 30, that is, 25 community |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|---|
| | Island(by sex, age and origin) | <p>years): 15</p> <p>Adults (25-49 years): 10</p> <p>Adults 49+ years: 5</p> <p>Members of the local government: 5</p> <p>Cultural entrepreneurs: 10</p> <p>Cultural service providers: 1</p> | | <p>entrepreneurs and service providers and 5 government officials including focal points. However it was difficult to match them according to their age, sex and origin as previously stated</p> |
| | # of participants who participated in simulation after the final training (by sex, age and origin) | <p>Total:30</p> <p>Men: 15</p> <p>Women: 15</p> <p>Youth (15-24 years): 15</p> <p>Adults 25-49 years: 10</p> <p>Adults 49+ years: 5</p> <p>Cultural entrepreneurs: 15</p> <p>Cultural service providers: 15</p> | 100% | <p>The number of participants reached 30, that is, 25 community entrepreneurs and service providers and 5 government officials including focal points. However it was difficult to match them according to their age, sex and origin as previously stated</p> |
| | Mozambique Island community entrepreneurs and cultural service providers knowledge about tourism tours | <p>Consultant/Trainer Report (Pre-test and post test results)</p> | Yes | <p>The result of the tourist tours simulation feedback together with the pre and post tests results revealed that the majority of community entrepreneurs and service providers have improved their knowledge of Cultural tourism tours</p> |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Level of completion | Brief comments |
|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|
| 2.1.4 Socio-cultural practices, norms and beliefs taken into consideration in health programmes in the selected districts | 50 manuals “Conversas na Comunidade” printed and disseminated to the target groups (traditional leaders) | Yes | 100% | The printing of manual delayed and therefore, delivery was done after training has taken place. The facilitators used stock of manual from the 1 st phase of the programme to run the training at the extension phase |
| | 150 manuals “Conhecimentos, atitudes and Competências em SSR e HIV&SIDA...” printed and disseminated to the target group (literacy trainers) | Yes | 100% | The printing of manual delayed and therefore, delivery was done after training has taken place. The facilitators used stock of manual from the 1 st phase of the programme to run the training at the extension phase |
| | Assessment report on phase 1 activities New plan for Mozambique Island community | Yes Yes | 100% 0% | The result of the assessment of the activities of the previous phase was used as basis for the conception of the consolidation activities- Since it was decided that no replication would take place, no new action plan was designed. |

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| | <p>Traditional and religious leaders in Mozambique Island trained on how to use the manual “Conversas na Comunidade”</p> | <p>Total: 30 Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (15-24 years): 0 Adults 25-49 years: 3 Adults 49+ years: 27? 2) Yes</p> | <p>33%</p> | <p>No additional leaders were trained since no replication phase took place</p> |
| | <p>Teachers and literary trainers in Mozambique Island trained on how to use the manual “Conhecimentos”</p> | <p>Total: 30 Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (15-24 years): 0 Adults 25-49 years: 3? Adults 49+ years: 27? Formal Sector : 0</p> | <p>17%</p> | <p>No additional teachers and literary trainers were trained since no replication phase took place</p> |
| | <p>Number of deliveries in health centres in Mozambique Island</p> | <p>-----</p> | <p>-----</p> | <p>Although , this indicator was not included in the initial evaluation tool, the data collected in the district hospital of Mozambique Island shows that the number of deliveries in public health centres is slightly increasing, as a result of joint collaboration between traditional midwives and the local hospital</p> |

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|--|--|---|------|--|
| | % of developments and projections of teenage pregnancies in Mozambique Island | ----- | ---- | According the religious leaders who were interviewed, under age marriages are not performed, mosques warn against the consequences of early marriage |
| | % of access and use of different methods of family planning in Mozambique Island | ----- | ---- | There was no data available that could indicate the percentage of access and use of different methods of family planning. |
| | Assessment report on phase 1 activities in Mossuril | Yes | 100% | The result of the assessment of the activities of the first phase was used as basis for the conception of the refreshment training |
| | New plan for Mossuril community | Yes | 100% | |
| | Traditional and religious leaders in Mossuril trained on how to use the manual “Conversas na Comunidade” | Total: 30 Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (15-24 years): 0 Adults 25-49 years: 3 Adults 49+ years: 27? 2) Yes | 33% | No additional leaders were trained since no replication phase took place |
| | Teachers and literacy trainers | Total: 30 | 17% | No additional teachers |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | in Mossuril trained on how to use the manual “Conhecimentos” | Men: 15 Women: 15 Youth (15-24 years): 0 Adults 25-49 years: 3? Adults 49+ years: 27? Formal Sector : 0 | | and literacy trainers were trained since no replication phase took place |
| | Number of deliveries in health centers in Mossuril | ----- | | According to the local nurse the number of deliveries in health centers in nearby residential areas has increased, however it is difficult to capture the number of deliveries in another centers in the districts because of lack of transport. |
| | % of developments and projections of teenage pregnancies in Mossuril | ----- | | According to religious leaders the number of teen age pregnancy has reduced, although polygamy still persists due to religious norms. |
| | % of access and use of different methods of family planning in Mossuril | ----- | | Data available at the health centre indicates that demand for family planning is low. There is a shortage of condoms in the centre warehouse |

d. Who and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g gender, age, etc)

The beneficiary beneficiaries of the programme included:

- a) Community based cultural tourism service providers and community based entrepreneurs in Inhambane and Mozambique Island who have been engaged in the first phase of the programme through capacity building training, workshops, technical support, awareness raising seminars and provision of inputs in related areas.
- b) Community, traditional and religious leaders and community members from Mozambique Island and the districts of Mossuril who have been engaged in the capacity building workshops and awareness raising seminars and highly engaged in the participatory process of identification of the problems, creation of solutions, implementing and monitoring of activities from the very beginning of the first phase of the programme.
- c) Government officials from the participating line ministries, provincial directorates and district services and relevant government institutions that have been engaged, in various levels, in capacity building workshops, awareness raising seminars, implementation of outputs, monitoring and evaluation process linked to programme planning and implementation, and coordinating of the programme.

| Direct Beneficiaries | Men | Women | Total |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|
| General population | 79 | 53 | 132 |
| Disaggregated | | | |
| Government officials | 19 | 8 | 27 |
| Cultural tourism service providers and community entrepreneurs | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| Community, traditional and religious leaders and community members | 30 | 25 | 55 |

e. Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:

a. To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?

Social scientists regard social exclusion as related to poverty, lack of education, or unemployment or more likely put as lack of consumption and production- with some less tangible aspects being, for example, poor future prospects, inability to participate in community activities, education, or financial precariousness. Communities excluded socially tend to have weak social networking and thus limits the circulation of information about jobs, political activities, and community events. In rural areas there is less access to goods, services and facilities, making more challenging in many respects. By the very nature that the culture sector has not been given adequate attention or value in the development process has meant that certain community groups or members have been excluded. In all aspects, most notably at district and provincial level, the Joint programme at the extension phase has worked together with cultural tourism service providers and community entrepreneurs who previously had never participated actively in economic development activities. Equally so is in the case of the socio-cultural approach in sexual and reproductive health initiatives, whereby the integration of community, traditional and religious leaders led to community members having access to knowledge and information that previously did not exist or communicated appropriately.

b. Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-à-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?

Participating Cultural tourism service providers and community entrepreneurs have improved their dialogue with local governments. This was done through the effort of grouping themselves into cultural tourism service providers associations. Furthermore the socio-cultural approach in the area of SRH, traditional and religious leaders have increased dialogue with local governments to discuss health matters that affect the health of the communities.

c. Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizens and civil society groups so that they can better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples:

During the extension phase of this programme, the methodology used brought together various service providers and strengthen their skills to work together to develop cultural tourism in their communities. Through this initiative, they have become associated and recognized by local government which enables them to be more visible in the community and better positioned to advocate for their rights and gain improved access and opportunity to dialogue with the government officials and the private sector- small and medium sized business which are an important business link for the promotion of their tours. Concerning the SRH-related activities, the consolidation of the integration of formal and traditional education and health systems have created the foundation for increased dialogue, collaboration and advocacy for individual and/or community rights.

d. To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?

The consolidation of the Cultural tours and the insertion of their marketing brochures of the INATUR website has improved market access and modest increase in service providers income and consequently contributed to their overall quality of life. In SRH, community, traditional and religious leaders and community members have mentioned that traditional leaders are no longer using the same instruments on different people during circumcision; Muslim leaders are now promoting the use of condoms among their religious communities; traditional midwives have changed their practices, now considering the risk of spreading HIV/AIDS through certain procedures; the formal health sector now work together with traditional midwives and promote their participation in clinical deliveries and the use of radio programmes has proven to be successful way of reaching out to the local communities with information, and knowledge related to SRH practices.

b. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:

a. Paris Declaration Principles

Through the capacity building of technicians and government leads under both components, the JP has strived to ensure alignment and harmonization to the Paris Declaration Principles. It has strived through its internal structures and activities at output level to secure government

leadership. This has been more successful in some cases and under some outputs than others. The JP has contributed to a much more participatory, integrated and practical approach to planning and implementation in three districts and local government institutions in partnership with national level ministries and institutions (such as MICULT, ARPAC, INATUR, MINED, and MISAU) have shown leadership in the process and intent to continue the good practices emerging. The consolidation phase of the socio-cultural approach in SRH has shown some good practices in integrated process between central and local government and between sectors- health and education. The Consolidation phase in cultural tourism showed some positive results at district level whereby the culture and tourism sectors together with local government are forging new partnerships and recognizing their individual roles in supporting community-based cultural tourism.

The JP's intersectoral/ interministerial approach was designed to be the foundation for advancing the culture sector and has presented an innovative approach to the creation of mutual accountability. It is important to point out that the success of an integrated approach depends fully on mutual accountability for successful development initiatives. In some instances the JP has obtained this level of commitment, while in other instances it is premature to determine commitment. There is still much work left to do at central level to ensure continued and more regular inter-sectoral/ inter-ministerial collaboration and commitment to the advancement of the culture sector in all its forms for more sustainable development.

b. Delivering as One

During the planning and implementation of the programme, UNESCO, RCO provided support and oversight to the JP. One of the goals of the JP was to bring together different sectors and promote a closer collaboration as a more effective means of tackling cross-cutting challenges. It was possible to consolidate some inter-agencies relationships that started in the previous phase of the programme. UNESCO worked together with UNFPA in areas such as SRH. The joint work included joint planning, design of monitoring and evaluation tools and evaluation. In Cultural tourism, UNESCO worked together with ITC during the design, however it was difficult to ITC to take part at the implementation phase due to overlapping agendas.

III GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation

Bearing the assumption that UN and Government collaboration will be the continued structure for a future Culture and Development programme, it is important to build on lessons learned and good practices; therefore, some of the summary below is based on what did work well and some of the things that the programme did not do, that in retrospective would have delivered improved results.

During the programme implementation phase, all efforts should be made to allocate realistic timeframe considering the complexity of a programme. A programme that was designed to be implemented in thirteen months should not be squeezed to fit into six months and expected to produce quality results, particularly if the programme is based on the integration of socio-cultural aspects and use of traditional knowledge to improve community life. It is also important to consider that a consolidation phase of a programme must immediately follow development and launch. The first year of operations is critical to overall success and must be built into the “development” phase of the project and not considered consolidation.

Key to the success of any programme implementation is the development of ownership- which is built not only through a participatory process but also reflected in the design and strategies adopted for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The level of genuine interest and engagement of local authorities has a direct impact on the perceived value of the initiative and ultimate performance of the community members, therefore the selection of technical focal points must be considered and it should be made clear to them that programme duties are part of the focal points normal work and not extra work that need to be compensated.

When a programme is being implemented in a stretched country like Mozambique where distances are long and travel is expensive, implementation and monitoring of activities is not only expensive but in a short time frame not always possible with limited human resources. It

could have been very adequate if technical person were placed in each geographic location where the programme was being implemented, as to allow monitoring and other logistic arrangements.

An exit strategy should be developed as a key activity and monitoring tool, as this will also build the foundation for ownership from the beginning, providing a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities and a roadmap during and after the life of the programme.

b. Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of joint programme implementation

The application of the socio cultural approach in Sexual and Reproductive Health was one important innovative development approaches to improve SRH practices in the two districts in Mozambique throughout the implementation of this programme. Since from the previous phase of this programme, this approach integrated the traditional and formal health and education systems, placing decision-making at the grassroots level. It enabled the distribution of important health messages and scientific knowledge in a more accessible manner for rural communities. It supported the communities in their search for identifying their challenges and creating culturally relevant and thereby sustainable solutions to development issues. This approach, that was used since the previous phase of the JP, have brought positive results in long standing issues related to the prevention of HIV &AIDS in Mozambique.

In relation to the area of creative industry development, the methodology employed by the JP brought a better understanding of the definition of cultural tourism in Mozambique, particularly among government focal points at both central and local levels and to the participating community-based cultural tourism service providers. The methodology was based on the integration of the inventory and mapping of cultural assets along existing tourism routes in relation to the supply and demand for cultural tourism at each selected destination. This approach maximized the number of community entrepreneurs gaining income through the promotion of any one cultural tour, where previously the tour guide alone benefited. The JP has left behind a new way of doing business that ensures the culture sector's active participation and recognition in local economic development, and the capacity to expand and replicate in other locations. A guide for developing community based cultural tourism was produced in the previous phase of the programme and will be an important tool for government and other organizations interested

in replicating the model going forward.

c. Indicate the key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

a. Internal to the joint programme

The varied and arduous administrative procedures led to the delays in programme implementation and consequently obliged us to cancel certain activities due to the small span of time allocated for the extension phase of the programme. Overlapping work agendas among government focal points slowed down the initial timeframe. Considerable contract amendments were made and thus added to sometimes slow delivery rate.

b. External to the Joint programme

Although the joint programme was a joint commitment made between UN and Government of Mozambique, it transpired that the JP activities and outputs were not incorporated into the government strategic plan. This led to some challenges related to some government focal points not being able to adequately devote sufficient time to the Joint programme as originally envisioned.

c. Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints

UNESCO and other implementation agencies strived to work hand in hand to ensure that the necessary government focal points at central and local levels were sufficiently engaged in order to maintain and increase the momentum gained in the previous phase of implementation.

Administrative technical assistance (Provisional AO) was hired by UNESCO to strengthen the human resources and speed up administrative and financial issues.

Central level government focal points were always invited to take lead and participate in planning and re-planning meeting held at the Ministry of Culture which has assisted in clarifying roles of government focal points and government commitment to the JP.

d. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:

a. Improvement in the programme management and the attainment of development results

The M&E Specialist contract ended soon after she has designed the monitoring tools and was not contracted to conduct the monitoring and evaluation. In addition, due to some administrative constraints, the few activities that were carried out at the extension phase took place by the end

of the implementation period, obliging the management team to monitor and evaluate the programme a week after the implementation activities has taken place.

b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability

Joint meeting held at central level for redesigning the activity plan and monitoring and evaluation tools provided opportunities for dialogue and suggestions to improve implementation and create more mutual accountability for the progress of the joint programme at the extension phase. However, the PMC couldn't organize any meeting on their own within this period. The only meetings that took place at the local level were held at UNESCO presence during the planning of field work.

c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data

Following the recommendation from the previous the JP, we contracted a M&E specialist to design a M&E matrix and tools. This was done together with the government counterpart as to improve their capacity to collect data both at central and local levels. Although this was a very well received initiative, the coordination team was conscious of the fact that it was not really sufficient to provide the foundation needed for implementing quality M&E procedures. Although the M&E instruments were designed together with all the stakeholders they fail to capture the broad picture of the programme, most of the issues raised in the questionnaires requested only information on the extension phase and not necessarily of the programme as a whole.

It must be noted that a M&E specialist for a multi-faceted or complex programme of this nature is essential and should not be compromised.

d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?

The mid-term evaluation demonstrated to be challenging for a new comer to the programme. It was felt that a one person evaluation team for a complex programme of this nature was not sufficient. A culture expert is critical to have on the team so that the content becomes a greater focus. However the evaluation was useful to capture some information that proved to be useful for subsequent implementation.

e. Describe and asses how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:

- a. Improve the sustainability of the joint Programme

The communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the programme visibility. Through INATUR website it is possible to download information about the four Cultural tourism tours that were developed under the programme, thus promoting the role of culture in the economic and human development of the country. Community radio in Mussoril is assisting in sharing the socio-cultural approach to SRH, sharing lessons learned and good practices through open debate are proving to be useful means of inspiring people to continue living a health life.

f. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/ or any of its components

- a. **To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?**

The guide “Mobilizing community Entrepreneurial Spirit: A guide for implementing Community-based Cultural Tourism, produced in the previous phase of the programme, presents the methodology employed, already incorporating good practices and lessons learned, for the realization and development of community based cultural tours.

In relation to the socio-cultural approach to SRH, the two manuals “Conversas na comunidade” and “Conhecimentos, atitudes e competências em SSR e HIV e SIDA” that were produced in the previous phase of the programme and are now being used in the selected districts and are proving to be useful tools for local communities. The tools mentioned above can be used elsewhere in Mozambique to replicate the programme activities.

- b. **Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken**

Right now, no replication is taking place. The replication activities that were planned by the programme have to be cancelled due to the fact that the programme has to close down and no further extension was granted.

- c. **Describe the joint programme exit strategy and asses how it has improved the sustainability of the joint programme.**

The exit strategy that UNESCO adopted is more related to the management mechanisms. This included an identification of the key tasks and activities in both components of the programme. For Cultural tourism, the strategy was organizing the community cultural tourism service providers in Inhambane and Mozambique Island into two associations, one association for each province. The idea was that once they are legalized and organized into associations of cultural service providers it would be much easier for them to run their business as formal operators and have access to bank service, and benefit from other local initiatives, including support from the government. For the sexual reproductive health component, UNESCO, sat with the local community, traditional and religious leaders, traditional healers and local nurses to design a work plan for further interventions after the JP has closed down. The government focal points at local levels are well informed of the strategy and were closely involved in the design. However, the same involvement didn't happen at the central level.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

- a. Provide a financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

NOTE: These numbers are provisional figures as certified final financial reports have not been issued. Also there are pending payments to be made that were not captured in time of the submission of this report.

- 1.Total Approved Budget: \$2,921,336
- 2.Total Budget Transferred:\$2000,596
- 3.Total Budget Committed:\$184,324
- 4.Total Budget Disbursed: \$2000,596

- b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget**

Originally, the extension phase was planned to take place in a period of thirteen months, due to some administrative constraints the thirteen months programme was squeezed to take place in six months, and the coordination team was expecting an additional three months extension to strive to fulfill with the activities. However since no extension was granted to the programme it was

unrealistic to carry out all the activities that have been plan for this phase, before the programme closure, consequently some budget revision took place.

Furthermore the programme closing ceremony originally planned had to be cancelled due to conflicting schedules with no additional time available to postpone.