

ANNUAL JOINT PROGRAMME PROGRESS REPORT

REPORT COVER PAGE

<p>Date of Submission: March 30, 2010</p> <p>Submitted by: Lorraine Johnson, MDG-F Joint Programme Coordinator, UNESCO</p>	<p>Country and Thematic Window Mozambique / Culture and Development</p>
<p>OPAS No. MDTF Atlas Award No: MDTF Atlas Project No: (please see MDTF web-site for new assigned numbers)</p> <p>Title: Strengthening the Cultural and Creative Industries and Inclusive Policies in Mozambique</p>	<p>Report Number: 2 (2nd Annual Report)</p> <p>Reporting Period: 1 Jan - 31 Dec, 2009</p> <p>Programme Duration: 3 years</p>
<p>Participating UN Organizations</p> <p>UNESCO, ITC, ILO, UNFPA, FAO, UNHCR</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEDARTE • INLD (National Institute for Books and Records) • Provincial and District Directorates for Education and Culture in Maputo, Inhambane and Nampula and the District of Rapale • Provincial and District Directorates of Agriculture - Nampula and Inhambane • ARPAC • KULA • INEFP • GAPI • MIRUKU • INAR

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

- ARPAC: Instituto de Investigação Socio-Cultural (Institute for Socio-Cultural Research)
- DaO: Delivering as One
- GAPI SARL: **G**abinete de Consultoria e **A**poio à **P**equena **I**ndústria (Office of Advice and Support for Small Industries)
- INAR: National Institute for the Support to Refugees
- INEFP: Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional (Institute for Employment and Vocational Training)
- JP: Joint Programme (Culture & Development)
- KULA: Estudos & Pesquisas Aplicadas, Lda. (Studies and Applied Research, Ltd.)
- PMC: Programme Management Committee
- SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound
- TOR: Terms of Reference
- VCA: Value Chain Analysis

Programme Budget:

UNESCO: \$2,647,920
ITC: \$749,000
ILO: \$707,270
FAO: \$450,524
UNFPA: \$310,300
UNHCR: \$134,820
Total: \$4,999,834

Reporting Period

UNESCO: \$1,050,052
ITC: \$265,756
ILO: \$152,296
FAO: \$184,094
UNFPA: \$80,250
UNHCR: \$71,690
Total: \$1,804,137

I. PURPOSE

1.1 Provide the main outputs and outcomes of the program

The JP has two major components: Component 1 - Cultural and creative industries' contribution to social and economic development promoted and Component 2 - Inclusion of social and cultural aspects in development policies and strategies ensured.

Component 1: Cultural and creative industries' contribution to social and economic development promoted. (UNESCO, ITC, ILO)

Outcome 1.1: Legislative and regulatory frameworks, policies and strategies for the development of cultural and creative industries strengthened/enforced

Output 1.1.1: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) 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

Output 1.1.2: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) 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

Output 1.1.3: (UNESCO) Mechanisms for enhancement of copyright protection and royalties' collection in cultural and creative industries reinforced

Output 1.1.4: (UNESCO) Culture Data Management System establishment and operationalization facilitated

Outcome 1.2: Cultural Tourism promoted through improved management capacities of cultural assets

Output 1.2.1: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) National and international partnerships mobilized for sustainable cultural tourism with a view to strengthening the supply chain

Output 1.2.2: (UNESCO) Cultural assets preservation and management enhanced in the targeted districts

Output 1.2.3: (UNESCO/ILO) Communities in selected districts mobilized and empowered for sustainable cultural tourism

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: (ILO/UNESCO) Vocational and entrepreneurial skill developed of practitioners strengthened including delivery capacity of skills training for cultural and creative industries

Output 1.3.2: (ILO/UNESCO) Quality and Productive capacities up-scaled and access to relevant technology enhanced

Output 1.3.3: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) Market linkages and trade opportunities fostered

Component 2: Inclusion of social and cultural aspects in development policies and strategies ensured. (FAO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR)

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

Output 2.1.1: (FAO) Contribution of traditional knowledge in agriculture and forestry recognized and promoted for the improvement of livelihood of selected communities

Output 2.1.2: (UNHCR/UNESCO) Intercultural dialogue between refugees and host community promoted and refugees knowledge to the culture of their origin enhanced

Outcome 2.2: Socio-cultural elements included in development planning processes

Output 2.2.1: (UNESCO/UNFPA) Model for historic and socio-cultural profiles developed and piloted in selected districts to make plans better adapted to the local context

Output 2.2.2: (UNESCO/UNFPA) Socio-cultural profile data integrated into planning and review process of selected districts

Output 2.2.3: (UNESCO/UNFPA) Based on selected district pilots, socio-cultural data mainstreamed in

targeted sectorial policy and development plans (Health, Agriculture, Education)

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

Output 2.3.1: (UNESCO/UNFPA) Socio-cultural practices, norms and beliefs of the different target groups taken into account in health programmes of selected pilot districts

Output 2.3.2: (UNESCO) Elaboration of national language policy, including strengthening of multilingualism in the education system

Output 2.3.3: (UNESCO) Improved quality and relevance of education by mainstreaming multi-lingualism and cultural contents into the formal education system

The Outcome below encompasses the entire Programme (UNESCO):

Outcome 3.1: Joint Programme Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Output 3.1.1: Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

1.2 Reference to how the program relates to the UNDAF and how it aims to support national development goals including the Millennium development goals

Following the UNDAF Mid-Term Review (MTR) process in early 2009, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2007-2009 was extended to 2011, along with the approval of the UNDAF extension document 2010-2011, in order to align the next UNDAF closely with the new Government's 5-year plan, which is to start in 2010.

The current UNDAF is based on 4 pillars: Governance, Human Capital, HIV/AIDS, and Economic Development, encompassing 21 outcomes. This is based on the eight comparative advantages of the UN system that were identified, and for which the JP currently addresses or plans to address six of the comparative advantages at various degrees of intensity, namely:

1. Advocacy for UN core values, specifically the Millennium Development Goals
2. Normative and technical advisory services, setting standards and ensuring quality control, in addition to providing technical advice according to the agencies' respective mandates;
3. Strengthening of national capacity at both central and decentralized levels
4. Support to national scale up of evidence-based programmes
5. Bringing the voice of civil society to the table
6. Building partnerships between all stakeholders

The JP contributes to the following outcomes of the UNDAF listed below together with its contributions during the reporting period.

1. Governance pillar

- a. Outcome 2 (Decentralized Service Delivery): In terms of cultural mainstreaming, the capacity of national cultural institutions (ARPAC, DINAC, and INLD) were either strengthened in the area of delivery of cultural goods and services through technical assistance or provided financial assistance in order to attain key results linked to the JP, such as a review of the legal, fiscal and regulatory framework of the creative industries. The capacity for the preservation of the intangible heritage of Mozambique was enhanced through capacity building and hands on experience in intangible inventory making. Additionally financial assistance provided to the Provincial Directorates of Inhambane and Nampula provinces will enable monthly inter-ministerial meetings and the coordination of the quarterly PMC meetings where the participating agencies and ministries meet to monitor the progress of the JP and coordinate JP activities.
- b. Outcome 3 (policy management, harmonization and alignment): Support provided to MEC for the elaboration of the draft National Language Policy. Labour law reviewed and assessment on the impact of the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy for the craft sector conducted. Study to identify the barriers that hamper the trade of cultural products for domestic and foreign

markets. INLD providing overall oversight of the final products delivered by the participating agencies (UNESCO, ILO, ITC) to ensure it responds to governmental needs and results in a quality output to inform policy revisions, including the elaboration of the regulation for copyright protection. A social dialogue platform will be promoted between the government and the relevant stakeholders for the presentation of findings and recommendations in order to advocate for changes and improvements especially for existing, yet inert, laws in the crafts and music sectors.

- c. Outcome 6 (CSO capacity development): Activities supporting this outcome commence in 2010.
- d. Outcome 7 (institutions responsible for the promotion of pro-poor sustainable economic development strengthened). The National institute of vocational training (INEFP) was involved in the initial stage of coordination and piloting of *Start Your Cultural Business* training. The second stage will be a SYCB Training of Trainers course which will ensure that human resources exist beyond the JP to train others using the SYCB materials.

2. Human Capital pillar

- a. Outcome 12 (social protection): The UNHCR activities under the JP are built upon the regular programme carried out by UNHCR in Maratane Camp, which is aimed at providing international protection for asylum-seekers and refugees in Mozambique. In this regard, UNHCR activities to achieve output 2.1.2 of the Joint Programme fall into the major efforts of UNHCR to achieve UNDAF outcomes. Specifically UNCHR activities address the importance of intergenerational transmission of culturally relevant knowledge amongst refugee and host communities, as well as the promotion of intercultural dialogue among households of different country of origins living in Maratane Refugee Centre to obtain more durable solutions for development activities within the camp. While on one hand, the programme strives towards the support to the Self-Reliance Strategy and local integration of refugees in Mozambique; on the other hand it also contributes for a Return Strategy Empowerment for refugees interested in voluntary repatriation.

3. HIV/AIDS pillar

- a. Outcome 13 (HIV prevention): Design and pilot of socio-culturally appropriate Community Sexual Reproductive Health programme with the Ministry of Health initiated
- b. Outcome 17 (HIV mainstreaming): *forthcoming*

4. Economic Development pillar

- a. Outcome 19: (policy framework): Support provided to INLD in the revision of the legal framework for craft and music industries, which will inform the formulation of the policy on creative industries. Support provided to INLD to elaborate the draft regulation for copyright protection. Inter-Ministerial (9 Ministries) Programme Management Committees operationalized at provincial (3) and central (1) levels to promote and support the development of the creative industries.
- b. Outcome 20: (sustainable local economic development): A series of studies have been or currently in progress that will inform the strategy of capacity building, vocational training and fostering of market links linked to the craft sector and cultural tourism providers in order to contribute to increasing the potential for maximizing economic opportunities for communities and SMMEs depending on these creative industries for improved livelihoods and quality of life. This includes a conceptual framework for inventory making and mapping of cultural assets along tourism itineraries elaborated and government officials (MEC/MITUR in Maputo City, Nampula and Inhambane) and students' (from the Tourism School in Inhambane) capacity in inventory making and mapping of cultural assets along tourism itineraries strengthened. Support was given to the establishment of CBO's in eight communities who have been provided training in sustainable forestry management and support for the establishment of community nurseries. Coordination with the Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture in their programme - "One child, one plant". Work commenced with communities to identify and support sustainable economic forestry activities such as improved packaging for the locally produced Mussiro facial treatment (local powder grinded from the roots of an indigenous tree to create a powder used for a traditional facial treatment for improved skin condition) beekeeping and firewood production.

- c. Outcome 21 (Pro-poor economic growth): Support provided to a national civil society organization (CEDARTE) to promote craft sector development through the implementation of an annual national craft fair.

In relation to the MDGs, the following chart was submitted in the last 6-month monitoring report (July – Dec 2009). There are some minor changes in the indicators of the JP due to the revision of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan, i.e. revision of indicators and definition of more concrete baselines and specific targets for the majority of activities, with the exception of UNFPA and UNESCO work on socio-cultural approach in SRH as the study will determine more appropriate revisions or additions needed for those related indicators and targets.

MDG #	Joint Programme Outcome	MDG Target #	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator
Goal #1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Joint Programme Outcome 1.1	1a Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day 1b Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	JP Indicator
	Legislative and regulatory frameworks, policies, and strategies for the development of cultural and creative industries strengthened/reinforced			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy for creative industries ▪ Mozambican copyright law regulations complying with international standards ▪ International Copyright Convention ratified ▪ # of fiscal reforms approved by GoM in the music and craft industries ▪ Volume of royalties collected and distributed ▪ # of new organizations paying royalties to SOMAS ▪ Cultural Management Information System and databases tested
	Joint Programme Outcome 1.2			JP Indicator
	Cultural tourism promoted through improved management capacities of cultural assets			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of promotion plans for the itineraries with most potential ▪ # of public-private partnerships to explore the cultural itineraries ▪ # of touristic operators trained in IYES ▪ # of local government officials, CBO members, community members and SMEs personnel trained in sustainable cultural tourism
	Joint Programme Outcome 1.3			JP Indicator

Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Scale and quality of cultural goods and services boosted, leading to income generation and decent employment in the selected domains of creative industries			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of new economic initiatives generated ▪ # of new entrepreneurs with increased capacity to serve the market ▪ # of market partnerships supported to increase and diversify sales ▪ # of SME/CBOs/CSO trained and assisted in business connections ▪ Increase volume of sales of those receiving market support
	Joint Programme Outcome 2.1			JP Indicator
	Improved acknowledgement and use of traditional knowledge systems in local development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of forestry inventories that include traditional knowledge of forestry management ▪ Increased knowledge within communities regarding natural resources management ▪ # forestry management plans that include traditional knowledge and practices ▪ Cultural mapping of the Maratane Refugees' Center in Nampula ▪ # of refugees and local residents participating in cultural events ▪ # of refugees responsible for cultural events ▪ # of newsletters produced annually, circulation and % of cultural topics included
	Joint Programme Outcome 2.2			JP Indicator
	Socio-cultural elements included in development planning processes.	5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of proven best practices resulting from the MDG-F pilots for the integration of socio-cultural aspects in development interventions reflected in district workplans
	Joint Programme Outcome 2.3			JP Indicator

	Socio-cultural elements mainstreamed in education and health policies, plans and strategies.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the rate of coverage for clinical deliveries in the districts of Zavala and Mussoril ▪ Increase in the coverage rate of family planning in the districts of Zavala and Mussoril
Goal #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Joint Programme Outcome 2.3	6a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	JP Indicator
	Socio-cultural elements mainstreamed in education and health policies, plans and strategies.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of advocacy events on the Mossuril and Zavala experience ▪ Informational materials regarding the integration of socio-cultural elements in health, education and agricultural programs
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Joint Programme Outcome 2.1	7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	JP Indicator
	Improved acknowledgement and use of traditional knowledge systems in local development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of forestry management plans that include traditional knowledge and practices ▪ improved forestry management & Agriculture using traditional knowledge systems ▪ increased knowledge within communities regarding natural resource management

2. RESOURCES

Financial Resources:

2.1 Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable. None during the reporting period.

2.2 Provide information on additional financial resources obtained to fund the joint program or if there are other external sources of information from other donors (if applicable)

UNESCO has leveraged additional financial resources within UNESCO in a cost sharing mechanism for select activities in order to ensure the most strategic approach was utilized to obtain key results, including expanding geographic reach in some cases. Those inputs (utilized during the reporting year) were earmarked for the following activities: Training in Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory making, Draft National Language Policy Elaboration, elaboration of the draft regulation for Copyright Protection, Study on the social cultural approach in sexual reproductive health and the hiring of an M&E Consultant.

ILO has been leveraging existing and proven training materials and human resources from other ILO

programmes. The *Improve your Exhibition Skills* has been used for women entrepreneurs and this tool will be used to reinforce the capacity of the artisans and tour guides while the *Improve Your Business* (human resources and productivity) will also be used to reinforce the managerial and human resource management capacity of the artisans. Other programmes within ILO have co-financed assessments, the results of which will be beneficial for the JP namely for a) an assessment of the existing training materials for vocational training and business skills in creative industries and b) the development of materials on sustainable cultural tourism methodology in conjunction with an ILO Youth Programme involved in the tourism sector.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.

Given the geographic spread of the JP and considering that Component 1 relies more heavily on the “delivering as one” approach in order to maximize impact, the participating agencies (ITC, ILO and UNESCO) are co-planning activities and when possible and appropriate, developing joint TORs or sharing relevant TORs as a sort of “peer review” before implementation. For example, in order to avoid “over assessing” a certain community, in the case of the craft value chain analysis, policy related questions were included in the questionnaire that would assist in getting some initial key information at the ground level for the review of the legal structure for the creative industries.

Another example is cost sharing, for example in the case of UNESCO and UNHCR’s activities in Maratane Refugee Camp, UNESCO contracted the technical consultant for the cultural mapping due to its technical expertise in the activity, and UNHCR prepared to pay all logistical costs of the UNESCO Consultant and organized the logistics on the ground.

Utilization of interns (by UNESCO) who can provide long stretches of intensive technical support at the grassroots level with minimum or no cost to the Agency has proven extremely successful in terms of maximizing not only impact but the implementation rate of an activity. It is planned to use this mechanism again yet through the use of, for example, graduate level students to conduct the planned socio-economic assessment of the music and craft industry in early 2010, together with technical expertise.

Creating inter ministerial implementation opportunities to ensure sustainability of inter ministerial support to the creative industries and joint action long after the life of the JP is slowly proving to be an important mechanism for obtaining more comprehensive quality results and ownership. This approach is being used by UNESCO for the inventory and mapping of cultural assets along tourism routes whereby the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Education and Culture are jointly capacitated and implementing the activity. It was mentioned by those involved at provincial level that this collaboration between the ministries has never happened in such a concrete way and has been seen as a positive step.

Under the UNHCR activity, participatory assessments that were done with multifunctional teams and local leadership (both within the camp and in host community) in Maratane camp were revised in order to identify needs that could be addressed by this particular programme. Meetings are held with the Department of Education and Culture at District level and local leadership for planning yearly activities and agreements are made as per the responsible implementing partner for each activity. UNCHR then develops a detailed plan for the JP activity and an Agreement is signed by UNHCR and INAR providing for the budget and activities to be carried out by the line ministry (Education and Culture) in the Maratane camp. INAR, as the main government counterpart of UNHCR and the institution in charge of the camp management, remains as the umbrella partner to oversee implementation of the activities by the Department of Education and Culture. Quarterly Financial Reports are required from the implementing partner and their correct submission is a requirement for

following disbursements. Many activities depend significantly on the participation of refugees and local communities (e.g. cultural exchange sessions) and selection of participants are discussed with local leadership. Activities are monitored on a quarterly basis and involve meetings with leadership and cultural motivators so that any changes can be made to how the activities are implemented to ensure they meet the needs of the beneficiaries. This participatory mechanism ensures implementation is also carried out in compliance with UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Methodology (AGDM).

Utilizing the mechanism for fund transfer, ITC as a non-resident agency transferred funds to UNESCO in order to contract a consultant firm under the assumption that it would be an easier administration process leading to quicker implementation, however it proved otherwise for it took nearly five months for the mechanism to be approved by the PMC, the agreement finalized, signed, and funds transferred from ITC Geneva to UNESCO Paris then decentralized to UNESCO Maputo. However tedious this experience was, this mechanism is a practical way to address implementation issues and it is thought that perhaps should this mechanism be needed in the future that it would be much more efficient and less time consuming to transfer funds inter-agency when the two are resident agencies. Decentralizing funds through Letters of Agreements with the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture in Nampula and Inhambane provinces for the implementation of activities is a mechanism being used by FAO to build capacity on a more ongoing basis at provincial and district levels and, it is envisioned, will lead to more sustainability of activities after the life of the project. FAO has centralized the NPO in Maputo and hired full time technicians at the provincial level that provide technical support to the Provincial and District level directorates. Additional technical backstopping missions are also provided by FAO headquarters.

The project was designed to have satellite offices in Inhambane and Nampula provinces to facilitate communication and networking at the provincial level. The Ilha de Moçambique office was set up in March 2009 but the Inhambane office, which is set to open early 2010, was delayed during 2009 due to the late hire of the ITC staff person (Sept 2009), who is to be based there together with an admin/programme assistant and driver paid through the UNESCO coordinating budget, and thereafter identifying a cost-effective and appropriate office space or "face" for the JP. This office will be an important implementation mechanism as it will provide a physical face for the JP and a quicker link to communication for most of the stakeholders and especially government focal points.

3.2 Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing programme.

One of the key components of the monitoring system used during 2009 was the set up of the four Programme Management Committee meetings: three at provincial level and one at central level. Once established it has been one of the primary ways for both the Ministries and participating Agencies to on a quarterly basis measure progress, discuss challenges, identify weaknesses in implementation and clarify roles. As the majority of the latter half of the year was spent mostly conducting studies and planning this had managed to serve to date. The M&E consultant that was hired to review the indicators also was tasked to develop/refine a monitoring system that was as participatory as possible taking into consideration the geographic scope of the project and the limitations of the budget. In addition, some of the government focal points at Central level have made trips to the provincial level PMCs in order to meet with their decentralized counterparts and monitor the participation of the government focal points and the progress being made on the JP activities. This has proven extremely helpful I think for the government focal points themselves as it enabled them to have a better understanding of the role of the focal points in the JP and the expectations at central level. Additionally, monthly inter-agency meetings were established (as well as periodic component specific meetings especially for Component 1) and this has assisted in making sure that the participating agencies were planning together as needed for joint activities and to maximize synergies. In fact with the two components of this JP really quite separate, it has enabled the other agencies to be more conscious of the breadth and depth

of the impact the JP hopes to achieve. It also allows for updates on the status of our implementation rate and reporting deadlines.

Similarly, through financial support to the Provincial Directorates of Education and Culture in Inhambane and Nampula provinces, monthly inter-ministerial meetings will begin in 2010 in order to ensure that the government focal points are on the same page, able to discuss synergies, identify issues and challenges in preparation for the JP's quarterly PMC. Even though Agencies were working with their counterpart Ministries in between quarterly PMC meetings, it was obvious that the Ministries themselves were coming together *as one* only for the PMC meeting. This lack of collaboration has created missed opportunities (e.g. joint planning) and a lack of clarity of ownership and indication to continue joint ministry collaboration after the life of the JP.

Additionally and as relevant and in relation to each activity, the majority of TORs and any methodologies/tools being developed for implementing assessments or studies are shared inter-agency and with related Ministries to request feedback, ensure buy in and make sure that they are within the context of the Joint Programme and the expected results.

The MDG-F Coordinator has also utilized the opportunities in the field at the time of the PMCs to conduct oversight visits of agencies' activities in the field, which includes visits to FAO's activities at district level, UNHCR and UNESCO work in Maratane Refugee Camp, sitting in on workshop sessions and observing stakeholder validation meetings of study results. This has proven very useful to ensure that the results being obtained are in line with the overall objectives of the JP and allows for adjustments to be made in a timely manner where necessary. With the new M&E framework in place in early 2010, and the monitoring approach to be utilized, each agency will play a more concrete role in this activity with their counterparts. UNCHR and FAO have quarterly monitoring trips made by the NPO responsible for their respective activities under the JP.

3.3 Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

1. Review of labour laws on MSMEs (completed)
2. Evaluation of the impact of the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy (EVTS) in Mozambique on the craft sector (completed)
3. Study to verify the existing institutional and legal support to the creative industries (focus on craft and music), barriers that hamper trade of cultural products for domestic and foreign markets, including copyright laws and other possible barriers to implementation.
4. Craft Value Chain Analysis (completed, final report being translated into English) identifying strengths and weaknesses affecting the industry, identification of key stakeholders, and potential partners to inform other JP activities
5. Review of the legal, regulatory and fiscal framework for the Creative Industries (underway, Studies 1, 2, 3 and 4 will inform the overall review, planned to be completed by end of June 2010)
6. Initiated planning for Socio-economic assessment of the craft and music industries in two selected districts (preparation of methodology and tools to commence in March 2010 with field work in April 2010 – completion by mid June 2010 with a presentation of results to stakeholders) to gain a more concrete understanding and snapshot of the contribution the music and craft industries make to local development in order to inform policy and investment needs
7. Initiated study analyzing the existing tourism itineraries, the supply/demand side analysis and its mapping (methodologies and tools developed, field work to commence in 2010) – this study and Craft VCA (under #4) and inventory and mapping of cultural assets along tourism routes will inform the cultural tourism itineraries with the most potential, needed training and market support
8. Public tender initiated to contract a company to update the Matibane Forest Reserve inventory in Nampula (to be implemented in 2010)

9. Participatory forestry survey completed in Inhambane and dissemination of results commenced by Provincial Service of Rural Extension at district level
10. Study on forest resources currently being used to determine current contribution to income generation within select communities
11. Study on the Socio-cultural approach to Sexual Reproductive Health at community level (field work completed, first draft report underway)
12. Cultural Mapping survey in Maratane Refugee Camp planned (to commence in 2010 Q1) to inform future cultural activities and development planning within the camp and the host community

4. RESULTS

4.1 An assessment of the extent to which the program components are progressing in relation to the outcomes and outputs expected for the year.

Progress in outcomes: There are six major outcomes divided into two components which represent long term results to be realized by the end of the programme. Until a significant amount of progress is made in realizing the outputs, it is difficult to determine our progress towards meeting the long term results, some of which really need a timeframe beyond the life of the programme to measure impact and sustainability even if the programme had no significant delays. During the reporting period there has been a positive change in government ministries demonstrated in an increase in communication with each other and/or sharing information about their respective activities as a result of the Program Management Committee meetings, where a platform for inter ministerial dialogue is forming and developing. For example, the Provincial Directorate for Tourism and the Provincial Directorate for Industry and Trade in Inhambane mentioned that they had never worked together previously but now see the inter linkages between their respective mandates and activities. During one of the Maputo City PMC meetings, one of the government focal points noted that they had a fund available to support small businesses which created an instant link for another Ministry that was seeking funds for small businesses linked to their activities yet was unsure how to procure funds. These demonstrate the beginnings of ongoing inter ministerial linkages that the Joint Programme and the PMCs aim to achieve in order to maximize success for the creative industry over the long term. **Progress in outputs:** Overall progress on outputs was delayed from onset of programme due to the late start in getting agency personnel, provincial level government focal points and the program management committee structures in place, yet the speed of implementation advanced significantly thereafter especially in jumpstarting the necessary studies that are informing the programme's activities. It must be noted however that UN administrative procedures in general and the complexities of having varying agency systems and developmental approaches within a joint programme creates a slower structure overall. Delivering as one tends to be more complex under Component 1 of the programme due to the nature of the activities and the number of agencies involved, however every effort is being made to plan and implement together in order to leverage funding and reach a higher quality of success. Component 2's activities are more concrete including the stakeholders more readily identifiable, with some activities only having one agency involved, and it also has a limited geographic reach (only being implemented in two districts) when compared to Component 1 (being implemented in six geographic locations), thereby enabling a faster implementation rate. However considering the ambitious nature of the programme design, the programme is now positioned to advance concretely in 2010.

Continuing engagement of government focal points at the provincial levels between programme management committee meetings has been a challenge, but this also was due to the nature of the activities carried out during the last six months, most of which were studies and assessments. During the planning of the 2010 Annual Workplan the role of each government focal point by activity was discussed in depth and responsibilities identified by the focal points themselves. This was a very positive step in bringing the team together and this clarification will be further enhanced during implementation in 2010 when the private sector

and communities begin to more directly participate and benefit from the JP's support and technical assistance more globally throughout the programme and inter-ministerial meetings begin to take place.

4.2 Main activities undertaken and achievements.

Component 1 (UNESCO, ITC, ILO)

Output 1.1.1: (UNESCO/ITC/ILO) As the Primary Government Focal Point to the MDG-F and the representative on behalf of the Ministry responsible of the sector and therefore the only choice for receiving such support, INLD has been contracted to ensure an integrated approach to the overall review of the legal framework for the creative industries, resulting in one compiled deliverable that meets the needs of the Government of Mozambique. Other agency deliverables (such as the review of the labour laws on the MSMEs in Mozambique - particularly related to the craft sector - and the assessment of the impact of the Employment and Vocational Training Strategy on the craft sector both conducted by ILO) that have been completed or earmarked to be completed during the first quarter of 2010 will be submitted to INLD for incorporation into the overall output. This activity is underway and expected to be completed by June 2010.

Output 1.1.2: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) The final report of the craft Value Chain Analysis (VCA) is near completion after a series of provincial validation meetings on the results of the study. This report should be completed by the end of January 2010. The preliminary results were presented to stakeholders at three validation meetings in Maputo, Nampula and Inhambane provinces. A gender mainstreaming training was conducted for the consultants undertaking the value chain analysis study. The study on the socio-economic contribution of the cultural and creative industries (craft focus) was initially going to be incorporated into the craft VCA, but later it was decided in collaboration with MEC and MIC that info should be collected on both the music and craft sectors in two selected districts, and therefore will take place during the first trimester of 2010. Awareness raising activities (including dissemination of information) in the area of fiscal framework for the creative industries and anti-piracy was delayed due to the planning of Output 1.1.1 but will be in progress during the first half of 2010.

Output 1.1.3: (UNESCO) Activities planned for realizing this Output are linked to some key results from 1.1.1, and therefore was delayed but it will be initiated and components completed during 2010.

Output 1.1.4: (UNESCO) Activities will commence in 2010 as it was postponed from year 1 due to overall programmatic delays and an overambitious Year 1.

Output 1.2.1: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) Mapping of existing tourism itineraries and supply chains was initiated during the latter part of the reporting period and will be completed by March 2010. Complementary activities such as the inventory and mapping of cultural assets along tourism itineraries commenced in November 2009 and will be completed in parallel with the former to inform our cultural tourism strategy for the programme. Some preliminary materials on sustainable cultural tourism methodology adapted and developed and materials on Improve Your Exhibiting Skills adapted and concluded. The majority of the activities in training and support to cultural tourism services will be conducted in 2010 due to delays in these first two critical activities.

Output 1.2.2: (UNESCO) During the reporting period, 20 government officials and technical staff from ARPAC were trained in how to elaborate and implement an inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. This training used a practical and hands on approach using Mozambique Island as the geographic scope. The inventory of the ICH on Mozambique Island will be completed during the first half of 2010.

Output 1.2.3: (UNESCO/ILO) This activity will commence in 2010 as it was postponed from year 1 due to overall programmatic delays and an overambitious Year 1.

Output 1.3.1: (ILO/UNESCO)

- An adaptation of and three (3) pilot trainings using the training material "Start your own cultural business" took place in the provinces of Nampula, Maputo and Inhambane. Sixty (60) artisans participated in the pilot trainings.

- An Evaluation of the Strategy for Employment and Vocational Training with a concentration on the craft sector was conducted. The final results to be presented in January 2010 and submitted to INLD as part of ILO's

contribution to Activity 1.1.1.1.

- An evaluation of vocational and entrepreneurial training materials commenced.

Output 1.3.2: (ILO/UNESCO) Commenced an evaluation of the legalization process for Mozambican businesses. Training materials on associations' capacity building and legalization adapted and concluded.

Output 1.3.3: (ITC/UNESCO/ILO) Related activities will commence in 2010 as it was dependent on a series of trainings that were postponed from year 1 due to overall programmatic delays and an overambitious Year 1.

Component 2 (FAO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR)

Output 2.1.1: (FAO)

- Seven communities selected to manage the natural resources in Zavala and Mussoril
- Stabilised one local committee for natural resources management in Zavala and one in Mussoril
- Trained 28 people in participative law enforcement activities, fire management and geographic information system
- Established 3 forestry nurseries, one in Zavala and two in Mussoril
- Identified activities for income generation in both provinces
- Sixteen villagers from Crusse village were trained (on the job training) management of tree nurseries.
- Prepared TORs for the recruitment of the consultant aiming to update the management plan of the Matibane Forest Reserve.
- Twelve community members from the local committee taken for visit area with more experience in CBNRM in Vilankulos;
- One timbila producer used to collect and produce Mwenge seedlings
- The area to plant the regenerated seedlings from Mecrusse specie at Matibane Forest Reserve was selected by local communities with the support from technicians of agriculture.
- The establishment of a trial on cassava using local and introduced varieties in progress. This is a follow up activity from the previous assessment on indigenous knowledge system in agriculture and forest resources carried out in July, 09.

Output 2.1.2: (UNHCR/UNESCO)

Overall 2,000 individuals (1,500 refugees and 500 Mozambicans) benefited from the cultural exchange in all 13 events held during 2009.

- Several Cultural sessions were held in Maratane Camp in order to promote inter-generational cultural encounters. In total 390 children were actively involved, of which 37% were girls.
- Children and youth from different ethnic groups produced a visual dictionary incorporating the main languages spoken in the camp, promoting the exchange of traditional knowledge among children from the different ethnic groups (including Mozambicans) as well as among the different generations residing in the camp.
- In conjunction with the Museum of Ethnology in Nampula, refugees from the camp assembled and prepared the exhibition "Stories from the Field" based on stories created by children and parents residing in the camp using the methodology "Encounters", which aims to create intergenerational exchanges with parent and grandparents through storytelling and book making.
- In October 2009, 60 refugees (33 men, 27 women and 05 children representing the main ethnic groups from Maratane Camp) participated in the Culture Festival in Ilha de Mozambique, with a view to promote the exchange of their culture and traditions through music, dance, acrobatics and handcraft exhibitions with the Mozambican community.
- There were 8 dates celebrated in Maratane camp, in which there were exhibitions of different cultural groups from the refugee community (i.e. Women's Day, African Women's Day, International Children's Day, the African Child Day, Refugee Day, HIV/AIDS Day, and the Environment Day. In all of these events, cultural exchange among different generations and different communities (including the Mozambican community) were promoted.
- Five (5) cultural exchange sessions among refugee and local communities were held in 2009, two in Nampula city, one at the Corridor for Development of Nampula (CDN) and one in Ilha de Mocambique.

- Refugee Acrobats participated in the Cultural Festival of Associação Casa Velha in Nampula City.
- Refugee cultural groups participated in an interactive activity to design "Capulanas" (traditional textile wraps worn and used mostly by women) of their own, as a way to restore their cultural identity.
- The construction of a cultural centre for a language lab is underway.
- Musical Instruments for Refugees have been purchased.
- The Matokeo Newsletter from Maratane Camp has been reformulated so as to include additional cultural-relevant content and its regularity has been increased, now up to at least 3 issues per month.
- An external consultant for the Cultural Mapping of Maratane Camp has been hired through a joint effort between UNHCR and UNESCO. The consultant will also train a local team in the methodology and tools necessary to collect and analyze the data. The Mapping will cover 80 households representing the main ethnic groups from the refugee and host communities residing in the camp and in the end will inform intergenerational activities that aim to strengthen cultural identity and self esteem of the residents residing in the camp.

Output 2.2.1: (UNESCO/UNFPA) In the process of developing the Terms of Reference and identification of a consultant to implement this activity in 2010. Originally it was to commence after the completion of the study on socio-cultural approach in sexual reproductive health (Output 2.3.1) but will now be implemented in parallel.

Output 2.2.2: (UNESCO/UNFPA) This activity will commence in the second half of 2010 as requires the completion of outputs 2.2.1.

Output 2.2.3: (UNESCO/UNFPA) No action taken as it is planned only for Year 3 of the programme.

Output 2.3.1: (UNESCO/UNFPA) A local consultant firm (Bassela Consultoria) was identified and participated in training related to the socio-cultural approach in sexual reproductive health and was earmarked to do the field work for the study in two districts in the latter part of the reporting year. However, the consultant firm, despite the training and technical assistance provided by UNESCO, various opportunities to improve the methodology and tools they were trying to develop based on detailed feedback from the technical expert, were unable to produce quality work that addressed the key aspects of the socio-cultural approach. As this methodology is the critical link to promoting socio-cultural aspects in development planning it was mutually agreed that a new consultant firm needed to be identified and hired even if it meant a further delay in implementation. A new local team was finally identified and hired to carry out the study and appears to be a perfect fit. The field work commences in January 2010 and earmarked for completion by the end of March 2010. Other activities under this output will commence upon completion of the study.

Output 2.3.2: (UNESCO) The National Directorate for Culture (DINAC) was supported in their efforts to develop a National Language Policy. This activity was earmarked to be completed by October 2009. However due to differing perspectives on the research and approach needed to develop the Language Policy it was necessary to amend the contract in order to clarify the deliverables. A draft Language Policy should be completed by March 2010.

Output 2.3.3: (UNESCO) This activity will commence in 2010 as it was postponed from year 1 due to overall programmatic delays and an overambitious Year 1.

4.3 Implementation constraints, lessons learned from addressing these and knowledge gained from evaluations and studies that have taken place in the course of the year.

The design of the JP and the delay in getting key personnel in place and well briefed has contributed significantly to the programme's ability to reach its intended timeframe for implementation. The programme incorporates critical and important activities, but it is too ambitious and complex for a three year programme design, especially since there was no planning time built into Year 1 that would have resulted in a lower budget for Year 1 compared to Year 2, when programme activities would logically accelerate after the various studies were conducted during Year 1. With UNESCO playing both a coordinating and implementing role and the only Agency with activities in both components, the first year was exceptionally challenging to get all in place considering full time dedication to the JP only really commenced with the hiring of the MDG-F Coordinator

nearly eight months into Year 1. Under this reporting period progress has improved considerably but it is still lagging behind the majority of its partners in terms of its implementation rate, with the exception of UNFPA whose implementation rate is dependent on one study that was significantly delayed (see the section *progress toward outputs*). The two components of the JP run more in parallel, each with their own rhythm. Component 1 relies more heavily on the “delivering as one” approach to create a coherent and successful programme on the ground requiring more inter coordination and dependency, and thus a somewhat slower process. All of this affected the Programme’s ability to request the 2nd instalment to date, which (up through December 31, 2009) had a global rate estimated at 65%. This is a critical situation for those Agencies that are dependent on Year 2 funding to move forward with their planned activities for 2010 and every effort is being made to ensure 70% global implementation rate is reached in the first quarter of 2010.

Some delays were experienced most notably by UNHCR in implementation by the government counterparts at district level, especially given the presidential election campaigns during the second semester of 2009.

It is worth considering for future JP designs a separate budget for the Government that provides a sense of ownership and enables them to also play the monitoring role to a fuller and more independent extent. The budget was not designed for provincial level PMCs which have proven absolutely critical if indeed a true collaborative relationship is to be reached at a decentralized level under the JP. As the JP was designed to contribute to the GoM’s development goals, it should be recognized that even if in the government’s plan, financial resources most likely may not have been planned to complement the funds being brought by the JP which at times causes some frustration on the side of specifically the provincial governments. However mechanisms (as mentioned under 3.2) have been put in place to address some of these constraints by providing financial support for the provincial directorates in Inhambane and Nampula to meet on a regular basis on an inter-ministerial level and coordinate the PMC meetings for which the Agencies participate. There was also an assumption that there would be an almost immediate understanding of the JP’s strategy and planned activities at provincial level considering their inputs into the annual workplan but this was not the case resulting in a slower process of getting counterparts on board. Through the planned monthly inter-ministerial meetings to commence in 2010, and the onset of concrete activities to be rolled out based on the studies and assessment, these uncertain notions should reduce substantially.

4.4 Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration: impact on results.

The development of partnerships with INLD, INEFP, CEDARTE, INAR and ARPAC together with the Ministries and provincial directorates involved in the JP has been a key approach for ensuring that the results obtained meet the needs of the government and create the necessary foundation for more sustainable, appropriate and thus positive impact for the creative industries going forward. Under Component 1, the three participating agencies have begun to develop joint TORs that clearly outline the specialist skills needed to implement the activity and this will ensure a more cohesive, sustainable approach to the work on the ground and with partners. The more collaboration tends to lead to improved results as it enables often a more effective use of the funds through cost sharing and leveraging of agency expertise per activity. The one activity that perhaps needed more inter-agency collaboration is the FAO related activity linked to the identification and use of traditional knowledge and practices in agricultural production and forestry management. The activity was designed in such a way that UNESCO, in the end, did not have any budget allocated for this activity, and therefore does not have an active role to ensure that the cultural aspect is fully and appropriately addressed. UNESCO, through its coordination role, has provided some oversight in this regard but in retrospect this collaboration could have been more distinctly designed into the JP, at least for the first year of activities as done with the UNHCR activities taking into consideration UNESCO’s mandate in the area of culture. Regardless, the collaboration between all agencies, through inter agency meetings and planning sessions has made an initial difference to date in that each agency is aware of the processes, updates and the challenges that the programme is facing. There is an increased and growing common sense of what we can accomplish as “one” –

at least within the respective programme components – to maximize impact. This may lead to delays in the process and planning but the end product will be stronger. As Iragi Muniali (a refugee living in the Maratane Refugee Camp in Nampula) noted in a proverb from Congo “One hand cannot play the drum.” It is a learning process that requires more than what can be accomplished in a complex programme of three years.

4.5 Other highlights and cross cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

The JP is dedicated to paying special attention to mainstream gender and youth, human rights, community involvement and environment into the outputs and activities set. The JP has been able to pay attention to the issues of gender (to a lesser degree globally) and community involvement in a more concrete way during 2009. However it should be noted that more strategic efforts are needed for 2010 as we start to implement activities based on studies either completed or near completion in order to formulate a more strategic gender and youth approach in the selected target groups. Some indicators were defined to meet this constraint but there is a need for further development of approaches in implementing the Programme.

A gender mainstreaming workshop was implemented in a joint action between ILO and ITC in relation to the craft VCA. The objective was to ensure that gender was mainstreamed in the methodology and tools to be used for the VCA in order to inform strategic action going forward. Gender and youth will also be given attention in the upcoming socio-economic assessment to be implemented in early 2010, in order to determine their level of participation and economic contribution to district level development and the impact this has on their families and communities. It will be a critical component of the study on the socio-cultural approach to SRH, the results of which will inform the ongoing activities aimed to promote the socio-cultural approach in development planning.

All UNHCR activities are carried out based on a participatory and gender-sensitive approach having as a high priority participation of women. There are at least three Cultural Groups composed only of Women and they actively participate in the various cultural exchange sessions. The women were also quite active in the intergenerational encounters. They are not as represented in the acrobats and musical band, as they are not traditionally involved in these activities. In relation to youth, 40% of the children involved in the sessions were girls (UNHCR is striving to achieve at least 50% in 2010). Cultural Motivators include significant participation of women and the women leader also actively participates in the Multifunctional teams. Additionally, participatory assessments are done specifically for women, which UNCHR use as a basis for joint planning.

FAO has begun to initiate a culture of caring and preservation in relation to the need for planting trees to protect the environment but also the cultural traditions associated with them. Although just a beginning, developments of nurseries and plantations of both exotic and indigenous (and indeed endangered) trees (most especially *mecrusse* and *mwenje* - two woods used for the traditional construction of homes in Ilha and Mossuril districts and the construction of the timbila instrument respectively) have begun to demonstrate how and the importance of replanting. Traditional knowledge in the management of forests and agricultural production is a key component of understanding practices used and how they can positively contribute to sustainable results.

The development and approval of the National Language Policy taking into consideration the multicultural and multilingual dimension of Mozambican society will be a great step to ensuring self-esteem and the fundamental right to access to education, particularly for vulnerable groups once in place. This activity has been extended and will be completed during the 2010 Programme year.

5. Future workplan

5.1 Priority actions planned for the following reporting period to overcome constraints build on achievements and partnerships and use the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.

As mentioned previously the following actions will be implemented during the next reporting period in order to overcome constraints:

- Under Component 1 (where DaO needs to be more readily relied on), and as feasible per activity, more in-depth planning is set to take place by activity, and sub-activities will be clustered in such a way to allow the entire activity to be planned out and implemented under one joint TOR, with each agency providing technical input. These more strategic joint efforts will be contribute to maximizing resources and lead to more effective implementation and a higher delivery rate of services.
- A more detailed timeframe (monthly basis) per activity to be developed in order to improve implementation at field level. This will assist the provincial level government counterparts and agencies to better plan, monitor and contribute to achieving the results in between regularly scheduled PMC meetings.
- ITC will utilize more direct contractual agreements in order to overcome the long delay of inter agency transfers between a resident and non-resident agency.
- Short-term solutions such as strategic partnerships with other relevant programmes to ensure that some of the activities underlined in the project are being implemented.
- Intensify monitoring of activities in partnership with the government counterparts as is feasible in relation to budgetary factors and more regular visits to the programme site by each agency. With the revised M&E framework (see draft version in appendix, still needs to be approved by the PMC) in place and concrete targets, it will be much easier to monitor in relation to results expected.

5.2 Indication of any major adjustments in the strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in the joint programme

During the reporting year the JP hired an M&E consultant who worked together with the participating agencies and specifically with the Programme Coordinator to review and refine the initial indicators of the JP and ensure that baselines and targets were well established (*see the revised "draft"¹ M&E framework included in the annex*). It was necessary to review these indicators taking into consideration the nascent level of the creative industries in Mozambique, the complexity of the JP, the limited time allotted (3 years) and the actual time remaining in the project (taking into consideration the delay in implementation), the financial resources available and most equally important the fact that a good number of the higher level results depend on other partners or entities (e.g. approval of regulations and policies by the Parliament or at Ministry level). It was therefore determined that it was necessary to have indicators at output level and to focus on those results / outcomes (and specific outcomes / outputs) that were considered realistic and appropriate.

The proposed revisions of the M&E Framework includes 71 indicators for monitoring of specific and general results. In some instances, especially those linked to the socio-cultural approach in development planning and specifically those implemented in partnership between UNFPA and UNESCO, some key indicators with their baseline and targets depend on the completion of the study to be implemented in Q1 of 2010 (*see reporting on outputs above*). Additionally, in some cases, due to the absence of detailed information about the content and approaches of some activities that are still under development (being intimately linked to the results of ongoing studies), it was not always possible to define indicators that were sufficiently SMART and results based, therefore it was necessary to opt for output indicators.

A draft monitoring plan was designed taking into account the limited resources available for its implementation, both human and financial resources. It has been recommended that each lead agency, as

¹ The newly revised M&E Framework has not yet been approved by the PMC as of the writing of this report.

defined in the project document, incorporate into their work the collection and analysis of information and data to evaluate the activity's performance. A quick review of the activities should take into consideration gender and youth issues in order to deepen the work methods and extend the monitoring indicators as needed. It was recommended that a M&E specialist be attached to future JP's taking into consideration the breadth and depth of design complexity and level of human and financial resources needed to monitor effectively.

6. ANNEXES

Please include as an annex:

- 2010 work plan
- The color-coded work plan
- The Monitoring framework including the value of the indicators or in any case the baselines for each indicator
- Any communication, media and advocacy plans accompanied by materials that have been produced to support these interventions (news clippings, print materials, sample TV/radio spots, involvement of Goodwill Ambassadors/celebrities, etc.)