



Mozambique

Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Mozambique	
Joint Programmes: 3	Total Budget: USD 17,790,705
Joint Programmes Information	
Joint Programme	<i>Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies in Mozambique (MDGF- 1771)</i>
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
Budget	USD 5,297,037
Participating Agencies	UNESCO, UNFPA, FAO, ITC, UNHCR, ILO
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Sciences and Technology (MCT), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MJD), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MIC), Ministry of Culture (MICULT), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), Ministry of International Cooperation (MINEC), Ministry of Education (MINED), Ministry of Health (MISAU), Ministry of Labor (MITRAB), Ministry of Tourism (MITUR). Provincial and District Directorates for Education and Culture in Maputo, Inhambane and Nampula; Provincial and District Directorates for Tourism in Maputo City, Nampula and Inhambane; Provincial and District Directorates of Agriculture - Nampula and Inhambane; Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports, Inhambane
Dates	21 August 2008 – 30 June 2013
Regions of Intervention	Maputo, Inhambane and Nampula provinces
Programme in Brief:	
<p>This Joint Programme contributed to strengthen the role of culture in the process of socio-economic development in Mozambique. It aimed to support policy elaboration and revision of legislative frameworks for creative industries, development of community based cultural tourism, strengthening of the capacity for management of cultural assets, and of cultural entrepreneur's skills in business management and marketing. It supported the integration of traditional knowledge systems and culture into development interventions, building on inclusive policies, strengthening the development of data management systems and the elaboration of a national language policy.</p>	

Key Achievements¹

- The final evaluation highlights that all stakeholders involved in the JP agree that the Programme has changed their concept of and perspective on culture. The JP has helped to create awareness on the importance of the role of cultural and creative industries.
- The creation of the National Directorate for the Promotion of Cultural Industries (DNPIC) at the MICULT promoted ownership and provided the correct framework for these industries in Mozambique, creating the foundation from which DNPIC can support the sector.
- The programme undertook the revision of existing copyright law and a new regulation was drafted to harmonize the national law with international standards. Also, a draft regulation for Performance and Public Entertainment was finalized and presented to the Consultative Council of MICULT.
- The programme designed of a Cultural Management Information System (not operational yet at the time of the final evaluation).
- The Strategic Plan for copyright and intellectual property of SOMAS (*Sociedade Moçambicana de Autores*) was delivered in August 2011.
- Through trainings, artisans have increased their portfolio and developed market-driven products. More than 500 artisans were linked to local, national and international markets.
- 52 new product lines of craft products were developed. CEDARTE's² retail store Greenarte had repeated orders on more than 10 collections for the artisans involved in this activity, which seems to confirm market acceptance. At the National Fair, most of the artisans that benefited from the product development workshops sold out their products. Maputo and Nampula were regarded as successes.
- A big success of the JP was the establishment of the Wood Bank for the craft association ASARUNA in Nampula. This has given artisans secure access to raw materials for their products.
- A model for the development of Touristic packages was developed and 4 cultural tours have been designed and piloted.
- Districts incorporated socio-cultural aspects in the design and implementation of Sexual and Reproductive Health activities through meetings in schools of community sites. Discussions were ultimately linked to topics like family planning, women's rights and domestic violence, within the local cultural context in each of the three districts. It was considered important to provide better information about legal aspects such as the Family Law and the Law about Domestic Violence in each of the districts, so legal specialists were involved to provide the necessary information.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/strengtheningculturalandcreativeindustriesandinclusivepoliciesmozambique>

¹ Eurosis (2012) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies in Mozambique*.

² Centre for the Study and Development of Crafts

Joint Programme	<i>Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change (MDGF-1681)</i>
Thematic Window	Environment and Climate Change
Budget	USD 7,000,000
Participating Agencies	UNIDO, WFP, FAO, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNEP
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA); Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG); Institute for Disaster Relief Management (INGC); Institute of Meteorology (INAM); Ministry of Energy (ME); Mozambique Institute for Agricultural Research (IIAM); Government of Gaza province; Government of Chicualacuala district; International Union for Nature Conservation (IUNC); Union of Small Scale Farmers (UNAC); Save the Children Fund (SCF)
Dates	25 August 2008 – 31 August 2012
Regions of Intervention	Limpopo River Bassin, District of Chicualacuala
Programme in brief:	
<p>The Joint Programme focused on mainstreaming environmental issues in central and local level plans and programmes, and improving the capacity of the communities and other stakeholders to adapt to climate change by boosting their coping mechanisms and diversifying their options for earning a livelihood.</p> <p>At the national level, the Joint Programme put a focus on supporting the development and implementation of national plans and strategies, including the development of capacities, in the area of environment and climate change. At the provincial level, interventions emphasized capacity building and facilitating the integration of climate change into district plans, providing technical support to districts in key sectors.</p>	
Key achievements³	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the national level, and through partnerships with MICOA, INGC, ME, and INAM, the Joint Programme put a focus on supporting the development and implementation of national plans and strategies, including the development of capacities, in the area of environment and climate change. The programme notably made contributions in the process of elaboration of the National Strategy for Food Security (ESAN II). In partnership with INGC, a new standard model of risk analysis (based on community mapping and GIS) was applied in Chicualacuala as a pilot district, and replicated in more than 20 districts. In the energy sector, the UNJP has supported the implementation of national plans through the promotion, training and installation of photovoltaic (PV) systems for water supply and irrigation, and of improved cooking stoves at the community level. At the provincial level, interventions put an emphasis on capacity building and introduction of instruments to follow up the integration of climate change into district plans. Community members targeted by the Joint Programme, including community leaders, members of local committees, associations, etc., participated in various trainings and awareness raising workshops on issues related to environment, adaptation to 	

³ Eucker D., Reichel B. (2012) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change*.

climate change and participatory planning.

- Areas covered by the programme comprised a wide range of sectorial activities, such as water access, increase and diversification of agricultural and livestock production, income generation, natural resource management and use of renewable energies. The programme supported the improvement of the water supply for local communities through the construction of small water supply systems and the creation of water committees to facilitate their maintenance (six bothrhold were equipped with PV systems). 100 rainwater harvesting tanks were locally constructed. Members of the government and of target communities have received training in water resources management as a means for preventing and responding to extreme events of drought, flood and erosion.
- The programme supported four farmers' associations with more than 175 members (creating and legalizing the associations and training members). The programme introduced new crops (e.g. a variety of potato, beet, and bean species), trained farmers in agricultural production, including conservation agriculture, which increased and diversified the levels of production. In the area of livestock the programme aimed at improving local veterinary services. 18 treatment corridors were built with improved material. Trainings on improved management of land and pasture were conducted, in which more than 100 district technicians and community leaders participated.
- Diversification of livelihood options has been an integral part of most of the JP activities. A focus was put on several innovative activities, targeting women as main beneficiaries. Activities under this outcome have included beekeeping, the development of integrated agro-livestock systems (incl. fish farming and small animals), and processing of agricultural and livestock products. In 15 communities, Local Committees of Natural Resource Management were created with capacity to levy a tax on forest exploitation.
- In 15 communities, Local Committees of Natural Resource Management were created. All the committees received training on associativism, environmental conservation, climate change and related topics.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/environmentmainstreamingandadaptationclimatechange>

Joint Programme	<i>Promotion of a Multi-Level Approach to Child Nutrition in Mozambique (MDGF- 1993)</i>
Thematic Window	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
Budget	USD 5,493,668
Participating Agencies	UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO
Participating Government Agencies	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Municipal Councils of Maputo and Nampula.
Dates	30 September 2009 - 30 June 2012
Regions of Intervention	National scale and Maputo and Nampula cities
Programme in Brief:	
The main objective of the joint programme (JP) was to improve health, nutritional and food security	

status for children by 2011. The implementation strategy of the programme aimed to achieve the following objectives: (i) an effectively functioning and expanded system to treat severely and moderately malnourished children is operational in programme areas by the end of 2011; (ii) an effective way of delivering key preventative interventions to children under 5; and (iii) an effectively functioning and expanded system to promote improved and diversified diets and knowledge on nutrition included in infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

Main achievements of the programme⁴

- Supplementary feeding programme was implemented in 50 districts instead of the 81 agreed.
- The programme included trainings of trainers on the new malnutrition protocol, on the job trainings on selected districts and handling over of materials to health centres (nationwide), which resulted in an upgrade of selected health facilities.
- The Nutritional Rehabilitation programme (PRN) reached almost 50,000 children with malnutrition in 2011. This reflects coverage over 90% of expected results.
- Training in horticulture and nutrition covered more than 11,000 households, 370 activists in 5 NGOS in the municipalities of Maputo and Nampula.
- The tree planting intervention, in line with “one child one tree” promoted by the government, reached 10 communities/schools as expected. 10% of all trees went to schools with a poor success rate and the rest to households with pregnant or abandoned women.
- Three training of trainers (TOT) on IYCF took place in the country, in the north, center and south. UNICEF supported the training in the south. It did not cover the whole country but 9 out of 11 provinces are working towards the Infant Feeding Policy, even though the policy is not yet approved.
- The initial training of trainers for the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) that promotes exclusive breastfeeding between others, took place as part of the initiative to become a “Baby Friendly Hospital”. The programme funds have been used to support some hospitals (Beira, Manica, a.o., and materials for all), UNICEF and other donors are now assisting in other hospitals.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/fr/program/lesenfantslas%C3%A9curit%C3%A9alimentaireetnutritionnelleaumozambique>

⁴ Mae Tortajada Suils (June 2012), Independent Final Evaluation of the MDG-F Joint Programme in Mozambique: *Joint programme on Children, food security and nutrition*.