National IFAP Committee Mozambique

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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE FOR ALL - IFAP MOZAMBIQUE

2022 - 2023 BIENNIUM EXECUTION PLAN

Order of Shares	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	YEAR 2022 - 2023 JANUARY DECEMBER								
		JN-MR	MY	JN	JL	AG	ST	OT	NV	DZ
1	**International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in PALOP (2022)** • (Includes multisector and international conference preparation)			meeting						
two	**General Assembly of Members of the IFAP Mozambique National Committee (2023)** **Topics:** • Official establishment of IFAP the National Information Committee for All IFAP Mozambique • Organization, functioning, priorities and specific actions for IFAP in Mozambique • Statutes of the IFAP National Committee – Mozambique • IFAP Mozambique Strategic Plan (2022 – 2025)		meeting							
3	**Capacity Building Seminar of the IFAP Committee-extended to Delegates from All Provinces of the Country (2023)** **Topics:** • **Challenges on Ethics and Artificial Intelligence** • **Functioning and Action of the IFAP National Committee** • **Related modules selected on:** • information for development • information and literacy • Preservation of information • ethics in information • Access to information					meeting				
4	**National Conference on Ethics, Media and Social Communication in Mozambique (for Directors, Journalists, and Information Professionals) 2023**						meeting			
5	**Program on the Digitalization of Archives (with support from UNESCO) (2022-2023)**									

MAPUTO, APRIL 2022

ACTIVITIES	
Activities	**Strategic Actions** • Realign and consolidate the national strategy for development of the IFAP programs with the E-Government National Policy, Ethics and Artificial Intelligence Recommendations; • Promote IFAP Actions and Priorities to the whole Country and to the potential stakeholders and partners; • Celebration of International Day for Universal Access to Information (28 September) and World Press Freedom Day (3 of May) • Consolidate the IFAP National Committee as a permanent platform for mainstreaming Universal Access to Information for Development; • Develop a data collection on existing skills and competences of MIL (UNESCO Global Media and Information Literacy); • Develop partnerships with ongoing projects in the areas of Information and ICT for Development. **Actions in progress and to be run in 2022 - 2023** • Program on the Digitalization of Archives (with support from UNESCO); • Preparation of the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence in PALOP; • Preparation of the National Conference on Ethics, Media and Social Communication in Mozambique; • Realization of the IFAP General Assemble, and Approval of the Statutes

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IFAP FOCAL POINTS

- **Hermenigildo Langa -**Director, Office of the Presidency;

- **Victor Mbebe -**Chairman of the Board of Directors - Digital Convergence Company Technology, Media & Entertainment,
- and Telecommunications (TMT);

- **Maria Zelia Lopes Menete**- Executive Director, Foundation for Community Development (FDC)

- **Blonde Chemane**- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Information and Communication Technologies – INTIC
  - Ministry of Science and
  Technology, Higher Vocational
  Technical Education;

- **Kauxique Maganlal**- Advisor, National Directorate of Information and Communication Technologies, Ministry of Education and Development;

- **Luis Neves Cabral Domingos**- Director, Computer Center, University Eduardo Mondlane;
- **João Miguel**- Director, School of Communication and Arts, University Eduardo Mondlane;

- **Edmundo Macuacua**- Director, Historical Archive of Mozambique;

- **Ungulani Vakakhossa**- Director, National Institute for Books and Records;

- **João Manso**- Director, Bank of Mozambique;

- **Ferncome huts -**Director, Pandora Box;

- **Emilia Moiane**- Director, Information Office;

- **Rogerio dos Anjos Fabião Sitoe**- President, High Council of Social Communication;

- **Silverio Pedro Eugenio Samuel**- President, Parliamentary Ethics Committee, National Parliament;

- **Eduardo Constantino**- Director, National Union of Journalists;

- **Ludovina Bernardo**– Director of the National Institute of Communications of Mozambique;

- **Daniel David**- Chairman of the Board of Directors, Independent Media Company (SOICO);

- **Ferocious Chauque Zacarias**- Director, National Forum of Community Radio Broadcasting (FORCOM)

- **Nzira of God**- Director, Forum-Mulher;

- **Arris Mudender**- Advisor, Ministry of Culture and Tourism;

- **Paradona Rufino Roque**- Secretary General, Writers' Association;

- **Luisa Diogo**- Former Minister of Economy and Finance.

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
COMISSÃO NACIONAL PARA A UNESCO

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION FOR ALL – IFAP MOZAMBIQUE

GUIDELINE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INFORMATION FOR ALL - IFAP MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo, April 2022

Background

Information and knowledge management is today one of the most critical challenges facing institutions and organizations, including the State itself, particularly due to the emergence of the digital world. Digital technology platforms have a common characteristic: high speed in information integration and dissemination, multiplicity and diversification of access networks, and use of information content. If on the one hand they favor access to information and stimulate knowledge, on the other hand they are accompanied by factors of deconstruction and disruption of the educational, sociocultural, ethical and legal standards that were previously present in our society.

The role of information development and ICTs in Mozambique it's underlined by exclusion and limitations in terms of their access by the majority of population particularly by the communities from the rural areas.

After the National Independency (1975, 25 June) the information sector early became an important flag and platform to support the official vision of educate people, awareness of citizenship, glory the revolution and empower the building of the nation. In this historical context a new paradigm started in the relationship process among the citizens and the institutions, particularly with the media.

The pillars of information, considered as the fourth power, was under the governmental guidelines and control from 1975 -1990, and officially everyone as individual, or group was committed with the same and one common agenda: the nation building and state building.

15 Years later, as a consequence of political changes (transition process to multipart political system), the official paradigm of information sector was significantly revised and aligned with the new political paradigm and legal platform, approved to support a new Democratic Multipart System.

In 1990 a new constitution of Country was approved and new terms were addressed for information sector relationships were launched in the context of the multi-party system.

With the proclamation of Plural and Democratic System in Mozambique, many transformations have been observed in terms of management of information systems and access. The Government, Public and Private Sector, Civil Society and Individual, however their differences of interests and goals, are linked in same platforms of ICTs, to provide different services to citizens.

In the context of MDGs, initiated in 2000, and followed by the 2030 Agenda from 2015, the government of Mozambique, considering the global movement centered in the Millennium challenges, started crosscutting efforts, national and regional to review their own strategies and policies, to link the country with the global agenda. The main challenge was the Digital integration, not in terms of access for ICTs (digital platforms) only, but also in terms of education of citizens for life using ICTs.

The critical points associated with the information management, are their transversal implications in Education, Sciences, Culture and other crucial aspects of social life, like the ethical; legal, and societal consequences, in face of the rapid growth and deployment of ICTs and the challenges associated with the process of digital integration, particularly in terms of education of citizens for a positive citizenship and culture of respect.

The creation of the National Committee of the Information for All Programme in Mozambique will also allow the country to link their local capacities and efforts with the international platforms and knowledge to contribute to the better education for all; free exchange of ideas and knowledge, and increase the platforms of communication and information between peoples.

2. Role and Tasks of National IFAP Committee for Mozambique

As underlined in the guidelines (2010) the National IFAP Committee for Mozambique, will serve as a national platform to pursue the goals of IFAP at the national level aligning the local situations and capitalizing the possibilities given by the international platforms including other committees.

Nevertheless it recognized the important role of the national and multisetorial stakeholders, from the government, private sector, NGOs, Civil Society and Academic bodies in terms of developing, implementing, and analyzing

information society policies, the National IFAP Committee, will increase the value in this process in terms of:

- serve as an agglutinative organ of the different interested stakeholders, and mobilize specialists to consolidate existing knowledge as a basis for formulating policy recommendations and their implementation;

- serve as a platform for the transfer of knowledge and experiences from the international level to the national level, beyond borders and for knowledge sharing, with resources for the work of IFAP National Committees in other countries;

- identifying and consolidating existing sectoral plans and program action in the information, knowledge society field into a comprehensive, future-oriented vision, promoting public understanding of the unfolding process of change and its ramifications for society and individuals;

- developing an action plan, including short- and long-term goals, as well as benchmarks of success, focusing on the needs of the country in the area of core IFAP priorities, as well as on forms of regional and international cooperation within the programme;

- Spreading information and knowledge about information society issues, and publicizing its own activities, as well as those of IFAP in general, and UNESCO, to ensure visibility for the programme and for the National Committee in order to generate interest in, and support for, the Committee's work.

3. The activity undertaken by National IFAP Committee

1. contribute to the implementation of IFAP's national information society policy template, aligned with other policies, programmes or projects in the areas covered by IFAP's priorities;

2. promote a constant dialogue with government agencies and other stakeholders on the development and implementation of information and knowledge policies, programmes and strategies;

3. socialize the information on the implementation of goals adopted by the World Summits on the Information Society, and other international platforms in the areas covered by IFAP's priorities;

4. facilitate (or engaging in) high-level collaboration among government agencies to help develop national information policies and contribute to implementation of goals adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society;

5. create multistakeholder forums (with the involvement of government officials, private sector, NGOs and academia) for an ongoing debate on national information and knowledge policies and strategies, their development and implementation; establishing partnerships with civil society and private sector organizations;

6. convening multistakeholder conferences or thematic discussions on IFAP priority areas, information for development, information literacy, information ethics, information accessibility and information preservation;

7. involvement in the international debate on information and knowledge society issues, contributing ideas developed at national or IFAP programme level; promotion of a public dialogue on these issues, *inter alia* by recognizing or awarding the work of media or journalists specializing in them;

8. identify and undertaking national or regional projects that respond to the needs of other stakeholders in Mozambique or in other countries of the region;

9. maintain contacts and cooperation with other IFAP National Committees on questions of mutual interest, for the purposes of exchanging best practices

and creating, and participating in, regular or task-oriented networks of National IFAP Committees;

10. participate in, and contributing to, the IFAP working group

11. raise funds for the activities of IFAP – National Committee for Mozambique and for supporting IFAP projects;

12. provide information and data for inclusion in the online IFAP Information Society

13. disseminate information about IFAP objectives and activities provided by the UNESCO/IFAP secretariat,

14. organize periodic national IFAP meetings and preparing annual reports on national activities to be addressed to the UNESCO/IFAP secretariat for publication by UNESCO and consideration by the IFAP Intergovernmental Council;

15. facilitate appropriate national inputs to, and participation in, as a member or as an observer, the sessions of the IFAP Intergovernmental Council, and IFAP-related international and regional meetings;

16. maintain relations and cooperation with UNESCO field office in Maputo;

17. report annually to the IFAP Intergovernmental Council on activities and keeping the National Commission for UNESCO informed about them.

4. **Focal areas aligned with the IFAP objectives**

Following the objectives addressed by IFAP, the Committee should, in its first phase, prioritize the following areas and actions.

   i.   Information for development
   ii.   Information literacy

iii.   Information preservation

iv.   Information ethics

v.   Information accessibility

vi.   Multilingualism

4.1.   IFAP objective 1: Information for Development

One of the challenges facing the IFAP is to explain to government and communities the value of information in addressing development issues. The National IFAP Committee must to create the condition to socialize all the stakeholders on the main interrelations between information society with the global priorities from the global platforms like SDGs – 2030 Agenda; development and eradication of poverty to good governance and transparency. The main goal is to underline not only the importance of access to information, but also the relevance and usefulness of the information.

Access to digital technologies provides new opportunities for development; the global ICT4D movement is a strong advocate. UNESCO can play a special role at the intergovernmental level by encouraging governments to continue to advocate for the Internet to remain as an open platform that does not discriminate between rich and poor users.

The value of developing human capacity and in providing access to information and knowledge for development is well recognized, but more effort will be required to explain and demonstrate the benefits of investing in these resources.

4.2.   IFAP Objective 2: information literacy

Information literacy empowers people in all walks of life to seek, evaluate, use and create information effectively to achieve their personal, social, occupational and educational goals. It is a basic human right in a digital world and promotes social inclusion in all nations.

Closely linked are the other two related literacies in a digital world – computer literacy (ICT skills) and media literacy (understanding of various kinds of mediums and formats by which information is transmitted).

For the Information Literacy can be used us learning platforms the Working Groups for raising awareness of the importance of information literacy and related policies. In other side the proposed Working Group can serve to "Developing skills and capabilities in information literacy" and "Assessing and documenting global capabilities for information literacy" (including testing of the information literacy indicators proposed in an IFAP publication *Towards Information Literacy Indicators* in selected UNESCO Member States).

4.3. IFAP objective 3: Information Preservation

In a world increasingly being shaped by digital technologies, the traditional guardian institutions (libraries, archives and museums) are challenged to keep pace with the rapid growth in information. They also face a new challenge – as technology advances the stability and lifespan of documents is considerably decreasing. If nothing is done, many important documents in electronic format will not survive or will become completely inaccessible within a very short time. The result will be a permanent loss to the collective memory of humankind. This challenge needs to be tackled urgently and the costs of preserving digital information should not be underestimated – these far exceed the preservation costs experienced to date with five millennia of traditional documents. This requires development and open and multilingual access to information. Digital technologies open up access to information and knowledge in democratic dimensions that has never been experienced before.

This priority area will be predominantly executed by strengthening the underlying principles and concepts of the Memory of the World Programme, beyond its registers, which serve as catalysts to alert decision-makers, and the public at large.

4.4. IFAP Objective 4: Information Ethics

The international debate on information ethics (info-ethics) addresses the ethical, legal and societal aspects of the applications of information and communication technologies (ICTs). Ethical principles for knowledge societies derive from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and include the right to freedom of expression, universal access to information, particularly that which is in the public domain, the right to education, the right to privacy and the right to participate in cultural life. One of the most challenging ethical issues is the inequity of access to ICTs between countries, and between urban and rural communities within countries.

4.5 IFAP Objective 5: Information Accessibility

The new economic and technological environment raises concerns about the erosion of access to certain information and knowledge that has been freely shared in the past, for example to facilitate scientific research and education. At the same time, developments such as the Internet create an unprecedented opportunity for sharing information as well as promoting linguistic diversity and preserving languages that would otherwise become extinct. IFAP's vision is for all Member States to develop a digital content strategy to encourage the development of the information public domain, the creation of new content. While many thousands of the world's languages are still absent from Internet content, the provision of digital connectivity to all people will allow communities to create their own content in their own languages.

4.6. IFAP Objective 6: Multilingualism

Language is a primary means for communicating information and knowledge, thus the ability to access content on the Internet in a language which one can use is a key determinant for the extent to which one can participate in the knowledge societies. Through its work with various international partners this objective is promoting international exchanges, research, the development of tools and resources that contribute to realizing multilingualism on-line, capacity-building and raising awareness of policy-makers and key stakeholders.

5. **Structure and location**

1. The IFAP National Committee for Mozambique will be composed of a maximum of 25 members, and includes representatives of all the national stakeholder groups in the information society, principally:

   a. ministries and subordinated institutes in the fields of UNESCO competences;
   b. parliamentary committees;
   c. libraries and archives;
   d. informatics, telematics and telecommunication infrastructure entrepreneurs and service providers;
   e. education and training institutions in the areas of information science and informatics;
   f. users of information and communication technology services in education, science, culture and communication; producers of information and digital content; local communities and civil society.

2. To give a transversal and multisectorial nature of information society policy and programmes, the National IFAP Committee must to be composed by institutions, and bodies from the government, private sector, academic and civil society.

3. For their activities the National IFAP Committee will be established and operate under the auspices of one of the following priority institutions or Governmental bodies:
   - 1.National Commission for UNESCO/Specialized Committee or Sector
   - 2.National Institute of Telecommunications and Information
   - 3. Center of Informatics of Universidade Eduardo Mondlane

4. Regardless of its location, the National IFAP Committee will work closely with the National Commission for UNESCO and, cooperate with the local Memory of the

World Committee, as well as with other UNESCO national Office; and other bodies in the sphere of communication and information.

4. The legal status including the mandate and resources of the National IFAP Committee for Mozambique will decided by the Council of Ministers.

7.   The created National IFAP Committee will finalize the functionality aspects like:
- national coordination framework,
- specific responsibilities of the members;
- information flow between national coordination entities and UNESCO,
- the expected contributions of the national coordination entities to IFAP, and the support function of UNESCO vis-à-vis these entities.

8. The IFAP National Committee should have statutes which clearly define its membership, mandate, legal status and procedures.

6. **Funding**

1. The IFAP National Committee for Mozambique will be budgeted basically by the allocations from the central government and the other contributions from the members of Committee in terms previously stipulated by their own organs and status.

2. Partners, foundations, or other interested institutions my make their contributions or donations to support projects in the IFAP Priority areas, activities, grants, scholarships or other related with IFAP mandate.

3. Voluntary sponsorship, including of the private sector, especially in relation to joint projects;

4. Funding from government and other institutions for sector-specific projects in their areas.

Maputo, April 2022