



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND SOCIAL ACTION

**BEIJING+20 MOZAMBIQUE REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION AND
PLATFORM FOR ACTION**

Maputo, April 2014

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACIPOL	Academia de Ciências Policiais [Police Training Academy]
ARVT	Antiretroviral treatment
BDPA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CAI	Centros de Atendimento Integrado [Integrated Care Centres]
CeCaGe	Centro de Coordenação dos Assuntos de Género [Gender Coordination Group]
CEDAW	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CNAM	Conselho Nacional para o Avanço da Mulher [National Council for the Advancement of Women]
CNCS	Conselho Nacional de Combate ao SIDA [National Council for Fighting AIDS]
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra [Land Use and Enjoyment Right]
FDD	Fundo de Desenvolvimento Distrital [District Development Fund]
FORCOM	Fórum de Rádios Comunitárias [Community Radio Forum]
HOPEM	Homens pela Mudança [Men's Network for Change]
ILO	International Labour Organization
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas [National Institute of Statistics]
INEFP	Instituto Nacional de Emprego e Formação Profissional [National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training]
INSIDA	Inquérito Nacional de Prevalência e Riscos Comportamentais e Informação sobre HIV e SIDA [The National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioural Risks and Information about HIV and AIDS]
IOF	Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar [Household Budget Survey]
ISAP	Instituto Superior de Administração Pública [Higher Institute of Public Administration]
ISRI	Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais [Higher Institute of International Relation]
MAE	Ministério da Administração Estatal [Ministry of State Administration]
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIREM	Ministério dos Recursos Minerais [Ministry of National Resources]
MISAU	Ministério da Saúde [Ministry of Health]
MITUR	Ministério do Turismo [Ministry of Tourism]

Comment [TRA1]: No annexes included.

MMAS	Ministério da Mulher e Acção Social [Ministry of Women and Social Action]
MOPH	Ministério da Obras Públicas e Habitação [Ministry of Public Works and Housing]
MPD	Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento [Ministry of Planning and Development, Mozambique]
PARP	Plano de Acção para Redução da Pobreza [Poverty Reduction Action Plan]
PARPA	Plano Estratégico para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta [Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty]
PEE	Plano Estratégico de Educação [Strategic Education Plan]
PEEC	Plano Estratégico de Educação e Cultura [Education and Culture Strategic Plan]
PEN	Plano Estratégico Nacional [National Strategic Plan]
PERPU	Programa Estratégico de Redução da Pobreza Urbana [Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Urban Poverty]
PES	Plano Económico e Social [Economic and Social Plan]
PGEI	Política de Género e Estratégia da sua Implementação [Gender Policy and its Implementation Strategy]
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PNAM	Plano Nacional para o Avanço da Mulher [National Plan for the Advancement of Women]
SAAJ	Serviços Amigos de Adolescentes e Jovens [Youth and Adolescent Friends Service]
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMI	Saúde Materno Infantil [Mother and Child Health]
SNE	Sistema Nacional de Educação [National Education System]
UEM	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane [Eduardo Mondlane University]

INTRODUCTION

This document is part of the process to assess the implementation progress of the Beijing Platform for Action on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary. In this document, we present data in line with the guidelines for drawing up national implementation reports on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. These guidelines recommend highlighting the high-impact actions and the results achieved using assessments, research publications, reports, and qualitative and quantitative data. The document also assesses future initiatives and plans for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action stem from the Fourth World Conference on Women, held from 4 to 15 September 1995, in Beijing, China.

The Beijing Declaration is essentially a non-legally binding policy document. It shows the commitment made by governments to protect women's rights by implementing 12 key areas from the Beijing Platform for Action. The areas promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and are as follows:

1. Women and poverty
2. Education and training of women and girls
3. Women and health
4. Violence against women
5. Women and armed conflict
6. Women and the economy
7. Women in power and decision-making
8. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
9. Human rights of women
10. Women and the media
11. Women and the environment
12. The girl child

The monitoring mechanism put in place to track how countries implement the Beijing Platform for Action states that the signatory countries must submit progress reports every five years. In light of this, the Government of Mozambique prepared national reports in 1999 and 2004 on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action using a survey drawn up by the United Nations. Completed surveys were submitted on the eve of the Beijing Conference's fifth anniversary in 2000 and tenth anniversary in 2005.

The 1995 national report was one of the instruments on which the implementation review of the Beijing Platform for Action was based. This review took place during the twenty-third special session of the United Nations General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", held from 5 to 9 June 2000, in New York. The General Assembly approved a policy statement and a document entitled "further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action". On adopting the policy statement, the States parties agreed to assess the implementation of the Platform regularly.

Two thousand and ten marked the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action. In 2009, the Commission on the Status of Women decided to review the implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the actions and initiatives for progress in implementing the Declaration and Platform for Action. The focus of this review was to exchange experiences and good practices in order to overcome obstacles and new challenges, including those related to the Millennium Development Goals.

The first part of this report covers the period from the adoption of the Declaration and Platform for Action. The second part deals with the progress made in the 12 key areas of the Platform for Action, focusing on 2009 onwards. The third part covers issues relating to statistical data. Finally, the fourth part concerns the main emerging issues as regards the opportunities and challenges in implementing the Platform for Action and additional priorities, including recommendations for strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women as part of the current discussion on the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda.

The Ministry of Women and Social Action coordinated the drafting of this report. UN Women provided support and government bodies, civil-society organizations and cooperation partners also took part in the process. The report is based on the information contained in the following documents: “Evaluation of the Implementation of the National Plan for the Advancement of Women (2007-2009)”, “Government Five-Year Plan 2010-2014”, “Report on the Millennium Goals 2013”, “National Plans for the Advancement of Women 2002-2006, 2007-2009 and 2010-2014” and other governance instruments such as the annual report on the Economic and Social Plan (PES).

PART 1 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES SINCE 1995

1.1. PROGRESS

1.1.1. Main achievements

Of all Mozambique's main achievements following the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the following items stand out:

- Greater access to education for girls. In education, specifically primary education, Mozambique has two grades: first grade (first/fifth year) and second grade (sixth/seventh year). In this context, the country achieved levels progressing towards gender parity. The net schooling rate achieved in primary education was roughly 95.1%, which is a considerable increase as against the figures for 2009 (93.8%).
- Increased presence of women in power and decision-making bodies. Mozambique recorded remarkable progress as regards women's presence in power and decision-making bodies.
- Upturn in women's access to health care, especially the gradual reduction in maternal mortality at 408/100,000 live births as against 1,000 recorded in the 1990s. The increased coverage of **births by qualified staff and antenatal consultations are other positive signs.**
- Creation of institutional mechanisms and instruments that promote the advancement of women such as:
 - Setting up the institutional framework to coordinate, implement and monitor actions for women's and gender issues, namely the creation of the Ministry of Women and Social Action in 2004;
 - Creation of the National Council for the Advancement of Women in 2004, which gathers together ministries, society organizations, trade unions, academies and religious groups, and members of parliamentary cabinet;
 - Approval and implementation of PGEI, approved in 2006;
 - Drafting a series of sectoral gender strategies, especially as regards health, education, environment, climate change, the civil service, agriculture, fishing, energy, women and social action, and prioritizing gender issues in the sectoral strategies as in the case of employment and vocational training;

Comment [TRA2]: Figure should be 100,000 not 1,000. Corrected. Maternal mortality ratio is live births per 100,000

- Action plans: the successive National Action Plans for the Advancement of Women (2002-2006, 2007-2009 and 2010-2014) the National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women (2008-2012) and the National Action Plan on Gender and HIV-AIDS (2011-2015).

The legal and political institutional framework led to the creation of an environment in which actions involving public institutions, civil society, and private companies could be developed. These actions resulted in significant progress on gender equality and the empowerment of women in all spheres of the country's political, social, economic and cultural life.

The results that we have for education show that there is significant progress in training and capacity building among girls and in women's literacy. This is remarkable and stems from the increase in the number of girls in education across all levels of school and professional education, in both rural and urban areas.

The growth in maternal health is another indicator that shows why this area is one of those that has most contributed to the country's significant achievements. The part of this report devoted to the work that has taken place since 2009 gives an account of this sector's performance.

On the other hand, the implementation of the gender policy and its implementation strategy increased the development of actions for women's and gender issues in different public-sector and civil-society institutions within Mozambique.

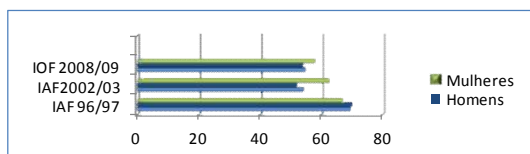
1.1.2. Challenges

The challenges of the last 20 years can be used to target the following issues:

- **As regards health, in spite of the Mozambican Government's efforts, which contributed to reducing maternal mortality**, the country will still continue to take action on this issue to improve universal access to sexual and reproductive health services. Investment is required in access to family planning services and contraceptive use to speed up progress in achieving the fifth development goal. Family planning is a right in itself. It is an essential element in reducing maternal mortality and empowering women. Investing in girls is fundamental because it will help them develop their social and economic potential through access to education and health services;
- One of the greatest challenges in the health sector is integrating the MISAU information system, which uses gender-disaggregated indicators. The main need is to strike a balance between the workload of staff members who fill in the records, especially the SMI (Mother and Child Health) nurses and those that deal directly with the majority of diseases that affect women;
- It is also important to draw a greater number of men to health services because, overall, women have more contact with these services. Men should be involved in sexual-health and reproduction issues, such as family planning, PMTCT and assisted birthing;

- **The education sector is one of the areas in which the Government must invest to make progress in gender equality and equity.** The greatest challenges in this sector are initially in implementing the actions that allow or encourage girls to carry on with their studies in secondary, tertiary or technical education. Keeping girls in secondary school and increasing the completion rate is not enough. This expansion must go hand in hand with quality and resources. At the same time, the sector will permanently support literacy and adult-education projects aimed at women;
- It is important to recognize that there are a series of actions being implemented to ensure that increasing numbers of girls have access to education. However, there are still issues that that need special attention. Such is the case with sexual violence in schools, especially if we consider that there is a tendency among communities to “pardon” this type of behaviour on payment of a fine. We must also take into account the need to sanction teachers who carry out such acts with a view to keeping other girls in school and preventing such things from going unpunished;
- The increase in school staff in primary education must go hand in hand with improved teaching quality and we therefore need to go on improving the teacher-pupil ratio, training, support and supervision of the teaching and learning process. Building classrooms and recruiting male and female teachers are significant challenges in improving teaching quality;
- Furthermore, the results obtained in primary education are creating new challenges as regards the levels of education, notably general secondary schooling and technical higher education. These challenges must be met to give continuity to young people’s education and training, based on the country’s socioeconomic development needs;
- **Providing greater access for women to productive resources aimed at reducing poverty levels among women** is yet another of the main challenges facing the Government of Mozambique. In addition to land, the solution to this challenge must take into account the other vital productive resource, despite its scarcity. This is financial capital, to which women still have limited access. This is the reason why we must provide women with access to micro-finance as an anchor point for reducing poverty among women. Nonetheless, levels of poverty among women are gradually falling as the following graphic shows;

POVERTY DISTRIBUTION TREND BY SEX



[Key: Mulheres = Women, Homens = Men]

- **Getting more women to take part in power and decision-making bodies above all at a local level** is a challenge that the Government is addressing. At central-government level, there is significant progress as we can see in the table annexed hereto.

Comment [TRA3]: No annex.

1.1.3. Reforms of the constitutional and legal framework

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic, under article 36, on the principle of gender equality, in Mozambique, men and women are equal before the law in all areas of political, economic, social and cultural life. Article 122 states that the State will promote, support and improve women's development and encourage their increasing role in society, in all spheres of country's political, economic, social and cultural activity.

Within the legal framework, the country has made considerable efforts to draft, revise and implement legislation in line with the national, regional and international instruments, particularly in light of CEDAW, as demonstrated by:

- Law no. 19/97, Land Law that recognizes women's rights to this capital;
- Law no. 10/2004 on the Family that favours joint heads of the family and recognizes unmarried couples and equal right between men and women;
- Law no. 6/2008 on People Trafficking, particularly as regards women and children;
- Law no. 29/2009 on Domestic Violence against women;
- Revision of the Commercial Code, which sets out women's independence to carry out economic business;
- The legal and political institutional framework led to the creation of an environment in which actions involving public institutions, civil society, and private companies could be developed. These actions resulted in significant progress on gender equality and the empowerment of women in all spheres of the country's political, social, economic and cultural life, particularly in the following:
- These results stem from a combination of factors including the following: i) the highest-level commitment from the Mozambican Government as regards gender equality and the empowerment of women, including increasing awareness of gender issues and of the technical capacity to transform this into concrete actions and implement them in sectors, particularly at a central level; and ii) strong partnership between the Government, bodies from civil society and other stakeholders that take a very pro-active role in conceiving,

implementing, monitoring and improving policies, law and strategies and Government plans, and supporting bilateral and multilateral cooperation partnerships;

- Despite the institutional mechanisms and favourable political and legal framework, there are still a series of challenges to tackle in implementing gender-related priorities.

The main challenge is in funding actions undertaken by both the Government and its national partners. Partners are becoming increasingly scarce because of the financial crisis, which has seriously affected the majority of the countries around the world in recent years.

1.1.4. Funding for women's issues

Reduced funding directly affects the capacity of institutional mechanisms to promote gender equality and equity. It especially impedes the ability of Ministry of Women and Social Action and the National Council for the Advancement of Women to carry out their mandates.

To tackle the situation described above, the Government adopted gender planning and budgeting and, in coordination with partners, it has been developing the national capacity for implementation at all levels. This effort is jointly led by the Ministries for Women and Social Action, Planning and Development and academic institutions such as Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) through the Gender Issues Coordination Centre and the Higher Institute of Public Administration. In this context, MPD developed instruments for national planning with a strong emphasis on the gender aspect. This ministry also provides technical support and training for planning and budgeting officers for all central and local public institutions.

UEM devised, introduced and offers a course every year on gender planning and budgeting for students and professionals from the public and private sector, from civil-society organizations and for other interested parties. Alongside this course, UEM introduced a module on gender, gender planning and budgeting in 17 of the courses it offers. For its part, the Higher Institute of Public Administration designed a training manual on the same topic and it has raised awareness and trained decision makers at provincial and district level on this topic. The institute's aim is to provide greater resource allocation for implementing actions that help to achieve gender-equality objectives.

1.1.5. Dialogue between Government and civil society

As regards dialogue between Government and civil society, it should be noted that the Government created CNAM. The Minister for Women and Social Action chairs this council. Its members come from the ministries that oversee the areas of planning and development (vice-chair), health, education, agriculture, state administration, culture, youth and sport, labour and public service. CNAM also has an executive secretary and representatives from civil society, religious groups, trade unions and the private sector. It meets twice a year and its technical board meets every two months to analyse progress and find solutions to the main challenges and constraints.

Other consultation and information-sharing forums set up by the Government are the National Conferences on Women and Gender and the Gender Coordination Group, which has a sub-group dedicated to issues of violence against women and girls. The National Conferences gather together all of the main stakeholders who work to promote gender equality and equity nationally every two years. This consultation mechanism was established in 2008, when the first conference was held. For its part, the Gender Coordination Group, led by MMAS and assisted by national and cooperation partners in turn, meets every month. Its purpose is to share information, knowledge and skills to continue strengthening policies, strategies and national actions, and to prepare for taking part in intergovernmental events at a sub-regional, regional and international level.

1.1.6. Coordination and partnerships

To implement post-Beijing gender-equality and gender-equity projects, Mozambique established consultations and cooperation projects. The main aim of these projects was to look for common positions that could be adopted at large-scale regional and international events. These positions were to be based on the principle of overall equality and equity at a sub-regional, regional and international level starting from the Southern African Development Community, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, different African Union mechanisms and United Nations agencies, particularly UN Women and UNFPA.

Equally, cooperation at these levels helps the country to share experiences and access good practices in different fields aimed at promoting women's empowerment. This has contributed to the visible results referred to in the report published this year by the World Economic Forum, which once again places Mozambique in a noticeable twenty-sixth position among 133 United Nations Member States and third at a sub-regional level.

1.1.7. Implementing the MDGs

In Mozambique, since 2000, the MDGs have been integrated into the national planning and budgeting instruments (medium and short term), namely in the successive Government Five-Year Plans, Poverty Reduction Action Plan, Sectoral and Provincial Strategies, and in the Social and Economic Plans and the respective state budgets each year.

The mechanisms established for implementing the first, third and fifth MDGs support progress in implementing the National Plan for the Advancement of Women, mainly in the areas of education, health and women in authority and decision-making bodies.

Accordingly, below is a summary of the actions we have taken in the context of the first, third and fifth Millennium Development Goals, which are directly linked to the situation faced by women and girls.

PART 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS IN THE CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN FROM THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION SINCE 2009

The Government has been focusing on the critical areas of concern from the Beijing Platform for Action in the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women since 2002. These areas have also featured in the main planning instruments such as the Government five-year plan, the poverty reduction action plan since 2006 and the social and economic plans.

As part of efforts to mainstream the gender perspective, all sectors are responsible for incorporating the gender dimension into their programmes and plans as per their mandate. They are also responsible for allocating the resources needed to implement this principle. These sectors will help to achieve gender-equality goals through interventions in all areas and at all levels.

Based on this framework, the country has recorded marked progress in all critical areas of concern from the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPA). This progress stems from the combined results of, first, adopting and improving policies, laws, plans and programmes; second, strengthening institutional capacity to implement and monitor these actions; and, third, continuing strong political commitment to promoting gender equality.

The following are among the main challenges: the scarce technical capacity to adequately deal with gender issues especially at provincial and district level; the limited availability of gender-based statistics; and continuing patriarchal practices that restrict women's rights. The main points of progress, shortcomings and challenges in implementing the strategic goals in each one of the 12 areas of action since 2009 are presented below.

2.1. WOMEN AND POVERTY

BDPA strategic goals:

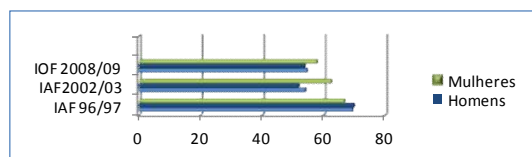
- *Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that consider women's needs and support their efforts in overcoming poverty*
- *Review laws and administrative practices to guarantee equal rights and access to economic resources*
- *Provide women with access to savings and credit mechanisms and institutions*
- *Develop gender-based methodologies and carry out research to combat the feminization of poverty*

2.1.1. Progress

In line with the household budget survey (2008-9), the percentage of all women living below the poverty is 57.8% as against 53.9% for men. Despite this, the percentage of women living in poverty fell by nearly 4% according to the family household survey (2003-04), from 62% to

57.8%. The graph below provided by the Ministry of Planning and Development shows the poverty distribution trend by sex.

POVERTY DISTRIBUTION TREND BY SEX



[Key: Mulheres = Women, Homens = Men]

Although modest, this encouraging development is the result of a series of government measures that tackle the determining factors in the feminization of poverty. These measures include:

- 1) Introducing gender analysis and strategic actions in the areas of education, employment, financial services and social protection in the Action Plan to Combat Poverty, which is one of the instruments that expounds the Government's macroeconomic policy for reducing poverty (PARP) in Mozambique. Encouraging greater participation from women and gender-equality activists and engaging these parties in the process of formulating PARP was an important step in achieving this result;
- 2) Developing and implementing operations or including specific actions for increasing women's access to skills, opportunities and the resources needed to overcome poverty in the areas of education and employment for segments of the most disadvantaged women both in rural and urban areas.

In light of the high levels of illiteracy among adult women, 64.7% as against 34.6% among men, the National Literacy and Adult Education Strategy 2010-2014 has played a key role. The strategy's aim is to reach 60% for women and it introduced functional literacy to accelerate literacy among women as well as provide the women with the capacities and skills they need to access and take advantage of opportunities and the means to improve their socioeconomic situation. The Employment and Vocational Training Strategy 2008-2015 is another instrument intended to contribute to reducing poverty and it has women as one of its main target groups;

- 3) Developing operations or including specific actions for increasing women's access to resources to overcome poverty through social protection programmes and in the context of the Rural Development Strategy 2007-2015. Women are the main beneficiaries of the programmes for basic social assistance and productive social action. The basic social assistance programme transfers money monthly for work to disabled people, the main group being the elderly where women are the majority. The aim of the productive social action programme is to offer households with the ability to work, chiefly those led by

women, access to income so that they can fulfil their basic needs. As part of the implementation of the Rural Development Strategy, the Government set up the District Development Fund (FDD) in 2005. In addition to other efforts aimed at expanding financial services for districts, FDD aims to increase people's access to funding and then promote food production and generate jobs. These are two key elements in reducing poverty;

- 4) Developing operations aimed at increasing control over resources for women. In this context, the Government's priority was to review the Succession Law. The aim of this review was to safeguard women's property rights in all forms of unions, mainly unmarried couples, which predominant in Mozambique.

2.2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN

BDPA strategic goals:

- Ensure equality in access to education
- Eradicate illiteracy among women
- Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology and continuing training
- Develop non-discriminatory education and training
- Allocate sufficient resources to implement educational reforms and monitor their implementation
- Promote education and skills for girls and women for their whole lives

2.2.1. Progress

The National Education Policy approved by the Government in 1995 (Resolution 8/95 of 22 October) sets out the basis for non-discriminatory education and training in Mozambique. It also defines the strategic measures for ensuring training for women as well as in all education subsystems, namely: i) creating a gender-sensitive school environment by identifying and defining methods for organizing the educational process and methods for adapting teacher-training programmes; ii) developing the district school charter to determine needs and the best positioning of schools; iii) establishing agreements with NGOs, religious groups and other parties to implement education programmes for girls; iv) raising awareness in society to reduce the burden of work on girls; v) promoting alternative, informal education systems focused on life skills; and vi) introducing incentives such as financial allowances for acquiring school materials, scholarships, etc.

Illiteracy rates among women have been falling. According to the National Institute of Statistics (Household Survey 2003/14), illiteracy among women was 74.1% as against 44.6% among men. In 2009, the National Institute of Statistics recorded figures of 34.5% and 64.1% respectively, a drop of nearly ten percentage points. Among the factors contributing to this progress is the

Comment [TRA4]: Numbers have been corrected (no iv in the source document0.

allocation of nearly 2% of the education sector budget to the literacy programme and adult education. This is still not enough, but it is helping to attract increasing numbers of literacy teachers and adult educators. Other important factors are the introduction of materials on skills and the use of local languages, which are more appealing and more accessible particularly for women in rural areas.

The country also recorded ongoing progress in girl's access to all levels of schooling. According to the statistics provided by the Ministry of Education, the percentage of girls entering primary education in the first grade and that go from first to fourth year has grown from 45.9% to 47% between 2007 and 2011, reaching 47.7% in 2011. This growth was the result of introducing a series of organizational, teaching, facility-based and socioeconomic measures as stated in the policy. These measures were put into practice in successive education strategic plans (PEE I 1999/2003, PEE II – 2005/2009; PEEC – 2006/2010-11 and PEE - 2012-2016).

As part of the organizational measures, the sector strove to not just recruit teaching staff locally, but to specifically take on educators who encourage parents/guardians and act as role models for the girls, especially in rural areas. In terms of teaching, efforts have been made to incorporate gender issues into the teacher-training curriculum and add the gender dimension into students' materials. Expanding the school network, particularly in rural areas, including building separate toilets for girls and boys, is a way of improving the infrastructure. Socioeconomically, there is an emphasis on introducing free primary education including textbooks, introducing school lunches for disadvantaged children and building water fountains close to schools in particularly rural areas. In 2013, the Ministry of Education launched a zero-tolerance campaign on the harassment and sexual abuse of girls in schools as part of a package of measures to encourage access and increase the number of girls staying in and progressing through school.

Data from the Ministry of Education indicates that the percentage of girls in primary education has increased by 4% from 43.2% in 2007 to 47.3% in 2011 whereas there was an increase of 5% in secondary education (second grade) at 45.7% in 2011. Although seemingly a general trend, this growth is less markedly pronounced in rural areas because teaching is not free or widely available. The numbers of girls in school is also affected by high rates of early pregnancy, early marriage and the burden of household work. These three factors lead to dropouts and low achievement. To tackle this situation, the Government has opted for the introduction of a second school cycle, particularly in rural areas to bring them closer in, and financial measures such as exemptions from fees, free school material and scholarships for girls from low-income families with academic promise. At the same time, the Government introduced sexual education in the curriculum and it is promoting the development of extracurricular activities on sexual and reproductive health aimed at reducing early pregnancies and the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.

The Government paid particular attention to women's access to vocational training, in addition to science and technology and continuing training, through combined actions in the sectors of education, employment and science and technology. These actions were part of strategies on adult literacy, employment and vocational training, science, technology and innovation in

Mozambique, as well as from higher education. Statistics from the National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training show that women's access to vocational training has increased by 2.6% from 34% in 2011 to 36.6% in 2013. Of the 71,146 citizens benefiting vocational training in 2011, 24,705 were women. In 2013, these figures were 113,328, of which 41,569 were women. Data on women's access to training technologies are scarce.

Ongoing training for women and girls is also guaranteed by promoting access to training, keeping girls and women in higher education and through their success. In 2011, women made up 38.8% of the intake, which is an increase of 0.2% as against 2007. To enable faster access to continuing training for women, Eduardo Mondlane University set up a Gender Coordination Group (CeCaGe) in 2009. CeCaGe supports and monitors the implementation of measures that promote gender equality, including information campaigns and awareness raising. The aim has been to increase the number of women in engineering courses, combat harassment and sexual abuse and introduce gender-based training and training for managers, students and the general public since 2011. The Government also provides ongoing training for women, mainly through secondary- and higher-education institutions connected to the health sector and civil service respectively.

2.3. WOMEN AND HEALTH

BDPA strategic goals:

- Increase women's access to health services and other suitable, accessible, quality services throughout their lives
- Strengthen preventative programmes that promote women's health
- Carry out gender-sensitive initiatives to tackle sexually transmitted infections, HIV, and sexual and reproductive health issues
- Promote research and circulate information on women's health
- Increase health resources for women and monitor their use

2.3.1. Progress

The Mozambican Government has paid close attention to women's health at every stage of their lives. This approach to women's health is wide reaching and covers many aspects. It includes prevention projects and treatment for diseases from which women are likely suffer because biological factors such as breast cancer, uterus cancer and problems brought on gender vulnerability such as fistulas, physical and mental trauma from gender-based violence and issues related to HIV infection.

In recent years, the Government, through the Ministry of Health, has introduced a series of measures to strengthen overall health care for women. These measures include:

- Creating a Department of Women and Children and the development and the implementation of Gender-Equality Strategy in the health sector. This strategy stipulates the strategic actions in an institutional context and in the provision of services to strengthen the gender dimension in the health sector in all areas of life, at all levels;
- Developing an Integrated National Plan to achieve to fourth and fifth Millennium Development Goals (2009-2012/2015), and a National Health Policy and Sexual and Reproductive Rights (2012);
- The development of a national partnership to promote maternal, neonatal and child health (2009);
 - Launching a campaign to speed up the reduction of maternal mortality in Africa, broadening the advocacy strategy to promote maternal health, involving all interested parties, such as women and young people, parliamentarians, community and religious leaders, the media and the private sector;
 - Creating a National Committee to monitor maternal and neonatal deaths (2009), which helped to revitalize all of the provincial committees, and setting up a monitoring and response system for maternal and neonatal deaths and making its use compulsory;
 - Approving the Waiting House Strategy for pregnant women and Traditional Midwife Strategy (2009);
 - Approving the National Cancer Screening Programme (for breast and cervical cancer) in 2010. In 2013, this brought about the expansion of these services with 439 health facilities across the country, which provide care for 41,766 women. A vaccine against cervical cancer for young women was introduced in 2013.
 - Introducing the Humanization Initiative for citizens on Maternal and Child Health (2010).
- Approving integrated packages of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services;
- Reaffirming the principle of universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and prioritizing both a reduction in maternal mortality and access to family planning for adolescents and young people in the Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2019;
- In 2012, approving the first National Strategy for Preventing and Treating Obstetric Fistulas, a condition that affects an estimated 2,000 women, often adolescents, every year. Notably, in 2013, 377 women were treated as against 183 in 2010 when the fistula treatment programme was first implemented.

Approving the National Family Planning Strategy (2010-2015) is also an important step towards ensuring women's health. Furthermore, in 2012, the Government took on a series of unprecedented political, financial and programmatic commitments at the **London Summit on Family Planning, held in July 2012**. The aim of these commitments is to increase access to

family-planning services for women in developing countries. As a result, approximately 5% of the country's contraceptive needs were met for the first time in 2013. Furthermore, the Mozambican Government increased the range of contraceptives offered on the National Health Service by introducing implants in 2012. This range ensures that women have the right to choose between a greater number of family-planning methods. The Government has also committed to setting up a community approach for the provision of family-family services. It is expected that these efforts will result in a higher contraceptive prevalence rate, which was at 11.3% in 2011, showing little progress since 2003 when it was 11.7%. There is increased response as well as a high percentage of family-planning needs unmet, estimated to be 28.5%.

Although maternal mortality is still high, it has been gradually dropping and is now 408/100,000 live births (2011 Demographic and Health Survey) as against 1,000 as recorded in the 1990s. Increased cover of **births overseen by qualified staff** in recent years (54.3% in 2011 as against 47.7% in 2003) and **antenatal consultation coverage** (90.6% in 2011 as against 84.5% in 2003) have also contributed. However, there are still significant disparities when rural and urban areas are compared.

Comment [TRA5]: Figure should be 100,000 not 1,000. Corrected. Maternal mortality ratio is live births per 100,000

To tackle the factors that contribute to deteriorating health in women, especially young women, as a result of the high pregnancy rate in adolescents, estimated to be 38% (2011 Demographic and Health Survey), the Government is committed to implementing a multi-sector programme (Geração Biz Programme) that brings together three ministries (health, education, and youth and sports) to fulfil the sexual- and reproductive-health needs of adolescents and young people, especially girls. Similarly, in 2009 Mozambique started the process of standardizing the provision of services for adolescents and young people with another entry point in addition to the existing Counselling Services and Testing for Adolescents and Young People. Sexual- and reproductive-health issues for adolescents and young people were indeed included in the National Youth Policy approved in 2013 and the Education Sector National Strategy 2012-2016.

Adolescent and young people's health has also received attention, especially though the expansion of the Youth and Adolescent Friends Service in every district in the country with the creation of 253 more services in 2013. Services targeting adolescents are in important tool in reducing the HIV infection prevalence rates in the country, especially among girls aged 15 to 24, estimated to be 11.1% and nearly three times higher than in boys of the same age (3.7%).

ARVT coverage for women to reduce mother-to-child transmission in antenatal care rose from 39.9% in 2009 to 92.2% in 2013, as shown below.

Table 1: PMTCT coverage 2009- 2013

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)	2009	2013
Health unit with PMTCT	832	1,213
% of women test in antenatal consultations	76.5%	87.7%

% of HIV+ women*	11.3%	11.1%
% women that receive ARVT to reduce mother-to-child transmission in antenatal consultations	39.9%	92.2%

Source: MISAU 2013

Still in the context of HIV and AIDS prevention, in 2009, the National Council for Fighting AIDS (CNCS) drew up the National Strategic in Response to HIV and AIDS 2010-2014 (PEN III). This was a relatively participatory process and included groups of people living with HIV and AIDS (men and women), in addition to gender advocacy groups. The strategy seeks to meet the challenge created by the feminization of the epidemic. According to INSIDA¹, the level of HIV and AIDS prevalence in Mozambique is 11% (13.1% for women and 9.2% for men). Furthermore, the report emphasizes that the infection levels in urban women are even higher as against in rural women.

Notable improvements were recorded in the gender issues highlighted in PENIII, which expanded the focus on women to emphasize the need to guarantee continued post-partum ARVT, in addition to the reproductive function in the context of the prevention of mother-to child transmission (PMTCT).

2.4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

BDPA strategic goals:

- Adopt integrated measures to prevent and end violence against women
- Study the causes and consequences of violence and the effectiveness of preventative measures
- Eliminate the trafficking of women and assist the victims of violence as a result of prostitution and trafficking

2.4.1. Progress

In implementing the National Plan to Prevent and Combat Violence Against Women, one the main victories was the approval of Law 29/2009 on Domestic Violence against women. The approval of this law was the result of a joint effort from the Government, women's organizations and gender-equality activists. In addition to criminalizing violence against women, this law also make this practice a public crime ["crime público" where no victim complaint is required]. This is an important step in ending perpetrators' impunity, especially in domestic violence, which represent the majority of cases.

¹ The National Survey on Prevalence, Behavioural Risks and Information about HIV and AIDS in Mozambique 2009

In 2010, during the Second National Conference on Women and Gender, the President of the Republic launched the UNiTE campaign in Mozambique to put an end to violence against women and girls. This campaign is an initiative from the Secretary-General of the United Nations aimed at promoting a full partnership between all sectors in society with a view to speeding up efforts to fight this social ill. The key points of the UNiTE campaign, in Mozambique led by the Ministry of Women and Social Action, are i) improving legislation and the national plans; ii) strengthening the care approach with an emphasis on integrating services for the victims of violence; iii) improving funding and the availability of data for monitoring the progress and ongoing improvements to operations; and iv) involving men and boys in violence prevention.

Since 2010, there has been a growing number of public-consciousness and awareness-raising initiatives against this phenomenon. Information has also been sent out to rural and urban areas on the care services available. In 2013, during his visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the Government, the Secretary-General of the United Nations paid particular attention to the joint work of various stakeholders under the leadership of the Government on mobilizing secondary-school students, teaching staff and the community.

The UNiTE campaign was also embraced by the Homens pela Mudança (HOPEM) network [Men's Network for Change], a civil-society organization that encourages men's involvement in promoting gender equality, ending of violence against women and supporting sexual and reproductive health. The HOPEM network has developed innovative actions such as debates to define new ideas of masculinity based on respecting human rights and support campaigns about respecting women and girls' rights in spaces that are often dominated by man, such as football stadiums, bars, shacks, and other large public places.

The media, particularly television and radio, have become an important ally in education projects and in mobilizing all sectors of society to end violence against women and girls. The main public television station that broadcasts nationally has allocated two hours of its weekly schedule to the "Homem que é Homem" [How to be a Man] since 2012. The Programme is produced and presented by men. It mainly discusses subjects to educate and mobilize society, particularly men, on their role and involvement in preventing and fighting violence against women, and promoting gender equality.

In 2012, the Government approved the Integrated Care Multi-Sector Mechanism for Women Victims of Violence with a view to offering quality services, encouraging complaints and effectively implementing the law. The basis of the integrated care mechanism for victims of domestic violence is based on the setting up of the Integrated Care Centres (CAI). These multi-sector centres cover services from the health, women and social action and interior sectors. The services offered target the coordinated provision of integrated services for victims of violence. This mechanism has helped to improve the care given to victims of violence, greater access to coordinated services and increased communication between sectors.

As regards the health sector, multipurpose facilities are already up and running that provide access to victims referred by health centres. Organizations from civil society and from Beira

municipality prompted the creation of Accommodation and Integrated Care Centres for Victims of Violence in Chimoio (Manica province), Matola and Manhiça district (Maputo province) and Beira (Sofala province). The construction of another centre is under way in Zambezia in the city of Quelimane.

Through the Ministry of Interior, the Government continued to expand care services for victims by setting up care units for women and children in all Mozambique Republic police stations and building support centres, which are stations specifically for these services. As a result of these actions, the number of care units for child victims of violence grew from 204 in 2009 to 216 in 2010 and 262 in 2013. This figure includes 24 support centres for women and children being set up, of which 11 are in provincial capitals and 13 are in district headquarters.

From 2009 to 2013, there was an increase in the number of cases seen, from nearly 20,000 in 2009 to 23,948 in 2013, of which 15,290 were women and 4,942 were children. As regards men, a small percentage is for physical violence, which is one of the cruellest displays of violence against women and children.

In addition to the expansion of care units, more women have been involved in the policing sector. In 2009, 229 people worked in support centres, of which 18 were women (61.2%). In 2013, around 70% of staff members working in these centres were women.

Comment [TRA6]: Incorrect figures.
140 approx. Is 62.2% of 229

The justice sector's response capacity has also shown improvement, particularly in prioritizing care in cases of violence against women and children in the courts as a result of introducing materials on human rights and violence against women and children in training programmes for the relevant professionals.

The health sector itself introduced improvement in training in the area of legal medicine and for all health professionals to improve the medical response to this phenomenon. In 2012, the health sector introduced post-exposure prophylaxis for victims of violence with a view to preventing HIV infection.

In the education sector, the main activities target teachers, boys and girls under the Zero Tolerance Campaign against harassment and sexual abuse of girls in school, as well as community leaders under the UNiTE campaign. Teaching institutions such as Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) introduced a topic on human rights after carrying out a survey on the socioeconomic costs of violence against women to subsidize the development of public policies and advocacy efforts for improved resource allocation.

Women's organizations have played an important role on various fronts in preventing and fighting violence against women and girls. Work has included a survey, advocacy to strengthen legislation and implementing this legislation including capacity building for Government stakeholders, legal support for women, awareness raising and public education, especially for stakeholders including women at community level on violence against women and girls.

2.5. WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

BDPA strategic goals:

- Increase women's participation in decision-making as part of conflict resolution and protect women living in armed-conflict situations and under foreign occupation
- Reduce excessive military spending and control the availability of weapons
- Promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and reduce the incidence of human rights violations in conflict situations
- Promote women's contributions in developing a culture of peace
- Provide protection, assistance and training for women refugees, other displaced women who need international protection and women displaced internally

2.5.1. Progress

In this field, the Mozambican Government strategy included in the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women, guarantees access for and the participation of women in all sectors and levels in the area of defence and security. This contributes to reducing existing gender gaps, including women taking part in peacekeeping missions. In this respect, the main actions in 2013 were:

- ✓ Carrying out a military recruitment cycle, ensuring gender equity. As part of this cycle, 206,000 young people were registered (60,515 women and 146,085 men), 17, 419 young people were inspected (4,192 women and 13,227 men), 4,285 recruits conscripted (309 women and 3,976 men) and 2,392 soldiers on reserve (17 women and 2,392 men);
- ✓ Incorporating 500 civic service providers (100 women and 400 men);
- ✓ Restructuring the Women's Defence Centre;
- ✓ Giving lectures in military units on gender-based violence;
- ✓ In current political dialogue, which is ongoing in Maputo between the Government and Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), women are an integral part of the military backbone;
- ✓ In Mozambique, women refugees receive protection and assistance through empowerment actions, which aim to prepare these women for leadership processes in refugee camps. Women can thus head up food distribution mechanisms and schemes for

sanitary products and other items. Moreover, women refugees actively take part in decision-making in host communities in Mozambique.

2.6. WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

BDPA strategic goals:

- Promote women's rights and economic independence including access to work, adequate working conditions and control over economic resources
- Facilitate fair access for women to resources, work, markets and trade
- Provide business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly for low-income women
- Strengthen the capacity of women's economic and commercial networks
- Eliminate segregation in the workplace and all forms of discrimination at work
- Promote harmonized family responsibilities between men and women

2.6.1. Progress

The economic position of women is a dichotomy. Many women are active in agriculture, in the region on 87% (INE 2011), a sector that contributes 24.5% (INE 2011) to GDP. However, there is scant access to opportunities and resources for their own economic empowerment.

Economic empowerment for women was given particular attention in all of the Government's global planning instruments. Examples include the Government's Five-Year Plan 2010-2014, the Action Plan to Combat Poverty 2010-2014 and in instruments specifically intended to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women such as the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women. Women's economic empowerment is a key element in tackling violence against women and poverty in general.

The measures taken to increase and improve women's access to opportunities such as education and professional training, technical and financial resources as well as the means of production such as land, are provided for in policies, plans and strategies in the sectors of education, agriculture, labour, public works and rural development, and have been implemented in the relevant sectors. The main achievements include:

- Introducing incentives to bring girls into technical and vocational education, such as exemptions from fees or full scholarship awards that include free intimate hygiene products. Ministry of Education statistics show that from 2007 to 2011 enrolment rates

for girls grew from 30.4% to 32.6% in primary education and from 28.9% to 30.4% in secondary education over the same period;

- Monitoring the implementation of the 25% quota for employing women in public works contracts. This quota increased women’s opportunity to access employment, particularly in rural areas. It has contributed to reducing gender-based segregation in the workplace and gradually eliminating prejudices as regards the role of women in the family and society;
- Making efforts to help women take part in the training programmes offered by the National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training (INEFP). In 2011, nearly 315,707 jobs were created in the public and private sector, of which 20,837 were for women. In the same year, 71,146 people undertook professional training, of whom 24,705 were women. In 2012, nearly 267,178 posts were created, of which 42,940 were for women. In the same year, 98,400 people undertook professional training, of whom 35,871 were women. In 2013, nearly 234,689 jobs were created, of which 181,532 were for men and 53,197 for women. In the same year, 113,328 people undertook professional training, of whom 71,759 were men and 41,569 were women;
- The Ministry of Agriculture developed and implemented simplified procedures for processing requests concerning the Land Use and Enjoyment Right (DUAT). It also created District Land Registry Services to bring services closer to users. Furthermore, measures were taken to increase women’s access to technical assistance by sub-contracting extension services to reach a greater number of male and female producers. As a result, we can see an upturn in the number of beneficiaries;
- As regards access to financial resources and as part of the implementation of the Rural Development Strategy, the Government set up the District Development Fund (FDD) in 2005. In addition to other initiatives and efforts aimed at expanding financial services for districts, FDD aims at increasing people’s access to funding to promote food production and generate jobs. These are two key elements in reducing poverty. According to MAE, the percentage of women benefiting from micro-financing programmes has evolved as per the tables below.

Table showing FDD beneficiaries in 2012 and 2013

Province	2012			2013		
	Total	Women	% Women	Total	Women	% Women
Maputo city	552	170	30.7	97	26	26.8
Maputo	70	25	35.7	485	165	34.0
Gaza	1464	506	34.5	1230	458	37.2
Inhambane	1996	529	26.5	1811	601	33.1
Sofala	1838	435	23.6	1597	339	24.9

Manica	1536	314	20.4	1095	199	18.1
Tete	785	143	18.2	687	118	17.1
Zambezia	3983	554	13.9	4425	889	20.0
Nampula	2786	341	12.2	2992	460	13.3
Cabo Delgado	1481	296	19.9	1526	343	22.4
Niassa	3217	686	21.3	1108	259	23.3
Total	19708	3999	20	17053	3857	22.6

Source: MAE, 2012, 2013

Table showing PERPU beneficiaries in 2012 and 2013

Municipalities	2012			2013		
	Total	Women	% Women	Total	Women	% Women
Maputo	191	83	43.4	116	65	56
Matola	338	140	41.4	124	92	74
Xai-xai	128	51	39.8	52	25	48
Inhambane	228	144	63.1	235	104	44.2
Beira	298	116	38.9	340	225	66
Chimoio	162	64	39.5	380	160	42
Tete	237	94	39.6	79	85	51.8
Quelimane	123	43	34.9	466	203	43.5
Nampula	132	45	34	126	47	37.3
Pemba	253	71	28	408	169	41.4
Lichinga	158	40	25.3	80	25	31.2
Total	2248	899	39.9	2406	1200	49.8

Source: MAE, 2012, 2013

2.7. WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING

BDPA strategic goals:

- Adopt measures to ensure fair access and full participation for women in power and decision-making bodies
- Increase women's ability to take part in decision-making and leadership.

2.7.1. Progress

Mozambique experienced remarkable progress as regards women taking part in authority and decision-making bodies.

Parliament currently has a woman president. One hundred of the 250 members of parliament are women (40%). Moreover, an estimated 67% of parliamentary groups are led by women. The Mozambican parliament is therefore a model for other African countries and nations around the world. Locally, 35.6% members of provincial assemblies are women.

In the executive, Mozambique has 28.6% women ministers and 20% deputy ministers. Locally, women represent 36% of provincial governors, 45.4% of permanent provincial secretaries and 41% of the members of the provincial government.

At a district level, women represent 20% of administrators in 128 districts, 15% of the heads of administrative posts and nearly 28.4% of district advisory council members. These bodies are government consultation bodies that decide which socioeconomic development operations to implement locally.

In the judiciary, Mozambique has 30.5% women judges and 44% deputy public prosecutors.

In the civil service, Mozambique has approved and has been implementing the Civil Service Gender Strategy (2009/2013). This instrument promotes respecting gender equality in public administration institutions. It acknowledges that both men and women have the inalienable right to be treated with dignity at work.

As a result, in 2013, the following percentages of women occupied management and leadership positions within the civil service: 36% of permanent ministerial secretaries, 24% of national managers, 33% of deputy national managers, 31% of central department heads, 41% of central office heads, 41% of provincial managers and 17% of permanent district secretaries.

2.8. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

BDPA strategic goals:

- Create and shore up the national machinery and other governmental institutions
- Integrate the gender perspective into legislation, public policies, programmes and projects
- Produce and circulate gender-desegregated data and information for planning and assessment

2.8.1. Progress

As regards the development of institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, in 2009, the country had 14 gender offices in different ministries. The Government developed this work by making the Gender Policy and Strategy operable and implementing it. CNAM oversaw the setting up of the gender units in public institutions. Institutionally, in Mozambique, there are now

22 ministerial gender units and four gender units in higher-education institutions (UEM, ACIPOL, ISRI and ISAP) and one in the constitutional council.

MMAS, together with CNAM, MPD, ISAP, CECAGE and cooperation partners, has led the capacity-building process for ministry contact points, planning and budgeting officers, HR managers and civil society to integrate gender issues into policies, plans and sectoral strategies, and gender-based budgeting and planning.

Throughout 2013, the PES report on gender issues indicated a satisfactory performance compared to 2012. Moreover, the majority of sectors sought to follow the PES template, which presented gender-desegregated indicators, except MOPH, MIREM and MITUR, and the ministries for information and media.

Agriculture, industry and trade improved their performance in presenting gender-desegregated where possible. The education sector provides evidence for applying a system of incentives to target greater gender balance and including pupils with special education needs in professional technical education, where nearly 89% of students are female.

For the first time, the defence sector has presented gender-desegregated data on the recruitment cycle (young people registered and inspected, recruits signed up and soldiers on reserve) with a view to ensuring gender equality.

The performance of national partners helped to make positive steps forward and included implementing activities that raise the status of women, pay specific attention to gender issues and strengthen the national capacity to implement international agreements, national legislation and policies to promote gender equality, and sexual and reproductive rights. Gender Coordination Group meetings were also an important support mechanism.

All sectors include sectoral planning for strategic actions to ensure gender balance in their activity plan for this purpose.

The creation of a gender database could facilitate progress monitoring in this area.

2.9. HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

BDPA strategic goals:

- Promote and safeguard women's human right by implementing all of the instruments on human rights, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Guarantee equality and non-discrimination in law and in practice

2.9.1. Progress

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique sets out the grounds for safeguarding women's human rights. Equality before the law for men and women in all spheres of social, political and economic life is a principle set out in the constitution and one that is put into practice in legislation, policies, programmes and national plans in all areas. The Mozambican state signed and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and adhered to the relevant additional protocol.

In compliance with the national obligations therein, the main milestone since 2009 was approved by Law 29/2009 on Domestic Violence against Women. To guarantee its practical implementation, there have been consistent investments to strengthen the capacity of the main stakeholders managing the implementation of the law in the judiciary, in justice and in health areas. Efforts are currently ongoing with a view to removing the discriminatory provisions against women in the Penal Code as part of the review process. The Government is also committed to developing actions aimed at making sure that women's human rights are respected by implementing all of the national, regional and international legal provisions.

2.10. WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

BDPA strategic goals:

- Increase women's participation in and access to views and decision-making in the media and new communication technologies
- Promote a balanced, stereotype-free representation on women in the media

2.10.1. Progress

There are noticeably more women journalists in areas of communication with greater visibility, namely television, with around 30% of presenters and reporters. The percentage of women in radio and print media is slightly smaller.

National media provide the means for circulating gender-related information. Both audiovisual media and other forms have broadcast information concerning women and gender issues.

The majority of radio and television channels have specific programmes that host debates and discussions on women.

Media professionals were trained and community radio stations were set up as part of the activities developed to achieve the media-based goals. Community radio is thought to be more accessible for women to information in rural areas, especially because they use local languages. Furthermore, these stations are also a source of income because the majority of people employed by community radio are women.

Mozambican community radio stations are connected through FORCOM, the community radio forum. FORCOM's goals are to aid capacity building, provide ongoing training on gender issues and develop human rights, particularly for women. It also aims to produce radio programmes that promote a more balanced view based on laws and policies in favour of gender equality in Mozambican society, for example, the Constitution of the Republic, the Land Law, the Family Law, the Law on Domestic Violence against Women, the Gender Policy and Strategy and its Implementation, etc. Lastly, it carries out surveys and broadcasts programmes on human rights for men and women.

2.11. WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

BDPA strategic goals:

- Actively involve women in decision-making at all levels on the environment
- Integrate gender issues and perspective into policies and programme for sustainable development
- Strengthen and set out mechanisms at national, regional and international level to evaluate the impact of developmental and environmental policies on women

2.11.1. Progress

The PNAM report points out that synergy micro-projects were approved in the environment area. These projects aimed to alleviate poverty in line with the Rio Conventions (draught and desertification, biodiversity and climate change). They directly benefited nearly 14,000 people, of whom 60% were women in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Zambezia.

To promote good environmental practices, the Environmental Education, Communication and Outreach Programme was launched on 16 April 2009. A strong component of this programme was to raise public awareness of environmental issues, to call for trees to be planted in schools and to create community forests to help meet the growing needs of women in the poorest communities. This programme identified 300 priority locations. Moreover, the Strategy and Action Plan for Gender, the Environment and Climate Change were approved by the Council of Ministers. Their aim is to help reduce gender inequalities and promote a gradual change in mentality for both men and women. This stance awakens and creates the necessary sensibilities in both genders with regard to existing discrimination when dealing with social, economic, political and cultural issues related to the environment and climate change.

The presidential initiative “One Leader One Forest” and “One Student One Tree”, which is being rolled out across the country at all levels, is another notable project.

The existence of centralized structures (Department for Gender and the Environment in the National Directorate for the Environment) and provincial structures (the Department of Environmental Education and Gender) to implement policies, laws and the Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy, is an added bonus for the country in implementing policies and strategies that involve women in the areas of the environment and climate change. Women are notably the main users of natural resources and the most affected by natural disasters.

2.12. THE GIRL CHILD

BDPA strategic goals:

- Eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls
- Eliminate all negative cultural practices and attitudes against girls
- Promote and safeguard girls' rights and raise awareness of their needs and potential
- Eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training
- Eliminate discrimination against girls in health and nutrition
- Eliminate the economic exploitation of child labour and protect girls that work
- Eradicate violence against girls
- Promote awareness of girls taking part in social, economic and political life and encourage them to do so

2.12.1. Progress

The principle of equality and non-discrimination is evident in various codes, most notably Law 6/92 on the National Education System (SNE). This law sets out that SNE is based on the principle that education is a "right and duty for all citizens". It also calls for primary education to be guaranteed for all citizens and ensures access to vocational training for all Mozambicans. The law does this by setting out support measures and educational supplements for equal access opportunities and academic success.

One of the Government's current and future priorities is to gradually eliminate the disadvantages faced by children living in rural areas as against the access to rights and services offered in urban areas (especially in terms of education, health and the civil registry). Expansion programmes for social service networks in the country's less developed areas will help fulfil this aim.

In Mozambique, there are no records of systematic and deliberate child discrimination based on colour, social or ethnic origin, or based on any other criterion, including expressions of xenophobia or negative or discriminatory attitudes as regards child refugees². However, the

² The way in which Mozambican communities affected by war, at times on different sides of the fight, have come together in peace, tolerance and reconciliation is a remarkable lesson for us all. No conflicts or serious incidents of discrimination against

Mozambican state is seeking to adopt an active approach together with NGOs and civil society in general to prevent or eliminate disparities and negative attitudes that stem from ignorance, prejudice and traditional or religious practices that may promote discrimination against children. These factors mainly affect girls (especially in rural areas), disabled children, and children from vulnerable groups, such as street children.

On the subject of the girl child, the Mozambican state signed the Beijing Declaration. Indeed, various initiatives are being implemented in line with the Fourth World Conference on Women. The most noticeable of these are actions to safeguard education for girls. Their goal is to close the gaps in access to education among boys and girls, as implemented by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with civil society. As result, the proportion of girls compared to boys increased to 47.5%.

However, the Government is not solely responsible for ending these social ills. This work still requires support from civil society and other national and international partners.

The country's constitution guarantees children the right to well-being (article 47) and protection from family, the state and society, with a view to child development.

The Law on the Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights sets out survival and development in its provisions as regards rights to life. For example, subheading II defines fundamental rights, including the right to life, protection of life and health, and measures thereto, protection of pregnant women and support for breastfeeding. These rights are underpinned by the responsibility of the family, the state and society to guarantee the necessary conditions for this end.

Children must have basic access to food, education, health and leisure. Despite Government and civil-society efforts, the poverty faced by the majority of the population depends on improving these rights and basic socioeconomic development services.

Against this backdrop and in line with the implementation of the Regulation on the Basic Social Security Subsystem approved by Decree 85/2009 of 29 December, which provides access to social assistance programmes, children are given assistance especially when they find themselves in difficult situations.

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique expressly upholds the prohibition on child labour in article 121, paragraph 4, which stated the following: "Child labour is prohibited whether the child is of compulsory school age or any other".

Mozambique is one of the ILO (International Labour Organization) member states that have ratified all of the eight ILO fundamental conventions (two on forced labour, two on the freedom of association, two on discrimination and two on child labour). On 16 June 2003, it ratified the

former soldiers or their children have been recorded, neither have cases concerning children and families returning from exile or displaced persons zones.

ILO convention on the minimum age for admission to employment and work from ILO convention no. 182 on the worst forms of child labour.

Despite legislation prohibiting child labour, it issue continues to be a concern as it reflects poverty in the country. Formally, the minimum age for unrestricted work is 18. However, the law creates some exceptions for children between 15 and 18 that work, provided that their employer provides them with education and vocational training and ensures that working conditions do not harm the children's mental and physical development. Children of 12 to 15 years of age can work in specific cases jointly authorized by the ministries of labour, health and education. By law, children under 18 can work a maximum of 38 hours a week and seven hours a day. They cannot work in jobs that put them at risk of disease or danger, or in jobs that are too physically demanding. Children must have a medical examination before starting work. By law, children must receive at least the minimum wage or a minimum of two third of the adult wage, whichever is higher.

Notwithstanding such prohibitions, there have been reports and cases of violence in the non-formal sector (trade, artisanal mining and domestic work) and in commercial agriculture. However, whenever this happens the authorities take the appropriate action against the offenders. Factors that have contributed to these incidents are chronic family poverty, the breakdown in family support mechanisms, unemployment among adult relatives and parents, a lack of educational opportunities and the impact of HIV and AIDS.

To combat this situation, actions have been taken to increase access to the instruments that protect children from child labour and aware-raising campaigns targeting families, communities and companies. The aim is for these instruments on respecting children's rights to be better known. In addition, vulnerable family households are being signed up for social protection programmes so that children who are at risk of joining the labour market can be reached and those children who are already working can be taken out of work.

With a view to speeding up the actions to prevent and combat child labour, the process to create the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour is under way.

The National Strategy on Employment and Vocational Training was approved in March 2006. The strategy encompasses actions on child labour, particularly surveys, capacity building to implement and shore up relevant policies and legislation and capacity building for state and civil-society stakeholders as regards child labour.

Mozambique joined the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, which will last one year or a year and a half. It is hoped that it will be a starting point for setting up a national programme to prevent and combat the exploitation of child labour in Mozambique.

In 2000, the Ministry of the Interior started setting up care centres for victims of domestic violence in police stations. This is part of process to implement national instruments, the African

Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and other documents to which Mozambique is party. In 2012, 260 centres were up and running. Of these, 22 were specifically built facilities to provide care for victims of domestic violence, including temporary accommodation for victims in addition to care rooms for children and adults.

In 2003, the Department for Women and Children, within the Ministry of the Interior, introduced a national statistical survey system for crimes perpetrated against children. The department provided data on the reported cases of violence. Moreover, care centres and units for children recorded 18,684 children. Table 3 indicates the number of children given care by type and year.

Table 3: Children given care in support centres and units for women and children

CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, KIDNAPPING, TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE					
CRIME TYPE	PERIOD				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Abuse³	172	478	589	508	4489
Abandonment⁴	1332	1184	786	1081	8884
Sexual violence	447	908	815	458	4502
Kidnapping	42	54	45	28	770
Trafficking (markers)	21	2	0	14	40
TOTALS	2014	2626	2235	2089	18684

Source: Ministry of the Interior, 2013

The data given in table 3 show small increases. This means that there are even more cases being reported to the police or that people are more likely to make a complaint as result of the efforts that the Government has made in conjunction with civil-society organizations and partners to raise awareness of reporting cases among children, families and communities.

Comment [TRA7]: Corrected. Was table 4 in the source document.

Still in the area of existing partnerships between the Government and civil society, there are victim support services up and running that provide social, medical, psychological and legal help to victims and their families.

As regards preventative actions, lectures have been given in various spheres of society on violence against children. Training has also been given to police chiefs, senior officers and other police officers, health professionals and social workers, among others.

Information bodies have been similarly encouraged to circulate positive material that supports children and people in general. These actions also help achieve objectives in other social sectors, such as education, health and social action. Sadly, with the exception of radio (even here, there is

³ Including bodily harm

⁴ Abandonment including child neglect.

still no reception in the country's remote areas), children still have difficulty in accessing mass media, given the price of the main newspapers and reduced television coverage.

The examples below show how the main communications bodies within the public sector have taken steps, firstly, to promote and respect children's rights to be included and so reflect the children's points of view, and, secondly, to circulate information and material that is of social and cultural interest to children.

Radio Mozambique, the country's leading radio station, is the only station that covers the whole country, whether through the national broadcaster, local programmes (one in each province) or in FM in some cities. This station has regularly broadcast programmes about and for children, in some cases produced and presented by the children who enjoy the right to free expression and initiative. The target child audience can take part in programme by writing in, phoning or even being in the studio for live programmes.

PART 3 STATISTICAL DATA

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) is the institution responsible for producing and circulating timely official statistics in Mozambique. INE is responsible for ensuring that gender-based statistics are available and it has been gradually making progress in this area.

Gender-based statistics are produced by gender mainstreaming information from censuses and surveys, which are the main ways of collecting data and statistical information. The gender dimension, mainly through data desegregation, features in the 1997 and 2007 censuses, demographic health surveys, workforce surveys and household family surveys. Over the years, INE has produced a publication on men and women in Mozambique that presents some select gender indicators with a view to analysing the situation of women in various areas. In 2011, INE introduced a module on violence against women in the demographic health survey. It collected data from this module on five out of nine indicators in accordance with the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2013. INE also produces statistics on some of the main agreed gender-based indicators in the same context. The main challenge is now to update the data mainly using data sources from other sectors because there is still no mechanism for ensuring that they are produced with predictable frequency. Some sectors, namely health and education, are contributing positively to gender analysis through data desegregation. There are still some challenges in other sectors such as agriculture where greater work is needed.

PART 4 EMERGING PRIORITIES

On reflection, the Millennium Development Goals were taken up sluggishly, despite some countries having considerable political and financial support. The goals were adapted to suit local needs and used to measure progress in many countries.

As part of the debate around this issue, there has been some criticism as regards the Millennium Development Goals. This is because they were not transparent in terms of inequalities between countries. For example, the third goal refers to gender equality and the empowerment of women. This is very superficial because it does not include many aspects of discrimination that women face.

In the next phase, the importance of a development framework must therefore be argued and discussed. This framework should be based on the existing goals, respond the emerging challenges and focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The new framework and the gender goal proposed must therefore aim to end violence against women and girls. They must also expand schooling and opportunities for women, including guaranteed access to education, resources, social protection, and sexual and reproductive health. It was argued that women must take part in decision-making and proper indicators must be defined in this respect.

Large-scale international debates on this issue propose that the future development agenda must remove the third goal to promote gender equality and empower women and replace it with a human rights framework, including the goal to fully assure women's rights. The replacement must also include the aim of ending all forms of gender-based discrimination and confront macroeconomic policies globally and nationally. It should also discuss power structures, transparency, resource sharing and decision-making.

As regards our region (Southern African Development Community), of which Mozambique is an integral part, at the SADC Meeting of Ministers on women and gender, held in Maputo, in February 2013, delegates discussed the Post-15 Development Agenda. Recommendations were put forward, to which Mozambique was a signatory, and they are as follows:

1. **Strengthening** high-level campaigns that aim to deal with the causes of violence against women and children, especially domestic violence
2. **Increasing** universal access to quality schooling for girls, boys, women and men
3. **Promoting** women's economic empowerment to combat poverty and violence against women
4. **Guaranteeing** greater and equal access to quality services for sexual and reproductive health, supported by rights and information
5. **Protecting and promoting** the human rights of women and girls, especially against all forms of abuse, exploitation, trafficking and harmful practices, and promoting gender equality
6. **Creating** decent employment and income opportunities for women and young people, particularly young women
7. **Eradicating or eliminating** the root causes of discrimination and violence against women and other marginalized and vulnerable groups, including young people
8. **Integrating** the needs of women and children, including the disabled, into development goals
9. **Recognizing** that climate change is one the greatest challenges that jeopardizes development and exacerbates poverty and violence against women and children, and guaranteeing that the processes respond to gender-specific issues
10. **Promoting peace** and protecting the human rights of women, men, girls and boys in conflict, post-conflict and transit settings, and guaranteeing that the perpetrators are punished
11. **Eliminating and eradicating** all forms of gender-based violence
12. **Increasing** testing, prevention, treatment, care and support as regards HIV and AIDS
13. **Promoting** the active involvement of men and boys in the approach to HIV prevention and care
14. **Guaranteeing** greater representation of and participation by women in political positions and decision-making at all levels