

MOZAMBIQUE
Gender Information Brief

The Gender Information Briefs (GIBs) prepared by the EC Gender Help Desk are meant to provide an overview of a country's available information on

- the existing situation with respect to gender equality issues
- the main issues that need to be addressed in order to support the promotion of gender equality, in coherence with and as condition to the achievement of the national development goals

Each GIB contains:

Part 1 - Basic data: key statistical data, and information on the country's commitment to international legal instruments related to gender equality

Part 2 – Information resources: contacts and references to institutions, policies and information resources providing updated and more in-depth statistics and qualitative information, in the following order (where available):

a. **National resources**

- i. Governmental institutions/Ministries
- ii. National gender equality policy documents
- iii. National reports on women's and gender equality status
- iv. PRSP gender priorities/profile
- v. Academic institutions
- vi. NGO networks

b. **International resources**

- i. UN Common Country Assessment – Gender issues
- ii. UNIFEM gender profile/priorities
- iii. MDG3 report
- iv. Other relevant information resources (Donors' research etc, sectoral studies of particular relevance)
- v. Agencies or NGO networks at regional level

Whenever possible, the list provides web links to access directly the documents. All the documents referred in the Briefs can be requested at the EC Gender Help Desk (eu-gender@itcilo.org) or at **Aidco E4** (Daniela.rofi@cec.eu.int).

PART ONE – BASIC DATA

MOZAMBIQUE

Human Development Index (from Human Development Report 2005)

Human Development Index (HDI) rank	Human Development Index (HDI) value	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Adult Literacy Rate (% ages 15 and above)	Gross School Enrolment Ratio (%)
168 of 177	0.379	41.9	46.5	43

GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life Expectancy Index	Education Index	GDP Index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank
1,117	0.28	0.45	0.40	-12

Gender-related Development Index

Gender-related Development Index (GDI)		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)		Adult Literacy rate (% ages 15 and above)	
Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male
133	0.365	42.7	41.1	31.4	62.3

Gross School Enrolment Ratio (%)		Estimated Earned Income (PPP US\$)	
Female	Male	Female	Male
38	48	910	1,341

Gender Empowerment Index

Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)		Seats in Parliament held by women (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income
Rank	Value				
		34.8			0.68

Convention (UN System)	YES/NO	YEAR
CEDAW International Convention on all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	YES	Accession 1997
CEDAW Optional Protocol (2000)	NO	
CERD International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (1966)	NO	Accession 1983
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	YES	Ratification in 1994
ILO C100 – Equal Remuneration (1951)	YES	1977
ILO C111 – Discrimination (1958)	YES	1977
ILO C156 – Workers with Family Responsibilities (1981)	NO	
ILO C183 – Maternity Protection (2000)	NO	

Convention (African Union)		
African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1986)	YES	Ratification in 1990
Maputo Protocol (Protocol of the Charter on Human and People's Rights related to the rights of women - 2003)	YES	Signature 2003 Ratification 2005

MDG indicators (from MDG Report 2002 unless otherwise indicated):

MDG 3 – Gender Equality

% adult literacy (2001)	Men	60
	Women	29

MDG 4 – Maternal Health

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2000	175
	2005	170
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	1990	31
	1997	43.7
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit (%)*	1990	54
	Most recent	64
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49*	1990	6.30
	Most recent	5.63
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method (%)*	1990	n.a.
	Most recent	5.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method (%)*	1990	n.a.
	Most recent	5.6

* From: UNFPA. www.unfpa.org

MDG 6 – Poverty diseases

% of people living with HIV	Total	12,2
	Women	57
	Men	43

NOTE

Explanatory note on ratification of the main human rights treaties

Signature¹: 'Signature' of a treaty is an act by which a State provides a preliminary endorsement of the instrument. Signing does not create a binding legal obligation but does demonstrate the State's intent to examine the treaty domestically and consider ratifying it. While signing does not commit a State to ratification, it does oblige the State to refrain from acts that would defeat or undermine the treaty's objective and purpose.

Ratify/Ratification: 'Ratification' is an act by which a State signifies an agreement to be legally bound by the terms of a particular treaty. To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements. Once the appropriate national organ of the country – Parliament, Senate, the Crown, Head of State or Government, or a combination of these – follows domestic constitutional procedures and makes a formal decision to be a party to the treaty. The instrument of ratification, a formal sealed letter referring to the decision and signed by the State's responsible authority, is then prepared and deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General in New York.

Accede/Accession: 'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement to be legally bound by the terms of a particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification, but is not preceded by an act of signature. The formal procedure for accession varies according to the national legislative requirements of the State. To accede to a human rights treaty, the appropriate national organ of a State – Parliament, Senate, the Crown, Head of State or Government, or a combination of these – follows its domestic approval procedures and makes a formal decision to be a party to the treaty. Then, the instrument of accession, a formal sealed letter referring to the decision and signed by the State's responsible authority, is prepared and deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General in New York.

Entry into Force: A treaty does not enter into force when it is adopted. Typically, the provisions of the treaty determine the date on which the treaty enters into force, often at a specified time following its ratification or accession by a fixed number of states. A treaty enters into force for those states which gave the required consent.

State party: A 'State party' to a treaty is a country that has ratified or acceded to that particular treaty, and is therefore legally bound by the provisions in the instrument.

Reservations to the CEDAW²: The CEDAW permits ratification subject to reservations, provided that the reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. Reservations can be withdrawn. To date, few reservations to article 2 have been made and that reservations to article 16 are rarely withdrawn.³

¹ Source http://www.unicef.org/crc/index_30172.html ; the same source applies for the first five terms

² Source <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reservations.htm>

For specific reservations by country visit the link <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reservations-country.htm>

³ Reservations to Article 2 (Policy Measures) and Article 16 (Marriage and Family Life) are considered to be impermissible. The Committee holds the view that article 2 is central to the objects and purpose of the Convention. States parties which ratify the Convention do so because they agree that discrimination against women in all its forms should be condemned and that the strategies set out in article 2, subparagraphs (a) to (g), should be implemented by States parties to eliminate it.

Neither traditional, religious or cultural practice nor incompatible domestic laws and policies can justify violations of the Convention. The Committee also remains convinced that reservations to article 16, whether lodged for national, traditional, religious or cultural reasons, are incompatible with the Convention and therefore impermissible and should be reviewed and modified or withdrawn.

PART II – INFORMATION RESOURCES

NATIONAL RESOURCES		HOW TO "USE" THIS RESOURCE
Beijing + 10 Questionnaire	Available at http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/Review/responses/MOZAMBIQUE-English.pdf	Response to the Questionnaire on the implementation of Beijing Platform for Action. 16 pages.
CEDAW report	Initial and second report submitted but not yet examined	
Guião para Grupos de Trabalho no Âmbito do PARPA. Área dos Assuntos Transversais. Componente Género	Available in Portuguese at the Gender Help Desk: eu-gender@itcilo.org	Analyses strategies for the integration of gender into PARPA II (PRSP).
Gender Analysis of PARPA I	Available in English at the Gender Help Desk: eu-gender@itcilo.org	Intended to identify areas in which the PARPA could be strengthened through mainstreaming gender. The analysis acknowledges areas where the PARPA has included gender in its analysis and strategies, identifies areas where it falls short, and makes suggestions for incorporating gender into the action plan.
Relações de género na família e na comunidade em Nampula	Document in Portuguese available at: http://www.iid.org.mz/relacoes_de_genero_na_familia_e_na_comunidade_nampula.pdf	Gender analysis and family relations in Nampula Province.
Política de Planeamento Familiar	Available in Portuguese at the Gender Help Desk: eu-gender@itcilo.org	Policies and strategies for family planning in Mozambique
Lei da Família by Forum Mulher (2005).	PowerPoint file available in Portuguese at the Gender Help Desk: eu-gender@itcilo.org	Describes the activities of the main women network in the country (Forum Mulher) and its interpretation on the new family law.
As determinantes da pobreza em Moçambique	Document in Portuguese available at: http://www.op.gov.mz/documentos/Determinantes%2	Analyses the causes determining poverty in Mozambique. Contains

	Oda%20Pobreza%20em%20Mocambique.pdf	data disaggregated by sex and some analysis of such information. 31 pages.
PRSP (PARPA I)	Full document available via email or at http://povlibrary.worldbank.org/files/Mozambique_PRS_P.pdf	Gender Priorities included in the document.
PSRP (PARPA II) – Preliminary version	Document in Portuguese available at: http://www.op.gov.mz/documentos/parpa%20ii%2015%20nov%2020051.pdf	Gender is dealt with across the document and specifically in chapter VII, 5. 138 pages

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, NETWORKS, PEOPLE

<p>Institutional setup at National Machinery</p>	<p>Ministério da Mulher e da Acção Social Rua de Tchamba 86, Maputo caixa postal: C.P. 516, Maputo Tel: 258-1-490921, 490932,497903 Fax: 258-1-492757 E-mail: vmatabele@mimucas.org.mz</p>
<p>INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas</p>	<p>Web page of the National Institute of Statistics (in Portuguese): http://www.ine.gov.mz/ http://www.ine.gov.mz/populacao/estatisticas_genero/genero (sex-disaggregated data available)</p>
<p>Gender Coordination Group</p>	<p>Coordinated by UNFPA and composed by Ministries, NGOs, Donors and International Organizations Current coordinator: Ms. Petra Lantz (UNFPA) lantz@unfpa.org</p>
<p>Academic institutions of particular relevance</p>	<p>Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa (OCPA) Add: 11, Rua Comandante Augusto Cardoso P. O. Box 1207- Maputo tel.: +258 21 301015 fax: +258 21 312272 e-mail: secretariat@ocpanet.org http://www.ocpanet.org/</p> <p>MICTI (Mozambique Information and Communication Technology Institute) Av. Julius Nyerere 257, Maputo, Mozambique, Tel: 21486967, 823135070, Fax: 21486969 E-mail: sec@micti.co.mz http://www.micti.co.mz/index.php</p> <p>Universidade Eduardo Mondlane Reitoria da Universidade, Praça 25 de Junho, P.O. Box 257 - Maputo – Mozambique http://www.uem.mz/</p>

<p>NGO and Networks at national level</p>	<p>Forum Mulher Rua Pereira do Lago, n° 147 3° andar Dto - Maputo, Moçambique E-mail: forum@forumulher.org.mz</p> <p>Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade Add: Av. 25 de Setembro Edifício Times Square Bloco 2, 2° andar C.P - 4206 Tel: 258 21 355 300 Fax: 258 21 355 355 email: fdc@fdc.org.mz web: http://www.fdc.org.mz/mz/home.html</p> <p>Associação Amai A Pa Banda (association of rural women working for the promotion of social, cultural, and economic emancipation). CP 1315 Sofala - Beira, Mozambique Tel: 258-3-302819 Fax: 258-3-324220 Email: apaiapamudzi@teledata.mz</p> <p>Coordenadora Nacional / Mozambican National Association for Rural Women Development Av. Karl Marx n.617, 1. Esq-Caixa postal 1892 Ph#: 42 28 09 Fax#: 42 28 93 E-mail: asmru@zebra.uem.mz</p>
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INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES		HOW TO "USE" THIS RESOURCE
UN Common Country Assessment	Common Country Assessment (2000) available via email or at http://www.undg.org/documents/1680-Mozambique_CCA_-_Mozambique_2000.pdf	They normally include a section on the gender related priorities for the countries, as identified and agreed by all the UN agencies working in the country
MDG 3 report	Full report available via mail or at http://www.unsystemmoz.org/reports/mdgr.pdf	MDG 3 report provides a brief overview of women's status with respect to access to primary and secondary education, and of the main challenges to gender equality in education in the country
UNDP National Human Development Report 2001: Gender, Women and Human Development	Document in English available at: http://www.undp.org.mz/articlefiles/15-english_final.pdf	Gender analysis on the existing human development situation. 123 pages
WB country gender profile	Summary Gender Profile available via email or at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTAFRREGTOPGENDER/Resources/mozambique.pdf	Statistical information disaggregated by sex.
Other existing gender analysis	<p>JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Mozambique Gender Profile (2005), available via email or at: http://www.jica.go.jp/english/global/gend/back/pdf/e04moz.pdf</p> <p>SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) gender profile (2000): http://www.sida.org/shared/jsp/download.jsp?f=SIDA1529en.pdf&a=2417</p>	
Agencies particularly active in the country or at regional level (e.g. ESCWA , EASCAP)	<p>UNDP Mozambique P. O. Box 4595, Maputo, Mozambique 258 Tel: (258-1) 481400 Fax: (258-1) 491691 Email: fo.moz@undp.org www.undp.org.mz</p> <p>UNFPA P.O. Box 4595</p>	

	<p>Avenida Julius Nyerere 1419 Maputo 258 21 494469, 258 21 497164, 258 21 490686, 258 21 497114, 258 21 491644 (Rep.), 258 82 3226950 (Cell Phone), 258 82 3226980 (Cell Phone) foffice@unfpa.uem.mz</p> <p>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Southern Africa Office P.O. Box 30647 Lusaka, Zambia Tel.: 260-1-228502/5 Fax : 260-1-236949/234757 E-mail: srdcsa.uneca@un.org http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/srdc/sa/default.htm UNECA on Beijing + 10 in Africa http://www.uneca.org/beijingplus10/index.htm</p>
Regional NGO networks of particular relevance	<p>SARDC Gender – Women In Development in Southern Africa E-mail: widsaa@sardc.net http://www.sardc.net/widsaa/index.htm</p> <p>FEMNET (African Women's Development and Communication Network) Off Westlands Road P. O. Box 54562, 00200 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 20 3741301/20 Fax: +254 20 3742927 E-mail: admin@femnet.or.ke Website: www.femnet.or.ke</p> <p>SARPN - Southern Africa Regional Poverty Network Human Sciences Research Council Private Bag X41, Pretoria 0001 South Africa Telephone: (+27) (12) 302-2873 Fax: (+27) (12) 302-2284 E-mail: info@sarpn.org.za or sarpn@hsrc.ac.za Web: http://www.sarpn.org.za/</p> <p>GENTA (Gender and Trade in Africa)</p>

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<http://www.apcafricawomen.org/home.html>

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