

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
 DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR
 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
 DEVELOPMENT

EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION
 SERVICE



The Director-General



The Secretary General

Gender Action Plan III – 2021-2025 - Country Level Implementation Plan – Mozambique

1. Context for EU action gender equality and women’s empowerment in the country

Despite significant economic growth in the last decade and the discovery of important reserves of natural resources, Mozambique remains one of the bottom ten countries in the world in terms of human development¹, aggravated by increasing inequality in the last years. In a country with the second largest population in the Southern Africa region, more than 46% of the population live below the national poverty line. Despite gains in gender equality achieved in the latest years, poverty and inequalities have a strong gender component in Mozambique: women and girls are worse off than men and boys in almost every area of life. Social and cultural factors continue to discriminate and exclude women and girls from the social, political and economic life. This situation is perpetuated by traditional beliefs that women belong to the private and reproductive sphere, and men belong to the public and productive domain. The UNDP 2019 Gender Inequality Index Report ranks Mozambique on the 127th position in a group of 162 countries.

The Country Level Implementation Plan (CLIP) is based on the analyses of the 2021 Gender Country Profile developed jointly by UNWOMEN and the EU, and the 2021 Conflict Analysis for Mozambique. It is also in line with the Human Rights and Democracy Country Action Plan 2021-2024 and the Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2021-2027. The elaboration of the CLIP has benefited from inputs from EU MS (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands and Portugal) and other like-minded partners, such as Canada, Civil Society Organisations and Women’s movements. The reference group composed by Finland, Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden was involved in the drafting; and 2 CSO’s platforms, Forum Mulher (the national forum of women rights organisations) and Joint (the National CSO league), were also involved in the drafting of this CLIP. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) was also consulted.

¹ The 2019 UNDP Human Development index report ranked the country in the 181th position out of 189 countries.

1.1- Overview of the gender equality situation in the country, the state of play of the implementation of the national gender policy

Mozambique has a fairly well-developed constitutional and legislative framework aimed at ensuring gender equality. The Constitution of 2004 explicitly recognizes the principle of equality before the law for men and women. The 2005 Family law removed formal discriminatory regulations, and the 2009 Domestic violence law made violence against women a public and not a private offence. The Five Year Government Plan (2020-25) seeks to promote gender equality in all areas and ensure the protection of the most vulnerable with an emphasis on gender-based violence, child protection, as well as premature marriages, trafficking and sexual abuse.

The country has a Gender Policy and Implementation Strategy² (revised in September 2018), a National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Premature Unions (2016-2019) which is currently under review, a National Plan for Preventing and Combating Gender-Based Violence (2018-2021) and a National Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019-2022). The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action has the mission to coordinate and promote actions towards gender equality.

Since 2018, the Government has reinforced its commitment to gender equality by approving key legislation, namely for: i) the harmonization of the legal age of marriage and civil unions for both boys and girls to 18 years and the provision of legal sanctions for adults involving or facilitating child marriage (Law on the Prevention of Early Unions, 2019); ii) stronger punishments for various forms of violence, including sexual violence, physical violence and sexual harassment (revised Criminal Code adopted in 2019); iii) removing the condition that parents can give consent for girls under the age of 18 to marry and eliminating pregnancy as a condition to marry under the age of 18 (revision of the Family law, 2019); iv) revoking the decree 39/2003 which discriminated pregnant girls by making it mandatory for them to be transferred to night courses in schools (2018); and, finally, v) the new inheritance law (July 2019) which changes women inherit rights by allowing the widow to be called to the estate as a legal successor competing on equal footing with the descending and ascending heirs. These legislative reforms were approved thanks to very active campaigning from women's associations, combined with the commitment of some government representatives to advance the gender agenda and advocacy from development partners.

Mozambique has also ratified a number of international and regional instruments aimed at promoting gender equality and women's rights, namely: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (ratified in 1993); the Declaration of Beijing (ratified in 1995), the SADC Gender and Development declaration (ratified in 1997) followed by the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008); the Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human Rights and the Rights of Women (ratified in 2005), etc.

In spite of the above-mentioned progressive legislative framework, the lack of enforcement, **implementation and monitoring remains the key challenge**. Women and girls are often unaware of their rights, and the judicial system is not yet prepared to deal with a gender-sensitive justice and facilitate access to justice for women. This is partly explained by the idea that "gender" is about women and not about equal rights and opportunities and equal sharing of power between men and women. The 2019 CEDAW report on Mozambique welcomed all legal progress made by the country to strengthen the legal framework but it pointed that lack of enforcement alongside with lack of investigations and prosecutions in cases of gender-based violence against women and on the penalties imposed on perpetrators of gender-based violence remain a challenge.

² <http://forumulher.org.mz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/POLITICA-DE-GENERO-e-Estrategia-Implementacao-APROVADA-CM-11.09.2018ooo.pdf>

1.2- *Priority areas of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme: challenges and opportunities*

The Multi-annual Indicative Program 2021-2027 aims at supporting Mozambique's transformation through economic, social and political inclusion. With this goal, the EU will focus on the following three priority areas in the forthcoming period:

Growing Green:

Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and weather-related disasters in the world. Mozambique is also a unique shrine of biodiversity with globally important ecological regions. The country is moreover in search of an inclusive and sustainable development model, on the one hand capable of balancing the acceleration expected from the exploitation of its gas resources, and on the other hand dealing with the political and social fractures still marring the country's structural cohesion. EU action under this priority area will focus on protecting and developing the natural capital of Mozambique, redoubling efforts to safeguard the country's ecosystems and biodiversity. This fundamental building block will be complemented and reinforced by the support to the transformation of production patterns in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors, which are able to intensify production sustainably. Investments in climate-smart, low-carbon and resilient infrastructure will represent the third strand of work, contributing to the long-term impact both in terms of mitigation and adaptation through gender sensitive lenses.

EU action in this area has an important potential to impact the life of Mozambican women and girls. As in most African countries, in Mozambique women are disproportionately affected by **climate change**. Being more dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, women are more exposed to natural disasters, droughts, floods and recurring cyclones that have been affecting Mozambique in the last years (particularly Idai and Kenneth in 2019). Limited access to basic services, including food and shelter, increases the risks of the vulnerable population and exposes women and girls to unsafe environment. Given this context, the 2014 Gender and Climate Change Action Plan called for further involvement of women in decision-making processes, and in the training and management of climate change response platforms so that they are better equipped to adapt to climate change. Given that women and girls are exposed to gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, all emergency plans and crisis management require that specific Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) are put in place.

The country's economy is essentially dependent on **agriculture**. Women represent 62 % of the labour force in the agriculture sector, which employs the vast majority of women labour force in the country (83 %)³. Despite this predominance, women occupy the lower echelons in the value chains, making up the majority of the sectors' unskilled labour and have mainly access to informal markets. Women continue to have less control and ownership of land tenure, limited access to agrarian extension services, technologies, credit and training. Growth potential outside the informal sector is limited by financial illiteracy⁴. Households headed by women are on average around 20 % less productive than those headed by men, especially in the central and northern regions of Mozambique. Finally, only 25% of women own land exclusively despite the fact of agriculture being their main source of income.

³ Yet only a minority of small and medium size agriculture explorations are headed by women: 21.3% in Nampula province, 28.7% in Zambezia province (MASA/DPCI *Inquérito Agário Integrado* 2015).

⁴ For example, the literacy rates in Nampula in 2009 were 41.2%, with 58.6% in male and 23.9% in female population.

With regards to **infrastructure**, it is important to note that while adequate access to water and sanitation is necessary to ensure a healthy and productive society, in Mozambique, almost 50% of the total population remain without access to clean sources of water. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) has a strong gender dimension in Mozambique. On the one hand, some of the challenges of poor quality and access to these services affect women exclusively because of their sex. On the other hand, other factors are associated with gender social standards. The lack of menstrual hygiene management facilities and health benefits pose challenges for girls to attend school and continue their studies. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the importance of WASH in the education sector. In a country where 80 % of health centres do not have water and energy, giving birth exposes women and newborns to additional health risks due to increased exposure to infections. Finally, where water is not available on the spot, women are most often those who bear the burden of collecting water for household consumption and household tasks. This activity limits the opportunity for women to carry out other productive activities and girls to fully attend school. Mozambique has a limited transport network. Women are less likely to own a means of transport, which circumscribes them to a smaller radius in their everyday life than men, thus limiting their chances for education and employment. The limited transport network is also an issue for accessing health services, which compromises not only women's health but also that of all the household, given the social norm according to which women are generally responsible for children and the elderly.

Mozambique has the largest power generation potential in Southern Africa, however only 28% of the population, mostly residents in urban areas, has access to electricity⁵. Solid fuels and traditional biomass, such as wood and charcoal, are the main source of fuel and women tend to be more involved in this sector. The use of such sources of energy has deleterious effects on both people and the environment, such as the loss of vegetation and health problems associated with the carrying of fuel wood and indoor pollution. Women and girls are also the main bearers of fuel collection, cooking and other household chores, which limits their ability to engage in other productive activities⁶.

Growing Youth:

Mozambique has a remarkably young age structure. Youth (aged 10–35) accounts for almost half of the total population, but its potential is far from being reached. In order to unleash the full potential of the youth, the EU will support efforts that ensure adequate nutrition and food security, more and better investment in inclusive quality education, the creation of more employment opportunities by integrating green and digital skills into education and training in a thriving trade and business climate to ensure the consolidation of the country on the path of sustainable growth.

Good **nutrition** is essential to human and economic development and is intrinsically connected to reduced inequalities. Women and children (girls and boys) are both the most vulnerable and those most likely to drive change. Indeed, gender relations affect food distribution among men, women and children, with an impact on the absorption of nutrients by pregnant women and consequences for the development of the unborn child, as well as after delivery.

Mozambique has achieved progress towards universal access to schooling with 1.8 million students in grade 1 in 1998 compared to 7.2 million in 2018. Moreover, there has been progress on gender parity as well as a timid expansion of pre-schooling. Yet, school completion rates remain low: over 50% of the Mozambican children do not complete primary **education**. According to the 2017 population census,

⁵ https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/Engendering-Utilities_EDM_Mozambique.pdf

⁶ https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/TM3-Africa_Gender-and-Energy.pdf

39% of the children aged 6-17 were out of school. The overall illiteracy rate of 39% is among the highest in the region with substantial disparities between illiteracy rates for men (27.2%) and women (49.4%). COVID-19 is expected to aggravate this learning crisis and to increase inequalities within and between schools. Indeed, evidence from previous similar shutdowns of schools shows that pupils, and especially girls, who are out of school for extended periods are much less likely to return to their schools when classrooms reopen.⁷ Progress towards gender parity in primary school enrolment is encouraging but significant challenges are faced by girls, particularly in relation to child marriages (Mozambique has the world's 10th highest rates of child marriage, with around 50% of girls marrying before the age of 18) and teenage pregnancies. Girls are more likely to drop out of schools with only 41.8% of enrolled girls finishing primary education⁸. For secondary education, only 12.8% of girls enrolled finish the last year of education⁹. Support to sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) provisions are a key factor to retain girls in school, including the supply of sexual and reproductive health services in line with the GAP III targets. Family planning activities in schools have also been affected negatively by COVID-19.

With regards to **digitalization**, Mozambique has one of the world's lowest level of cell phone ownership (46 % of women, 56 % of men) and internet access (17 % for women and 27 % for men). Low levels of internet use are attributed to issues related to accessibility of internet-enabled devices such as computers and smartphones; ability to pay connectivity costs; education (digital literacy and skills); and lack of electricity, which affects half of the population especially in rural areas. As women are more concentrated among the poor, with lower levels of education and gainful employment, they are disproportionately marginalised from the benefits of ICTs to enhance their well-being. Given that access to internet allows expanding socio-economic opportunities, education, work, civil participation and activism, culture, etc, this context leads to the exclusion of a significant part of the population, especially rural woman. Finally, COVID-19 made even more evident the need to invest and scale up digitalisation to allow new models of teaching and learning, work and entrepreneurship. The COVID 19 crisis transformed the digital space into also a space for political debate as well an opportunity for women and youth to express themselves and make their voices heard.

The Mozambican economy is characterised by its high degree of informality and a reduced formal sector: “more than 90 % of the employed are self-employment or unpaid family workers”¹⁰. Agriculture represents the main source of **employment** for women, followed by informal trade and domestic work. Outside the agricultural sector, women are more active in trade and services. Socio-cultural factors contribute greatly to the discrimination and exclusion of women and girls from social, political and economic life and are locked out of economic opportunities resulting in an increasing feminization of poverty. There are also enormous differences on access to formal credit. According to data from the Bank of Mozambique the credit portfolio of national credit institutions is composed of only 29% of women against 79% for men. Technical and vocational education and training (**TVET**) should be more market-oriented and deliver skill-sets that enhance employability of youth and particularly young women, in close synergy with the needs of the private sector. A continued challenge in the TVET is the unequal presence of women, with analysis showing that women's enrolment is only of about 30%. Gendered stereotypes greatly influence choices of courses, leaving women absent from Sciences Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEMs) oriented courses. There is need for greater gender

⁷ Plan International (2015). Ebola: beyond the health emergency.

⁸ Ministry of Education and Human Development, Análise do sector de Educação (ESA): Relatório final, Julho 20219.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Mozambique finscope (2014), Consumer Survey.

sensitive TVET policies, management, institutional procedures as well as tackling sexual harassment and bullying in TVET institutions.

Governance, Peace and a Just Society:

Mozambique has launched structural reforms to ensure constitutional rights, promote justice, good governance, public integrity, decentralization, and sustainable development. However, most governance related indicators have followed a negative trend in recent years. While the implementation of the Maputo Peace Agreement signed in 2019 has led to greater pacification in the central region, Mozambique is now facing escalating violence in the resource-rich northern province of Cabo Delgado, where the conflict has already claimed around 2.600 lives and resulted in some 800.000 internally displaced people. Good governance and peace are closely interrelated. Some of the governance challenges are key drivers of the conflicts currently affecting Mozambique. Under this priority, the EU will seek to promote good democratic and economic governance (i.e. the rule of law, access to and quality of justice, the fight against corruption, credible and inclusive electoral processes, independent and pluralistic media, human rights, and strengthened domestic revenue mobilisation and public financial management) as well as social cohesion and conflict-sensitive interventions through an integrated approach, i.e. a humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus to reinforce peace and stability and to prevent further spread of violent extremism.

In this area, it is important to mention that Mozambique is a global reference for its political commitment to **women's participation in decision-making** and sovereign bodies. With regard to parliamentary representation, 42.4 % of seats are held by women. In the newly created Provincial State Secretary, 6 out of the 10 nominated are women representing 55 %, and of the 21 nominated Ministers, 10 are women (45 %). However, the country still faces a number of challenges. The road to gender parity is more advanced at central level. As we look at positions of sovereignty at secondary and tertiary levels (province, district and municipality), the gap becomes more visible. Of the 53 local municipalities only 6 are governed by women (11 %). Overall, the proportion of women in decision-making positions in Mozambique is 32.51 %. At community level, traditional and community leaders play a key role: besides ruling the daily lives of a great part of the population, they bridge communities and government institutions, and act as referral entry points for cases of violence and access to justice. They are mostly men since women's participation and representation at community level is extremely low.

As regards gender equality and **women's rights**, despite Mozambique's progressive legislative framework, lack of implementation is a key challenge. Early marriages and pregnancies and **sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)** continue to be major challenges. Mozambique is one of the eight African countries that has benefitted from the Spotlight initiative, which has put in motion a positive collaboration between Government, women's associations and EU/UN that is already bringing about concrete achievements. Given the size of the challenges, fighting SGBV will require a longstanding commitment, and efforts in this area should continue in the coming years. According to the National Demographic and Health survey (IDS 2011), the main perpetrator of physical and sexual violence against women tends to be the intimate partner or someone in the family sphere. Some studies point that many women consider that violence perpetrated by a husband/partner is justified and acceptable as punishment. The criminalization of perpetrators of gender-based violence remains a shortcoming. The weak functioning of the justice system contributes to the perception of impunity for SGBV (sexual gender based violence) related crimes. There are shortcomings in the production of legal precedents from SGBV reports at police level. Despite this situation, the creation and support to GAFMVV – Gabinetes de Atendimento a Família e Menores Vítimas de Violência (i.e. specific facilities, police with specific training in GBV and dedicated resources such as transportation and temporary rooms for

victims) are a good practice that should be replicated. Additionally, there are challenges in providing evidence that is accepted in court. The overall effectiveness of the police response continues to be undermined by the lack of documented evidence gathered in the health units, the slow prosecution and investigations and the slow pace of the judicial system to prosecute and the inability to enforce judicial decisions.

The situation is aggravated by the **conflict in the northern province of Cabo Delgado**. The massive pressure of refugees, especially women and children who make up the majority of the displaced population, poses risks associated with sexual and reproductive health due to adaptation mechanisms that tend to include transactional sex, sexual work and early marriage; as well as sexual and physical violence. This is also directly connected to the economic dependence of women, and thus calls for specific economic empowerment and livelihoods strategies specific for women in situations of crises and emergency. Responses to the complex situation should also include institutional mechanisms and services on mental health particularly focusing on psychological rehabilitation and dealing with trauma in a gender sensitive approach.

The implementation of the National Plan of Action on Women, Peace and Security (NAP 1325) has led to the organisation of platforms for women's organizations, including community-based organizations, and promoting dialogues. The 'solidarity camps' are considered a good practice for the involvement of women. Different forms of cultural manifestations are being used to make complex messages more accessible, call for greater accountability and promote peace.

2. Selected thematic areas of engagement and objectives

The Multi-annual indicative programme 2021-2027 for Mozambique focus on the above mentioned three priority areas –Growing Green, Growing Youth, and Governance, Peace and Security. Progress in the objectives of these three areas are all relevant to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. As such, at least 85% of actions supported will have gender equality as a significant or principal objective. The MIP also envisages a standalone action to fight against sexual and gender based violence. The Human Rights and Democracy Action Plan for Mozambique 2021-2024 includes 'Gender equality and women's and children's rights' as one of its strategic priorities. The EU Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society in Mozambique 2021-2027 includes 'Promotion of gender equality and empowerment' as one of the objectives for engagement with CSOs over this period.

In line with these strategic documents, the **overall objective** of EU action for gender equality and women's empowerment in Mozambique will be to contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by ensuring through gender mainstreaming, targeted actions and political dialogue that women and girls participate in and equally benefit from Mozambique's development efforts.

The selected GAP III 'areas of engagement' and related objectives for EU action in Mozambique are:

i) Harnessing the challenges and opportunities of the green transition and digital transformation

Objective 1: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, better adapting to climate change in their daily lives and contributing to preserve the natural environment are supported.

Objective 2: Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity have equal access to affordable and secure broadband, technology and digital tools.

ii) Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women

Objective 3: Improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

Objective 4: Women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, have improved nutrition levels.

Objective 5: Reduction of gender disparities in enrolment, progression and retention in primary and secondary education.

Objective 7: Women dispose of enhanced skills offering them better opportunities to obtain decent work.

Objective 8: Greater opportunities for young women and men to secure decent employment and income against a background of increased trade and investment.

iii) Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence

Objective 9: Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres.

iv) Integrating the women, peace and security agenda

Objective 10: support women's participation to action related to prevention and resolution of conflicts, thereby enhancing the implementation of the Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security – UNSCR 1325.

v) Advancement of participation and leadership

Objective 11: Women's organisations, other CSOs and women human rights defenders working for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment and rights work more freely and are better protected by law.

Eleven Member States are present in Mozambique. Considering their priorities, objectives and programmes, they will contribute to the following GAP III areas of engagement:

- Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence: Belgium, Finland, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden;
- Promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights: Belgium/Flanders, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden;
- Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden;
- Promoting equal participation and leadership: Finland, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden;
- Integrating the women, peace and security agenda: Finland, Ireland, Italy, Germany and Sweden;
- Climate change and environment: Austria, Belgium/Flanders, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Sweden.

Synergies with EU Members will be ensured by continued investment in the existing joint coordination mechanisms at different levels, i.e. at Heads of Mission, at Heads of Cooperation and, finally, operationally, through the Gender and Citizenship Group as well with the Gender Focal Points.

CSOs will be involved in the implementation and the monitoring of the CLIP. The 2021-2027 CSO Roadmap indeed identified ‘Promotion of gender equality and empowerment’ as one of the objectives for engagement with CSOs over this period. Tentative actions include:

- Support the research, academic knowledge, data collection on gender inclusion and policies in Mozambique.
- Boost the use and coverage of the Gender index for Municipality and its recommendations.
- Support women’s activism and diversified support to women inclusion observatories.
- Support the CSOs evaluation of the National Action Plan on women, peace and security and its recommendations.
- Reinforce support to CSO fighting against all forms of violence against women and girls in armed and non-armed conflict contexts.

Besides this, the CSO Roadmap envisages that the EU will step up engagement with CSOs –including women’s associations- to strengthen an enabling environment for civil society, to shift towards a more structured dialogue with CSOs, to channel and promote the voice of youth and develop capacities on digitalization and entrepreneurship, to strengthen domestic accountability and peace building, and to expand civil society engagement on environmental and climate action.

3. Targeted action(s) supporting gender equality and women’s empowerment

In the framework of its MIP 2021-2027, the EU intends to support a stand-alone G2 programme to ‘Ensure that Women, men, girls and boys in all their diversity are better protected from all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres’, thus contributing to the GAP III thematic engagement area ‘Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence’.

This programme will seek to tackle the challenges identified in the Gender Country Profile, notably related to the lack of implementation of the different legal instruments and strategies; the weak collection of data and statistics; the lack of capacities at all levels; the absence of men in the health sector, especially on sexual and reproductive health services; and the worsening trends of gender-based violence. The programme will build on the lessons learnt from Spotlight Initiative and other programmes supported by EU Member States, such as Rapariga Biz¹¹.

In line with the MIP, the EU will also continue supporting Women’s associations in the framework of its ‘complementary measures to support civil society organisations’.

4. Engage in dialogue for gender equality and women empowerment

The EU will prioritise the following fora for engaging in political and policy dialogue on gender equality and women’s empowerment:

- The bi-annual Art.8 Dialogue and sector political dialogues between the EU and EU Member States and the Government of Mozambique. EU and MS will make the most of these opportunities to raise

¹¹ A joint programme on sexual and reproductive health rights for adolescent’s girls and boys, funded by Sweden, UK and Canada; and implemented by UNFPA, UN Women and Unicef.

concerns related to the situation of women (e.g. as has been already the case for example on women in conflict) and to encourage progressive policies.

- Continue active engagement in the framework of the Government-led Gender Coordination Group (GCG). This is a multi-actor coordination mechanism involving government entities, development partners (including EU and MS), UN agencies and civil society organisations with an aim to a) strengthen coordination and ensure in-depth policy dialogue between the Government and other stakeholders on gender issues; b) support the effective implementation and monitoring of policies; c) contribute to policy related gender analysis and research; d) support coordination mechanisms addressing gender issues at provincial level, and support gender advocacy.
- The ‘Coalition of the Willing Group on Gender and Women’s Empowerment’ –a group of development partners (including Belgium, Canada, EU, Finland, France/AFD, the Netherlands, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Woman, the UK, USAID and Sweden) aiming at influencing strategic dialogue and advocacy on targeted issues related to gender equality and women’s empowerment. The group is currently co-led by EU and Canada.
- Ongoing policy dialogue with the all interlocutors, from different ministries in the Government to Non State Actors and development partners: bringing gender issues and the need to enforce the existing policy framework will keep being part of the EU work in Mozambique. For instance, additional opportunities for policy dialogue will be provided by the High-Level Policy Group against Child, Early and Forced Marriage comprised of the Ambassadors of some Member States and other development partners namely the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Canada and the United Kingdom.
- In the framework of the ‘structural dialogue’ between EU and EU MS and CSOs that will be set up in line with the CSO’s Roadmap. These dialogues will take place twice a year and will monitor implementation of the EU-MS joint action plan, including actions on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

5. Outreach and other communication / public diplomacy activities

The EU Delegation and Member States will continue to organise advocacy activities to pass important messages on the occasion of the celebration of key dates such as the International Women’s Day, which is normally led by the French Embassy, the Human Rights Day, the International Day of Persons with disabilities or the Campaign on the 16 Days of Activism. The EU Week will also be used as a platform to give visibility to the gender equality agenda.

6. Technical Facility and/or financial resources allocated to support GAP III implementation

The technical facility included in the Multi-annual Indicative programme 2021-2027 includes the necessary financial allocation to support the implementation of the CLIP, among others through i) technical assistance for developing gender analyses, supporting gender mainstreaming, training courses, reporting and communication; ii) support policy dialogue: conferences, events, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with the government and other stakeholders; iii) reasonable measures to ensure accessibility for women and men with disabilities (i.e. TA, accessible documents, sign language interpretation, captioning, etc.).

For the G2 programme foreseen on chapter 3, an amount of at least **EUR 15 million** will be allocated from the MIP envelope. Implementation modalities will be defined following a process of identification.

Date:

Signature by Head of Delegation: