

Mozambique

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	5,856,623	5,791,591	2017
Total population over 15	6,814,077	7,467,931	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	489	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	67.9	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (male)	70	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (female)	65.9	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	82.9	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	73.9	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	54	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	10.5	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	52.6	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	54.1	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	83.75%	69.81%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	73.43%	45.53%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	91.42%	86.83%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	33.79%	31.08%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	6.39%	5.40%	2009

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 24.8%
- Female students in engineering construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 17.4%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 41%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.1%

Mozambique

- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 24.8%

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2014) (UN Data, 2017): 75.3%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2014) (UN Data, 2017): 82.6%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): Insufficient data

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 40%

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (2016) (UNICEF, 2016): 14%
- Females married by 18 (2016) (UNICEF, 2016): 48%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2014): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner in the last 12 months (UN Women, 2014): 28%

Gender and Development Trends in Mozambique

Health

Early pregnancy and maternal mortality are significant health issues for women and girls in Mozambique. 40% of women become pregnant before the age of 20. Economic pressure and sociocultural traditions combine to drive families to marry their daughters before they mature (UNICEF, 2015).

According to a recent Government of Canada report, Mozambique ranks seventh worldwide in terms of its prevalence of child/early forced marriage (“Healthy Women and Girls Project in Mozambique,” 2016). It reports that “one of the highest rates is found in Nampula province, where 59% of girls are married under the age of 18, and there is a 46% rate of early pregnancy among adolescent girls.” PLAN Canada will be working with Mozambique’s Ministry of Health from 2016-2020, to address gaps in the quality of sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents.

Education

A 2017 USAID report finds that “among children who finish primary school, nearly two-thirds leave the system without basic reading, writing, and math skills.” The majority of these children are girls.

Mozambique

A recently-implemented UN programme for adolescent girls, called “Action for Girls and Young Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights,” aims to address these problems at the individual, community and policy levels; working in collaboration with the Government of Sweden, this four-year programme aims to train mentors who can then guide girls on life skills and human rights (Uniting for Young, 2016).

Economy

Economic empowerment remains a challenge for the women of Mozambique, particularly in rural areas. Women account for 87.3% of the labour force in agriculture, but are only 25% of the land owners holding official user rights (UN Women, n.d). Although the 1997 Land Law affirms that women should enjoy equal access to land, many women are unaware of their legal rights and those rights are often not enforced (IFAD, 2016).

Governance

Mozambique is making strides in gender equality in government; in 2014 four out of the 11 provincial governors were women, up from two in 2009 (Santos, Roffarello & Filipe, 2015). There has also been an increase in female involvement in local politics; women comprise over one-third of local government seats (UNDP, 2016).

Human Rights

According to an African Development Bank and UNDP joint report, one third of Mozambican women had been victims of physical violence after the age of 15, in 2015 (Santos, Roffarello & Filipe, 2015).

Though the prevalence of female genital mutilation/circumcision (FGM/C) is generally low in Mozambique, UN agencies have expressed concerns that rates of FGM/C may be on the rise due to an increase in Mozambique’s refugee population, particularly in the Northern regions of the country (UNFPA, 2016).

Mozambique SDG Progress Profile

- Mozambique is currently ranked 133rd for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 136th.
- Mozambique ranked 181st in the UN’s 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).
- In 2011, Mozambique set up a multi-sector Working Group on Human Rights under the coordination of its Ministry of Justice (UNDP, 2016). This group has, along with civil society organisations, developed an Action Plan for Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Implementation for Mozambique. This allows the group to effectively analyse the efficacy of various human rights instruments, through detailed monitoring mechanisms (UNDP, 2016, p. 99).

Mozambique

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 9.3 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (%): 67.1 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 87.4 (major challenges must be overcome)

Educational goals have proved some of the most difficult for Mozambique to achieve, in particular, large disparities in educational achievement remain between rural and urban populations. Issues of retention in schools are a major problem: annually, around 350,000 children drop-out of schools and another 400,000 fails, putting them at risk of dropping out. The non-literate population remains predominantly female (UNESCO Mozambique, 2015).

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in National Parliaments (%): 39.6 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 54.5 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 109.8 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 64.6 (major challenges must be overcome)

Mozambique as a whole has lower levels of discriminatory social institutions, in terms of gender representation. Recent programming introduced by international organisations (including the UN), have improved women's access to employment; (UNDP, 2016).

Mozambique

References

- Bertelsmann Stiftung (2016). Sustainable Development Goals Index and Dashboards (2016). Retrieved from http://www.sdgindex.org/assets/files/sdg_index_and_dashboards_indicator_profiles.pdf
- CIA. (2017). The World Factbook: Country profiles. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mz.html>
- Government of Canada. (2016). "Healthy Women and Girls Project in Mozambique"
- IFAD (October 2016). Investing in Rural People in Mozambique. International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome: Italy. Retrieved from <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/bf1817c4-7061-40d6-9291-4512691f15fd>
- UNESCO (2017). UNESCO Institute of Statistics. Retrieved from <http://uis.unesco.org/>
- UNESCO Mozambique (2015) Annual Report 2015. UNESCO; Maputo, Mozambique. Retrieved from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002461/246143e.pdf>
- UN Data (2017). Mozambique. Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Mozambique#Economic>
- UNDP (2015). Human Development Data (1990-2015). Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
- UNDP (2016). Africa Human Development Report 2016: Accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa. New York, NY. Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hdr/2016-africa-human-development-report/>
- UNFPA (22nd February 2016). "Eliminate Female Genital Mutilation by 2030, say UNFPA and UNICEF." UNFPA Mozambique. Retrieved from <http://mozambique.unfpa.org/en/news/eliminate-female-genital-mutilation-2030-say-unfpa-and-unicef-0>
- UNICEF (2015). Child Marriage and Adolescent Pregnancy in Mozambique: Policy Brief. UNICEF; Maputo, Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/mz/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/EN_Moz_Child_Marriage_aw-Low-Res.pdf
- UNICEF (2016). "The State of the World's Children 2016." Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/sowc/>

Mozambique

UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth (24th August, 2016). "Joint UN Programme Aims to Empower Over 1 Million Girls in Mozambique." *Uniting for Youth*. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/08/joint-un-programme-aims-empower-1-million-girls-mozambique/>

United Nations Statistics (2017). *SDG Indicators*. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=8.10.2>

USAID. (9th February 2017). "Mozambique: Education" Retrieved from <https://www.usaid.gov/mozambique/education>

United States Department of State. (2016). *Mozambique 2016 Human Rights Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265494.pdf>

UN Women (2014). *Global Database on Violence Against Women: Mozambique*. Retrieved from <http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en/countries/africa/mozambique>

UN Women (n.d.). *Mozambique*. Retrieved from <http://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/mozambique>

World Bank (2017). *Databank (Labour Force Participation)*. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS>

World Economic Forum. (2013). *The Global Gender Gap Report 2013*. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf

World Economic Forum. (2016). *The Global Gender Gap Report 2016*. Retrieved from <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=BWA>

World Health Organisation (2016). *World Health Statistics 2016: Monitoring Health for the SDGs*. Retrieved from http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/en/

World Health Organisation (2017). *Global Health Observatory Data Repository*. Retrieved from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.22500?lang=en>