INTERNATIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY

THE MOZAMBICAN EXPERIENCE

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* The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations.
Mozambique

- Capital City: Maputo
- Population: 20,366,799 inhabitants
- 59% are women
- Poverty incidence: 54%
- HIV Prevalence: 16%
- HIV Prevalence in women: 58%
Context

The eradication of violence against women in Mozambique, is one of the biggest challenge for the Government;

To face the challenge, various policy and strategic documents were produced and approved namely:
– Gender National Policy;
– National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women;
– PRSP II
COORDINATION

The coordination was led by the Ministry for Women and Social Action via an established Steering Committee, with the following composition:

**Government entities**
- Ministry of Justice,
- Ministry of Homme Affairs,
- Ministry of Education,
- Ministry of Health,
- National Statistics Institute,
- Eduardo Mondlane University
COORDINATION (Cont.)

UN Entities
- UNODC
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- WHO
- UNICEF

Civil Society representatives
- FORUM MULHER
- KULAYA
- MOZAMBIKAN WOMEN LAWYER`s ASSOCIATION
Selected of the samples sities (districts, localities, villages and neighborhoods),

Randomly selected the blocks, households and eligible women.
STEERING COMMITTEE`s TASKS

Supervision of the survey:

→ Approve questionnaires,
→ Create conditions at the local level,
→ Approve preliminary and final reports,
→ Discuss the edition of the report,
→ Lead and participate in the report launching.
## Survey target group and sites

### Target group

2,015 women from 18 to 69 years old, were interviewed.

### Sites

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<td>Maputo Province</td>
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<td>Sofala Province</td>
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<td>Manica Province</td>
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<td>Zambézia Province</td>
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• Two types of violence against women were measured:
  • Physical → includes hitting, grabbing, slapping, kicking, etc.
  • Sexual → includes sexual forced intercourse, coercion, etc.

Despite the men violence, women do not report such violent threats and abuses, and are not able to leave them;

Consensus on that violence against women is not an issue that can be challenged by Government authorities alone.
The publication was launched via radio, and broadcasted throughout the country;

The report was thereafter presented for approval to the Council of Ministers, and recomended a debate all over the country, including a PoA;

Politicians and policy-makers were sensitized on the issues of VAW;

As a result, were extended the services to assist women and children victims of violence, within the Police Stations;
Increased advocacy and awareness campaigning led by community and religious leaders aimed to change men behaviour.

The GoM in collaboration with Spanish Cooperation is to establish a Centre for Empowerment of Women.

The Southern African Regional Police is increasingly:
- demonstrating a strong commitment to reduce VAW, and
- promise to continue to promote and strengthen cooperation between various police forces in the region, as well as with other stakeholders.
IVAWS IMPACT (cont.)

Increased the number of CSOs dealing with the violence against women issues;

Skills and knowledge were acquired on how women can deal with VAW;

Links were formed with various stakeholders, such as civil society groups, Government and UN Agencies to work together to develop common strategies.
Civil Society Reaction

Submitted to the Parliament the proposal of the Law on Domestic Violence and demanded its approval;

Appeals authorities to implement international and regional instruments on women’s rights into national law;

Assume that fighting violence against women requires a coordinated efforts;
CHALLENGES

Social legitimacy of violence resulting from the persistence of patriarchal attitudes;

Adoption of law on domestic violence against women including a definition of rape which includes marital rape;

Need for effective sanctions concerning forced marriage.
I THANK YOU!