REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (2018-2022)

Maputo, May 2018

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INDEX

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACIPOL	Police Academy
UNHCR	Alto Comissário das Nações Unidas para os Refugiados United Nations High Commission for Refugees
AMODEG	Mozambican Association of the Demobilized
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DNG	Gender National Directorate
FDS/DSF	Defence and Security Forces
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MCTESTP	Ministry of Science, Technology, High and Professional Education
MEF	Ministry of Finance and Economics
MIC	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MICO	Ministry for Veteran Affairs
MINEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
MINEDH	Ministry of Education and Human development
MINT	Ministry of the Interior
MITESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
MJACR	Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action
PGEI	Gender Policy and its Implementation Strategy
PNAM	National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women
PNAMPS	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
PQG	Government five-year Program
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SIDA	AIDS – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
SISE	State Information and Intelligence Services
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UNESCO	United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
WLSA	Women and Law in Southern Africa

1. INTRODUCTION

The Gender Policy and its Implementation Strategy, approved by the Council of Ministers in 2006 envisages the promotion of training of women in defence and security areas, and within this scope, the Government of Mozambique reaffirms its commitment to eliminate all inequalities based on gender, through the implementation of the existing national instruments, with emphasis on the Gender Sectorial Strategies, the 2010-2014 Gender National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women and the 2008-2012 National Action Plan for the Prevention and Fight of Violence Against Women.

The Republic of Mozambique has ratified international instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), the Beijing Declaration and respective Action Template (BPA, 1995), the Human and People's Rights African Charter, related to the Rights of the African Women (2005), the Sustainable Development Goals (2015), the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2008) and the 1325 Resolution of the United nations security Council (2000).

Similarly, the country ratified the SADC Policy, Defence and Security Protocol (2001), whose objective is to promote peace and security in the region through the protection and safeguarding of stability and the resolution of conflicts using peaceful means, as well as the development of democratic institutions and practices and the respect of human rights within the member states.

SADC looks to reinforce cooperation between police forces and State security services in view to tackle transborder crime, promoting the communitarian approach towards internal security and by coordinating international humanitarian aid. Within this context, structures and institutions have been established to reinforce cooperation between the Heads of Southern African Police Corps (SARPCO), the Inter-state Defence and Security Commission and the Regional Centre for Peace maintenance, where the principle of gender equality is presented in the structure and within all activities and training programmes.

The PNAMPS 2018-2022 is framed within the 2015-2019 Five-year Government Program (PQG), which aims at improving the well being of the Mozambican population, the consolidation of national unity, peace and sovereignty.

The PNAMPS 2018-2022 recognizes the rights of women and girls and their vulnerability within an armed conflict and underlines their importance as agents to prevent and resolve conflicts and maintain peace.

The PNAMPS 2018-2022 sums up a set of actions to be carried out within such a period to empower women in Peace and Security missions in different armed conflicts situations.

2. CONTEXTUALIZATION

2.1. Background

Mozambique proclaimed its national Independence in 1975, June 25th, after a ten-year liberation struggle. Women's participation was very important in this process in such a way that the Women´s Detachment was established which catapulted the emancipation of women who fight side by side with men and took part in many other tasks aimed at conquering the independence.

The country fell victim of an armed destabilization war that lasted 16 years with a negative impact on the social and economic life of the country. Despite the cessation of the war, which was sealed with the signing of the General Peace Accord in Rome, Italy, in 1992, its impacts lasted for a long time.

Women's participation in the promotion of peace, assistance to war victims was relevant during and after the armed conflict.

With the aim to value this effort in the different areas of intervention there is a need to improve the collection, treatment and analysis of data on women's participation in peace and resolution of conflicts missions. Thus, the creation of a databank is imperative that shows the degree of women involvement in the pacification of the country and or the Nations, within and outside Africa.

2.2. Normative Evolution of Resolution 1325

The Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council, approved in 2000, 31st October, and incorporated within the commitments of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW,

1979) in 2008, is the result of discussions by the United Nations, its main documents, such as the United Nations Charter (1945), The Nairobi Strategy for the Advancement of Women (1985), the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform (1995). This also fits into the Declaration on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace (1975), the agreed conclusions of the United Nations Social and Economic Council on Gender Mainstreaming (1977), the Windhoek Declaration (1991) and 'Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (2000).

Even so, a sound mobilization of the international civil society was needed so that the norm could be produced. All signatory CEDAW countries automatically committed to its implementation upon a unanimous approval.

Specifically, the Resolution 1325 calls for the participation of women in matters related to peace and security from the decision making level to the building up of mechanisms of prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The norm underlines the importance of the gender perspective within such a scope in order to secure the human rights of women and girls, the responsibility of the State concerning the refugees, prevention of sexual violence, assistance, repatriation and reintegration.

The Resolution 1325 was reinforced through the passing of subsequent and complementary resolutions, and those that deserve highlighting are mentioned below:

a) **Resolution 1820 (2008) – sexual violence against girls and women in armed conflicts context**. It demands the end of this practice and classifies it as a crime against humanity and as such underlines the need to hold responsible the individuals and the States that may have practiced such violence, suggesting the end of amnesty for the defendant in such cases. The resolution underlines the importance of raising the awareness of the military cadres and measures that guarantee the access to justice and public policies for the affected population.

b) **Resolution 1888 (2009)**- it reinforces resolution 1325 and reaffirms its commitments by suggesting more concrete actions to prevent and combat generalize or systemic sexual violence in armed conflicts context.

c) **Resolution 1889 (2009)-** it refers to the participation of women in peace and security missions and underlines the need for them to be seen as protagonists in all phases of conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peace consolidation rather than just victims.

d) **Resolution 1960 (2010)** – reaffirms the training of professionals in security as a central action to attain the objectives in Resolution 1325.

e) **Resolution 2106 (2013)** – it has the **focus on sexual violence** within the context of the Resolution 1325 and reinforces the zero tolerance spectrum

to such types of violence on human rights, demanding the fight against impunity, the end of amnesty for the perpetrators of such violence, the reintegration and protection of victims and witnesses alike.

f) **Resolution 2122 (2013)** – reinforces the determinations of previous resolutions and suggest to Member-states to design funding mechanisms to support the organizations that take part in the reinforcement of women leadership actions.

g) **Resolution 2242 –** this emphasizes the role of women in peace missions by recognizing the need to internally promote capacity, punish the perpetrators of sexual violence, and consult women organizations working at the sites and inclusion of gender experts within such contexts. The resolution instils Member-states to augment funding for the implementation of the National Action Plan to operationalize Resolution 1325 and support civil society organizations.

Put together the above-mentioned resolutions underline the role of women in Peace and Security missions and holds the signatory States responsible for the their operationalization through national strategies, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of the impacts in each particular context.

3. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (2018-2022)

3.1. Vision

Mozambique becomes a reference in the promotion of gender equality in the context of peace and security

3.2. Mission

Promote women and girls' human rights in armed conflict and post conflict contexts.

3.3. Objectives

- Create a favourable environment for the implementation of the legislation on women, peace and security;

- Integrate a Gender perspective in all actions and strategies on conflict prevention and management ;

- Guarantee the participation of women in decision making structures in peace and security processes;

- Promote mechanisms to secure increased recruitment , retention and promotion of women in defence and security, and justice bodies;

- Reinforce the fight against all forms of violence against women and girls in armed and non-armed conflict contexts;

- Expand efforts for the security, physical and mental health and dignity of women and girls;

- Secure the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations;

4. PRIORITY AREAS

The priority areas of the plan are established on five (05) axes , which are aligned with the objectives of the SADC Regional Strategy on Women, Peace and Security (2018-2022).

4.1. Policy and Legal Framework on Women, Peace and Security

The aim of this axis is to create mechanisms to bring violators of women's and girls' rights to justice and to punish them in an exemplary manner and to ensure the empowerment of women and girls.

For the effective implementation of the plan, coordination and collaboration of all stakeholders, the availability of financial resources and development of approriate capacities are necessary.

Actions:
- Create a multisectorial working group for the implementation and monitoring of the commitments on women, peace and security;

- Build capacity of staff in key sectors on women, peace and security issues;

- Ratify, domesticate and implement legislation on women, peace and security.

4.2. Gender Equality and Equity in defence and security institutions

The inclusion of a gender perspective in institutions of the defence and security sectors is one of the priorities of this Plan, from which it can facilitate gender mainstreaming across sectors and act in a preventive manner to potential abuse and violence by the different actors, both internally and or in peace missions in other countries.

The continuous training of defense and security personnel will contribute to the improvement of their performance, prevention and identification of actions that promote the fight against violence against women and girls and their referral to services that can mitigate their suffering during and after the period of instability. Awareness on the importance of women´s participation in political actions related to national security is also relevant, given that it can strengthen their understanding of the issue and reduce the impediments to the ascension of women to different leadership positions.

Actions:

- Periodically train members of the Defence and Security Forces on issues of gender integration in peace and security missions;

- Review policies on defence and security to integrate a gender perspective;

- Incorporate the gender theme in the training curricula in schools of police, military and justice;

- Promote the development of a gender strategy in the defence and security sector.

4.3. Participation of Women in peace and security structures and processes

The participation of the Mozambican women in the processes of national peace and promotion of international dialogue on the subject is of great impact and international visibility. Further, it strengthens cohesion and trust at national and international levels.

40% of the Mozambican Parliament has 40% are women, which represents a great advance. This configuration however, is not determinant in the discussions related to armed conflicts, the participation of women is fundamental in such decision making bodies.

In this context, the present Plan envisages the inclusion of women at all levels of decision making, especially in peace processes and conflict resolution.

Actions:
- Design a study to identify the main constrains the hinder the entry and ascension of women into the defence and security forces;

- Train women-leaders and women in institutional positions of power (executive, legislation and judicial) in peace and security matters;

- Develop a database of women who were trained on peace, security and conflict resolution;

- Adopt and approve a legal framework that establishes quotas of at least 30% for the recruitment and training of women into the defence and security forces and justice;

- Conduct Exchange of experiences on issues of women, peace and security.

4.4. Gender based sexual violence in conflict and peace situations

The prevention of all manifestations of gender based violence, particularly physical, sexual and psychological violence in the context of peacekeeping and conflict resolution is a mechanism to safeguard the fundamental human rights of women and girls, including their protection against HIV and AIDS.

Therefore, meeting the needs of women combatants and civilians during and after armed conflicts is fundamental, their access to basic services and means of livelihoods must be guaranteed, especially for sexual violence victims.

Displaced women and girls and refugees have the highest degree of vulnerability, given that they are left without any support of their communities of origin, face discrimination and become the target of trafficking, and are enticed into illegal practices. It is thus necessary to direct specific assistance to these people in order to guarantee their integrity and recognition of their civil character.

Actions:
- Include the in programs of assistance to victims of violence, the component of assistance to women, girls and children in the context of armed conflict;
- Integrate in social protection programmes, specific assistance and care for women and girls who survivors of armed conflicts;

- Conduct writing competitions on women, peace and security in secondary schools.

- Reinforce the implementation of the legislation and programmes on fighting against gender based sexual violence and human trafficking;

- Train professional in defence and security sectors and people involved in peace missions on matters of sexual violence and gender based violence;

- Disseminate the results of on-going studies on issues related to the prevalence of gender based violence in the country and in the region;

- Establish rehabilitation, assistance and reintegration centres for victims of sexual abuse and gender based violence.

4.5. Gender perspective in emergency relief and recovery efforts

Access to justice for women and girls who are victims of armed conflict , the right to a memory, truth and justice are central to eliminating possible tensions that may affect their well-being after the conflict.

It has been found that during armed conflicts, women become the main heads of families, thus increasing their workload, this being evidence of their need to have accessible sources of income.

In post-conflict periods, there is a window of opportunity for promoting structural changes in society, including those that could build a society with greater gender equity , being fundamental to ensure equal access to education for girls and boys and to empower women economically.

Actions:
- Advocate for social assistance funds to include support for women and girls as well as women's organizations in their social and economic initiatives aimed at their integration into the community;

- Promote resettlement from a gender perspective;

- Promote access to education and health for women and girls affected by conflicts or humanitarian crisis.

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring of the progress of the implementation of PNAMPS 2018-2022 will be done on the basis of indicators. The data and information for the measurement of progress will come from the Economic and Social Plan Review and the reports of the institutions that are involved in the area of women, peace and security.

Evaluation shall be conducted annually and should be done by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, with governmentmenta and non-governmental sectors involved.

The final document should contain the main raised questions in the evaluation as well as the summary of the monitoring reports of both the State and civil society.

Monitoring should be done from a government and civil society perspective, by a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

The committee should present two annuallys (governmental and civil society) and hold two alignment and extraordinary semi-annual meetings

5.1. Governmental Perspective

To ensure the implementation and monitoring of PNAMPS 2018-2022 actions should be integrated into the annual plans of key institutions.

The intersectoral dialogue strategy will be based semi-annual meetings where each sector shall present a summary of the process of the implementation of

actions, discuss possible constrains to the implementation of the Plan , the indicators collected, discussion of possible difficulties in the information collection process, so that solutions or alternatives to overcome the difficulties can be identified collectively.

Thus, gender mainstreaming among the ministries and interaction between partners will be strengthened, avoiding in the end gaps in the execution of the plan or work overlapping.

The summary from governmental meetings should be made available to the civil society organizations, co-responsible for the monitoring. The objective of this sharing is to provideinformation for the evaluation by non-governmental institutions.

5.2. Non-governmental Perspective

The peacekeeping process counts with a greta contribution from the civil society, since it experiences the local reality whose consequences armed conflict impact affect them directly, daily, This helps to identify and define the problems that need to be addressed.
Civil society is jointly responsible for monitoring actions and needs to have access to the process indicators for the implementation of this plan and to submit an analytical report every year and to participate in the joint annual meeting referred to above.

6. GLOSSARY

Negative Peace: It is the absence of physical violence such as wars, rebellions, vandalism, etc. It is sustained from laws and police at local/national level and from the balance of powers between the States-Nation. When in a negative peace it is possible to keep competition between nations/groups and have a predisposition for war.

- *Positive Peace*: it is based on the idea of cooperation among peoples and the resolution of conflicts. Preventive measures have a relevant value within this perspective; to promote the maintenance of peace there is thus the greater commitment to secure human rights, fight socioeconomic injustices, disarmament and demilitarization.

- *Peace Culture*–it is "the commitment for peace construction, mediation, prevention and resolution of conflicts, education for peace and non-violence, tolerance and acceptance, mutual respect, dialogue between cultures and religions, and reconciliation"[1].

- **Conflicts** –It is the opposed of cooperation, a counter position of ideas or interests. The conflict can manifest themselves in different forms (verbal, psychological, armed, institucional, economic, etc.) and relations (between individuals, communities, at international level, among others).

- **War**–it is characterized as an armed conflict in situations of external antagonism and can be intra-national between citizens of the same

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[1] Cited from UNESCO site: http://en.unesco.org/cultureofpeace/

country or international. With regards to the internal or external recognition of conflicts, the following should be observed:

- *Declared War*:   bellicose conflict which is politically recognized among the parties.

- *Low Intensity War*: social context characterised by generalized violence, desarrangement of social organizations, ideological polarization and an environment of fear, insecurity and generalized mistrust.

- **Security** –. It is understood as the opposite of a sensation of threat to the integrity of something (a State, for example) or someone. Thus, an ample conception that includes not only security in the military perspective (related to physical and sexual security when it comes to violence contexts) but also the social aspect, like food, economic, environmental security, etc.

- *Gender mainstreaming* –a strategy that consists in inserting gender debates in several institutions so that specific issues related to inequality are understood and included in a plan that aims at equal access of goods and opportunities.

- **Disarmament, demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)** –a set of actions that are considered central by the United Nations for the post-conflcit maintenance peace processes, with the following definitions:

- *Disarmament:* collection, documentation, control and elimination of small weapons, ammunitions, explosives, and large weapons used by

combatants and many a time, by civilians. Disarmament includes the development of a responsible arms management scheme.

- *Demobilization:* formal and controlled freeing of active combatants in the Defence and Security Forces and other groups. The demobilization stage can be characterized by the temporary allocation of soldiers to centres such as demobilized military camps, compounds, and barracks. The second stage of demobilization involves the provision of assistance to the demobilized, a stage called reinsertion.

- *Reintegration:* a process where the ex-combatant acquires the civilian *status* and gets a job and sustainable income. The reintegration is an essential social and economic process without definite deadlines and takes place, mainly, at local level.

- **Refugee(s):** People who are chased due to their "race, religion, nationality, affiliation to a given social group or political opinions, and are outside the country of origin or nationality or even not, and might be there from fear of being harmed and thus social protection from the said country; or else a person who without nationality and is outside the country of habitual residence and flees due to such events, and cannot thus and in fear, the individual can not return". Clause 1 of the United Nations Convention of 1951 related to the refugee statutes.

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Priority Area 1: Policy and Legal Framework on Women, Peace and Security						
Objectives	**Activities**	**Expected results**	**Indicators**	**Responsible**	**Deadline**	**Budget in ZM**
Create a favourable environment for the implementation of a legislation on women, peace and security	Create a multisectorial working group for the implementation and monitoring of the commitments on women, peace and security	National, regional and international commitments on women, peace and security implemented	Greater representation and participation of involved sectors in group meetings	MGCAS MDN	2018	50.000,00
Strengtheninstitutional mechanisms, particularly the MGCAS capacity to coordinate, implement and report on Resolution 1325.	Build capacity of personnel in key sectors on women, peace and security.	Strengthened MGCAS´ capacity to coordinate, and monitor the implementation of the NAP and fulfil the UN requirements to report on the women, peace and security agenda.	Number of staff in key sectors trained on women, peace and security issues.	All key sectors	2018	1.300.000,00
	Ratify, adjust and implement legislation on women, peace and security.	Increase in policies sensitive to women, peace and security issues.	Number of UNSC resolutions and other legislation on women, peace and security ratified and implemented in the country.	MDN MINT MGCAS MINEC	2018-2022	

Priority Area 2: Gender Equality and Equity in defence and security institutions						
Objectives	**Activities**	**Expected results**	**Indicators**	**Responsible**	**Deadline**	**Budget in ZM**
Integrate gender perspective in all conflict prevention actions and strategies .	Periodically train members of Defence and Security Forces on gender issues.	Professional of the DSF trained in gender issues.	Number of defence and security professionals trained on gender matters. Training tools developed.	MGCAS UEM MDN MINT	2018-2021	400,000,00
	Review defence and security policies to integrate a gender perspective.	Policies on defence and security developed from a gender perspective.	Number of revised and updated policies.	MDN MINT	2018-2021	100,000,00
	Incorporate the gender theme in the training curricula in schools of police, military and justice;	Material on Gender relations taught in military and security forces training schools.	Material on gender relations, security and peace in training schools	MDN MINT SISE MJACR	2018-2021	175,000,00

	Promote the development of a gender strategy in the defence and security sector.	A gender strategy in the defence sector developed.	DSF gender strategy.	MDN MINT SISE MJACR	Up to 2022	1.000.000,00

Priority Area 3: Participation of Women in peace and security structures and processes						
Objectives	**Activities**	**Expected results**	**Indicators**	**Responsible**	**Deadline**	**Budget in MZM**
Increase the participation of women in decision-making structures in peace and security processes.	Carry out an analytical study on gender in defence and security sectors.	Identified the main constrains that hinder the entry and ascension of women in the defence and security forces.	Study report.	MDN MINT SISE MJACR MINEC MGCAS ISRI	December, 2018	2000.000,00
	Train women leaders and women in institutional positions of power (executive, legislative and judicial) in matters of peace and security	Increase in the representation of women in decision-making structures in peace and security processes.	% of women in decision making structures in peace and security processes.	MDN MINT SISE MJACR MINEC MGCAS ISRI	2021	1.380.000,00

	Develop a database on women trained on peace and conflict resolution matters.	Increase in women participating in peace and conflict resolution missions.	Database on women trained in peace and conflict resolutions matters. Number of women recruited from the database.	MINEC MINT MDN MGCAS	2019	1.200.000,00
Promote mechanisms to ensure greater recruitment, retention and promotion of women in defence and security, and justice bodies.	Adopt and approve a legal framework establishing quotas of at least 30% for recruitment and training of women in the defence and security forces and justice .	Recruitment, retention and promotion process of women in defence and security, and justice bodies improved.	% of women in defence, security and justice bodies. % of DSF women trained.	MINT MDN MJACR	2021	
Promote Exchange of experiences on women, peace and security issues.	Carry out Exchange of experience visits on women, peace and security issues.	Sharing of good practices on women, peace and security issues.	Number of exchange visits.	MINT MDN MJACR MGCAS	Up to 2021	250,000,00

Priority Area 4: Gender based sexual violence in conflict and peace situations						
Objectives	Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible	Deadline	Budget in MZM
Prevent and fight all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.	Include in the work programs of professionals who assist women in situations of violence the component of assistance women, girls and children in the context of armed conflict;	. Improved assistance to women and girls victims of violence in armed conflicts.	Number of women and girls victims of armed conflicts assisted.	MGCAS MINT MISAU MJACR	Up to 2021	3.000,000,00
Provide social protection to women and girls survivors of armed conflicts.	Include in the social protection programmes, specific assistance and care for women and girls who survivors of armed conflicts	Reduce the vulnerability of women and girls who survived armed conflicts.	Number of women and girls who survived armed conflicts tended to in the social protection system.	MGCAS	Up to 2021	2.000,000,00

Promote a zero tolerance culture against discrimination, sexual harassment and gender-based violence.	Carry out writing competitions on women, peace and security in secondary schools.	Society sensitized for a culture of peace and prevention of conflict.	Number of competitons	MGCAS MINT MDN MINEDH ONU MULHERES	2019-2022	300.000,00
	Implement legislation and programmes to fight gender based sexual violence and human trafficking	Reduce sexual abuse and gender based violence cases.	Number of reported cases of sexual abuse and gender based violence.	MGCAS MINT MDN	2019-2022	_____
	Train professionals in defence and security areas and people involved in peace missions on sexual violence and gender based violence issues.	Icreased awareness of issues of sexual violence and gender based sexual violence in people involved in peace missions.	Number of people involved in peace missions trained on sexual violence and gender based violence.	MGCAS MINT MDN	2019-2022	1.480,000,00
	Disseminate the results of on-going studies on the prevalence of gender-based violence in the country and region.	Known prevalence of gender based violence in the country and region.	Number of printed brochures	MGCAS MINT MDN	Up to 2021	1.500,000,00

Guarantee the fundamental human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.	Create rehabilitation, assistance and reintegration centres for the victims of sexual abuse and gender based violence.	Guaranteed assistance and reintegration of victims of sexual abuse and gender-based violence.	Number of rehabilitation centres created.	MINT MDN MGCAS	2019-2022	40.000.000,00

Priority Area 5: Gender perspective in emergency relief and recovery efforts, including economic activities						
Objectives	Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Responsible	Deadline	Budget in MZM
Ensure equal access of women and men to aid distribution mechanisms including resettlement.	Advocate for social assistance funds to include support for women and girls as well as women's organizations in their social and economic initiatives aimed at their integration into the community.	Women and girls in humanitarian crisis situations in armed conflicts integrated in social protection programmes.	Number of women in humanitarian crisis situations in armed conflicts integrated in social protection programmes.	MGCAS	2019-2022	--------------
	Implement resettlement programmes within from a gender perspective.	Women victims of armed conflicts empowered.	Number of women with access to land and other productive resources.	MFP MGCAS	2021	INAS

	Promote access to education and health for women and girls affected by conflicts or humanitarian crisis.	Women and girls affected by conflict or humanitarian crisis with access to education and health services.	Number of women and girls affected by conflict or humanitarian crisis integrated within the education system.	MINEDH MISAU	2021	----------
Strengthen response mechanisms and structures and increase access of women to basic socioeconomic rights and services.	Carry out consultations with women organizations and government counterparts to identify appropriate approaches to support the socioeconomic recuperation of women.	Greater access to economic opportunities for women and girls within a conflict recuperation situation.	% of women and girls in need that benefit from the support to access economic empowerment.	MGCAS	2019-2022	700.000,00

	Provide means of subsistence and emergency and facilitate access to sustainable economic opportunities for women (professional training, development of entrepreneurship, funding and extension services).	Increased socioeconomic recuperation of women and girls in post-conflict scenarios.	% of resources allocated for economic empowerment at local level (District funds, local funding mechanisms, partnerships between the government and private sector) that benefit women.	MGCAS	2019-2022	60.0000,000,00

	Monitoring and Evaluation					
Objectives	**Activities**	**Expected results**	**Indicators**	**Responsible**	**Deadline**	**Budget in MZM**
Establish a monitoring and evaluation system (M & E)	Create a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee . Production of annual reports on the implementation of the PNA 1325.	Verified the degree of realization of activities and the reach of results. Corrective actions taken to resolve verified deviations	Monitoring and Evaluation Committee created and functioning. Number of annual reports produced with recommendations to improve the implementation of the NAP 1325.	MGCAS MDN MINT MJCR SISE MISAU	2019/2021	1.600,000,00
GRAND TOTAL						**116.835.000,00**