



# **INTERNATIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY**

## **THE MOZAMBICAN EXPERIENCE**

**BY SANSÃO BUQUE  
([sbuque@hotmail.com](mailto:sbuque@hotmail.com))\***

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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:

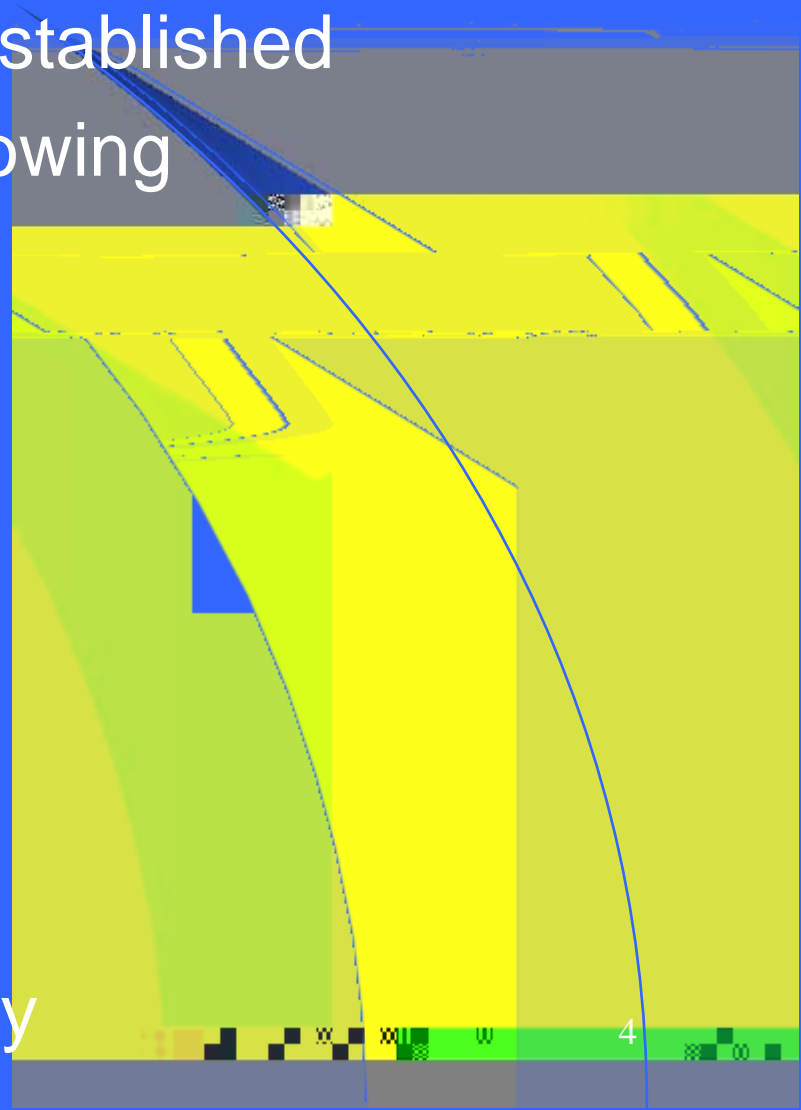
- Gender National Policy;
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# COORDINATION

The coordination was led by the Ministry for Women and Social Action via a 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



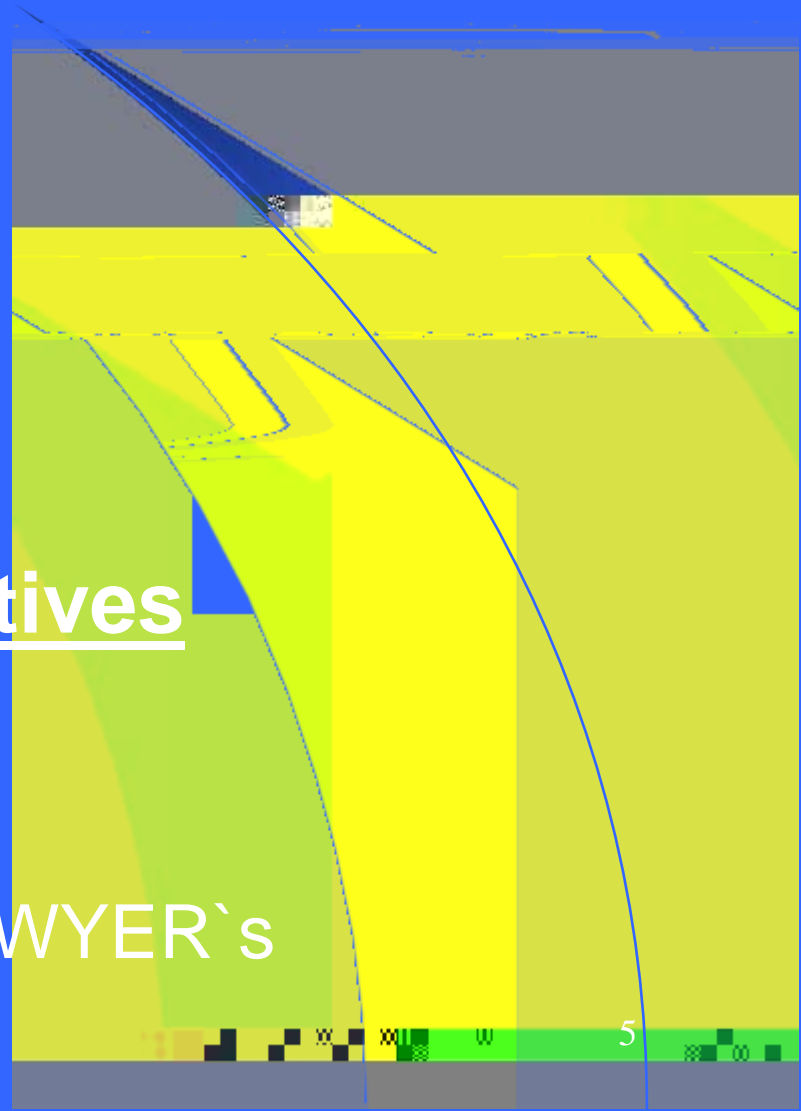
# COORDINATION (Cont.)

## UN Entities

- UNODC
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- WHO
- UNICEF

## Civil Society representatives

- FORUM MULHER
- KULAYA
- MOZAMBICAN WOMEN LAWYER`S ASSOCIATION



# The National Statistics Institute

Selected of the samples sites (districts, localities, villages and neighborhoods),

Randomly selected the blocks, households and eligible women.



# STEERING COMMITTEE`s TASKS

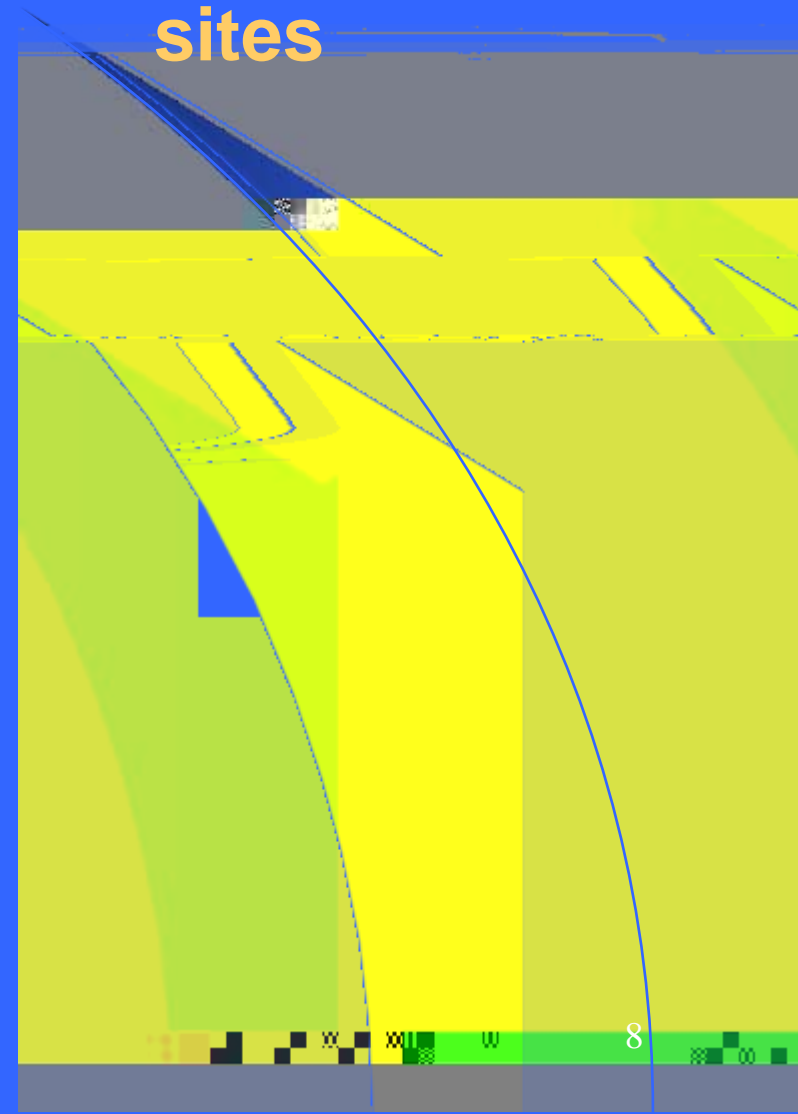
Supervision of the survey:

- à Approve questionnaires,
- à Create conditions at the local level,
- à Approve preliminary and final reports,
- à Discuss the edition of the report,
- à 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.

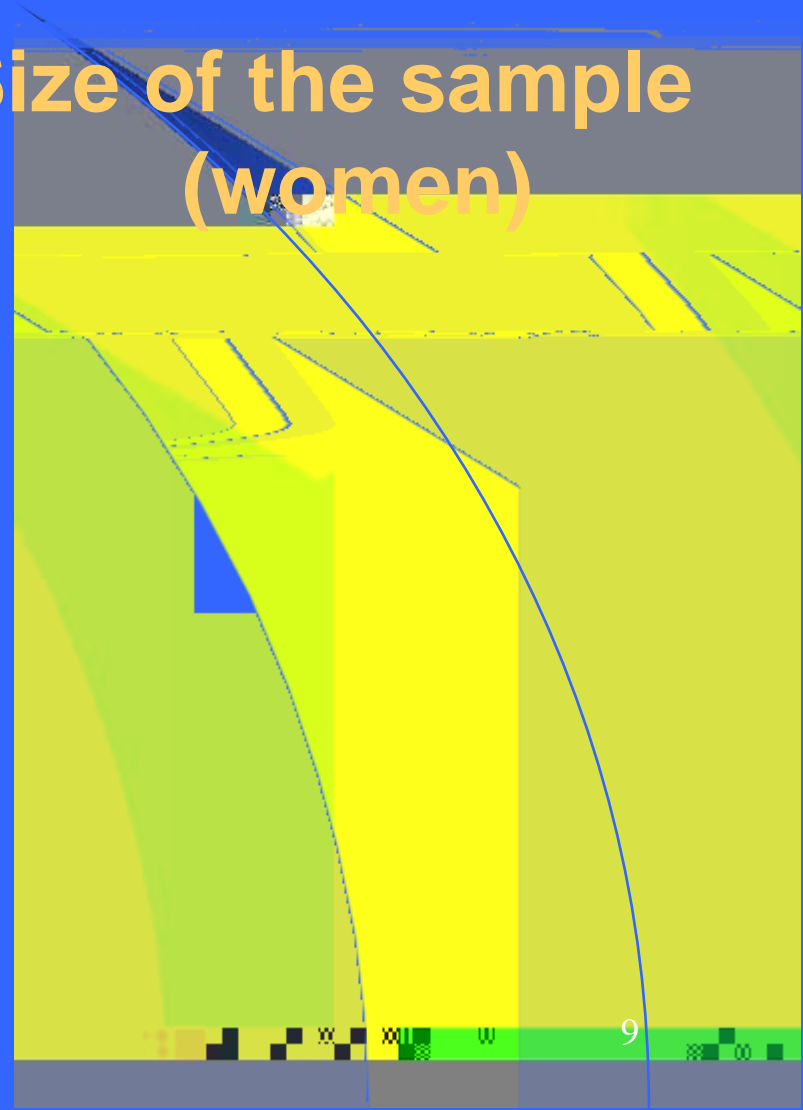




# Sample per province

Sites

Size of the sample  
(women)



# FINDINGS

- 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.

# IVAWS IMPACT

The publication was launched via radio, and broadcasted throughout the country;

The report was thereafter presented for approval to the Council of Ministers, and recommended 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;



# 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!**