

MOZAMBIQUE



Marta Cummbi – Board Member



Alice Banze - Country Manager



Raul Manhisse – Programme and Finance Officer

Country	Mozambique
Board Member	Marta Cumbi
Staff Members	Alice Banze – Lusophone Executive Director
	Raul Manhisse – Programme and Finance Officer
	Jessica Igrejas - Intern
When registered	June 2011
Alliance focal network	Mozambique - Forum Mulher
	Angola - Plataforma Mulher em Acção
Government COEs	19
Media COEs	12
Key partners	Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Health, National Municipality Association, Forum Mulher, Plataforma Mulher em Acção, Mozambican Parliament, WLSA, Oxfam, MASC, DIALOGO, Local women's Associations, Diakonia, We-Effect, COEs Local Government, Entrepreneurship Councils, Media Houses

Protocol@Work Summit facts

- 86 participants - 13 males and 73 females.
- Amongst the participants 20% came from alliance partners, 30% came from the government ministries 30%, came from media and 20% came from our partners.
- 45 different organisations represented.
- Six councils, five media 13 government entities represented
- GL office received more than 80 entries.
- There were seven women runner-ups and one man won a runner up award.
- There were six female winners and two male winners.

Background

The Lusophone office was registered in Mozambique 2011. The mandate of the office is to advance GL's work in both Angola and Mozambique, however GL has made most headway in Mozambique and slowly getting a foot in Angola's door. Over the years GL Mozambique has streng-

thened its partnerships within the three major programs. At the beginning of the year 2013 the office had managed to mobilise resources from DIALOGO to pilot the Maputo Centre of Excellence on Local Governance, the biggest council in Mozambique. Enabled by a partnership with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, across the various GL programmes including the costing exercise, partnerships were established with the Ministry of Environment, Fishery, Planning and Development and State and Administration.

Key achievements

- From a minimum of seven local government COEs, Mozambique has now spread its work to 19 councils in total, while new COEs are being sought in other districts across Mozambique. The office also managed to strengthen the partnership with key Ministries and a memorandum of understanding with the National Municipality Associations is being renewed through the president of the Association.
- The Media CEO programme has also made strides. The number of media COEs has grown from six to a total of twelve by the end of 2014. The School of Journalism at Eduardo Mondlane University, is part of the Gender in

Media Education COE programme and has committed to mainstream gender within its curriculum.

- GL Mozambique worked with ten councils to roll out the Entrepreneurship training programme and is gaining momentum with five more councils joining the process. The Mayor of Inhambane offered to support women entrepreneurs with funds allocated to the districts.
- The 2014 National Gender Summit was attended by civil society partners, central and local government as well as UN agencies. The summit was a success and provided them with an important opportunity to showcase their work in gender mainstreaming and to share good practice. A high point of the summit was the launch of the 50/50 campaign by former Prime Minister Luisa Diogo.
- The Lusophone office held a meeting with the Alliance Focal point in Angola to update the 2014 Barometer and revive the partnership. The meeting was attended by the UNDP; Ministry of Gender, Environment, Defence; the Angolan Women's Network; and Oxfam. The media has also played an important role in showcasing GL and Alliance work in Angola, an area that has been difficult to work with due to the ruling party's monopoly of the media.

Key challenges

- Fundraising remains a challenge and re-registering GL Mozambique as a national organisation would help the office garner local funding.
- Linked to funding, GL Mozambique cannot afford to recruit more staff or interns, thus there is an imbalance of human resources and country work as well as fund raising efforts.
- Political dynamics located within the different provinces and councils do not allow for full engagement with local

authorities due to human and financial constraints, which can hinder the momentum of the COE process.

- Although the gender mainstreaming process has been highly successful in local government, there is limited capacity within the councils. The councils' mandate and planning can be restrictive.

Lessons learned

- It is important to link local government COEs and entrepreneurship programmes with the media COEs to help showcase good work and to strengthen partnerships.
- Trainings should be conducted strategically and should provide capacity to gender focal points within councils. This will also ensure councils own the process and commit to gender mainstreaming. Signing of MOUs is also important in encouraging ownership.
- Donors are funding private sector consultancy agencies, thus it would be useful to strengthen partnerships with the private sector.

Key priorities for 2015

- Develop a robust fundraising strategy and continue with vigorous fundraising.
- Finalise the COE process with local government and complete phase three of the entrepreneurship training.
- Prepare for and host the National Summit.
- Expand COE local government to more councils.
- Innovate and strengthen Alliance in both Mozambique and Angola.
- Identify more partners in Angola and give more visibility to GL's work in that country.

Women in politics

Mozambique has made significant progress in terms of women's political representation. After its first multiparty elections in 1994 there were 28.4% women in parliament. In 2004 it became one of the first countries in SADC to meet the target set by Member States of 30% women in government before 2005. Frelimo, the ruling party (led by Filipe Jacinto Nyusi) scooped the election with 57% of the vote, followed by Renamo Party (led by Afonso Dlakama) and then by the Mozambique Democratic Party (led by Daviz Simango).

Following the 2014 general election, Mozambique missed the 50% mark, but women still account for a fair proportion of decision makers in government. Women make up 38% in parliament and 23% in cabinet.

Mozambique does not have legislated quotas system, but political parties have established voluntary quotas for women, which certainly have contributed to high levels of representation at the elected bodies. Although parties believe that

quotas are important for raising representation of women in local government, administrative dynamics in councils make the situation unstable and political buy-in can be difficult. Although Mozambique is above the regional average of 24% female representation at the local government level, women are still underrepresented 38%.

Looking to the 2014 electoral results, GL must strengthen its governance programme to ensure that the 50/50 campaign remains a priority in the political arena and must prepare a strong post-2015 gender agenda. During the 2014 summit, former Mozambican Prime Minister

Luisa Diogo and patron of the 50/50 campaign said, "When you achieve something, you need to sustain it and advance from there." Diogo continued by saying the country must prioritise political will and innovation for the post 2015 agenda, and should recognise that women must be "given the necessary space and the necessary incentives to boost their capacity and energy to perform well for the good of the country."



Luisa Diogo handing the 50/50 award to Generosa Cossa during the summit in Mozambique. Photo: Gender Links