



RAP
Annual Poverty
Report
2004



Fighting the Causes of Poverty

Ficha técnica

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Introduction

Since the concept phase of the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA), the Mozambican Government has been seeking the participation of, and a dialogue with, Civil Society. The Poverty Observatory was created with the intention of forging a platform for open debate between the government and civil society *“as a vital instrument towards the betterment of governance in all its dimensions. The free discussion of the population’s problems may help the government towards strengthening its policies, improving the provision of public services, improving the administration, and clarifying the role of the State in a free society”* (Diogo 2002:11).

Arising out of the Poverty Observatory’s first panel, Civil Society was requested to bring forward its analyses of the problems of poverty, in order to enhance the debate so that, together, they could reflect on how to achieve more and in a better way. It was in this context that the Poverty Annual Report first appeared. It was meant as a Civil Society contribution to the second panel of the Poverty Observatory.

As Civil Society organisations we find the openness of the Mozambican Government towards the establishment of a continued debate praiseworthy; for there is an inherent possibility that, together, we may analyse and seek the best way towards reducing poverty, combating its causes, and finding mechanisms which will lead to a fair and equitable distribution of the national wealth.

During the previous year, the various Civil Society organisations invited to take part in the first panel of the Poverty Observatory - the G20 - met on various occasions and collectively decided to elaborate a report. The objective of this report was to convey the concerns of the various strata of society, as well as to gather the suggestions of the various actors and concrete proposals for intervention. The opinions of more than eight thousand people in 102 of the 146 rural and urban districts of Mozambique were collected by members of religious denominations, unionised workers, entrepreneurs registered in various associations, peasants affiliated to countless associations, and people who belonged to Civil society organisations. They held discussions among themselves in ten provincial seminars, as well as at a national seminar, in order to produce this Annual Poverty Report.

Recent data provided by the Survey into Family Units regarding poverty reduction from 1997 to 2003 show a movement of more than ten percentual points (MPF 2004). This is an indication that there are opportunities for an ever increasing joint involvement of Civil Society, the Government, and the business community to face the great challenge of reducing poverty and combatting its causes.

The theme of the Annual Poverty Report of 2004 is the fight against the causes of poverty, giving special emphasis to Civil Society participation in this fight and to the presentation of a set of seven proposals of the G20, to the 2nd panel of the Poverty Observatory. Chapter 1 outlines the route followed in the elaboration of this report, emphasising the fact that its elaboration saw the participation of more than 10 000 people and about 100 organisations of Mozambican Civil Society. It also stresses that the survey which was carried out is an opinion survey, and that the methodology used for the data survey does not allow for any extrapolation of the information obtained for the national level. Nevertheless, the relevance of the survey rests with the fact that it incorporated the voice of the common people, integrated into a participation dynamic at provincial level. Therefore, it is not meant to be seen as a confrontation with official figures, but rather as a contribution that is rooted in the opinions of thousands of people.

Chapter 2, entitled *“the poor as active actors”*, results from the answers to the questionnaire about which concrete actions could be carried out by Civil Society in the fight against the causes of poverty, as well as of the subsequent debate in the provincial seminars. In the 3rd chapter the question of participation in the monitoring and evaluation of poverty is tackled. At the same time, it emphasises

the need to develop institutional mechanisms which may guarantee a broader participation of the people and the various local level institutions of the country. Chapter 4 concentrates on the perceptions of poverty by those interviewed. The suggestion is made that, in Mozambique, the definition of poverty should be reformulated on the basis of what has been collected and summarised at the provincial and national seminars.

Chapter 5 covers the various dimensions of poverty, following the model of the four analytical axes adopted by Agenda 2025. In summary form, it presents what has been done by the Government and the opinions of the people who were interviewed, regarding what can be improved upon in terms of Human Capital, Social Capital, the Economy and Governance. Chapter 6 contains a set of seven proposals from Civil Society for discussion with the Government during the 2nd panel of the Poverty Observatory. And Chapter 7 contains a report on the results which were achieved after the proposals were analysed and debated by the panel.

CHAPTER 1



The Route Followed

As the organisations which were invited to participate in the first panel of the Poverty Observatory met for the first time, they decided to constitute themselves into a group which they named G20 - Group of 20, since there were about twenty organisations which took part in the first panel. As time passed, many other organisations joined, not only in Maputo but also in the various provincial capitals. However, the designation 'G20' was retained for the sake of simplicity.

It was then decided that the elaboration of an Annual Poverty Report - RAP, would be a concrete contribution from Civil Society to the Poverty Observatory. From the beginning, the process of elaboration of the RAP became as important as the report itself. We were interested in involving the greatest possible number of people in the discussion of how to reduce absolute poverty and how to combat the causes of poverty, so that it would not perpetuate itself in the country.

To this end, the following objectives of the RAP were determined:

1. To identify the evolution of perceptions of poverty in Mozambique, according to the various regions, social groups, professional activities and characteristics of the individuals;
2. To evaluate the perception of the impact caused by poverty reduction actions, activities or projects in the place of residence;
3. To verify the evolution of the increase and distribution of wealth, according to indicators which are oriented to the people's interests and to the underlying social relations;
4. To establish an open dialogue between the people and the national development actors on what is poverty and how to combat its causes.

Two instruments were identified in order to achieve these objectives:

- Undertake a survey of the people and another of institutions, to be carried out in the largest possible number of districts;
- Organise national and provincial seminars where the results of the surveys are analysed and concrete proposals are collected, to be presented to the 2nd panel of the Poverty Observatory.

The survey was undertaken by the Civil Society organisations themselves, in accordance with instructions for the completion of questionnaires which were elaborated for this purpose. An organisation was selected in each province to coordinate the implementation and the gathering up of the questionnaires. It was requested that, in each district, 100 people would participate in the survey, as well as the largest possible number of institutions. The following were defined as institutions: business, NGOs, the Church, the Mosque, associations, and co-operatives.

More than 8000 questionnaires were collected, namely about 7000 from individual persons and about 1000 from institutions. Of the country's 146 districts, 102 were covered. This corresponds to 70% of the objective that Civil Society sought to achieve. More than 10 000 persons and about 100 organisations of Mozambican Civil Society were involved in this process.

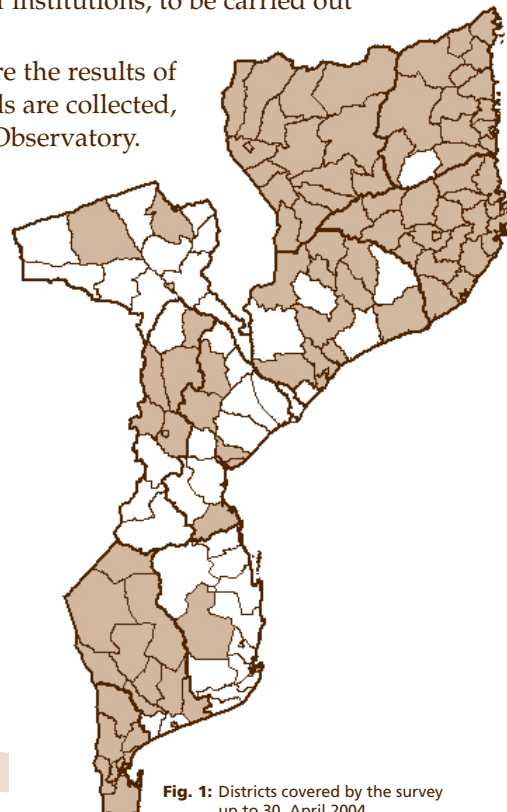


Fig. 1: Districts covered by the survey up to 30 April 2004

Limitations of the data and relevance of the survey

The voluntary character of both the implementation and response to the survey, as well as the lack of control of the samples, and the disparity of questionnaire numbers distributed by district, do not allow any extrapolation of the gathered information to the national level. From the beginning, it was known that this was not a survey which would have national statistical validity. It was an opinion poll. And its implementation had as operational objectives, first, direct access to the hidden voice of thousands of people and second, to unleash an analysis-action dynamic of all Civil Society partners in the fight against poverty.

The highest degree of rigorosity was applied in the analysis of the completed questionnaires during the evaluation of the data collected. Approximately 1000 questionnaires were annulled because, there was either a clear duplication of the answers from card to card (indicating that the person concerned had not filled in the answers with the necessary care) or the answers were totally incoherent. All data was processed in SPSS and the relevant data banks are at the disposal of any researcher, as well as to all the organisations of the G20.

The fact that the survey does not have any national statistical validity as an inquiry does not diminish its relevance. The fact that the survey was carried out made it possible for the voices of thousands of people scattered around the entire country to be heard at the Observatory. In the official statistics, these voices had remained hidden behind the coldness of the numbers. One could have opted for the holding of several seminars; however, one would have had the problem of selecting the participants, the topics to be included in the programme, and the need for accuracy in the writing of the abstracts. By combining the two methodologies - survey and seminars - the common people were heard and a concrete content was given to the provincial seminars.

The second relevant aspect of the implementation of the survey and its subsequent analysis at provincial seminars was that of the dynamics that were unleashed at the local and provincial level. It was often said that this was a good initiative, because concrete questions were asked. At the same time, suggestion on how to solve problems were encouraged, for which civil society could have concrete actions, and the proposals should be presented at the Poverty Observatory, to be executed by the Government in articulation with Civil Society and the business sector.

The third element, which was an indication of the survey's relevance, was the type of questions which were asked. Questions such as security of land tenure, or who in the family should make the decision on how savings should be put to use, are the types of questions which are not normally included in quantitative surveys. On the other hand, by including questions of a qualitative nature, which is usually the case in opinion surveys, the debates in the provincial seminars, as well as in the national seminar, were stimulated.

Follow-up steps

The Annual Poverty Report will be published after the second meeting of the Poverty Observatory. It will include the panel's conclusions and recommendations and will be distributed to all the organisations. It is foreseen that the report will be studied in the churches, the mosques, the co-operatives, the businesses, the trade unions and the NGOs which are found in the 146 rural and urban districts of our country.

A national seminar will be organised at a later date. This seminar will involve the participation of delegations from all the provinces, in order to get an evaluation report of all activities carried out, and to define the plan of activities to prepare Civil Society's participation in the third panel of the Poverty Observatory.

CHAPTER 2



The Poor As Active Actors

The Mozambican poor are not passive objects waiting for the PARPA's implementation in order to leave the state of absolute poverty. He and she have opinions on what he and she can do towards reducing poverty and augmenting the national wealth.

This was the most meaningful conclusion after more than 8000 people were interviewed and after the discussions on the causes of poverty and ways to overcome them in ten provincial and one national seminar, from February to April 2004. The Mozambican is hard-working and has the capacity to *"secure for him/herself and dependents a set of basic minimum conditions for his/her subsistence and well-being"*¹. What is missing is the opportunity to realise it.

"Being poor is nothing" ['is of no matter, of no consequence']: this was written on a boat of fishermen from Inhambane, who are statistically poor. Throughout the country, for the great majority of the 8000 interviewees and the seminar participants, the Mozambican is not poor, but rather became poor, or is currently poor, therefore is able to get out of this situation as soon as there is a possibility to do so. As one of the interviewees put it, *"Being poor is to not fight to beat poverty"*. And, to another poor person, *"It is the lack of possibilities to overcome certain difficulties"*.

If the problem does not reside in lack of capacity, but rather in the impossibility to overcome certain difficulties, then it is imperative that the fight against poverty should be fought by means of combating the causes of poverty. What are the forms of combating poverty, as identified by both the persons interviewed and those who participated in the seminars?

Combating the causes of poverty

By means of the surveys and the seminars, 10 perceptions on the causes of poverty were identified, as well as 28 concrete actions to combat them, which may be implemented by Civil Society. Furthermore, the people involved in this process worked out what strategy would be more adequate to implement them at national level.

The analysis of the collected data was carried out around the four great axes, which- guide Agenda 2025, which was recently adopted by the Assembly of the Republic. These axes are as follows:

- **Human Capital** - the characterisation of the Mozambican individual;
- **Social Capital** - the manner in which he/she organises him/herself in society;
- **Economy** - the manner how he/she organises and discharges his/her productive activity;
- **Governance** - how he/she institutionalises and practises the administration of the State (Agenda 2025:1).

In the realm of **Human Capital**, the people surveyed expressed as their main perceptions of the causes of poverty (i) a low level of education and (ii) disease.

They believed that the concrete actions which Civil Society could carry out in the educational area would be:

1. Participation in the construction of schools using local materials;
2. Encourage the education of girls;
3. Encourage young people to teach the more needy;

¹ Excerpt of the official definition of poverty which appears in the PARPA.

4. Participate in adult literacy [programmes];
5. Implement special programmes for children who do not have access to schools;
6. To use Koran schools and other denominational schools to teach the curriculum and so reducing illiteracy rates.

In the area of combating disease they said that it should be possible to do the following:

7. Create a community health system based on the knowledge of traditional healers and the older people in the communities;
8. Support in distributing mosquito nets;
9. Participate in the construction of improved wells.

In the sphere of **Social Capital**, the main perceptions of the causes of poverty were (iii) the lack of solidarity and (iv) the lack of ethical, civic and moral values.

In order to foster the growth of solidarity, the following actions were mentioned for Civil Society:

10. Promote the creation of associations of HIV/AIDS sufferers;
11. Encourage the population to preserve the environment;
12. Support the disadvantaged;
14. Exchange experiences with other communities;
15. Establish community radio stations.

For a greater internalising of the ethical, civic and moral values, the following were suggested as actions:

16. Civic education concerning the rights and the duties of citizens, and also concerning moral and religious values in education at home;
17. Juridical support to young persons who are detained.

In the realm of the Economy, the perceptions of the causes of poverty were (v) low production and productivity, (vi) difficulties of access to markets and (vii) lack of credit.

The following concrete actions, which can be unleashed by Civil Society, were proposed to increase the levels of production and productivity:

18. Organisation of more associations of producers;
19. Teaching a balance between subsistence crops and cash crops;
20. Teach modern technologies for crop cultivation;
21. Reconcile scientific knowledge with local knowledge in the teaching of new techniques and technologies.

In order to overcome the difficulties of access to markets it was suggested:

22. Support the creation of commercial markets for the selling of products in the districts;
23. Circulate information about product pricing in order to diminish the discrepancies between the producers' prices and the profits of the middlemen;
24. Support financing of small traders with minimal interest rates and favourable terms.

And on the lack of credit they mentioned:

25. Introduce micro-credit schemes.

In the domain of **Governance**, the perceptions of the causes of poverty were (viii) theft, (ix) the lack of a civil registry and (x) corruption.

In order to abolish theft, it was suggested that Civil Society could:

26. Support the creation of nuclei for community policing.

Regarding the civil registry, it was proposed:

27. To see how they could support an increase in mobile teams of civil registry officials.

And on corruption:

28. To participate in councils with officials of the public services in order to identify concrete measures to be applied for each different case.

Strategy for combatting the causes of poverty

Besides giving suggestions for concrete actions, the people who were interviewed as well as those who participated in the seminars also gave their opinions on what strategy would be best suited to the Mozambican reality with regard to combatting the causes of poverty.

The strategic plan rested on two cornerstones: **Increase in Participation and Agrarian Growth.**

The following conditions for an increase in the individual's participation in the decision making processes were identified:

- A greater degree of dissemination and discussion of information, so that the individual could become actively involved in the solving of the problems which hamper poverty reduction;
- The existence of an institutional framework which will involve Civil Society's participation; this will enable the monitoring of the implementation of the projects which were financed by the donors and governmental action programmes at the local level.

For agrarian growth the following conditions were identified:

- Stimulation of agrarian and animal husbandry activities which would lead to the adoption of modern technologies which in turn would increase productivity and profit;
- Availability of seed capital for the formation of micro-enterprises, leading to an increase of small and medium enterprises;
- The existence of investment in agro-industries and in units for processing the products of the poor.

CHAPTER 3



Participation In The Monitoring And Evaluation Of Poverty

According to PARPA, the monitoring process must create efficient information flows, involving all the partners, so that it can act as a continuous review mechanism of the goals and programmes. The people's involvement is thus indispensable.

What the Government has done

In the previous year, in the realm of monitoring and evaluation, the Government:

- Identified the activities which should be given priority, according to the reduced action matrix ?? [matriz reduzida de ações], and indicators;
- It carried out the Survey into Family Units (IAF 2002-2003) in terms of the monitoring of the impact of public policies;
- It tested a new methodology in Sofala with regard to the qualitative impact monitoring component;
- It stimulated the institutionalisation of the principle of consultation by sector, as took place in Agriculture, Education and Water Affairs;
- It is currently developing the regulations of the Law of Local Organs of the State, foreseeing the creation of Consultative Councils, from the small village through to the province.

Data surveyed by the G20

The G20 endeavoured to find out the popular and the institutional levels of participation in the PARPA's implementation.

The data collected shows that:

- In the last 12 months, approximately 30% of the surveyed people participated in at least one meeting about poverty;
- Of those who participated, approximately half attended two or three gatherings; this shows that their involvement had not been sporadic;
- At institutional level, approximately 44% participated, on average, in two poverty meetings; of these, the trade unions were the ones which were more actively involved, and businesses were the ones which received the least requests to tackle the problems of poverty.

It is also interesting to know who took the initiative to organise poverty meetings. It has been concluded that:

- The State was the main driver of the debate on poverty. Approximately half of the meetings with the people in the whole country were organised at the Government's initiative;
- The Civil Society Organisations organised approximately one quarter of the meetings; and the traditional and religious authorities played a relevant role in some provinces;
- The great absentees were the political parties. Only 3% of the meetings in which the interviewees participated had been organised by the [political] parties;

- The majority of meetings which took place in businesses and trade unions had been the initiative of Civil Society.

The results show that, in spite of all the efforts made not only by the Government but also by Civil Society, in order to ensure a greater participation by the people in the decision making processes, 70% of people and more than half of the institutions surveyed did not participate in any meeting to analyse the problem of poverty in Mozambique.

On the other hand, it is a fact that there are currently other initiatives in place, such as the formation of district nuclei for poverty monitoring and evaluation in the districts of Nampula Province; various studies of a participatory nature, which are being carried out by NGOs; and a great variety of seminars in peasants' associations or co-operatives; with the aims of characterising poverty and identifying concrete actions to reduce poverty at the local level. It is important to capitalise on these experiences and to eliminate the informal approach hitherto associated with the poverty monitoring and evaluation.

This issue was presented at the provincial seminars, when the question was asked on how could participation be increased and how could a greater involvement of people and institutions in poverty monitoring be guaranteed.

The provincial seminar reports indicated that the participants suggested that there should be institutionalised participation, and that there should be organs where, at the local level, organisations and other interest groups could accompany the implementation of the PARPA, as well as other actions aimed at poverty reduction.

They further suggested that, in a first phase, for example during the course of the coming year, these forums should be created in the provincial capitals and that, gradually, they should be established in the districts.

CHAPTER 4



The Perception Of Poverty

The people's perception of poverty is fundamental for their participation in the fight against poverty. A subjective representation of poverty is related to personal values and preferences, but it also includes elements which arise out of the inclusion or non-inclusion of vital necessities (income, food, clothing and housing), and of the causes of structural disparities (access to land and services, gender relations, etc.).

The PARPA defines poverty as the "incapacity of individuals to secure for themselves and their dependants a set of basic minimum conditions for their subsistence and well-being, in accordance with the norms of society" (PARPA: 10).

What the Government has done

The Survey into Family Units, IAF 2002-03, identifies the following limits to the method adopted for data collecting:

- The impossibility of analysing the resource allocation within the family; this is due to an assumption that there is a fair distribution of resources among family members, independently of gender relations, of age relations, and of relations among the various segments of the enlarged family;
- The non-identification of the family's internal decision making processes, leading to the 'ability' of the family, as a whole, to meet basic needs.

The main problem related to this limitation is not knowing if the reduction of poverty per family unit corresponds to a real reduction per unit member or not. This is one more reason why the survey on the poverty perception of the individual person is justified.

Data collected by the G20

The G20 survey sought to identify perceptions and causes of poverty held both by the people and the institutions which participated.

There were innumerable answers to the question, "In your view, what does it mean to be poor?" (P. 2 of the survey). These were grouped together on the basis of the similarities in approach and, afterwards, into the following great axes emerging from Agenda 2025:

- Poverty arising out of vital needs not being met - *not having food, not having clothes, not having a house, not having anything, not having conditions for survival, living in a country plagued by disaster;*
- Poverty resulting from causes pertaining to low income - *not having employment, not having money, not having opportunities, not having any means of production, not having any land;*
- Poverty that is related to structural disparities or social issues - *not having good health, having a physical or mental disability and being marginalised, not having any strength to work, being orphaned, widowed, or not having "husband";*
- Poverty arising out of the political situation - *living in a country where there is war, having no support from the State, living from alms.*

The collected data shows that:

- For approximately 60% of the nation's inhabitants, poverty is associated to the impossibility of providing for vital necessities, in other words, to the situation of being indigent. For the rest, poverty is derived from low income, or from social disparities, or from the political situation;

- There were no differing perceptions owing to the respondent's gender or religious denomination. For the younger ones, indigence is the main reason for poverty, while older persons as well as non-believers associate poverty to low income;
- For those who are employed, are studying or live in urban areas, to be poor is to be indigent. In contrast, for the peasants, the illiterate and people living in rural areas, the causes of poverty are rather associated with the causes of having a low income;
- Among the institutions, there is a greater leaning towards a low income. However, the NGOs, churches and mosques afford significantly more importance to reasons of a political nature.

What these data indicate is that, for more than half of the population and institutions, the poor are those who are not even capable of meeting their vital needs, because they are not given any opportunity to do so. However, within the universe of interviewees who expressed different perceptions, poverty can be overcome provided there is an opportunity to do so.

In contrast, the Women's Forum (Fórum Mulher), in its study *An Approach for the PARPA's Gender Analysis (Abordagem para a Análise de Género do PARPA)*, criticises the definition of poverty contained in the PARPA, arguing that, if the concept of poverty is not clarified, it will be difficult to establish a correct strategy for its reduction. In their opinion, poverty that is defined as incapacity devolves the responsibility of being poor to the person and his/her family, ignoring the question of fair and sustainable distribution of the benefits as well as the equality of rights and opportunities in resource access and control. The Forum's document suggests that it would be more coherent to speak about the *impossibility* of access to well-being.

Furthermore, it adds that women, with their multiple activities, are the main actors in the solving of the problem. However, they are the ones who get the least recognition. Their state of being subordinate and dependant results in them being marginalised from the decision-making processes, not only in the public domain, but also within the recesses of the family. They are the most excluded people in resource access and control and the distribution of benefits. The strategy for poverty reduction must promote a change in gender relations, which marginalise women.

In the provincial seminars, particular emphasis was given to the official definition of poverty in Mozambique. The different contributions may be summarised in two specific aspects: (i) that the fight against poverty must not be carried out only at individual level; and (ii) that one should adopt the perspective that the aim is not only to meet the basic minimum needs, but also the growth and development of every person.

CHAPTER 5



The Dimensions Of Poverty

The dimensions of poverty were established around the four axes of Agenda 2025, namely: the Human Capital, Social Capital, the Economy, and Governance. In this way, poverty resulting from not being able to meet vital needs was called Human Poverty. Social Poverty was identified with poverty that is related to structural disparities or social issues. Economic Poverty was the name given to poverty derived from the causes of having a low income. And poverty that is related to issues of governance was given the name of Political Poverty.

5.1 HUMAN POVERTY

Agenda 2025 defines Human Capital as that which pertains to elements which directly influence the person's capacity to maintain a healthy and sustainable life. The name of 'human poverty' was given to the limitations in this realm.

The access to basic living conditions and well-being constitutes the main mandate of the PARPA. It concerns itself with the concretisation of basic human rights, namely the right to food, the right to health, and the right to education for all Mozambican citizens.

The PARPA has been constructed upon a model that is based on the new theories of endogenous growth which proclaim that the strategic means to get out of poverty is an investment by families in the education of their members. Family investment in the education of the children will bring forth increased returns by means of access to employment and the incorporation of technological innovation into the productive sector.

What the Government has done

The IAF 2002-2003 indicates that:

- Sofala is the province where the highest average number of meals were taken the day before the survey were registered; in contrast, Cabo Delgado and Inhambane registered the lowest number;
- In the field of health, greater emphasis is given to the spread of HIV/AIDS, highlighting the worsening of the situation in the central zone of the country;
- In the realm of education, it indicates that school attendance rose from 61% from 1996 to 1997, to 80% from 2002 to 2003, in selected age groups.

The Report on the Economic and Social Plan of 2003 establishes the relationship with the Millennium Development Goals, underwritten by the Mozambican State, and concludes that:

- The indicators of the Early Warning System for Food Security and of the National Survey of Smallholder Agriculture (TIA) show very positive results in combatting hunger; they also show that the access to drinking water in rural areas increased from 10% to 40% between 1992 and 2003, and in the urban areas it increased from 29% to 33% between 1991 and 2003 among the families;
- Concerning health, it affirms that infant mortality is being reduced thanks to the combined efforts of the Extended Immunisation Programme with the Mother and Child Health Programme, and Family Planning. It also mentions that the incidence of malaria registered a decrease in the order of 1,6% in the number of notified cases and 23% in the number of registered deaths between 2002 and 2003. On the projection of the macroeconomic impact of HIV/AIDS,

it emphasises that it is foreseen that such effects will be stronger between 2005 and 2010 than at the present moment;

- In the realm of education, it highlights that there has been a significant increase in the admission rates at EP1 level (grades 1 to 5), while warning of the problem of the poor quality of education, which is reflected in the high failure rates.

Data collected by the G20

The G20 focussed on three specific areas related to the reduction of human poverty:

- Year-round food security and access to water, both in quantity and quality;
- The efficiency of the health networks in the prevention and control of those diseases which most affect the available work time and the quality of life of the families, namely those [diseases] which linger on for longer than three months;
- The coverage of the primary school network and the reasons for an eventual differentiation within the family regarding the sending of children to school.

Referring to food security, the data revealed that:

- For two thirds of those surveyed, the quantity of food ingested in the twelve months preceding the date of the survey had been insufficient;
- Also, the quantity of available water was only deemed to be sufficient for half of the surveyed people.

In the answers that related to the health of the family unit:

- Approximately 40% of the interviewed families had a member who had been ill for longer than three months;
- For 90% of the cases, the local Posto de Saúde (Health Post) is the first place turned to in the case of illness; however, 60% of those who travelled to the health post declared that they had no money to buy the medicines prescribed.

In the area of education, the question was posed whether school-age children were attending school and, if not, for what reasons, broken down according to the child's sex. The results were as follows:

- In more than 60% of the families, all school age children go to school; for one quarter of the families some children attend school, and for approximately 10% no children attend school;
- The main reason why boys and girls are not sent to school is related, according to what was declared, to lack of money. The second reason why boys are not sent to school is due to work, particularly casual labour, and for girls the reason is premature marriage or premature pregnancy;
- The issue whether the head of the family unit is male or female, or if the family is living in rural or urban areas, does not arise as an explanation for the non-sending of some or all children to school.

The surveyed data shows that, in spite of the positive results achieved, there is still a lot that has to be done with regard to the implementation of human rights. There are still many people who have the perception that the quantity of food and water their families consume is not sufficient.

It is a worrisome fact that such a high percentage of families had someone ill for more than three months. Besides the impact on macroeconomic aggregates emphasised by the Government's report, there are also consequences for family economics. Having someone ill for more than three months means that the fund linked to time of service of the family has been affected, another member or even a child, who then could not attend school, had to work instead of the ill person. When the data were cross-checked between having someone ill and having sufficient food available, it was found that the majority of those who had someone ill declared that the food had been insufficient and that the quantity had been less.

The second worrisome result pertained to the declaration about lack of money, be it to buy the medicines prescribed at the health post, or to send the children to school at the EP1 level. This is worrisome because the Government has been

subsidising the cost of medicine, and schooling at the EP1 level is free of charge; one is thus left without knowing why this situation arises and how it is possible that the efforts of the government are being undermined regarding the provision of services to the people.

These issues were raised at the national seminar and at the provincial seminars. The question was asked: what could be done to make food security a reality for all? The collected contributions strongly emphasised the need to increase the productivity of the family sector, to at least match the levels that the family sector has reached in neighbouring countries. In the case of water, it was mentioned that it would be necessary to have training so that the people themselves could construct improved wells, instead of waiting for them to be built by contractors at the State's expense.

Special attention was paid to the issue of lack of money, both to buy medicines and as a justification for not sending children to school. In all the seminars the same explanations came to the fore - corruption on the part of officials who sell medicine, and of those who are in charge of school registrations, as well as the illegal selling of school books.

In addition, it has been suggested that there should be a literacy programme and an alternative basic education programme aimed at children who do not have the opportunity to attend school; this would also apply to girls who have to leave school owing to untimely pregnancy or premature marriage.

5.2 SOCIAL POVERTY

Agenda 2025 identifies Social Capital as Mozambique's greatest wealth. It gives special emphasis to cultural diversity, asserting that, given the right direction [as in management], this could become a solid foundation on which a coherent and undivided nation might be founded. The type of poverty that is associated with structural disparities or social issues is called Social Poverty.

One way in which the performance of Social Capital can be evaluated is by means of the institutional framework in place for the resolution and prevention of conflicts. The PARPA gives particular importance to the efficiency of the legal and judicial system, to public security, and to reduction and containment of corruption at all levels.

What the Government has done

Among other Government initiatives, The 2003 Report on the Economic and Social Plan highlights:

- The creation of a system of indicators on service provision to the public by the justice and legal sector;
- The creation of a system to control the performance of the attorney general's offices and the courts;
- The continuation of legal reform by revising the Law of Community Courts, Family and Succession laws, reform of the Penal Code, of Civil suits, of the Notary offices, and of the Civil Registry;
- The setting up of sentencing and legalisation campaigns regarding the matter of people under preventative imprisonment whose term has already expired;
- A beginning of activities aimed at revising legislation concerning commercial and labour disputes.

Data collected by the G20

In its survey, the G20 focussed on the specific aspect of the consistency of the institutional fabric for the resolution and prevention of conflicts at local level, and the people's trust in institutions at the national level. To this end, three questions

were asked : (i) in the first instance, who does the individual turn to for the resolution of serious social problems, (ii) what relative importance does the individual afford the various institutions for the future resolution of immorality, lack of ethics, and criminality, and (iii) whom do the institutions trust regarding labour related conflict resolution?

The data collected in relation to the individual and the resolution of serious social conflict indicate that:

- In more than 50% of the cases, people turn to the family in the first instance; 20% of the people surveyed prefer the Traditional Authorities, while Community Courts came in third place;
- No differences were recorded with regard to the respondents' gender but, with regard to age, it was established that the older people have more confidence in the Traditional Authorities, while the young people and the adults prefer the Community Courts;
- The level of schooling and the rural or urban environment have a strong influence in the choice of institution resorted to. The illiterate people, as well as those living in rural areas give greater preference to the Traditional Authorities, while those with better schooling and the urban dwellers prefer the family.

Regarding the future resolution of situations involving immorality, lack of ethics and criminality, the interviewees showed the following preferences:

- 60% of respondents believe that the responsibility rests with education within the family and the State authorities;
- The Christian Churches give a greater importance to their educational role, while the Moslem Mosques share the responsibility between them and the role played by family education.

On the issue of recurrence of serious labour conflicts:

- The trade unions are the ones which place greater trust in the courts, while the associations and NGOs display the least trust in them. The businesses have a clear preference for government authorities; this preference is much less among the trade unions, the associations and the NGOs. However, not only the businesses but also the trade unions recognise that internal discussion is the preferred method for the resolution of labour conflicts.

The Family, Traditional Authorities and Community Courts are the three institutions which are resorted to for the resolution of serious social conflicts. It is a matter of concern that, even those people with a better schooling and those who dwell in urban areas did not make any reference to using other courts, as they did not mention the police or other State authorities. Although the role the State should play in combating immorality, lack of ethics and criminality was mentioned, its institutions emerge as the great absentee in the resolution of conflicts.

It is also worrying that, for the resolution of labour conflicts, only the trade unions turn to the courts. All the employers either solve things in their own way or resort to the governmental authorities. The emphasis given by the PARPA to the role the judiciary should play in labour relations is not being followed in practice by the judicial institutions at national level.

In the provincial seminars it was asked why the police and the courts are not a first resort for the resolution of serious social conflicts. Regarding the police, once more corruption was mentioned, as well as the lack of trust the common people have in this institution when they have to solve a problem. Regarding the courts, corruption was also mentioned, besides the cost and the slowness of proceedings.

In addition, it was pointed out that the inefficiency of the courts in resolving commercial and labour related conflicts was a restraint to business growth and is responsible for the deterioration of labour relations. They also spoke about corruption among the various types of inspectors and supervisors who, in principle, should act in the sphere of prevention of commercial and labour related conflicts.

5.3 ECONOMIC POVERTY

Economic poverty was identified as that which results from a low income. In the strictly economic realm, the PARPA defines the following as fundamental areas for action, as they are deemed essential to poverty reduction and economic growth: agriculture and rural development, basic infrastructure, and macroeconomic and financial management.

In the sphere of agriculture and rural development, an increase in productivity and access to markets, especially by the family sector, are considered strategic. Concerning infrastructure, the strategy rests on the improvement of the road network, in order to allow access to markets and to reduce costs. In the area of macroeconomic and financial administration, the following are seen as being strategic [steps]: maintaining a low inflation rate, sound management of public expenditure, promotion of international trade, an improvement in the administration of the internal and external debt, and an expansion of financial services to rural areas and to the small and medium enterprises.

What the Government has done

The Report of the Economic and Social Plan (PES) of 2003 specifies a series of activities which were carried out by the agricultural extension services, animal husbandry, institutional support and research, with a view of promoting production and productivity by means of encouraging (i) the adoption of improved techniques, (ii) the use of inputs, (iii) the protection of plants and animals, and (iv) post-harvest activities.

In the realm of infrastructure, particularly roads, the PES Report indicates that 76% of planned rehabilitation and 79% of routine maintenance had been fulfilled in 2003. However, only 23% rehabilitation and 20% routine maintenance planned for primary roads was achieved.

In the matter of macroeconomic results, the PES Report highlights:

- A growth rate of 7,1% in the Gross Domestic Product, with the nominal GDP reaching 102,753 million contos [conto = one thousand units of the local currency];
- An average annual inflation rate of 13,5%;
- The continuation of legislative revision in the investment area, in order to stimulate a greater private sector involvement;
- A growth of 29% in the export of goods.

Data collected by the G20

In its survey, the G20 emphasised three particular aspects: (i) access to and land tenure, (ii) investment orientation and (iii) financial services network in the rural areas and among small and medium enterprises.

Government activities towards an increase in production and productivity will only bear fruit if there is a guarantee of access to and tenure of land. This guarantee to access and security of land tenure are indispensable elements for poverty reduction. This is not only because by far the majority of the poor are dependent on land resources, but also because it is in the land (both rural and urban), and in activities which depend on it [land], that the highest productive investments are concentrated, and these will have a multiplying effect on poverty reduction.

There was an attempt to find out from the people surveyed whether they had any land for cultivation and land to live on, to whom that land belonged, and what type of security of tenure the interviewee had. The survey results indicate that:

- More than 75% of the people have land for cultivation and approximately 80% have a stand to live on. With the exception of the City of Maputo, where only

33% said that they have a small holding, in all other provinces the access to land and to a stand extends to an equal number of families. No differences were registered in the answers by sex, age group, level of education and professional group of the respondents;

- In more than 80% of the cases, land and stand belonged to the family itself, 54% declared that the land belonged to both husband and wife, approximately 20% said it belonged only to the man, and around 10% indicated that it belonged only to the woman. The percentage of people that answered that the land belonged to both was identical by sex, age group, level of education and professional group surveyed;
- Among the people who have land, more than 40% do not have security of tenure. They declared that they fear that the State will take away their land or their stand. The insecurity levels in land or stand tenure are greater among the unemployed, the young students and the better educated.
- More than 70% of the institutions have the physical space they occupy in the name of the firm or organisation. Of these, around 17% believe that they can be expropriated by the State.

The question was asked when there were family savings, where were they invested, and who made the decision on the investment of this capital? In turn, the institutions were also asked where they invested, as well as eventual profits or benefits they obtained. The survey results were as follows:

- Only 35% of the surveyed families indicated that they had savings. Of these, one half keep the savings as a precaution towards any need, one quarter invests in small business and 10% in the children's education;
- For half of the surveyed families the decision on the savings' investment is taken by the spouses together and in one third of the cases only by the man. Those who live in rural areas and the illiterate are the ones who rather choose to take joint decisions within the recesses of the family; and the urbanised persons, particularly the couples in the City of Maputo, are the ones who least make a joint decision;
- No difference was found among the men and women surveyed with regard to saving or not saving; however, the same cannot be said in respect to other variables. The persons who mostly declared that they saved and invested in their children's education were the employees, those with more schooling, and urban dwellers;
- Only 52% of small and medium enterprises declared a profit, of which 38% was used in the buying of equipment and 14% in property; the rest was either deposited in the bank or invested in various ways.

A strategic objective of the PARPA is to expand financial services to the rural areas, as well as to the small and medium enterprises. Therefore, the survey tried to find out if the individuals or the businesses had a need for credit and, if so, who was the creditor.

- Only 22% of the family units had asked for credit in the last twelve months;
- In more than 50% of the cases, the main creditor was the family or friends; for 16% it was the informal system, and the commercial banks accounted for 14% of the requests. Micro-credit was utilised by less than 10% of the interviewees;
- The segment that mostly asked for credit was that of the illiterate peasants; those who benefited mostly from the informal system had had primary school education; those with higher schooling levels were assisted by the commercial banks;
- Approximately 40% of small and medium enterprises asked for credit. The informal system accounted for half of the requests, the commercial banks for 40%, and various projects for the remaining 10%.

The insecurity of land tenure and, on top of it, with regard to relations to the administrative authorities, is inadmissible within the existing legal framework in Mozambique. The Constitution of the Republic recognises the right to land by means of occupation, and the acquired rights by means of title deed. The Land Law stipulates that the State recognises the testimonial proof of occupation for

longer than ten years in good faith. This Law guarantees full use and benefit of the land by the holders of such rights. It is incomprehensible that there is such a high percentage of people, enterprises and other institutions which fear that the State might snatch the land. This situation becomes even more serious when those with the highest degree of insecurity of land tenure are the ones with better schooling, that is, those with a greater potential to invest in it.

The main characteristics of current behaviour patterns with regard to savings and investment in home economics are: prevention as a strategy to minimise risks, investment in the children's education, and joint decision making on capital investment by the spouses. In spite of efforts towards increasing productivity levels, and in spite of Government efforts to this end, the lack of investment in technological transformation is a matter for concern.

In relation to the extension of credit services to rural areas and to the small and medium enterprises, the fact should be highlighted that, in spite of the PES Report mentioning the spreading of various micro-credit services to more than 50 000 productive units, less than 10% of the interviewees were reached by these services. On the other hand, it has been established that, as is the case in many African countries, there is a strong presence of the informal sector, in parallel to the formal financial system. This suggests an urgent need to find means of articulation between the formal financial system, the micro-credit and promotion of savings system, and the informal or parallel system.

The issue of lack of transparency in the allocation and administration of land and forests by the State was tackled in the provincial and national seminars. All institutions demanded the right of access to information on the allocation of land and the right to participate in the administration of natural resources at the local level. To this end, the Model of Administration and Allocation of Land produced by the Faculty of Agronomy, Eduardo Mondlane University in association with Cruzeiro do Sul, was mentioned. The private sector claimed that there is a need for greater speed in processing land registration and there should be more openness for the conveyance of rights of land among investors.

The issue of employment was also broached. The fact that, since the launch of the PARPA, more than 11 000 jobs have been lost, was a cause for concern. The main conclusion is that the promotion of employment depends on an improvement in the business environment, with a view to stimulating an increase in production and its earnings. The national enterprise emerged as the fulcrum for an increase in jobs, and requested the following: (i) valorisation of the national product, (ii) a de-bureaucratisation of registration and operation procedures, and (iii) rapid rehabilitation and regular maintenance of roads.

The trade unions, OTM - CS and CONSILMO, as well as the business sector, CTA - Confederation of Economic Associations, are unanimous in affirming that the economic growth rate and the decrease in the poverty incidence index presented by the Government in the Report on the Economic and Social Plan 2003 and in the Survey into Family Units, does not reflect the national entrepreneurial performance, nor does it reflect a decrease in the number of work stations and of the salaried workers' purchasing power. Both entrepreneurs and workers demand an urgent focus of government policies on to the national entrepreneurial sector, in particular on the small and medium enterprises which may have a multiplying effect on poverty reduction.

It was said many times, in all provincial seminars as well as at the national seminar, that the State should play an active role, together with the private sector and the projects, in the investment in the infrastructure of warehousing, the covering of risks and the interest rates for new ventures which may have an effect in the poverty reduction. According to the participants in the various seminars, this type of investment and risk cannot be assumed, in their totality, by the companies and by the productive units of the peasants.

A last aspect with regard to this point was that of internal debt and its administration. The print media has been divulging diverse figures, readings and

interpretations on various aspects of the internal debt. In view of this, the participants asked the State to clarify what was the total sum, how it has evolved, for what reasons, and what measures were being taken in the matter of the internal debt.

5.4 POLITICAL POVERTY

Agenda 2025 defines governance as the political action which aims at achieving the best results, taking into account the available human and material means in order to realise the State's goals, namely justice, security and the material and spiritual well-being of the country's entire population, while respecting their History, their cultural and traditional values, and the citizen's participation in the decision making processes. In this context, political poverty has been defined as that which is derived from situations of a political nature.

The PARPA pointed out that the maintenance of peace and socio-political stability are basic presuppositions. This became a decisive element in the elaboration of Agenda 2025's first scenario. The greater the people's participation in the decision making processes, the greater the possibility of maintaining peace and socio-political stability and, in this way, perpetuate peace in Mozambique.

The PARPA views good governance as essential for the success of the poverty reduction strategy, as long as there are high quality State institutions for the provision of public services to the poor. It gives specific emphasis to decentralisation and de-concentration, to public administration reform and to the reduction and containment of corruption at all levels.

What the Government has done

The PES Report highlights the following:

- The elaboration and approval of legislation regarding the Local State Organs and the ongoing elaboration of their regulations;
- The expansion of participatory district planning to 21 districts;
- The extension of anti-corruption units to the provinces and the preparation of an action plan.

Data collected by the G20

In its survey of the people and institutions, the G20 focussed on two essential issues:

- Participation in meetings for the resolution of problems at local level, as an indicator of the effectiveness of decentralisation;
- In the collection of the people's and institutions' opinion whether war could return to Mozambique. The aim was to know whether the spectre of war remained present or not.

On participation in meetings for the solving of local problems it was established that:

- Approximately 35% of the people interviewed had been involved in the resolution of local problems;
- The State took the initiative of convening the meetings only in approximately one third of the occasions. In the majority of cases, the initiative was taken by civil society organisations. About half of the meetings were to solve problems in the interest of the people, followed by problems of a social nature and, lastly, problems of an economic nature.

On the spectre of war, the answers were as follows:

- Less than 10% of the people and institutions said that they believe war could return to Mozambique; 30% of people and 20% of the institutions said that perhaps there could be war; and the remaining 65% of the people and 73% of the institutions declared that there was not going to be any war;

- The provinces of Sofala and Maputo, as well as the Capital city, recorded the greatest fear of a return to war; and Tete and Zambézia referred to the possibility that this could happen;
- Old people are the ones who have more certainty that war will not return, while the young people and the illiterate have the most doubts. No differences were recorded neither between the rural and urban environments, nor between men and women who responded to the survey.

The data shows that the decentralisation efforts must be accompanied by an increased participation and empowerment at the local level. In this sense, the provincial seminars mentioned the fact that, often, the consultation efforts launched by the Government were nothing more than information gathering meetings about what had already been resolved, and where the suggestions of those being consulted were not taken into consideration. According to the seminar participants, there is a conceptual difference with institutional implications between (i) how the State articulates with the citizen (for example, by means of consultations) and (ii) how the citizen articulates with the State (for example, the old People's Assemblies).

It was mentioned that currently there are a number of initiatives which move in the direction Citizen - State. Examples are: the local committees and the local development commissions created in Tete, Nampula, Manica, Sofala and Maputo, and the committees for participatory administration of natural resources created in Maputo, Gaza, Manica and Zambézia. However, this people's participation in the decision making processes with regard to public affairs, and on the problems which directly affect them and future generations, must be both permanent and conscious. Delegating power by means of the vote for political parties, the so-called representative democracy, is only one of the forms of participation which, according to Agenda 2025, can and should be complemented by the institutionalisation of participation through the adoption of participatory democracy mechanisms.

Issues relating to bureaucracy and corruption were equally tackled at the provincial seminars. Common to all of them were requests for urgent and concrete measures for combatting corruption and decreasing bureaucracy.

CHAPTER 6



G20 Proposals To The Po's Second Panel

On the basis of collected data and provincial seminar debates, the G20 prepared a set of seven proposals for the 2nd panel of the Poverty Observatory, and requested its adoption by the Government. These proposals were analysed at the national seminar of Civil Society for the Preparation of its Participation in the Poverty Observatory, which took place on 3 May 2003 in the city of Maputo, and in which the contents of Agenda 2025 were taken into consideration.

Definition of poverty

1. That the official definition of poverty in Mozambique should incorporate a few more elements to reflect the perception of poverty held by Mozambicans. Therefore, it was suggested that it should read, for example, as *the impossibility of families, associations and companies to have access to conditions which would allow them to satisfy their basic needs while aiming towards growth and development in the shortest possible period of time.*

Strategy

2. That, in the course of the strengthening of participatory democracy, as advocated by Agenda 2025, the creation of Consultative Councils be driven at more levels of the local State agencies, giving priority to the provincial and district levels (rural and urban), which comprise representatives of the interest groups which constitute the G20 and the political parties, among others which, will be identified in due course.
3. That these Consultative Councils should have among their objectives (i) encouraging participation in the systematic analysis of the poverty situation and (ii) the identification of concrete actions which might contribute to the fight against the causes of poverty at their respective levels. Among other functions, the Council may: (i) monitor the PARPA's implementation, (ii) participate in the definition of options and priorities of the State Budget at the local level, accompany its execution, and have a say in its accountability, (iii) participate in the definition of concrete programmes of combating corruption, (iv) participate in the administration and allocation of land so as to increase efficiency in the allocation and use of the land, as well as monitor the transactions between the productive units, and to increase productive investments in the land.
4. To be sustainable, the fight against the causes of poverty must have as its focus the maintenance and generation of employment and self-employment, by means of promoting the national entrepreneurial sector, with an emphasis on small and medium enterprises and on associations and co-operatives. To this end, as is contained in Agenda 2025, an incentive package must be created to benefit enterprises (including co-operatives and similar associations) whose activities have direct effects upon the poor. The identification of the type of incentives, and the criteria for their applicability, should be the object of a joint analysis by the Government and the associations of the entrepreneurial and co-operative sectors.

State reforms

5. In the realm of State reforms currently under way, the concrete contributions which can be made by Civil Society should be identified: (i) towards the de-bureaucratisation of services related to the productive sector; (ii) in combatting corruption in the services' networks of health, education, among the police forces and the sectors which deal with the allocation of land rights; (iii) in the identification of operational forms of articulation between the juridical and judicial systems, "informal" and "formal".

Socioeconomic

6. In the coming year research activities should be stimulated, which would lead to the identification of: (i) concrete and feasible ways for the increase in productivity and income of the family small holdings; (ii) ways to promote the self-construction of improved wells; (iii) literacy programmes, and programmes for alternative basic schooling for children who do not have the possibility to attend primary school; (iv) ways of preventing and minimising the impact of HIV/AIDS and other pandemics.
7. In following the programme of Agenda 2025, a financial institution for development should be created. The main objective of this institution should be the promotion of financial mechanisms which would enable viable actions of the people, of national producers and civil society entities which might have a multiplying effect in poverty reduction, to be put into operation. This financial institution must be a catalyst for the capture of savings and rural credit. Its social capital must include the participation of civil society organisations, the private sector, international partners, and international philanthropic foundations.

CHAPTER 7



Results Of The Second Panel Of The PO

The meeting of the Poverty Observatory's 2nd panel took place on 18 May 2004 and was marked by the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic, as well as the Prime Minister of Mozambique, and various members of the Government, representatives of the International Community and of Civil Society, represented by the G20.

The Annual Poverty Report (RAP) 2004 prepared by the G20 was very well received by everyone present at the Second Panel. In his opening address, His Excellency the President of the Republic made a special mention of the importance of the RAP 2004. Her Excellency the Prime Minister commended the quality of the RAP 2004 on behalf of the Mozambican people. And together with representatives of the International Community, namely the United Nations and the Group of 15 donors, they regarded the Annual Poverty Report's preparation and presentation, both in its content and pertaining to the modalities of Civil Society's involvement, as being an enormous improvement in comparison to the 1st Panel in 2003.

The following conclusions were reached after a debate of the G20 proposals:

- Regarding the definition of poverty (Proposal 1), it has been decided in the thematic meetings that the Government would organise a technical seminar. The objective of this seminar would be to review the methodologies on assembling data, as well as the indicators and criteria for analysis of the gathered information. The seminar will include Civil Society's participation and will be the appropriate place to elaborate a new official definition of poverty in Mozambique.
- Regarding strategy, both Proposals 2 and 3, concerning the Consultation Councils, were accepted by the Government and by the representatives of the International Community. The Minister of State Administration informed the panel on the current activities with a view to regulating the Law of Local Organs arising out of the tabled proposals, and invited Civil Society to participate in this process. Dates and events would be arranged.
- Still in the domain of strategy, the International Community supported the section dealing with small and medium enterprises contained in Proposal 4. However, the International Community did not manifest an opinion regarding an incentive package for entrepreneurial activities with a direct effect upon the poor. The Government views Proposal 4's contents as a strategic matter which, as such, should be examined when PARPA 2 is formulated next year.
- In the realm of State reforms (Proposal 5) the Government accepted the challenge from Civil Society and declared that it was prepared to work together with Civil Society, aiming at identifying concrete contributions that it (Civil Society) can make in the framework of the State's reforms. The International Community commended and supported the initiative suggested in this proposal.
- With regards to the proposals of a socioeconomic nature, the Government, represented by the Minister of Tertiary Education, Science and Technology, accepted Proposal 6 in its entirety, and informed the panel of the existence of a fund for research into poverty. Access to funding is open to any person or institution on a competitive basis; furthermore, it relies on the participation of Civil Society representatives in the selection process. The International

Community supported the proposal in its various components.

- Regarding the second socioeconomic proposal (Proposal 7), the International Community did not express an opinion and the Government considered it to be a strategic matter, to be taken up during the formulation of PARPA 2.

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1. Description and characteristics of the sample

1.1. Citizen: Distribution of the sample per province

Province	No.	%
Niassa	838	12.4
Cabo Delgado	710	10.5
Nampula	1953	28.9
Zambezia	556	8.2
Tete	183	2.7
Manica	347	5.1
Sofala	224	3.3
Inhambane	93	1.4
Gaza	696	10.3
Maputo	597	8.8
Maputo City	550	8.2
Total	67	47

1.2. Environment (rural / urban)

Province	Environment				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
Niassa	118	14.1%	720	85.9%	838	100.0%
Cabo Delgado	164	23.1%	546	76.9%	710	100.0%
Nampula	484	24.8%	1469	75.2%	1953	100.0%
Zambézia	197	35.4%	359	64.6%	556	100.0%
Tete	59	32.2%	124	67.8%	183	100.0%
Manica	74	21.3%	273	78.7%	347	100.0%
Sofala	51	22.8%	173	77.2%	224	100.0%
Inhambane	43	46.2%	50	53.8%	93	100.0%
Gaza	8	1.1%	688	98.9%	696	100.0%
Maputo	77	12.9%	520	87.1%	597	100.0%
Maputo City	550	100.0%	550	100.0%		
Total	1825	27.0%	4922	73.0%	6747	100.0%

1.3. Gender

Province	Gender						Total	
			Masculine		Feminine			
Niassa	No.	%	483	61.7	300	38.3	783	100
Cabo Delgado	No.	%	469	70.5	196	29.5	665	100
Nampula	No.	%	1055	54.4	884	45.6	1939	100
Zambezia	No.	%	314	58.5	223	41.5	537	100
Tete	No.	%	97	54.2	82	45.8	179	100
Manica	No.	%	167	49.6	170	50.4	337	100
Sofala	No.	%	106	48.0	115	52.0	221	100
Inhambane	No.	%	52	57.1	39	42.9	91	100
Gaza	No.	%	330	48.2	355	51.8	685	100
Maputo	No.	%	300	51.4	284	48.6	584	100
Maputo City	No.	%	284	52.9	253	47.1	537	100
Total	No.	%	3657	55.8	2901	44.2	6558	100

1.4. Age groups of the interviewees

Province	Age Groups								Total	
			Up to 25 years		26 to 50 years		More than 50 years			
Niassa	No.	%	176	23.9	501	68.0	60	8.1	737	100.0
Cabo Delgado	No.	%	106	16.1	489	74.1	65	9.8	660	100.0
Nampula	No.	%	366	19.4	1214	64.5	302	16.0	1882	100.0
Zambezia	No.	%	125	24.6	301	59.3	82	16.1	508	100.0
Tete	No.	%	14	8.8	128	80.5	17	10.7	159	100.0
Manica	No.	%	55	18.2	194	64.0	54	17.8	303	100.0
Sofala	No.	%	31	14.3	133	61.3	53	24.4	217	100.0
Inhambane	No.	%	6	7.4	56	69.1	19	23.5	81	100.0
Gaza	No.	%	86	13.8	370	59.4	167	26.8	623	100.0
Maputo	No.	%	152	28.7	313	59.1	65	12.3	530	100.0
Maputo City	No.	%	150	28.5	341	64.7	36	6.8	527	100.0
Total	No.	%	1267	20.3	4040	64.9	920	14.8	6227	100.0

1.5. Professional Groups

Province			Professional Groups										Total	
			Peasants		Students		Self-employed		employed		Other			
Niassa	No.	%	412	53.9	105	13.7	118	15.4	101	13.2	28	3.7	764	100
Cabo Delgado	No.	%	306	50.2	49	8.0	96	15.8	136	22.3	22	3.6	609	100
Nampula	No.	%	889	49.8	70	3.9	502	28.1	239	13.4	84	4.7	1784	100
Zambezia	No.	%	230	45.8	78	15.5	66	13.1	83	16.5	45	9.0	502	100
Tete	No.	%	145	83.8	0	0.0	10	5.8	17	9.8	1	0.6	173	100
Manica	No.	%	257	76.7	16	4.8	39	11.6	22	6.6	1	0.3	335	100
Sofala	No.	%	110	52.9	3	1.4	76	36.5	6	2.9	13	6.3	208	100
Inhambane	No.	%	47	57.3	0	0.0	6	7.3	28	34.1	1	1.2	82	100
Gaza	No.	%	335	54.7	2	0.3	187	30.6	58	9.5	30	4.9	612	100
Maputo	No.	%	104	20.0	66	12.7	173	33.3	147	28.3	29	5.6	519	100
Maputo City	No.	%	3	0.6	52	10.2	230	45.2	191	37.5	33	6.5	509	100
Total	No.	%	2838	46.5	441	7.2	1503	24.7	1028	16.9	287	4.7	6097	100

1.6. Religion

Province			Religião								Total	
			Christian		Muslim		Other		No Religion			
Niassa	No.	%	368	45.4	389	48.0	53	7	0	0.0	810	100
Cabo Delgado	No.	%	269	41.1	366	56.0	18	3	1	0.2	654	100
Nampula	No.	%	893	47.8	796	42.6	141	8	39	2.1	1869	100
Zambezia	No.	%	304	57.5	159	30.1	64	12	2	0.4	529	100
Tete	No.	%	47	40.5	1	0.9	68	59	0	0.0	116	100
Manica	No.	%	56	28.7	1	0.5	133	68	5	2.6	195	100
Sofala	No.	%	77	43.8	0	0.0	99	56	0	0.0	176	100
Inhambane	No.	%	31	38.3	3	3.7	47	58	0	0.0	81	100
Gaza	No.	%	156	29.1	4	0.7	351	65	26	4.8	537	100
Maputo	No.	%	311	58.8	75	14.2	140	26	3	0.6	529	100
Maputo City	No.	%	314	67.0	37	7.9	109	23	9	1.9	469	100
Total	No.	%	2826	47.4	1831	30.7	1223	21	85	1.4	5965	100

1.7. Level of education

Province			Level of Education						Total	
			Illiterate		Primary		Other			
Niassa	No.	%	5	1.1	315	66.5	154	32.5	474	100
Cabo Delgado	No.	%	3	0.6	348	64.4	189	35.0	540	100
Nampula	No.	%	67	4.8	1128	81.0	197	14.2	1392	100
Zambezia	No.	%	2	0.6	237	66.2	119	33.2	358	100
Tete	No.	%	0	0.0	76	83.5	15	16.5	91	100
Manica	No.	%	2	0.9	176	80.0	42	19.1	220	100
Sofala	No.	%	5	3.5	124	86.1	15	10.4	144	100
Inhambane	No.	%	0	0.0	29	64.4	16	35.6	45	100
Gaza	No.	%	12	3.1	333	86.0	42	10.9	387	100
Maputo	No.	%	6	1.3	234	52.0	210	46.7	450	100
Maputo City	No.	%	0	0.0	177	38.8	279	61.2	456	100
Total	No.	%	102	2.2	3177	69.7	1278	28.0	4557	100

1.8. Institutions: Distribution of the sample per province

Province	No.	%
Niassa	188	20.5
Cabo Delgado	51	5.6
Nampula	321	35.0
Zambezia	100	10.9
Tete	6	0.7
Sofala	10	1.1
Inhambane	5	0.5
Gaza	68	7.4
Maputo	86	9.4
Maputo City	82	8.9
Total	917	100

1.9. Institutions: Type of institution

Type of institution	No.	%	Valid %
Private enterprise	198	21.6	22.1
Association/ NGO	135	14.7	15.1
Church	257	28.0	28.7
Mosque	134	14.6	15.0
Trade – Union	67	7.3	7.5
Other	104	11.3	11.6
Sub- Total	895	97.6	100
N/ Information	22	2.4	
Total	917	100	

2. Participation in Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. Citizen: Participation in poverty oriented meetings

Did you participate in meetings about poverty?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	1769	26.2	27.2
No	4746	70.3	72.8
Sub-Total	6515	96.6	100
N/ Answer	232	3.4	
Total	6747	100.0	

2.2. Citizen: No. of meetings that participated

How many meetings did you participate in?

	No.	%	Valid %
1 meeting	515	29.1	34.1
2 meetings	460	26.0	30.5
3 meetings	322	18.2	21.3
4 or more meetings	212	12.0	14.0
Sub-Total	1509	85.3	100
N/ Answer	260	14.7	
Total	1769	100.0	

2.3. Institutions: Participation in poverty oriented meetings

Did you participate in meetings about poverty?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	407	44.4	46.0
No	478	52.1	54.0
Sub-Total	885	96.5	100
N/ Answer	32	3.5	
Total	917	100	

2.4. Participation in Poverty Oriented meeting by type of institution

Did you participate in meetings about poverty?

		yes	No	Total
Private enterprise		56 29.0	137 71.0	193 100
Association/ NGO	No. %	73 56.6	56 43.4	129 100
Church	No. %	134 54.7	111 45.3	245 100
Mosque	No. %	57 42.9	76 57.1	133 100
Trade – Union	No. %	43 68.3	20 31.7	63 100
Other	No. %	31 30.7	70 69.3	101 100
Total	No. %	394 45.6	470 54.4	864 100

2.5. Citizen: Initiative of the calling of meetings on poverty

Initiative	No.	%	Valid %
State Authorities	651	9.6	44.4
Traditional Authorities	118	1.7	8.1
Religious Authorities	91	1.3	6.2
“Civil Society”	426	6.3	29.1
Other	138	2.0	9.4
Political parties	41	0.6	2.8
Sub-Total	1465	21.7	100
N/ Answer	5282	78.3	
Total	6747	100	

2.6. Institutions: Initiative of the calling of meetings on poverty

Initiative of poverty meeting	Type of Institution														Total	
			Private Institution		Association /NGO		Church		Mosque		Trade - Union		Other			
State	No.	%	19.0	43.2	13.0	22.0	17	14.7	16	31.4	1	2.5	18	66.7	84	24.9
NGO's/ Local projects	No.	%	22	50.0	34	57.6	45	38.8	22	43.1	33	82.5	4	14.8	160	47.5
Religious Authorities	No.	%	0	0.0	1	1.7	22	19.0	3	5.9	1	2.5	0	0.0	27	8.0
Traditional/ Community Authorities	No.	%	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.4	3	5.9	1	2.5	0	0.0	8	2.4
Association	No.	%	1	2.3	2	3.4	0	0.0	2	3.9	3	7.5	2	7.4	10	3.0
Civil Society	No.	%	0	0.0	9	15.3	27	23.3	5	9.8	0	0.0	2	7.4	43	12.8
Patronage of institution	No.	%	2	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	3	0.9
Other	No.	%	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	2	0.6
Total	No.	%	44	100	59	100	116	100	51	100	40	100	27	100	337	100

3. Perception on Poverty

3.1. Citizen: Definition of Poverty

Definition of Poverty	No.	%	Valid %
Indigence	3706	54.9	61.8
Economic Poverty	1790	26.5	29.9
Social Poverty	310	4.6	5.2
Political Poverty	190	2.8	3.2
Sub-Total	5996	88.9	100
N/ Answer	751	11.1	
Total	6747	100	

3.2. Institutions: Definition of Poverty

Definition of Poverty	No.	%	Valid %
Indigence	361	39.4	50.1
Economic Poverty	270	29.4	37.4
Social Poverty	16	1.7	2.2
Political Poverty	74	8.1	10.3
Sub-Total	721	78.6	100
N/ Answer	196	21.4	
Total	917	100	

3.3. Definition of Poverty Per type of Institution

Institution	Definition of Poverty										Total	
			Indigence		Economic Poverty		Social Poverty		Political Poverty			
Private enterprise	No.	%	99	53.5	68	36.8	4	2.2	14	7.6	185	100
Association/NGO	No.	%	52	49.1	41	38.7	0	0.0	13	12.3	106	100
Church	No.	%	92	47.9	71	37.0	7	3.6	22	11.5	192	100
Mosque	No.	%	51	54.8	32	34.4	0	0.0	10	10.8	93	100
Trade – Union	No.	%	31	59.6	14	26.9	2	3.8	5	9.6	52	100
Other	No.	%	32	40.5	35	44.3	3	3.8	9	11.4	79	100
Total	No.	%	357	50.5	261	36.9	16	2.3	73	10.3	707	100

3.4. Citizen: Perception of Poverty Per Province

Province	Definition of Poverty										
			Indigence		Economic Poverty		Social Poverty		Political Poverty		Total
Niassa	402	50.1%	311	38.7%	77	9.6%	13	1.6%	803	100.0%	
Cabo Delgado	487	76.1%	130	20.3%	20	3.1%	3	.5%	640	100.0%	
Nampula	950	54.5%	596	34.2%	152	8.7%	44	2.5%	1742	100.0%	
Zambezia	319	64.1%	163	32.7%	13	2.6%	3	.6%	498	100.0%	
Tete	81	46.6%	86	49.4%	7	4.0%	0	.0%	174	100.0%	
Manica	221	81.3%	37	13.6%	10	3.7%	4	1.5%	272	100.0%	
Sofala	129	65.8%	61	31.1%	2	1.0%	4	2.0%	196	100.0%	
Inhambane	31	44.9%	24	34.8%	2	2.9%	12	17.4%	69	100.0%	
Gaza	357	57.1%	227	36.3%	5	.8%	36	5.8%	625	100.0%	
Maputo	382	73.7%	75	14.5%	11	2.1%	50	9.7%	518	100.0%	
Maputo City	347	75.6%	80	17.4%	11	2.4%	21	4.6%	459	100.0%	
Total	3706	61.8%	1790	29.9%	310	5.2%	190	3.2%	5996	100.0%	

3.5. Citizen: Perception of poverty in relation to the "environment" Rural / Urban

Definition of Poverty	Environment				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
Indigence	1108	68.5%	2598	59.3%	3706	61.8%
Economic Poverty	359	22.2%	1431	32.7%	1790	29.9%
Social Poverty	107	6.6%	203	4.6%	310	5.2%
Political Poverty	43	2.7%	147	3.4%	190	3.2%
Total	1617	100.0%	4379	100.0%	5996	100.0%

3.6. Citizen: Perception of Poverty in relation to gender of interviewee

Definition of Poverty	Gender				Total	
	Masculine		Feminine			
Indigence	1998	60.9%	1604	62.9%	3602	61.8%
Economic Poverty	1029	31.4%	710	27.9%	1739	29.8%
Social Poverty	178	5.4%	125	4.9%	303	5.2%
Political Poverty	77	2.3%	110	4.3%	187	3.2%
Total	3282	100.0%	2549	100.0%	5831	100.0%

3.7. Citizen: Perception of Poverty in relation to age

Definition of Poverty	Age Groups						Total	
	Up to 25 years		26 to 50 years		More than 50 years			
Indigence	750	66.4%	2229	62.0%	440	54.1%	3419	61.7%
Economic Poverty	297	26.3%	1084	30.1%	283	34.8%	1664	30.0%
Social Poverty	48	4.3%	182	5.1%	53	6.5%	283	5.1%
Political Poverty	34	3.0%	101	2.8%	37	4.6%	172	3.1%
Total	1129	100.0%	3596	100.0%	813	100.0%	5538	100.0%

3.8. Citizen: Perception of Poverty in relation to religion

Definition of Poverty	Religion								Total	
	Christian		Muslim		Other		No Religion			
Indigence	1560	62.0%	990	59.7%	637	59.1%	38	50.7%	3225	60.5%
Economic Poverty	748	29.7%	498	30.0%	349	32.4%	35	46.7%	1630	30.6%
Social Poverty	125	5.0%	133	8.0%	41	3.8%	1	1.3%	300	5.6%
Political Poverty	85	3.4%	37	2.2%	51	4.7%	1	1.3%	174	3.3%
Total	2518	100.0%	1658	100.0%	1078	100.0%	75	100.0%	5329	100.0%

4. Dimensions of Poverty

4.1. Human Poverty

4.1.1. Food sufficiency of the households

In the last 12 months was the food sufficient for the needs of the household?	No.	%	Valid %
Yes, it was sufficient	2688	39.8	44.9
No, it was not sufficient	3298	48.9	55.1
Sub-Total	5986	88.7	100.0
N/ Answer	761	11.3	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.1.2. Water supply to the households

In the last 12 months was the water supply sufficient for the needs of the household?	No.	%	Valid %
No, it was not sufficient	2688	39.8	44.9
Não, foi Insuficiente	3298	48.9	55.1
Sub-Total	5986	88.7	100.0
N/ Answer	761	11.3	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.1.3. Prolonged illnesses (more than 3 months) in the households

In the last 12 months were there members of the household ill for more than 3 months?	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	2946	43.7	45.1
No	3589	53.2	54.9
Sub-Total	6535	96.9	100.0
N/ Answer	212	3.1	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.1.4. Resort in case of illnesses

Where do you resort to first in case of illnesses in the household	No.	%	Valid %
Health Center	5589	82.8	89.3
Traditional Doctor	672	10.0	10.7
Sub-Total	6261	92.8	100.0
N/ Answer	486	7.2	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.1.5. Money to buy medicine

Do you have money to buy the necessary medicine?	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	2373	42.5	44.5
No	2957	52.9	55.5
Sub-Total	5330	95.4	100.0
N/ Answer	259	4.6	
Total	5589	100.0	

4.1.6. Do the children in school going age go to school?

Do the children in school going age go to school?	No.	%	Valid %
Yes (all the children)	3693	54.7	60.1
Yes (Only some of the children)	1641	24.3	26.7
No	814	12.1	13.2
Sub-Total	6148	91.1	100.0
N/ Answer or N/ Applicable	599	8.9	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.1.7. Reasons for not going to school – Boys

Why don't the boys go to school?	No.	%	Valid %
Lack of money	1180	17.5	77.0
Lack of interest	107	1.6	7.0
Work	122	1.8	8.0
Illness	20	.3	1.3
Don't know/Other	45	.7	2.9
Lack of vacancies/ teacher/school	59	.9	3.8
Sub-Total	1533	22.7	100.0
N/ Answer or N/ Applicable	5214	77.3	
Total	6747	100.0	s

4.1.8. Reasons for not going to school – Girls

Why don't the girls go to school?	No.	%	Valid %
Lack of money	829	12.3	58.4
Premature wedding/ early pregnancy	378	5.6	26.6
Lack of interest	65	1.0	4.6
Lack of incentives	19	.3	1.3
Lack of vacancies/ teacher/school	49	.7	3.5
Illness	12	.2	.8
Work	68	1.0	4.8
Sub-Total	1420	21.0	100.0
N/ Answer or N/ Applicable	5327	79.0	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.2. Social Poverty

4.2.1. Citizen: Resort to solve problems

	No.	%	Valid %
Traditional Authorities	1104	16.4	18.4
Administrative Authorities	559	8.3	9.3
Communal tribunals	638	9.5	10.6
Family	3549	52.6	59.0
Other	165	2.4	2.7
Sub-Total	6015	89.2	100.0
N/ Answer	732	10.8	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.2.2. Resort to solve problems by level of education and "environment" Rural/ Urban

Level of Education	Resort to solve problems	Environment				Total	
		Urban		Rural			
Illiterate	Traditional Authorities	0	.0%	46	51.7%	46	47.4%
	Administrative Authorities	0	.0%	5	5.6%	5	5.2%
	Communal tribunals	0	.0%	6	6.7%	6	6.2%
	Family	7	87.5%	31	34.8%	38	39.2%
	Other	1	12.5%	1	1.1%	2	2.1%
	Sub-Total	8	100.0%	89	100.0%	97	100.0%
Primary Schooling	Traditional Authorities	73	11.0%	424	19.4%	497	17.4%
	Administrative Authorities	81	12.2%	202	9.2%	283	9.9%
	Communal tribunals	86	12.9%	217	9.9%	303	10.6%
	Family	407	61.2%	1289	58.9%	1696	59.4%
	Other	18	2.7%	56	2.6%	74	2.6%
	Sub-Total	665	100.0%	2188	100.0%	2853	100.0%
Other	Traditional Authorities	14	2.4%	48	8.3%	62	5.4%
	Administrative Authorities	53	9.2%	65	11.3%	118	10.3%
	Communal tribunals	49	8.5%	57	9.9%	106	9.2%
	Family	428	74.6%	386	67.1%	814	70.8%
	Other	30	5.2%	19	3.3%	49	4.3%
	Sub-Total	574	100.0%	575	100.0%	1149	100.0%

4.2.3. Resort to solve problems by age groups and "environment" Rural/ Urban

Age Groups	Resort to solve problems	Environment				Total	
		Urban		Rural			
Up to 25 Years	Traditional Authorities	19	4.7%	114	15.9%	133	11.9%
	Administrative Authorities	42	10.4%	61	8.5%	103	9.2%
	Communal tribunals	44	10.9%	75	10.5%	119	10.6%
	Family	281	69.7%	460	64.2%	741	66.2%
	Other	17	4.2%	7	1.0%	24	2.1%
	Sub-Total	403	100.0%	717	100.0%	1120	100.0%
26 to 50 years	Traditional Authorities	77	8.2%	583	21.8%	660	18.3%
	Administrative Authorities	108	11.5%	228	8.5%	336	9.3%
	Communal tribunals	105	11.2%	295	11.0%	400	11.1%
	Family	614	65.6%	1497	55.9%	2111	58.4%
	Other	32	3.4%	73	2.7%	105	2.9%
	Sub-Total	936	100.0%	2676	100.0%	3612	100.0%
More than 50 years	Traditional Authorities	15	9.6%	180	26.8%	195	23.5%
	Administrative Authorities	21	13.4%	60	8.9%	81	9.8%
	Communal tribunals	8	5.1%	52	7.7%	60	7.2%
	Family	107	68.2%	368	54.8%	475	57.3%
	Other	6	3.8%	12	1.8%	18	2.2%
	Sub-Total	157	100.0%	672	100.0%	829	100.0%

4.2.4. Institutions: Resort to solve work conflicts

Resort to solve work conflicts	Interviewee												Total	
	Private Institution		Association /NGO		Church		Mosque		Trade - Union		Other			
Local Governmental Authorities	73	54.1%	21	23.3%	11	27.5%	7	28.0%	10	31.3%	43	59.7%	165	41.9%
Religious Authorities	1	.7%	2	2.2%	20	50.0%	11	44.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	34	8.6%
Trade – Unions	15	11.1%	27	30.0%	1	2.5%	0	.0%	8	25.0%	2	2.8%	53	13.5%
Traditional/ Community Authorities	4	3.0%	10	11.1%	4	10.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	6	8.3%	24	6.1%
Patronage of Institution	31	23.0%	20	22.2%	2	5.0%	1	4.0%	1	3.1%	10	13.9%	65	16.5%
Partners /Civil/ Society/NGO's	0	.0%	3	3.3%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	3.1%	1	1.4%	5	1.3%
Tribunals	8	5.9%	5	5.6%	1	2.5%	3	12.0%	12	37.5%	4	5.6%	33	8.4%
Other	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	2.5%	3	12.0%	0	.0%	1	1.4%	5	1.3%
Don't know	3	2.2%	2	2.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	5	6.9%	10	2.5%
Total	135	100.0%	90	100.0%	40	100.0%	25	100.0%	32	100.0%	72	100.0%	394	100.0%

4.2.5. Citizen: Resolution of immorality, Lack of ethics and crime related problems

Who do you think should solve issues of immorality, lack of ethics and crime?	No.	%	Valid %
Schools	563	8.3	11.2
Religious Institutions	1153	17.1	22.9
Family Education	1584	23.5	31.5
Authorities	1547	22.9	30.7
Other ways	188	2.8	3.7
Sub-Total	5035	74.6	100.0
N/ Answer	1712	25.4	
Total	6747	100.0	

4.2.6. Institutions: Resolution of immorality, Lack of ethics and crime related problems

Who should solve problems of immorality, lack of ethics and crime?	Interviewee												Total	
	Private enterprise		Association /NGO		Church		Mosque		Trade-Union		Other			
Schools	32	21,8%	14	17,3%	22	13,8%	6	6,8%	4	8,3%	6	8,3%	84	14,1%
Religious Institutions	30	20,4%	15	18,5%	67	41,9%	30	34,1%	7	14,6%	6	8,3%	155	26,0%
Family Education	52	35,4%	23	28,4%	41	25,6%	30	34,1%	29	60,4%	23	31,9%	198	33,2%
Authorities	29	19,7%	24	29,6%	22	13,8%	19	21,6%	5	10,4%	28	38,9%	127	21,3%
Other ways	4	2,7%	5	6,2%	8	5,0%	3	3,4%	3	6,3%	9	12,5%	32	5,4%
Total	147	100.0%	81	100.0%	160	100.0%	88	100.0%	48	100.0%	72	100.0%	596	100.0%

4.3. Economic Poverty

4.3.1. Citizen: Access to land

4.3.1.1. Do you have land to cultivate?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	4998	74,1	75,0
No	1668	24,7	25,0
Sub-Total	6666	98,8	100,0
N/ Answer	81	1,2	
Total	6747	100,0	

4.3.1.2. Do you have a plot for habitation?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	5217	77,3	79,9
No	1311	19,4	20,1
Sub-Total	6528	96,8	100,0
N/ Answer	219	3,2	
Total	6747	100,0	

4.3.1.3. Summary by province

Province	Do you have land to live		Total		Do you have plot for habitation		Total					
	Yes	No			Yes	No						
Niassa	699	84,3%	130	15,7%	829	100,0%	723	88,6%	93	11,4%	816	100,0%
Cabo Delgado	539	76,8%	163	23,2%	702	100,0%	553	79,2%	145	20,8%	698	100,0%
Nampula	1510	78,0%	425	22,0%	1935	100,0%	1463	77,9%	414	22,1%	1877	100,0%
Zambezia	395	71,8%	155	28,2%	550	100,0%	399	73,9%	141	26,1%	540	100,0%
Tete	169	97,1%	5	2,9%	174	100,0%	138	95,8%	6	4,2%	144	100,0%
Manica	290	84,3%	54	15,7%	344	100,0%	312	90,7%	32	9,3%	344	100,0%
Sofala	182	82,4%	39	17,6%	221	100,0%	183	82,8%	38	17,2%	221	100,0%
Inhambane	66	71,0%	27	29,0%	93	100,0%	64	71,1%	26	28,9%	90	100,0%
Gaza	580	84,3%	108	15,7%	688	100,0%	604	88,0%	82	12,0%	686	100,0%
Maputo	389	66,0%	200	34,0%	589	100,0%	447	76,0%	141	24,0%	588	100,0%
Maputo City	179	33,1%	362	66,9%	541	100,0%	331	63,2%	193	36,8%	524	100,0%
Total	4998	75,0%	1668	25,0%	6666	100,0%	5217	79,9%	1311	20,1%	6528	100,0%

4.3.2. Citizen: Ownership of the land

4.3.2.1. Land to cultivate

Who owns the land to cultivate?	No.	%	Valid %
Man	838	12,4	17,0
Woman	644	9,5	13,1
Both	2589	38,4	52,6
Family/ Friend	284	4,2	5,8
State	154	2,3	3,1
Traditional Authorities	19	,3	,4
Others	390	5,8	7,9
Sub-Total	4918	72,9	100,0
N/Answer	1829	27,1	
Total	6747	100,0	

4.3.2.2.

Who owns the plot for habitation?	No.	%	Valid %
Man	130	1,9	18,7
Woman	46	,7	6,6
Both	351	5,2	50,4
Family/ Friend	55	,8	7,9
State	49	,7	7,0
Others	66	1,0	9,5
Sub-Total	697	10,3	100,0
N/Answer	6050	89,7	
Total	6747	100,0	

4.3.3. Citizen: Security in land ownership

4.3.3.1. Do you feel that your land/ plot can be taken away?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	1455	24,8	25,8
No	4186	71,4	74,2
Sub-Total	5641	96,3	100,0
N/Answer	218	3,7	
Total	5859	100,0	

4.3.3.2. Who can take away your land/plot?

	No.	%	Valid %
Family	186	12,4	14,3
Owner	322	21,5	24,8
State	576	38,5	44,3
Traditional Authorities	37	2,5	2,8
Others	179	12,0	13,8
Sub-Total	1300	87,0	100,0
N/Answer	195	13,0	
Total	1495	100,0	

4.3.4. Institution: Patrimonial ownership

4.3.4.1. Is the physical space occupied registered in the name of the organization?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	434	47,3	71,6
No	172	18,8	28,4
Sub-Total	606	66,1	100,0
N/Answer	311	33,9	
Total	917	100,0	

4.3.4.2. Security in the ownership on the patrimony

Do you feel that you can be expropriated?	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	72	16,6	16,9
No	353	81,3	83,1
Sub- Total	425	97,9	100,0
N/Answer	9	2,1	
Total	434	100,0	

4.3.5. Citizen: Do you do savings?

Do you save?	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	2254	33,4	35,1
No	4167	61,8	64,9
Sub-Total	6421	95,2	100,0
N/Answer	326	4,8	
Total	6747	100,0	

4.3.5.1. Reasons for saving

	No.	%	Valid %
To better my home	90	4,0	4,7
Health matters	114	5,1	5,9
School matters	73	3,2	3,8
Future of the children	108	4,8	5,6
Prevention for hard times/ unexpected hardships	931	41,3	48,5
Increase family income/ food security	603	26,8	31,4
Sub-Total	1919	85,1	100,0
N/ Answer	335	14,9	
Total	2254	100,0	

4.3.5.2. Decision to Save

	No.	%	Valid %
Man	635	28,2	30,9
Woman	358	15,9	17,4
Both	1065	47,2	51,7
Sub-Total	2058	91,3	100,0
N/ Answer	196	8,7	
Total	2254	100,0	

4.3.5.3. Decision to save by "environment" rural/urban

	Who made the decision to save				Total
	Woman	Man	Both	Total	
Urban	190 31,1%	151 24,8%	269 44,1%	610 100,0%	
Environment Rural	445 30,7%	207 14,3%	796 55,0%	1448 100,0%	
Total	635 30,9%	358 17,4%	1065 51,7%	2058 100,0%	

4.3.5.4. Decision to save by province

Province	Who made the decision to save				Total
	Woman	Man	Both	Total	
Niassa	124 47,0%	26 9,8%	114 43,2%	264 100,0%	
Cabo Delgado	64 32,8%	26 13,3%	105 53,8%	195 100,0%	
Nampula	108 26,4%	73 17,8%	228 55,7%	409 100,0%	
Zambezia	52 21,7%	34 14,2%	154 64,2%	240 100,0%	
Tete	31 29,5%	11 10,5%	63 60,0%	105 100,0%	
Manica	67 38,1%	29 16,5%	80 45,5%	176 100,0%	
Sofala	1 2,6%	2 5,1%	36 92,3%	39 100,0%	
Inhambane	8 25,0%	4 12,5%	20 62,5%	32 100,0%	
Gaza	33 18,6%	34 19,2%	110 62,1%	177 100,0%	
Maputo	64 32,0%	44 22,0%	92 46,0%	200 100,0%	
Maputo City	83 37,6%	75 33,9%	63 28,5%	221 100,0%	
Total	635 30,9%	358 17,4%	1065 51,7%	2058 100,0%	

4.3.6. Institutions: Profits in the last year of activity

Did you have profits in the last year of activity	No.	%	Valid %
	Yes	94	47.5
No	89	44.9	48.6
Sub-Total	183	92.4	100.0
N/ Answer	15	7.6	
Total	198	100.0	

4.3.7. Institutions: Application of profits

	No.	%	Valid %
Equipment	32	34.0	37.6
Immovable possessions	14	14.9	16.5
Saving in the bank	30	31.9	35.3
Others	9	9.6	10.6
Sub-Total	85	90.4	100.0
N/ Answer	9	9.6	
Total	94	100.0	

4.3.8. Citizen: Credit

4.3.8.1. Requests for credit

Did you borrow money?	No.	%	Valid %
	Yes	1436	21.3
No	4604	68.2	76.2
Sub-Total	6040	89.5	100.0
N/ Answer	707	10.5	
Total	6747	100.0	

By professional groups

Professional Groups	Did you borrow money?		Total	
	Yes	No		
Peasants	462 18.3%	2060 81.7%	2522	100.0%
Students	154 38.1%	250 61.9%	404	100.0%
Self-employed	346 25.4%	1017 74.6%	1363	100.0%
Employed	277 29.5%	661 70.5%	938	100.0%
Others	76 28.7%	189 71.3%	265	100.0%
Total	1315 23.9%	4177 76.1%	5492	100.0%

4.3.8.2. Creditors

Who did you borrow money from?	No.	%	Valid %
Bank	165	11.5	13.3
NGO's/ Local projects	123	8.6	9.9
Church/ Mosque	19	1.3	1.5
Family/ Friends	715	49.8	57.4
Merchants	26	1.8	2.1
Others	197	13.7	15.8
Sub-Total	1245	86.7	100.0
N/Answer	191	13.3	
Total	1436	100.0	

By level of education of the interviewees

Who did you borrow money from?	Level of Education			Total	
	Illiterate	Primary schooling	Other		
Bank	0 .0%	65 11.3%	75 20.4%	140	14.3%
NGO's/ Local projects	0 .0%	67 11.7%	20 5.4%	87	8.9%
Church/ Mosque	1 2.9%	14 2.4%	2 .5%	17	1.7%
Family/ Friends	31 91.2%	331 57.6%	203 55.3%	565	57.9%
Merchants	0 .0%	17 3.0%	4 1.1%	21	2.2%
Others	2 5.9%	81 14.1%	63 17.2%	146	15.0%
Total	34 100.0%	575 100.0%	367 100.0%	976	100.0%

4.3.9. Institutions: Credit

4.3.9.1. Did you need to ask for credit?

	No.	%	Valid %
Yes	62	31.3	33.3
No	124	62.6	66.7
Sub-Total	186	93.9	100.0
N/Answer	12	6.1	
Total	198	100.0	

4.3.9.2. Who did you ask for credit?

	No.	%	Valid %
Commercial Bank	10	16.1	34.5
Through the State	3	4.8	10.3
Others	16	25.8	55.2
Sub-Total	29	46.8	100.0
N/Answer	33	53.2	
Total	62	100.0	

4.4. Political Poverty

4.4.1. Citizen: Participation in meetings to solve local problems

Did you participate in any meeting to solve local problems?	No.			%			Valid %		
	No.	%	Valid %	No.	%	Valid %			
Yes	2353	34.9	36.3						
No	4134	61.3	63.7						
Sub-Total	6487	96.1	100.0						
N/Answer	260	3.9							
Total	6747	100.0							

4.4.2. Citizen: Initiative of calling up of meeting to solve local problems

	No.	%	Valid %
State	705	30.0	34.0
Civil Society	993	42.2	47.9
Others	375	15.9	18.1
Sub-Total	2073	88.1	100.0
N/Answer	280	11.9	
Total	2353	100.0	

4.4.3. Issues discussed in meetings to solve local problems

	No.	%	Valid %
About poverty	152	6.5	8.1
Social	582	24.7	30.8
Economic	202	8.6	10.7
Of the Citizen's/ Community interest	905	38.5	47.9
Of the State's interest	47	2.0	2.5
Sub-Total	1888	80.2	100.0
N/Answer	465	19.8	
Total	2353	100.0	

4.4.4. Citizen: Feeling of security

Do you think there could be war again in the country?	No.		%		Valid %	
	No.	%	No.	%	Valid %	
Yes	426	6.3	6.7			
Maybe	1927	28.6	30.2			
No	4032	59.8	63.1			
Sub-Total	6385	94.6	100.0			
N/Answer	362	5.4				
Total	6747	100.0				

By province, age groups and education level

Province	Do you think there could be war again in the country?						Total	
	Yes		Maybe		No			
Niassa	63	8.0%	289	36.8%	433	55.2%	785	100.0%
Cabo Delgado	28	4.3%	174	26.4%	456	69.3%	658	100.0%
Nampula	71	3.8%	503	26.7%	1308	69.5%	1882	100.0%
Zambezia	48	9.1%	248	46.8%	234	44.2%	530	100.0%
Tete	4	3.5%	60	52.2%	51	44.3%	115	100.0%
Manica	21	6.1%	101	29.3%	223	64.6%	345	100.0%
Sofala	18	8.3%	79	36.4%	120	55.3%	217	100.0%
Inhambane	9	9.8%	32	34.8%	51	55.4%	92	100.0%
Gaza	35	5.4%	90	13.8%	528	80.9%	653	100.0%
Maputo	68	11.7%	193	33.3%	319	55.0%	580	100.0%
Maputo City	61	11.6%	158	29.9%	309	58.5%	528	100.0%
Total	426	6.7%	1927	30.2%	4032	63.1%	6385	100.0%

Age Groups	Do you think there could be war again in the country?						Total	
	Yes		Maybe		No			
Up to 25 years	132	10.8%	426	35.0%	659	54.1%	1217	100.0%
26 to 50 years	225	5.9%	1132	29.7%	2456	64.4%	3813	100.0%
More than 50 years	37	4.2%	233	26.5%	608	69.2%	878	100.0%
Total	394	6.7%	1791	30.3%	3723	63.0%	5908	100.0%

Level of Education	Do you think there could be war again in the country?						Total	
	Yes		Maybe		No			
Illiterate	7	7.1%	50	50.5%	42	42.4%	99	100.0%
Primary Schooling	183	6.0%	914	30.1%	1942	63.9%	3039	100.0%
Others	132	10.8%	394	32.1%	701	57.1%	1227	100.0%
Total	322	7.4%	1358	31.1%	2685	61.5%	4365	100.0%

Questionário ao cidadão

Nº _____ PROVINCIA _____ DISTRITO _____ LOCAL _____ SEXO: M [1] F [2] PROFISSÃO/OCUPAÇÃO _____ IDADE: _____ RELIGIÃO _____ ESCOLARIZAÇÃO: _____		Não preencher NUM [____] PROV [____] DIST [____] LOC A [____] PROF [____] RELI [____] SEXO [____] IDAD [____] ESCOL [____] REPO [____] NREP [____] QUEM [____] DEFP [____] COMI [____] COM2 [____] H2O [____] H2O2 [____] TERRM [____] QTEM [____] TERRC [____] QTEC [____] TIR A [____] QTIR A [____] DOEN [____] RECD [____] MEDI [____] PROB [____]	
1. PARTICIPOU EM ALGUMA REUNIÃO / ENCONTRO SOBRE A POBREZA NOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES? SIM [1] NÃO [2] SE SIM, EM QUANTAS REUNIÕES PARTICIPOU? _____ COM QUEM? _____			
2. PARA SI, O QUE É SER POBRE? (resumir a resposta em poucas palavras) _____ _____ _____ _____			
3. NO ANO PASSADO A COMIDA QUE TEVE DISPONÍVEL PARA A SUA FAMÍLIA AUMENTOU? [1] DIMINUIU? [2] MANTEVE-SE NA MESMA? [3] E PENSA QUE FOI SUFICIENTE [1] OU INSUFICIENTE [2]			
4. E A QUANTIDADE DE ÁGUA QUE TEVE DISPONÍVEL PARA A SUA FAMÍLIA AUMENTOU? [1] DIMINUIU? [2] MANTEVE-SE NA MESMA? [3] E PENSA QUE FOI SUFICIENTE [1] OU INSUFICIENTE [2]			
5. A FAMÍLIA TEM TERRA PARA CULTIVAR (TEM MACHAMBA)? SIM [1] NÃO [2] SE A RESPOSTA FOI SIM, A QUEM PERTENCE A TERRA [1] A TERRA É DO PRÓPRIO (DA FAMÍLIA) [11] HOMEM [12] MULHER [13] AMBOS [2] A TERRA É DE OUTRAS PESSOAS DE QUEM? _____			
6. E TEM UM TALHÃO DE TERRA PARA A SUA CASA? SIM [1] NÃO [2] SE A RESPOSTA FOI SIM, A QUEM PERTENCE O TALHÃO [1] A TERRA É DO PRÓPRIO (DA FAMÍLIA) [11] HOMEM [12] MULHER [13] AMBOS [2] A TERRA É DE OUTRAS PESSOAS DE QUEM? _____			
7. PENSA QUE ALGUÉM LHE PODE TIRAR A TERRA QUE UTILIZA (A MACHAMBA OU O TALHÃO DA CASA)? SIM [1] NÃO [2] QUEM? _____			
8. DURANTE O ANO PASSADO, NA FAMÍLIA, ALGUÉM FICOU DOENTE POR MAIS DE 3 MESES? SIM [1] NÃO [2] QUANDO ESTÁ DOENTE ONDE VAI EM 1º LUGAR PARA SE TRATAR? [1] POSTO DE SAÚDE [2] CURANDEIRO/MÉDICO TRADICIONAL TEM DINHEIRO PARA COMPRAR OS MEDICAMENTOS RECEITADOS? SIM [1] NÃO [2]			
9. QUANDO TEM PROBLEMAS SOCIAIS GRAVES QUEM É QUE PROCURA EM 1º LUGAR PARA OS RESOLVER? [1] AUTORIDADES TRADICIONAIS [4] FAMÍLIA [2] AUTORIDADES ADMINISTRATIVAS [5] OUTROS [3] TRIBUNAIS COMUNITARIOS _____			

Continua na página seguinte

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		Não preencher
10. AS CRIANÇAS EM IDADE ESCOLAR VÃO À ESCOLA?		ESC _____
L_1_ SIM (TODAS) L_2_ SIM (ALGUMAS) L_3_ NÃO		
OS RAPAZES QUE NÃO VÃO, PORQUÊ NÃO VÃO?	_____	NESCR _____

AS MENINAS QUE NÃO VÃO, PORQUÊ NÃO VÃO?	_____	NESCM _____

11. FAZ POUPANÇAS?		POUP _____
SIM L_1_ NÃO L_2_		
SE SIM, QUAL É O OBJECTIVO DA POUPANÇA?	_____	POBJ _____

QUEM TOMOU ESTA DECISÃO ?		DEPO _____
L_1_ O HOMEM L_2_ A MULHER L_3_ AMBOS (O CASAL)		
12. TEVE NECESSIDADE DE PEDIR DINHEIRO EMPRESTADO (CRÉDITO)?		CRED _____
SIM L_1_ NÃO L_2_		
SE SIM, A QUEM PEDIU DINHEIRO EMPRESTADO?	_____	QCRED _____

13. COMO PENSA QUE SE PODE RESOLVER O PROBLEMA DA DEGRADAÇÃO MORAL, FALTA DE ÉTICA E CRIMINALIDADE?		MORAL _____
L_1_ NAS ESCOLAS		
L_2_ ATRAVÉS DAS CONFISSÕES RELIGIOSAS		
L_3_ PELAS EDUCAÇÃO NAS FAMÍLIAS		
L_4_ ATRAVÉS DAS AUTORIDADES (POLÍCIA, TRIBUNAIS)		
L_5_ OUTRAS FORMAS (QUAIS _____)		
14. NO ANO PASSADO PARTICIPOU EM ALGUMA REUNIÃO PARA RESOLVER OS PROBLEMAS DA ZONA?		RPZON _____
SIM L_1_ NÃO L_2_		
SE SIM, COM QUEM?		QRPZ ON _____
L_1_ ESTADO		
L_2_ SOCIEDADE CIVIL		
L_3_ OUTROS (_____)		
POR QUE RAZÃO (O QUE É QUE FOI DISCUTIDO)?	_____	RAZON _____

15. PARA A SUA FAMÍLIA, EM COMPARAÇÃO COM O ANO PASSADO, ACHA QUE A VIDA MELHOROU?		MELHOR _____
L_1_ SIM, MELHOROU		
L_2_ NÃO, ESTÁ NA MESMA		
L_3_ NÃO, PIOROU		
16. SENTE QUE PODE VOLTAR A HAVER GUERRA EM MOÇAMBIQUE?		GUER _____
L_1_ SIM L_2_ TALVEZ L_3_ NÃO		
17. COMO É QUE VOCÊ PENSA QUE PODE CONTRIBUIR PARA MELHORAR SITUAÇÃO DA COMUNIDADE?		SITCO _____

Continuação da página anterior

		Não preencher
(6. CONTINUAÇÃO) SE SIM, FOI-LHE CONCEDIDO O CRÉDITO QUE NECESSITAVA? <input type="checkbox"/> SIM <input type="checkbox"/> NÃO		CCRED _____
SE SIM, QUEM CONCEDEU O CRÉDITO? <input type="checkbox"/> BANCA COMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> VIA ESTADO A ESTADO <input type="checkbox"/> OUTROS (QUEM? _____)		QCRE _____
7. ACHA QUE A SUA EMPRESA MELHOROU A SUA SITUAÇÃO ECÓNOMICA E FINANCEIRA, EM RELAÇÃO AO ANO PASSADO? <input type="checkbox"/> SIM, MELHOROU <input type="checkbox"/> NÃO, ESTÁ NA MESMA <input type="checkbox"/> NÃO, PIOROU		SITEC _____
8. PARTICIPOU NALGUMA REUNIÃO PARA RESOLVER OS PROBLEMAS DA ZONA ONDE A SUA EMPRESA / ASSOCIAÇÃO / ONG ACTUA? <input type="checkbox"/> SIM <input type="checkbox"/> NÃO		RZON _____
9. SENTE QUE PODE VOLTAR A HAVER GUERRA EM MOÇAMBIQUE? <input type="checkbox"/> SIM <input type="checkbox"/> TALVEZ <input type="checkbox"/> NÃO		GUER _____
10. COMO PENSA QUE SE PODE RESOLVER O PROBLEMA DA DEGRADAÇÃO MORAL, FALTA DE ÉTICA E CRIMINALIDADE? <input type="checkbox"/> NAS ESCOLAS <input type="checkbox"/> ATRAVÉS DAS CONFISSÕES RELIGIOSAS <input type="checkbox"/> PELA EDUCAÇÃO NAS FAMÍLIAS <input type="checkbox"/> ATRAVÉS DAS AUTORIDADES (POLÍCIA, TRIBUNAIS, ETC...) <input type="checkbox"/> OUTRAS FORMAS (explique por favor _____) _____ _____		MORAL _____
11. TEM ALGUM PLANO PARA MELHORAR A SITUAÇÃO DA COMUNIDADE? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		CONT _____
12. E O QUE É QUE JÁ FEZ PARA MELHORAR A SITUAÇÃO DA COMUNIDADE? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		JACON _____

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