

CHAPTER 3

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT DYNAMICS IN FIGHTING THE CAUSES OF POVERTY

In RAP 2004 the dimensions of poverty were built around four pillars, namely Human Capital, Social Capital, the Economy and Governance.

The opinion of civil society organizations and of citizens concerning the participation of the various stakeholders, including themselves, in fighting the causes of human, social, economic and political poverty is also built on the same pillars.

HUMAN CAPITAL

With regard to the poverty that derives from the failure to meet vital needs, those which directly influence the ability of individuals to maintain a healthy and sustainable life, the civil society organizations identified two causes, namely, the low level of schooling, and disease.

Low level of Schooling

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

The results from the district and provincial RAPs show that:

- They supported literacy and adult education;
- They participated in and financed the programme supporting the integration of girls into schools;
- They participated in civic education and awareness campaigns;
- They participated in and financed the building of class rooms;
- They paid enrolment fees for poor children (but it is important to mention that, as from 2005, primary education in Mozambique - EP1 and EP2 - is free, in order to attain the Millennium Development Goals);
- They participated in and financed staff training.

Facilities

In undertaking concrete actions to combat the low level of schooling, civil society had the following aspects in its favour:

- The use of local material with local technology;
- Improved relations with the district authorities;
- The support, in general, of the district education directorates;
- Support from partners.

Difficulties

However, civil society ran into the following obstacles in pursuing its mission seeking to reduce the causes of poverty:



- Shortage of skilled teachers;
- Shortage of houses for teachers;
- Shortage of funds to acquire conventional building material;
- Shortage of transport: existing means of transport are expensive;
- Shortage of learning materials;
- Late arrival of the school material distributed free of charge. For example, in Zambézia there were cases where children had not received this material by June.
- The drought, together with the food insecurity of many households entirely dependent on agriculture is a factor hindering children's attendance at school.

Box 5 - Summary of the Cabo Delgado provincial RAP

CABO DELGADO

The 2005 Annual Poverty Report from Cabo Delgado province indicates that implementing large scale projects in education, health and agriculture was a major local contribution to the fight against poverty.

Those projects ensured the appearance of schools and health posts, improvements to the existing units, supplies of clean drinking water, and the introduction of new cash crops with modern rural extension techniques.

The growth of informal trade, stimulating the development of commercial activities in the districts where there is no formal trade, had a positive effect. The licensing of informal traders and improved feeder roads ensured that manufactured goods could reach the peasants, thus easing the life of rural communities.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The district and provincial RAPs concluded that the Government has undertaken the following activities in order to reduce the causes of poor school attendance:

- School construction and expansion of the school network;
- Support for vulnerable children and households;
- Opening adult literacy courses;
- Building houses for teachers;
- Teachers training;
- Distribution of school material free of charge;
- Literacy and adult education programmes.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COOPERATION PARTNERS

The data gathered by civil society indicate that the cooperation partners have contributed with the following activities:

- Support in building schools;
- Support in setting up community associations;
- Support in campaigns aimed at the communities;
- Granting incentives for various civil society activities.

Disease

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

In the district and provincial RAPs, civil society recognizes that the following actions seeking to reduce the disease burden have been taken:

- They promoted prevention campaigns against HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases;

- They supported the distribution of mosquito nets;
- They cured sick people;
- They took part in preventive appeals against epidemics;
- They participated in and financed the training of activists;
- They helped people living with AIDS and their dependents;
- They assisted vulnerable people (children, the disabled and the elderly) in income generating projects, distribution of uniforms, and nutritional supplements;
- They created sewing/needlework and agricultural cooperatives to improve the diet of needy elderly people, children and women.

Facilities

In undertaking concrete action to fight diseases, civil society organizations had the following factors in their favour:

- Support provided by local stakeholders (provincial and district nuclei for the fight against HIV/AIDS).
- Use of traditional medicine;
- Support from NGOs;
- Support from churches.

Difficulties

However, civil society ran into the following obstacles in pursuing its mission to mitigate the effects of disease:

- Lack of publicity material;
- Lack of stocks of mosquito nets;
- Low coverage of health posts and hospitals;
- Insufficient number of Day-Care Hospitals and GATVs;
- Lack of transport and of feeder roads to reach remote areas.

Others

In addition, and seeking to fight the causes of human poverty, civil society organizations undertook the following actions:

- They set up the environmental protection fund;
- They registered unemployed young people, and sought to find employment opportunities for them or participation in self-employment projects;
- They participated in and financed the construction of wells;
- They promoted self-employment through small professional courses;
- They participated in and financed the construction of improved latrines.

Box 6 - Summary of the Gaza provincial RAP

GAZA

Poverty reduction in Gaza province does not yet enjoy consensus among the local communities, represented by the various civil society organizations that interact there. The Gaza report argues that, despite this reduction indicated by the Government, Gaza is the fourth poorest province in the country, though its major agricultural and livestock potential is recognized.

Among the main causes of impoverishment in the province, Gaza points to the privatization of companies and their bankruptcy, the end of the cashew industry, high levels of HIV/AIDS, and weak tax collection mechanisms.

The most pressing problems indicated concern schools without adequate teaching and learning conditions, and the shortage of secondary schools.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The district and provincial RAPs concluded that the Government has undertaken the following actions in order to reduce the causes and effects of disease:

- Building health posts and expanding the health network;
- Building houses for nurses;
- Publicising disease prevention methods (HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera);
- Training health professionals;
- Spraying campaigns;
- Opening GATV's;
- Caring for elderly people and diabetics in general medical consultations.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COOPERATION PARTNERS

The data gathered by civil society indicate that the cooperation partners contributed with the following activities:

- Support in building health centres;
- Support in campaigns to prevent diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and cholera;
- Building health posts;
- Training traditional midwives;
- Opening GATV's;
- Distribution of medicines.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social poverty is intimately linked to structural or social disparities. Thus in the provincial and district RAPs, the civil society organizations identified several actions carried out by various stakeholders seeking to reduce social poverty.

Lack of solidarity

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

The civil society organizations recognized they had carried out the following actions to promote solidarity among Mozambicans:

- Promotion of associations in the communities;
- Promotion of regular meetings debating community problems;
- Help in setting up women's cooperatives;
- Support for orphans and vulnerable children (COV);
- Support for People Living With AIDS;
- Solving conflicts in communities through the paralegal staff trained by civil society organizations.

Facilities

For the success of their mission, they relied on the following positive factors:

- Great interest shown by the public
- Willingness of the public to take part in the various projects proposed

Difficulties

However, they faced the following obstacles:

- Lack of support for setting up associations in some parts of the country;
- Great lack of interest from young people who are not very involved in community activities.

Box 7 - Summary of the Inhambane provincial RAP

INHAMBANE

The 2005 Annual Poverty Report from Inhambane province paints a sombre picture of the implementation of PARPA I. The dominant perception is that the province is a major contributor to national economic growth, through large scale projects such as SASOL, Hidrocarbonetos de Moçambique and the Vilankulo International Airport, but the contribution by these undertakings to improving the living conditions of the population is still small.

The recommendations from Inhambane province for PARPA II point to the need for broader civic education that includes ethical and moral values, which should involve religious bodies in educating families and in valuing tradition.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The civil society organizations recognize that the Government has contributed positively to increasing solidarity between Mozambicans when:

- It supported the creation of some associations;
- It participated in regular community meetings;
- It promoted meetings with traditional and community leaders;
- It encouraged internal solidarity;
- It supported orphaned and vulnerable children, the elderly, and disabled people who are also in a vulnerable situation;
- It designed and implemented social welfare programmes.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COOPERATION PARTNERS

The data gathered by civil society indicate that the cooperation partners have contributed with the following activities:

- Support in the creation of associations;
- Participation in regular community meetings;
- Support for orphaned and vulnerable children;
- Social welfare programmes.

Lack of ethical, civic and moral values

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

Among the initiatives of civil society organizations seeking to uphold ethical, civic and moral values among Mozambicans, the following stand out:

- Campaigns against violence and crime in the communities;
- Campaigns against conflicts in the communities;
- Campaigns against domestic violence;
- Campaigns against excessive consumption of alcohol in the communities;
- Campaigns against premature marriages and against discrimination against women;
- Respect for the knowledge of the elders and the traditional healers.

Facilities

Civil society found the following favourable factors:

- Great involvement by women;
- Support from the local administrations, traditional leaders and some NGOs.

Difficulties

The following obstacles were noted in this part of its mission:

- Young people are not very involved in community activities
- Lack of a volunteer spirit among young people
- Existence of taboos and of radical community groups

Box 8 - Summary of the Manica provincial RAP

MANICA

The Manica provincial report stresses, in a significant way, that the agricultural sector and education are key to the economic and social development of the province because of their role in guaranteeing food security and in a better contribution to the Gross Domestic Product.

Despite the expansion of the school network and the increase in the number of children attending school, the supply of educational services is still insufficient, the report says.

HIV/AIDS infection in the province is not declining, and Manica is the second most affected province, with an HIV prevalence rate of 19 per cent.

The Government should establish conditions for the emergence of small scale industries processing agricultural produce which would create more jobs.

As for biodiversity, community management of natural resources is encouraged, thus stimulating communities to take charge of their own destiny.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The civil society organizations recognize that the Government has contributed positively when:

- It supported the strengthening of traditional authorities in managing the economic and social life of the communities;
- It designed and implemented projects to support widows, the elderly, and orphaned and vulnerable children;
- It carried out civic education campaigns.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COOPERATION PARTNERS

The civil society organizations identified the following as the contribution of cooperation partners in this matter:

- Support and participation in civic and moral education.

THE ECONOMY

The economy is understood as the manner in which citizens organize and carry out productive activity. In this pillar, RAP 2004 concentrated its attention on the causes of poverty derived from low income, but also from access to income. Thus the district and provincial RAPs organized by the G20 concentrated their specific attention on the concrete actions undertaken by the main stakeholders in Mozambican economic life, seeking to reduce the causes of poverty identified on this axis.

Low production and productivity

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

The results of the district and provincial RAPs identified the following as concrete actions by civil society organizations designed to increase production and productivity:

- Promotion of agricultural cooperatives;
- Campaigns of civic education to combine the cultivation of cash crops and food crops;
- Encouraging agricultural and livestock activities;
- Distribution of seeds;
- Expansion of irrigation schemes;
- Support for distributing land and legalising land tenure.

Facilities

In this effort, they recognized the following as positive factors:

- Support from some NGOs;
- Advice and technical assistance from rural extensionists.

Difficulties

On the other hand the following problems were identified:

- Lack of mastery of modern techniques and production alternatives;
- Lack of safe places for storing surpluses;
- Shortage of transport and the existing transport is at inaccessible prices;
- Lack of financial resources for expansion and for acquiring modern production instruments;
- Drought, bush fires and other natural disasters;
- Usurpation of land;
- Costly and very lengthy process for issuing land titles;
- High dependence on and great vulnerability to climatic factors in family sector agriculture.

Box 9 - Summary of the Maputo provincial RAP

MAPUTO

The Maputo Provincial Poverty Observatory intends to be one of the various instruments for monitoring and assessing the degree of implementation of PARPA, with the involvement of other civil society stakeholders.

In its assessment of poverty, the Maputo report says that the province recorded an increase in poverty levels, although a great deal has been done to revise this scenario, particularly with growth in the areas of education, health, infrastructures and agriculture.

Maputo recommends, in the macro-economic chapter, the need for greater rigour in financial programming for the agricultural and livestock sector and in collecting personal taxes, taking into account the real conditions of the population.

As for good governance, it was agreed that permanent dialogue, transparency and accountability in using public funds are important, as well as the need to strengthen protection and security for witnesses to crimes, and whistle-blowers.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The civil society organizations recognize that the Government contributed positively to increased production and productivity when:

- It supported the creation of agricultural cooperatives, and training for peasants' associations;
- It has provided support, through modern cultivation techniques, for the increase of production;
- It provided advice for cash crops and food crops;
- It supported the building of barns;
- It supported the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and of feeder roads to cultivated areas;
- It distributed seeds;
- It encouraged livestock farming and helped in restocking;
- It distributed foot pumps.

CONTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION PARTNERS

The data gathered in the district and provincial RAPs indicate that the cooperation partners contributed with the following activities:

- Support for the formation of peasant cooperatives and of a peasant association movement;
- Support in acquiring means of production;
- Training in management of agricultural associations;
- Encouragement of agricultural production;
- Cattle restocking.

Difficulty in access to markets

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

As for access to markets, the civil society organizations undertook the following concrete actions:

- They promoted cooperatives or associations of peasants and small farmers;
- They developed small businesses;
- They mobilised participation in building and rehabilitating local markets;
- They opened and rehabilitated tertiary feeder roads.

Facilities

In this exercise civil society organizations had their work facilitated by:

- Support from some NGOs.

Difficulties

However, they ran into the following obstacles:

- Lack of a market for surplus produce;
- High transport costs;
- Unfavourable purchase prices for produce;
- Lack of regulations on competition.

Box 10 - Summary of the Nampula provincial RAP

NAMPULA

The information from Nampula province, built out of the reports from 21 districts, shows broad civil society participation in solving the problems of communities and in actions to fight against absolute poverty.

In the activities undertaken only by civil society players, mention should be made of the construction of improved latrines, the opening of fields, livestock breeding, the opening of water sources, the building of tertiary roads, the promotion of literacy campaigns, preservation of the environment, promotion of tourism, awareness activities on preventing and fighting against HIV/AIDS.

Nampula wants to see implemented the proposals made by civil society, as regards the 28 activities listed in RAP/2004 and others that are deemed unavoidable in the fight against absolute poverty.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The civil society organizations recognize that the Government contributed significantly to access to markets when:

- It produced and made available information on markets and on prices of agricultural goods;
- It supported price negotiations;
- Opened and ensured maintenance of feeder roads;
- Helped rehabilitate shops.

CONTRIBUTION OF COOPERATION PARTNERS

The data gathered by the G20 indicate that the cooperation partners concentrated their interventions in the following activities:

- Support in identifying markets;
- Support in opening feeder roads;
- Support in building agricultural barns;
- Opening new markets.

Lack of credit

Access to credit has been regarded as the greatest pro-poor instrument for promoting economic growth, and thus the principal instrument for poverty reduction (Seibel and Parthusip 1998:81).

But the Mozambican banking system has become ever more residual, judging from the evolution of credit to the economy as a percentage of GDP.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

Among initiatives by civil society organizations to minimize the lack of credit, the following stand out:

- Creation of micro-credit cooperatives supporting agriculture and marketing
- Creation of small scale income generating projects.

Facilities

In this effort, the civil society organizations found the following factors favourable:

- Support from some NGOs;
- Existence of some micro-credit cooperatives.

Difficulties

The results would have been better but for the following obstacles:

- Limited access to and poor coverage of rural lines of credit;
- Red tape in the granting of funds.

NIASSA

The 2004 Annual Poverty Report from Niassa province is categorical in its conclusions: it is still far from acceptable parameters for a human condition, an economy, a society and satisfactory governance.

Niassa needs to expand its school network, mainly general secondary education. It needs to improve the drinking water supply system and extend the electricity network into the rural areas.

In the social sphere, the report believes that the question of HIV/AIDS is a concern where prevention and impact mitigation is the task of everyone and not just of the health sector.

In the economy, the Niassa stakeholders stress increased productivity and access to markets should accompany the rehabilitation of infrastructures such as roads and bridges by the Government. Civil society, apart from its intervention in social infrastructures, should continue to stimulate agricultural and livestock production, promoting both food and cash crops.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The civil society organizations identified the following concrete actions that have contributed to reduce the lack of credit:

- Facilitation of credits to acquire production material;
- Mobilisation of community credit.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE COOPERATION PARTNERS

The G20 believes that the cooperation partners concentrated their intervention on the following actions:

- Support for the creation of small community credit cooperatives
- Support in fund management.

GOVERNANCE

In the pillar of governance, theft and the lack of civil registration were recognized as causes of political poverty in RAP 2004. Thus the provincial and district RAPs undertaken this year, over the entire country, identified the concrete actions and initiatives carried out by civil society, the Government and cooperation partners which have contributed to reducing those causes.

Theft

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

The G20 recognizes that to reduce thefts, their initiatives were concentrated on the following concrete actions:

- Promotion of campaigns against crime;
- Participation in community policing;
- Combating stock theft.

CORRUPTION

Corruption is characterized by behaviour that evades the formal obligations of public or private servants. It is motivated by personal interests, financial gain or social position, and goes against the institutionalized rules against private gain in the public service.

What is normally called corruption includes bribery, fraud, the division of illicit "earnings", and some forms of blackmail. The word is most used for people in the public service who in one way or another abuse their position. The concept thus presupposes a distinction between the spheres of "private interest" and "public interest".

For the case of Mozambique, civil society believes that transparency in acts of governance is a pressing issue, given that corruption leads to negative results for society as a whole. And in the final analysis, these results damage the state, and make it difficult to build inclusive and sustainable development for wealth creation.

Civil society notes, with appreciation, the express will on the part of the Mozambican Government to fight against corruption, as well as the existence of institutions and legislation which could regulate the moralization of the behaviour of civil servants and public office holders. But one does not yet see, on the part of governance, concrete actions which could, for example, encourage ordinary citizens to pay taxes, an act of citizenship, in the certainty that that money will be converted into public funds to create development, and to be returned as services to the public in an orderly fashion, and without demanding extra-legal parallel payments for such services.

Laws form the legal framework on which citizens can base themselves to measure the ethical behaviour of the public service and of governance. But laws alone are not sufficient - they have to be complied with, and thus form a State of Moral Law, as Moreira Neto (1992:10) defines it, a state of legality - the rule of law and a state of legitimacy - the Democratic State, which precedes a State of Justice. Indeed, if we grant the concept of democracy only its predominantly political traditional (when not exclusively formal) scope, the Democratic State will be nothing more than one in which the rulers are chosen by popular vote. In this case, democracy is confused with process, and civil society demands that the material field be extended beyond the original legitimacy of where the rulers came from, to include current legitimacy, and even the legitimacy of the purposes of their behaviour.

Indeed, legality ensures that the state which adopts it has the rule of law (Moreira Neto 1992: 12-13), but legitimacy represents an ethical improvement, and in contemporary societies, is grounded on legality as its formal basis, turning the state that observes it into a democratic state, characterised by being endowed with instruments for society's political participation in state power. Lawfulness presumes both qualities: the formal basis of legality, and the consensual stance of legitimacy, making the state that enshrines it a State of Justice, characterized by the submission of power to moral values at all levels.

Without listing them in hierarchical order, the values destroyed by corruption can be exemplified as: human dignity; moral harm; licit aims of associations; moral integrity of prisoners; obtaining evidence lawfully; morality in the public administration; administrative probity; loss of a parliamentary seat for improper behaviour; spotless reputation and conduct as a requirement to be chosen for the public service; respect for ethical values in the mass media; dignity of the human person at family level; moral protection of children and adolescents; guarantee of space for citizens' participation in public affairs, regardless of sex, colour, religion, political beliefs or social status; protection and promotion of the culture of peoples and citizens; and also, human dignity; the building of a free society; and, in foreign affairs, the defence of peace and sovereignty (ibid.).

In the case of Mozambique, civil society believes that disseminating information to citizens is crucial in this context, so that they know the rights and duties of citizenship, and use this knowledge as a weapon to fight against corruption.

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In fact, civil society believes that many acts of corruption can be prevented if, for example, citizens know what is required in order to acquire documents and to make use of public services. Such information should clearly stipulate: the costs of these operations (if there are any costs), deadlines, the official in charge, and, most particularly the punishment these officials face if these deadlines are not met. For some cases, tacit approval would be the ideal, if this did not create legal embarrassments for administrative judicial practice: a challenge to be considered that civil society poses to the State!

This information should be compiled as quickly as possible, and publicised visibly: through brochures, the written press, radio and televisions (as a service of public utility), using as a priority Mozambican languages. In rural areas, community radios would be the main vehicles used to publicize this information.

As soon as this information becomes available, civil society promises to be in the front line to publicize it, and to play its part so that the norms and rules may be respected.

A warning cry from civil society concerns the need to publicize, without prejudicing legal action, the results of processes linked to corruption. Indeed, it should be the normal practice of a democratic state to publicize the results of cases in which the state was damaged, whether those accused are found guilty or acquitted. By making such results public, the Government shows transparency in its activity in the legal sector, and helps restore citizens' confidence in the state, in the institutions and in the authorities.

(References: Moreira Neto, D. de F. (1992) *Racionalidade Pública e Governabilidade*. CARTA MENSAL, Volume 38 Número 445, Confederação Nacional do Comércio: Rio de Janeiro.)

Facilities

Because of the importance that communities give to reducing crime, the civil society organizations had the following factors in their favour:

- Great support from traditional and community leaders;
- Great support from the public.

Difficulties

However, they faced the following obstacles in this exercise:

- Reduced police presence and in small numbers;
- Lack of local courts.

Box 13 - Summary of the Sofala provincial RAP

SOFALA

Sofala province has significantly reduced the levels of absolute poverty, according to the data from the local statistical services, corroborated by the stakeholders from civil society in their report for 2005.

In the course of this noteworthy success, one notes the combined actions undertaken by the Government and by civil society under the directives of PARPA I, such as the work of peasants in the fields, the training of peasants in food preservation techniques, assistance in agricultural techniques and facilities for acquiring animal traction and producing vegetables, the opening of fields to support widows and orphans, and awareness campaigns for preventing HIV/AIDS.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

Civil society organizations recognize that the Government has contributed significantly to reducing theft when:

- It set up community policing in the neighbourhoods and villages;
- Ensured greater coordination of its work with traditional community leaders;
- Promoted and took part regularly in meetings with the communities;
- Set up the Municipal Police.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE COOPERATION PARTNERS

The G20 indicates that the cooperation partners concentrated their intervention on the following:

- Promoting miscellaneous support for debates, seminars and workshops on governance, community participation in drawing up the budget, following its implementation and assessing performance at various levels.

Lack of civil registration

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS/CITIZENS

The G20 has participated with an initiative to increase the registration of children, which concentrated on:

- Participation in, and support for, child registration campaigns.

Facilities

The public understands the importance of registering children and so civil society organizations had the following facilities:

- Strong public support;
- Strong support from women;
- Support from NGOs and the local administration.

Difficulties

Despite 13 years of peace, on this mission, the factor of political distrust appears as a constraint.

Box 14 - Summary of the Tete provincial RAP

TETE

Tete province, says the provincial report, has not yet shown signs of recovery, although the war in Mozambique ended more than ten years ago. The private sector is not able to rescue the districts and the localities. Monetary resources are scarce, and there is virtually no agricultural marketing. People are unable to save or store surpluses. What is produced is not enough for the peasants' survival.

There is strong internal migration into the cities of young people with some level of schooling. Those who reach higher levels leave the province altogether.

Faced with this scenario, Tete province recommends that, in the context of PARPA II, the Government should set up thematic working groups, including a variety of social players to draw up a specific local plan of action. The districts should be endowed with the infrastructures and human capital necessary for the adoption of practical measures to develop the province.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT

The G20 recognizes that the Governmently contributed significant to increasing the number of children registered, when:

- It launched campaigns for the civil registration of children;
- It increased the number of civil registration brigades.

Box 15 - Summary of the Zambézia provincial RAP

ZAMBÉZIA

The Zambézia provincial annual Poverty Report deals expressively with the current situation concerning implementation of the seven proposals from civil society included in PARPA.

Thus the Zambézia report notes that of the seven proposals, only three had sufficient context to be followed up locally, namely encouraging the creation of consultative councils, effective participation, the establishment of a financial institution for development.

As regards the proposal on the consultative councils, the report shows that most of the inhabitants of Zambézia Province said they had never taken part in a meeting to solve local problems.

In health, priority should be given to extending the health network, to advocating facilities for paying for medicines, and improving treatment for citizens identified as extremely poor or vulnerable. Also to consolidate the complementary work and partnership between conventional and traditional medicine.