

## CHAPTER 4

### THE G20 PROPOSALS FOR PARPA II

The proposals from the G20, with the request to the Government that they should form part of PARPA II, are expressed in this chapter, and are based on the following:

- a) Perception of the civil society organizations/citizens on the causes of poverty presented in the 2004 RAP, built around the pillars of Human Capital, Social Capital, the Economy and Governance.
- b) Current situation of the 7 proposals presented at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Poverty Observatory;
- c) Results of the practical guide for data collection in the district and provincial seminars, the provincial RAPs, the national seminars and meetings of the civil society thematic groups for drawing up the proposals for PARPA II;
- d) Reflections from the various thematic groups set up by civil society around the pillars identified by the Government for drafting PARPA II;
- e) The main recommendations of Agenda 2025 opportune for the present stage of Mozambican development and of the struggle against the causes of poverty;
- f) The most influential international agendas of the moment such as the proposal of actions to attain the Millennium Development Goals, and the recommendations from the Report of the Commission for Africa which are in line with the perception and viewpoint of Mozambican civil society on strategies and actions for fighting against the causes of poverty in Mozambique.

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#### 4.1. ON THE 7 PROPOSALS FROM RAP 2004

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Poverty Observatory, the Government remitted to this planning stage two strategic proposals from the G20, namely:

- 1) The fourth strategic proposal which suggested:
  - The need to promote policies that stress maintenance and generation of employment and self-employment, through stimulating the national business sector, with a stress on small and medium companies and cooperative associations.

Specifically, the G20 is proposing that action be undertaken tending to promote the initiatives and projects of associations of producers and cooperatives.

One notes that this is a proposal made by Agenda 2025, stressing the need to set up a package of incentives for companies (including cooperatives and similar associations) the activities of which



have a direct impact on the poor. The definition of incentives and the criteria for identification and application would be the subject of a joint analysis between the Government, and the associations of the business and cooperative sectors.

The G20 also restates that poverty reduction necessarily involves access to income through employment. To this end privileged treatment of these sectors will be crucial in the present stage of fighting against poverty, by proposing the inclusion of this proposal in PARPA II.

2) The seventh proposal, and the second socio-economic one, indicated:

- Setting up a financial institution for development, also envisaged in Agenda 2025, the main aim of which would be to promote and make operational viable activities of citizens, of national producers and of civil society bodies, with multiplier effects on poverty reduction, by specialising in rural savings and credits.

This proposal is aimed at all who are committed to poverty reduction in Mozambique, including civil society, private sector, and state bodies, international cooperation partners, and international philanthropic foundations.

The world is full of successful experiences of financial institutions for development. So it is not a matter of inventing the wheel, but rather of using the positive aspects of these initiatives, in accordance with the concrete reality of Mozambican depositors and investment risk takers. It is intended to promote and encourage such activity in favour of developing Mozambicans through poverty reduction.

Additionally, as regards the proposal on the Consultative Councils and their mission, the G20 repeats the need for speed of implementation, at the same pace as the decentralization process in its initial, selective phase.

## 4.2. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS FOR PARPA II

### 4.2.1. *Macroeconomics and Poverty*

#### □ Macro-economic growth and stability

The G20 believes that in this component the objective is to guarantee political stability and stability of the essential economic indicators to expand pro-poor and inclusive economic growth and the creation of an attractive investment climate.

Thus, civil society presents the following proposals:

- To prioritize sectors and activities that generate employment and self-employment, in the context of poverty reduction;
- To prioritize and invest further in technical education where, as from mid-level, people know how to work and are prepared to set up and manage their own business. Teach people to do things;
- Simplify licensing procedures for business, facilitating and simplifying payments;
- Publicize, as widely as necessary, regional and NEPAD projects seeking to maximize synergies, given their potential impact on the national economy as a whole;
- Promote more just employment policies, such as raising the current maximum age limit of 35 for entry into the civil service, as well as establishing the conditions allowing the employment of elderly and disabled people, according to their functional capacities, both physical and mental, in small and medium sized companies, in domestic service (cleaning), and in security;
- It is important to quantify the social responsibilities of large corporations;
- Consultations should be continual, thus allowing that both the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, and the World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper reflect the main

- desires of Mozambicans, with a greater sense of national ownership of these documents;
- Lay down investment policies that compel specific investments in the environmental area;
- Guarantee that local communities share in the profits from private undertakings based on local resources.

#### □ Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

The G20 argues that in this section the objective is to ensure civil society involvement in systematically following up implementation of PARPA II and the drafting, implementation and performance of the annual operational plans at all levels of the administrative organization of the Mozambican State.

By and large, civil society deems it useful that the following actions be considered in PARPA:

- Undertake a clear strategy for communication between the Government and other stakeholders in the Mozambican economy;
- Implement mutual accountability between the various partners in Mozambican development;
- At national, provincial and district level, the Government, in coordination with the G20, should fix the quantitative and qualitative indicators for measuring and assessing poverty;
- Gradual decentralization and deconcentration of powers is urgent, with very clear indicators and plans of action. Understood as the real transfer of capacities (human, management and financial capacities) to the districts;
- Need for harmonization and clear subordination and sequencing of the long, medium and short term plans, namely, Agenda 2025, the Government's Five Year Programme, PARPA, CFMLP, OGE and PES;
- Involve civil society more in the operational plans (OGE and PES) in the drafting, following the implementation, and in the evaluation;
- Presentation of tangible monitoring and evaluation indicators, disaggregated by sex and by geographical region, in order to measure progress in reducing gender inequality.

### NEED FOR A HIERARCHY AMONG THE PLANS

Civil society is aware of the role of the PRGF (Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility) which the Government has signed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for three years, as a mark of the economic guidelines for directing Mozambican development. Civil society is also aware of the subordination of PARPA (the World Bank's PRSP) to the PRGF. And because of this hierarchical relationship, civil society demands that it should participate in discussing and structuring the next PRGF.

Just as the international financial institutions sign with the Government a macro-economic plan to guide the operational plans, the G20 thinks that the country should concentrate on a macro-economic plan to guide its development, and given its high level of poverty, this plan should lay special stress on fighting poverty.

Currently, the country has many plans with the same objective, which is poverty reduction, such as the Government's Five Year Programme, already approved, and PARPA, undergoing final preparation. The question is: why not draw up just one National Development Plan with a stress on poverty? And furthermore, in the opinion of the G20, often there are no clear links between the plans or the necessary subordination of one to another. Also the time and material waste in human and financial resources is enormous, blocking the final objective of reducing poverty by creating wealth.

This being the case, civil society, through the G20, is suggesting that there should be no PARPA III, and that a National Plan, on the model of Agenda 2025, be drawn up in due time, involving all political forces, whether represented in Parliament or not, as part of society, and that it express the sensitivities of citizens of the towns and of the countryside, of women and children, of old people, adults and young people. That is, that it be a national agenda.

A participatory exercise that will produce a document that will not be static. That will be able to guide all the work through the annual operational plans, today called PES, with their respective budgets.

This kind of "Umbrella Plan" will facilitate negotiations between the Government of the day and all national and international, bilateral or multilateral stakeholders. It will, for example, guide the operations of the Consultative Labour Commission, which today meets after the state budget has been approved, which does not make sense.

Thus civil society suggests - and is willing to participate actively in this exercise - that, instead of an eventual PARPA III, a start be made on drawing up a medium term National Development Plan, in the same spirit that some countries of the region, such as Zambia, are doing, and that thought be given seriously to serving in the first place the state's main client, who is the citizen, and not other players. In this case, civil society is available to interact with the Government to turn this suggestion into a reality.

#### Contribution of civil society to implementation

- Continue to improve the exercises begun with the provincial and district Poverty Observatories so as to serve as a valid interlocutor at the moment of planning, implementing and evaluating the plans;
- Undertake the mapping of existing civil society organizations in the provinces and districts, recognizing their potential, their needs, and relevant training activities for the exercise of monitoring and evaluation.

#### 4.2.2. Governance

The G20 argues that in this pillar the objective should be focused on building institutions and promoting governance that ensures equitable distribution of national resources, guarantees human

rights, preserves the rule of law, and deepens democracy and an inclusive and fair representation at all levels of governance, thus contributing to the reduction of political poverty.

Governance implies a connection between politics and order which can best be illustrated by the relationship between sedimentation and reactivation <sup>1</sup>.

“Politics can be thought of as the institutionalization of the order that is designed to overcome, or at least to restrict, the conflicts that threaten the political element - a case of sedimentation (Slater 1997:266). Order or governance is always a series of regulating and sedimenting procedures, practices, codes and categories that can never be absolutely defined. This is the case since the political - the possibilities of subversion, questioning, opposition, denial and resistance - can never be overcome; the interruption of the sedimentation, or the intervention that forms the reactivation of the instabilities that order seeks to pacify reflects that politics is inseparable from the political. In this context, the political is always the internal periphery that cannot be removed from the heart of politics (ibid.: 266-67).

The concept of governance is thus understood as the exercise of public power, or the governing function. And when this concept is used, it is generically linked to an objective of improving the correct and efficient operations of Government (Zicardi 1995: 79). However, the concept of governance can be broken into two aspects (ibid.: 80): governability and the search for consensus to legitimize public acts. But it is important to note that in the perception of Mozambican civil society these two aspects do not form two separate concepts, but are complementary, as seen from Table n° 17.

**Table 17 - Governance and Governability**

<b>GOVERNANCE AND GOVERNABILITY</b>	
<p><b>Governance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficiency</li> <li>• Equity</li> <li>• Accountability</li> <li>• Honesty</li> <li>• Information</li> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Predictability</li> <li>• Rule of law</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legitimacy and Consensus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social representation</li> <li>• Social participation</li> <li>• Democratic and clean authorities and elections</li> </ul>

Governability is thus a broad concept into which the idea of governance is inserted. It refers not only to the exercise of governance, but also to all the conditions necessary so that it may function well and be reached and exercised with efficiency, legitimacy, and with the support of the individuals living in society. When this happens, it increases the space for citizenship within governance.

Civil society’s interest in the theme of governance is also related with the international financial institutions, since lack of honesty, efficiency, predictability, transparency and responsibility in the Government structure prevents grants and loans to developing countries such as Mozambique from attaining optimal benefits. In this context, three dimensions of governance are identified:

- Good level of accountability. Which in its simplest form means that Government officials must be held responsible for their acts;
- Predictability and the existence of a legal framework for development. Which implies that the rules and regulations should be clear and applied correctly, and that the lines that guide and regulate the authorities should be very clear;

<sup>1</sup> Sedimentation takes place when the material or element comes to rest in a static position, without movement. Reactivation takes place when the material or element is set in motion by its own force, or acted upon by some other material or element.



- Adequate and trustworthy information, as a pre-condition, both for proper accountability, and for the rule of law. This refers to access to information from public and private sources, and transparency in decision taking.

A further point on governance concerns the necessary conditions that enable the state to handle society as a whole. Included here are the conditions that help improve the executive's efficiency in maintaining the rule of law (Ziccardi 1994:80), the legality of public actions, elections, the administration of justice, municipal administration, and the treatment of regional and local interests. Included in this governance whole are the economy and citizens' security.

A final important point on governance concerns questions linked to political participation and the consensus needed so that the Government may perform its basic functions of serving the citizens, in a legal, stable and efficient manner. In all of this, one may stress the need for a social contract to structure and guide institutionally the dialogue between the Government and citizens at all levels of the public administration of the Mozambican State - central, provincial, district, administrative post and locality (Baptista Lundin 1998). That this dialogue should take place in the same form that the state established with the international community at the time of independence, when it became another free state among its peers, and which it has been complying with up to the present. Accountability that takes place in an institutionalized way from the inside out, should also begin to be institutionalized from within to within, not simply in the Assembly of the Republic through the State of the Nation address, but with citizens taking part in the most direct form of dialogue in the countryside and the cities throughout the country wherever citizens are to be found, as has happened regularly since 2003 at central level in the Poverty Observatory.

For Mozambique, a country that is consolidating the rule of law and the spaces open to citizen to participate in public affairs, there are also two other dimensions to governance:

- The gender dimension - particularly the low and disproportionate role of women in decision making institutions, such as the Assembly of the Republic, the judiciary and the executive.
- The obstacles to be overcome to attain a higher level of participatory governance at central and local levels, considering the heavy dependence of the local Government on the central Government, and of the State on international agencies, financial institution and bilateral cooperation.

In short, governance, that civil society sees as a social value in public life when democratic, implies in its exercise (March and Olsen: 1989: 101):

- On the one hand, a sense of community, loyalty, and common interests, identification, sense of justice, speed of processes and predictability;
- On the other hand, institutional spheres outside or above the intervention of political power, and the exercise of the power of the majority as a guarantee to protect the rights of "the others", of citizens in general, and to protect private initiative.

In the view of civil society, all these factors constitute necessary assumptions for good governance. However, the question of participation should be stressed in the understanding that civil society has of it, through urban and rural citizens, as well as modern and traditional institutions, citizens' organizations, religious bodies and trade unions which, in an organized way, structure civil society as a body seeking space in a dialogue with the state and with the international community.

Thus the G20 believes that governance is an exercise in the ability and skill of the Government and the public service in establishing an appropriate economic, social and legal framework that encourages economic growth and allows the poor to take part in it.

## □ Public Sector Reform

The G20 believes that governance goes beyond reforming the public sector, and thus proposes:

- Greater connection between the Government and the public in managing public affairs;
- To create mobile units with community involvement to regularise land titles;
- To institutionalize citizen participation in governance at central, provincial and district levels;
- To revise policies on the elderly and on the disabled, and draw up and approve the laws that regulate these policies;
- To draw up a National Policy on Children, and its respective regulations, and ensure the civil registration of children and their participation in their own development, taking the different age groups into account;
- To guarantee citizens the right of information on the management of public affairs at all levels;
- To ensure that the most skilled staff are in the districts, with the minimum training required guaranteed, and a package of incentives to retain them, among other factors for the success of decentralization;
- To expand the "one stop shops" to rural areas or the places closest to the public;
- To ensure greater involvement of women in managing public affairs, particularly in decision taking centres, in accordance with the MDGs;
- To publicize administrative procedures widely, including the rights and duties of administrative agents, and of the users, men and women.

## □ Reform of Justice and Legality

- Creation of local community courts;
- Support in consolidating community policing;
- Increase the size of the police force and its coverage of the country;
- Pass regulations on competition;
- Involve the community in solving land conflicts;
- Formalize the informal sector of the economy;
- Set up mechanisms involving the justice system and the social welfare services that undertake actions tending to identify, prevent and reduce risks of violence (physical and psychological), ill treatment and abuse against the elderly, through specific awareness and prevention strategies at household, institutional and public level;
- Develop specific policies to protect children, the elderly and the disabled in all segments of society;
- Ensure implementation of State policies and responsibilities towards disabled people;
- Develop policies and strategies to protect women against the various ills of which they are victims, such as domestic violence, negative discrimination, etc.;
- Promote continual and adequate legal reform and the adoption of laws that respond to current concerns such as discrimination against women;
- Revise and make operational legal instruments that regulate benefits for local communities.

### JUSTICE AND THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE

Much has been spoken against domestic violence, but few actions have been taken to save women and children from violence and injustice. Under PARPA II, Mozambican civil society believes there is space for concrete actions seeking to protect women and children against violence. The G20 proposes the following actions:

- Expand the offices attending to child and women victims of violence;
- Organize the judicial services so that they have specialized sections dealing with this matter, including the respective training;
- Ensure the protection of orphans' inheritance rights against usurpation by third parties;
- Develop a framework of complete assistance in the chain of justice;
- Create appropriate social rehabilitation services for young people serving sentences.

#### 4.2.3. Economic Development

The G20 puts reducing the causes of poverty at the centre of the paradigm of economic development. To this end, economic growth is necessary. Specifically, it must be inclusive growth that generates employment and self-employment, a growth that reduces economic poverty sustainably over time.

##### □ Financial sector

In line with creating added value that includes the poor, the financial sector is of vital importance in our economy, in which the environment and space for investment are increasingly attractive.

The G20 believes that an innovative, creative and diverse financial sector, covering all segments of the Mozambican population, is desirable at the current conjuncture of the fight against the causes of poverty. Thus, civil society thinks it important that the following concrete actions be undertaken:

- Create rural finance networks to support agricultural cooperatives;
- Open lines of credit with preferential access for acquiring agricultural equipment;
- Allow access to credit for rehabilitating and building infrastructures that support agriculture and marketing, and prioritising women's access in these lines of credit;
- Set up lines of credit or subsidies oriented towards the vulnerable strata of Mozambican society, in order to provide greater economic and financial benefits to widows and women who are victims of HIV/AIDS in the peri-urban and rural areas;
- Create local stimuli (material and financial) for enterprising activities undertaken by women, seeking a greater focus on the women and girls who stand out most at community level.

##### □ Agriculture and Rural Development

In Mozambique it is estimated that 69%<sup>2</sup> of the population have agriculture as their main income generating activity.

The G20 believes that the countryside can generate attractive and regular incomes, if investments are made in infrastructures, in order to support private commercial agricultures as well as family farms. This effort involves concerted actions between the donor community and Mozambicans with a clear and detailed plan that uses all keys to open the gates for the development of Mozambican agriculture (irrigation and water management, marketing and easy access to markets, research for seed improvement, multiplication and selection, and for increasing soil fertility, sustainable management of natural resources, guarantee of land rights).

<sup>2</sup> Corresponding to 13.4 million out of 19.4 million according to INE 2005.



Although it is believed that these are the keys it is important to draw up plans that respect the existing differences between the various eminently agricultural parts of the country, seeking to maximise existing local potential.

It is on these grounds that the G20 argues it is important to undertake the following concrete actions under PARPA II:

#### Markets:

- Improve information on markets among the peasants, and create facilities for access to markets;
- Assist in identifying markets, and facilitate the movement of goods by improving the feeder roads.

#### Marketing:

- Regulate negotiations between peasants and traders, promoting an agricultural marketing that encourages the parties involved to commit themselves sustainably to their activities.

#### Infrastructures:

- Build dikes, reservoirs and wells, seeking to reduce agriculture's dependence on rainfall, through small scale irrigation and water management;
- Build and improve feeder roads for the movement of agricultural surpluses;
- Set up a system to prevent and control pests and diseases.

#### Technological innovation and research

- Adopt a strategy where technological knowledge of the management of agricultural resource and water prioritises the community level;
- Adopt a strong strategy of technology transfer through allocating more resources in training communities how to use technologies in their small fields with a heavy involvement of women to create a multiplier effect in poverty reduction;
- Promote research in this sector aimed at seed improvement, multiplication and selection and increased soil fertility;

#### Investment:

- Attract investments for opening or reopening production units, creation of associations of elderly and disabled people, or sales centres for products produced by the elderly and disabled;
- Provision of agricultural credit for the family sector, the foundation for good agricultural production;
- Encourage livestock production, involving the private and family sectors;
- Ensure access by elderly people to rural extension services that contribute to increased production and productivity by elderly peasants.

#### Management

- Guarantee sustainable management of Mozambican national resources within the regional and international framework;
- Guarantee households their land rights, through issuing the respective land titles, creating brigades for this purpose.

#### Reducing vulnerability:

- Subsidise basic produce for vulnerable groups of elderly people, and reintegrate them socially;
- Ensure and facilitate access by elderly and disabled people to rural extension services set up for increasing production and productivity, and to micro-credits for implementing projects of vulnerable groups;
- Encourage income generating activities, though granting credits to elderly people, so as to prevent or rein in scenarios which might degenerate into indigence for the elderly.

#### Contribution of civil society towards implementation

- Grow drought resistant crops;
- Willingness to participate in brigades regularising land titles for peasant families;

- Participate in opening roads to remote areas allowing vehicles to pass during agricultural marketing campaigns;
- Participate in moving surpluses with resort to animal-drawn vehicles.

#### □ Infrastructures

The country should continue investing in roads and electricity, improving rural infrastructures that have an impact on reducing the rural poverty in which most Mozambicans are living.

- Rural electrification of the districts and localities with agro-industrial potential;
- Improving the quality of tertiary roads;
- Construction of silos and warehouses to conserve agricultural production;
- Publicizing techniques for conserving surpluses among rural communities;
- Promote the use of alternative forms of energy (biogas, bagasse, wind power, etc).
- Inclusion of the elderly among the beneficiaries from the housing fund;
- Include accessibility for the disabled in public construction plans;
- Rapid implementation of the policy and law on procurement and state purchases;
- Value building methodologies that make intensive use of labour, and of less costly and sustainable techniques based on local practices.

#### 4.2.4. Human Capital

##### □ Education

- Prioritize the creation of rural arts and crafts schools, with a string extension department;
- Bring academic curricula into line with rural reality;
- Involve the community in building schools;
- Greatly increase the number of trained teachers;
- Promote more inclusive literacy classes that take into account the Mozambican reality of each province;
- Include matters of old age in the school curriculum, and ensure inclusive formal and informal education for the elderly;
- Grant facilities and specific school assistance to orphans and vulnerable children cared for by elderly people, etc.;
- Ensure that education, technical and professional training and employment extend to all levels, from primary to higher education, for the disabled;
- Pay greater attention to technical and professional training of disabled people in accordance with the specific nature of the disability;
- Draw up specific policies for children looked after by elderly people to gain access to and remain at school, as well as for the literacy of the elderly carers;
- Education and technical and professional training of the PPD should be extended to all levels of schooling.

##### Contribution of civil society to implementation

- Mobilize the community to support these schools;
- Preserve and care for existing educational infrastructures and those yet to be built;
- Collaborate with the Government in defining, implementing and evaluating priorities in the education area;
- Promote greater coordination between civil society organizations through exchanging information on activities undertaken and planned.

##### □ Health

- Endow local health centres with the capacity for basic attendance to needs of local communities;
- Increase the number of health workers at local level;
- Train community activists in basic health care matters;

- Facilitate community access to generic medicines;
- Involve the community in building health centres and in civic education campaigns;
- Improve the quality of health care for the elderly;
- Ensure the inclusion of the elderly and the disabled in activities and campaigns to prevent disease, including HIV/AIDS, and to promote health for the elderly and their dependents;
- Prioritize the training of health staff specialized in the area of health care for the elderly, particularly in geriatrics;
- Promote and expand sexual and reproductive education for women and young people;
- Facilitate women's access to methods of contraception;
- Ensure health care for young people, particularly in the area of HIV/AIDS and STDs;
- Involve women in campaigns to prevent endemic diseases at community level.

#### Contribution of civil society to implementation

- Participate in all activities concerned with community mobilisation and participation;
- Monitoring activities to be undertaken and assessing their impact on poverty;
- Promoting prevention campaigns against HIV/AIDS and other diseases;
- Support the distribution of mosquito nets;
- Participate and contribute with knowledge of traditional medicine to lessen the effects of diseases;
- Care for people suffering from HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases, fighting against stigmatisation.

#### Water and Sanitation

- Continue to build wells for areas not yet covered;
- Improve distribution of water in peri-urban areas;
- Public sanitation.

#### Contribution of civil society to implementation

- Continue to build wells resorting to local techniques;
- Build improved latrines, and pass on the message as to how to use them.

#### 4.2.5. Cross-cutting issues

Success in fighting the causes of poverty depends on the capacity to work on all the pillars with a strategic and holistic approach.

#### HIV/AIDS

Statistics show that 51% of those infected by HIV/AIDS in Africa, and more than 37% of those infected worldwide<sup>3</sup>, live in the sub-region of which Mozambique forms part. We also know that this pandemic affects at the same time three generations (the person living with the disease, the child born with the HIV virus, and grandparents who suffer all kinds of pressure that come from looking after orphans).

In this context, the G20 suggests the following concrete actions:

- For the fight against HIV/AIDS to become effective, special attention should be given to five specific areas: (1) Prevention, (2) Stigma and discrimination, (3) Treatment, (4) Impact mitigation, and (5) Coordination of the national response;
- Prioritise access to funding for community initiatives to fight against HIV/AIDS and mitigate its impact;
- Apart from orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly and the disabled should be fully covered by the various interventions in fighting and preventing HIV/AIDS.

#### Gender

The G20 argues that in all processes of analysis, programming and development that have an impact on the life of Mozambicans, the following should be included:

<sup>3</sup> Report of the SADC Secretariat 2002-2003

- An analysis of the gender situation and the promotion of women in each area, including the functioning of institutional mechanisms;
- A clear definition of the gender objectives for each sector with reference to the National Plan for Women's Advancement (PNAM), the National Gender Policy and Strategy (PENG), the Aide Memoire of the Joint Review, and the sector gender strategies;
- A definition of the technical and financial resources to be allocated seeking the defined objectives;
- Presentation of tangible monitoring and evaluation indicators disaggregated by sex and by geographic region to measure progress in reducing inequality under the MDGs.

#### □ Environment

Civil society shows its concern about matters concerning justice and equity in decisions on management of the environment and of natural resources. Thus under PARPA II it will be important to take the following actions into consideration:

- In water supply, it will be necessary to build wells and standpipes on a mass scale in the peri-urban and rural areas of highest population density, as well as the use of public toilets, while the sewage and drainage system is built and rehabilitated;
- As for energy resources it will be important to adopt the mass use of ecological stoves and adopt environmental directives for building dams;
- As for biodiversity and conservation, it will be important to draw up and approve a national environmental conservation policy, review the categories and the legal conservation regime with regular reports on the state of the environment, and the environmental performance of the private sector;
- As for preventing pollution, under PARPA II it is important to adopt environmental management systems and pollution reduction technologies in all sectors of production, as well as to institutionalize the reuse and recycling of waste, and the construction of landfills;
- Encourage the use of natural gas to reduce the indiscriminate felling of trees;
- Prioritize the fight against erosion;
- Discourage the use of plastic bags, since they are not biodegradable;
- Promote actions that seek to make men and women aware of the need to manage better solid and liquid wastes, so as to facilitate the sanitation system, and persuade them to use it properly.

#### □ Food and Nutritional Security

The G20 believes that the right to food comes before all other rights, due to its basic nature. PARPA II should be structured taking this factor as a basic hypothesis seeking success in the struggle against the causes of poverty. Food security has to do with the way in which the keys to open agriculture to growth and development are dealt with under PARPA.

Thus Mozambican civil society suggests the following concrete actions in the area of food and nutritional security:

- Understand precisely the geography and causes of vulnerability in food and nutritional security in Mozambique;
- Guarantee the availability of credible information on the current stage of food and nutritional security;
- Establish food and nutritional security as a central element in the fight against absolute poverty in Mozambique;
- Reduce the currently high levels of chronic and acute malnutrition in the country, which are seriously affecting Mozambique's current and future human capital;
- Restructure a wide-ranging multi-sector and inter-institutional intervention in the three dimensions of food and nutritional security, and aimed at vulnerable target groups, to achieve and maintain food and nutritional security in the country;

- Harmonise the internal plans under PARPA II for the three regional projects concerning the establishment of the regional food security reserves facility, management of water and irrigation, and promotion of agricultural trade and food security given their impact on the region and the country, and increases synergies to mobilise funds for the sector.

#### Box 19 - Food and nutritional security as a primary right

### FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY

Food security is regarded as a situation in which people of a given universe have, at all times, sufficient and secure physical, social and economic access to food for an active and healthy life.

The G20 argues that food and nutritional security should be seen as a right of each Mozambican, and should be put at the top of the agenda for PARPA II, since they are essential for attaining the other rights enshrined in the agenda of fighting the causes of poverty in Mozambique.

Most of the vulnerable population is scourged by structural disfunctioning which ruins their efforts for secure access to food, and is additionally penalized because so far the state does not recognize access to food as a right.

In line with this position, Mozambican civil society believes that the country should have a clear strategy for overcoming food and nutritional shortages, with the following series of actions:

- Access to land and guarantee of poor communities' land tenure rights;
- Provision of agricultural credit to the family sector, the foundation for good agricultural production;
- Increase cultivated areas by using creative and appropriate technical approaches;
- Building infrastructures to support production, seeking to retain humidity in the soil;
- Access to seeds for various crops and to small livestock species - expanding access to foods of various tastes and nutrients;
- Provision of techniques for food conservation and marketing of surpluses;
- Build and improve feeder roads to move surpluses to needy areas, encouraging exchanges with the other districts in the country.

#### □ Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a concept of multi-sector scope. Three categories can be identified:

- i. Vulnerability in food and nutritional security;
- ii. Social vulnerability;
- iii. Vulnerability to natural disasters and all kinds of crises.

The G20 argues that all actions intended to fight against and prevent the adverse effects of disasters and crises make a major contribution to the struggle against the causes of poverty. In fact, it is the poor who are most vulnerable, those who suffer most from environmental degradation, natural disasters, food insecurity, indifference, disease, discrimination and deprivation of all kinds.

Thus, civil society proposes the following concrete actions:

- Deepen knowledge of the causes and facets of vulnerability in its various dimensions;
- Ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in society, public and private, including the elderly and the disabled themselves, in identifying and seeking out solutions for their own problems;
- Ensure mechanisms to support households who provide care to elderly people, as well as to support those elderly people caring for sick people, or for orphans and vulnerable children, and also for disabled people;
- That PARPA II should advocate establishing a National Children's Policy, and its respective regulations, and prioritize civil registration and the participation of children in their own development, taking the different age groups into account;



- Guarantee transport in the administrations for elderly people and PDD in cases of emergency;
- The PARPA operational instruments (OGE and PES) define a single instrument to support COV, the elderly and PPD, which is direct social assistance. This instrument and budget line in all of its national programmes benefits about 150,000 people (elderly, PPD, COV, etc) and has the following components: (1) Food Subsidy, (2) Social Benefit for Work and (3) Income Generation.
- That in PARPA II the allocation from the state budget for direct social assistance to vulnerable groups should be increased considerably, as well as expanding the base of beneficiaries, and adopting inclusive eligibility criteria;
- Facilitate local production of prosthetics, and ensure that disabled people have free access to these;
- Increase the network of weather stations with skilled staff throughout the country, prioritizing districts with agricultural potential.

Finally the G20 is aware that success in the fight against the causes of poverty depends also on the continued and multifaceted support that the country's cooperation partners continue to provide.