

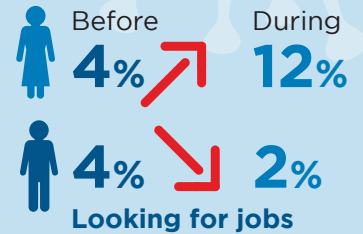
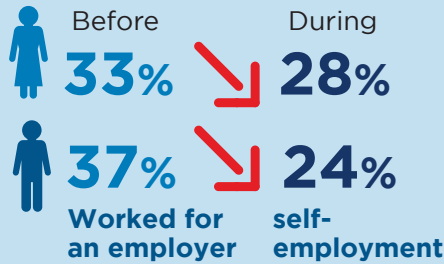
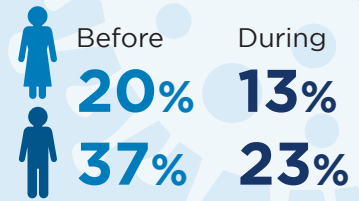


1. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOODS

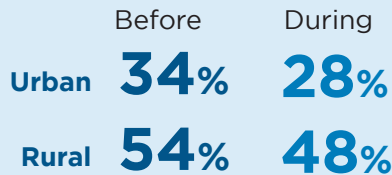
Income and earnings during the pandemic



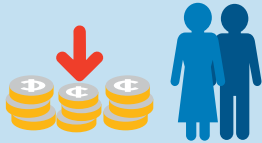
Self-employment as a subsistence farmer without employing others was the most common economic activity for women both before and during the pandemic



Agricultural related work as an economic activity



Worked for pay



82% Women 89% Men

who experienced changes in household income reported a decrease since the onset of the pandemic



64% Women 62% Men
35-54 years reported a decrease in income



6% Women 3% Men
35-54 years reported a total loss of income

46% Women 45% Men
54+ years had no change in income



6% Women & Men
experienced an increase in income

55% Women 61% Men
impacted by decreased individual incomes

51% Women 53% Men
reported changes in combined income for all household members since the onset of COVID-19

86% Women & Men
reported a decrease in overall income for all household members



36% Women 44% Men
considered decisions on household expenditure as a joint decision

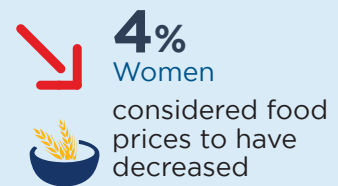
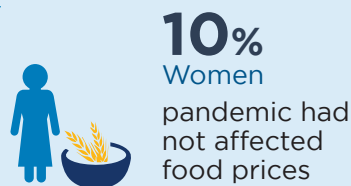
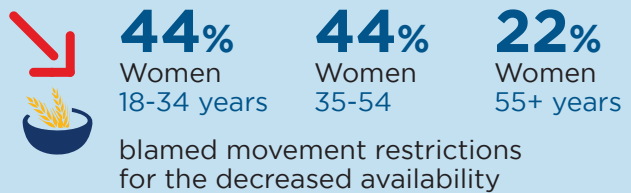
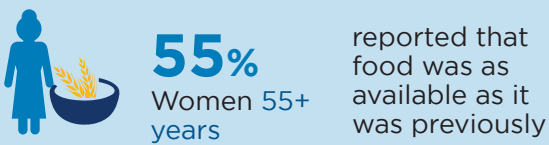
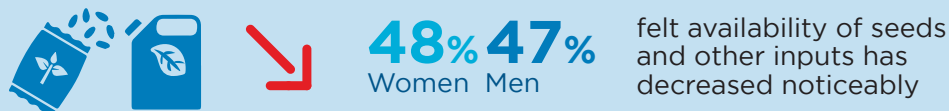
47% Women 42% Men
identified themselves as sole decision-makers





2. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Women and men involved in agriculture indicated similar levels of perceived change in the availability of seed and other inputs to plant crops since the onset of the COVID-19 lockdown



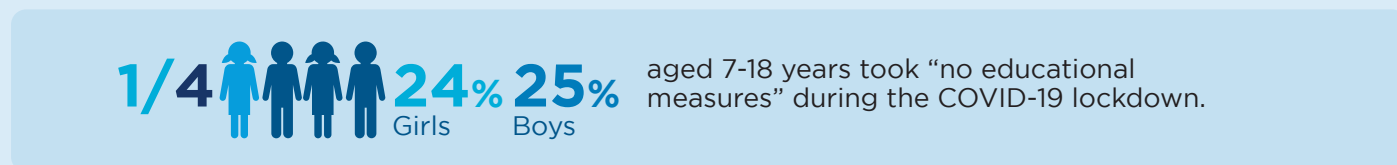
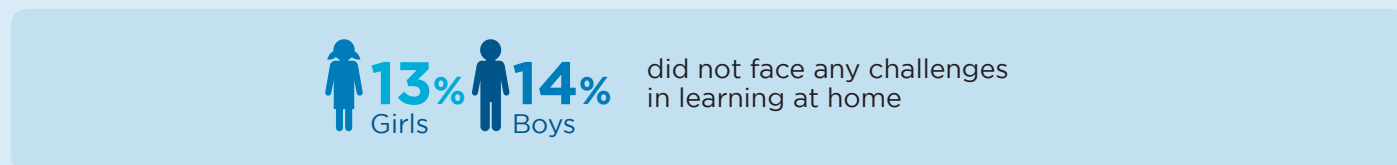
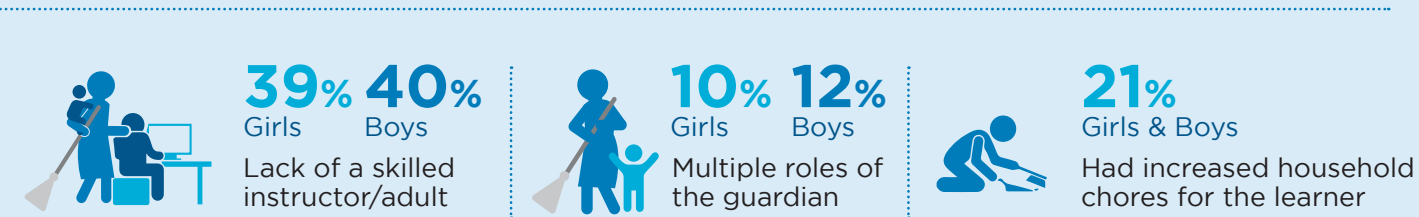
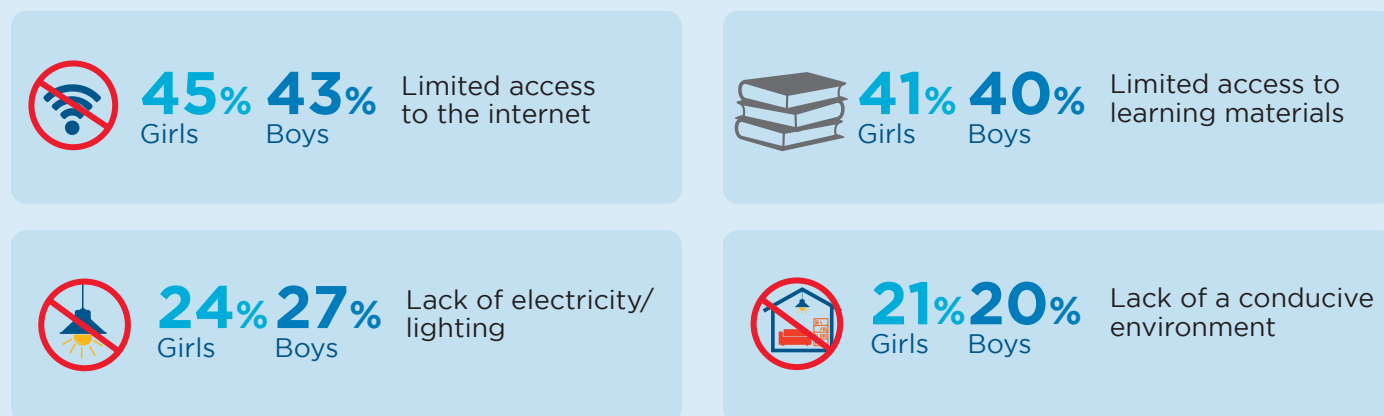


3. EDUCATION

Main mechanism used to learn from home during school closures



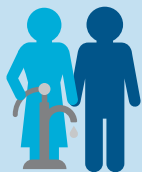
Main problems faced while learning remotely during the pandemic





4. WATER AND SANITATION

Access to clean and safe water



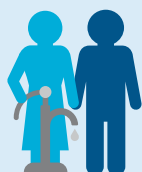
71% **75%**
Women Men

access to clean and safe water was lower for women than men



72% **77%**
Women Men
18-34 years old

reported highest rate of access to clean and safe water



72%
Women & Men
35-54 years old

had access to clean and safe water



66% **71%**
Women Men
55+ years old

had access to clean and safe water

Reasons for limited or no access to clean and safe water



11% **14%**
Women Men

Water access has always been a challenge



23% **20%**
Women Men

Financial inability



28% **26%**
Women Men

Limited availability (only on certain days of the week)



24% **27%**
Women Men

Long distance



1%
Women & Men

Harassment en-route to the water source



1% **0.2%**
Women Men

Fear of COVID-19 infection



5% **12%**
Women Men
reported that **men** were responsible for collecting water



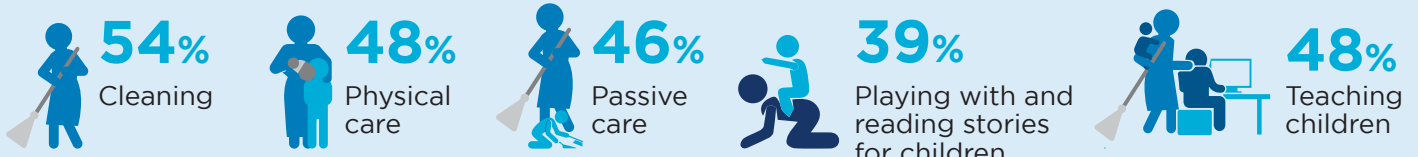
81% **79%**
Women Men
reported that **women** were responsible for collecting water





5. UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

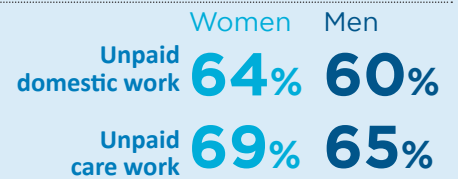
A significant proportion of women indicated that they experienced increased time demands in several household chores during the pandemic. The findings were nearly identical for men.



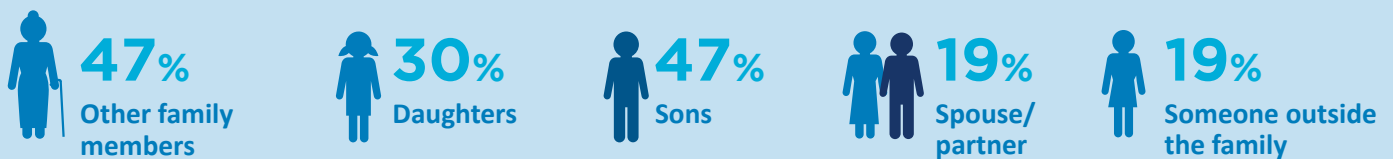
Men indicated similar perceptions for the time spent on all these chores except in the case of emotional support, for which **45% indicated an increase in time spent during the pandemic, compared to 36% who indicated no change.**



Overall, unpaid domestic work and unpaid care work for men and women increased



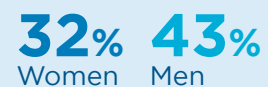
Sources of help received with chores and caring for family members



Nearly 4 in 10 women and 3 in 10 men indicated that they receive more help during the pandemic



Nearly 4 in 10 men and 3 in 10 women indicated that they receive less help during the pandemic





6. COVID-19 INFORMATION SOURCES

9/10  **96%** Women & Men received information about how they can protect themselves against COVID-19

Most important source of information on COVID-19 prevention



81%
Women

83%
Men

Broadcast and print media



37%
Women

34%
Men

Community, including family and friends

By age group

Broadcast and print media

Community, including family and friends



55+ years
69%



35-54 years
79%



18 - 34 years
85%

39%

41%

34%



7. MENTAL HEALTH

The mental and/or emotional health of women and men was nearly equally affected



53%
Women

49%
Men

Reported that their mental and/or emotional health was negatively affected during the pandemic



74%
Women

77%
Men

Reported that the COVID-19 pandemic and associated control measures such as lockdown and curfew caused them worries

Cause of worry

By age group



55+ years



35-54 years



18 - 34 years



being infected with COVID-19

55%

41%

51%



Access to food

41%

44%

35%



School closures

15%

25%

28%





8. HEALTH SERVICES



81% **78%**
Women Men

were not covered by either private or national health insurance



64% **53%**
Women Men

sought healthcare services since the onset of the COVID-19 restrictions



29% **18%**
Women Men

accessed family planning and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services during the COVID-19 lockdown

Only a very small proportion across the age groups (ranging between 1% and 2%) reported either needing the services but not being able to access them at all or only being able to access some services.

1/4
Women



did not need healthcare services during the pandemic

2/3
Women



women tried and managed to access healthcare services.



9. VIOLENCE

Violence and feeling of safety at home during the pandemic



Only about 1 in 10 women compared to 2 in 10 men indicated that they had personally experienced violence or threats of violence by police or security agents linked to COVID-19-related control measures such as lockdown and curfew

13% **19%**
Women Men

By age

Women who experienced violence or threats of violence from security agents related to COVID-19 containment measures



55+ years
7%



35-54 years
11%



18 - 34 years
16%

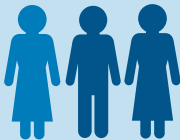


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women and men felt safer at home during the pandemic than they did previously.



49% **44%**
Women Men

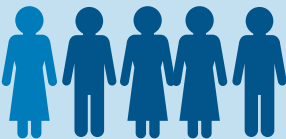


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women and men felt just as safe at home during the pandemic as they did previously.



31% **34%**
Women Men

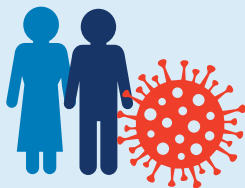


1/5

women and men felt less safe at home during the pandemic than they did previously due to increased crime



Before **13%** **19%**
During
50% **21%**



49% **48%**
Women Men

Felt less safe since they live in a densely populated area and fear contracting COVID-19

25% **28%**
Women Men
Other reasons

Perceptions about the incidence of GBV



69% **67%**
Women Men
GBV is a substantial problem in Mozambique

Women's perceptions by age



55+ years
54%

GBV is a substantial problem



35-54 years
71%

GBV is a major issue



18 - 34 years
71%

GBV is not a problem in Mozambique



55+ years
6%



35-54 years
6%



18 - 34 years
4%

GBV has become more frequent since the onset of COVID-19



55+ years
33%



35-54 years
41%



18 - 34 years
44%

Most common forms of GBV



31% **34%**
Women Men
Physical abuse



21% **20%**
Women Men
child and/or forced marriage



18% **20%**
Women Men
Rape and/or other unwanted sexual contact



23% **22%**
Women Men
Emotional abuse

Women by age

Knew victims of femicide

experienced sexual harassment during the pandemic



18 - 34 years
15%
20%

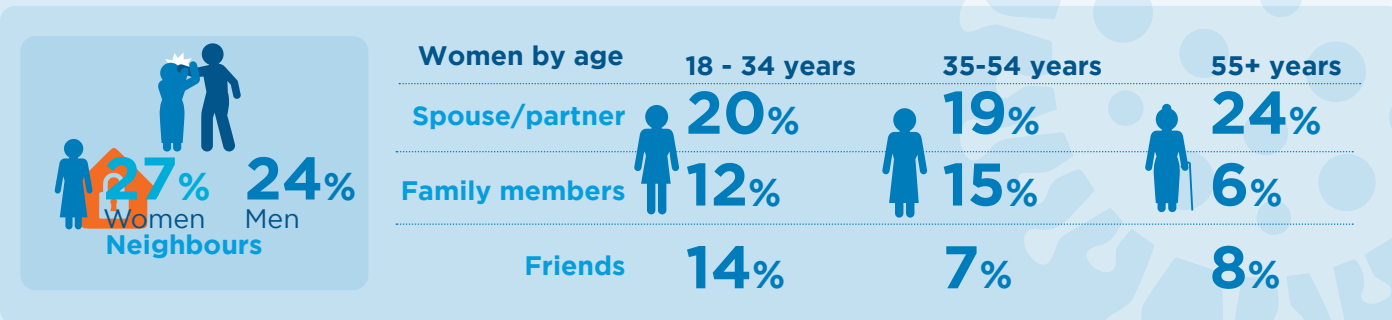


35-54 years
13%
12%

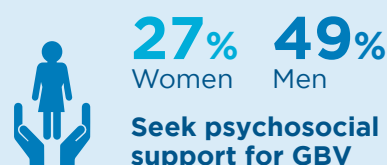
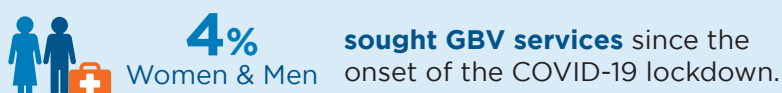
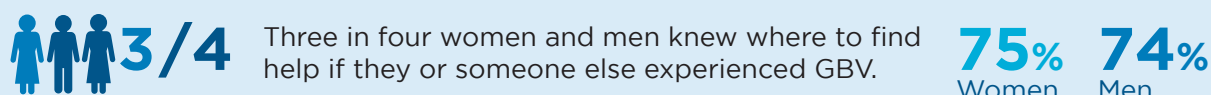


55+ years
4%
8%

Who is responsible for GBV?



Seeking help for victims of GBV



Types of information, advice, or support needed

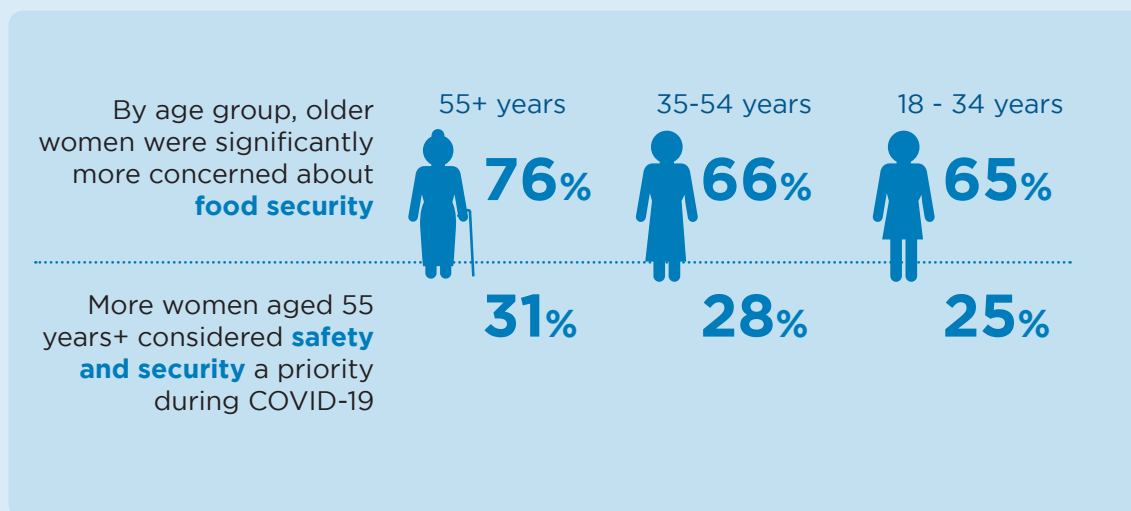
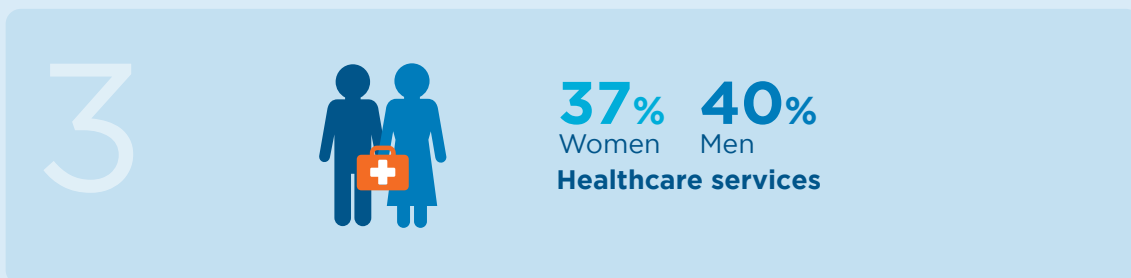
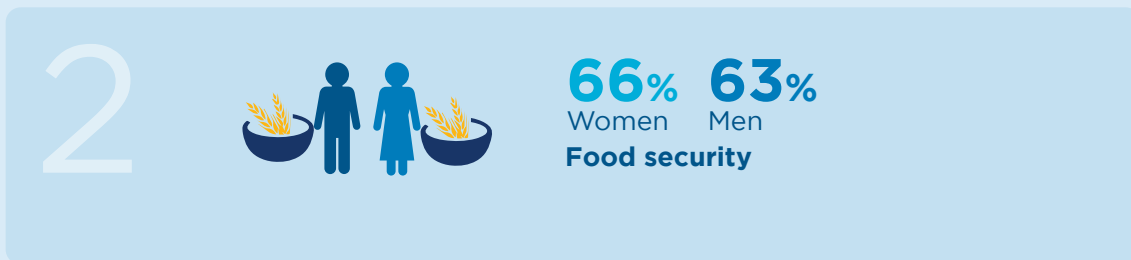




10. PRIORITIES

Earning an income/working was the topmost priority for both women and men followed by food security, healthcare services.

The top three priorities during the pandemic





11. RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic impacts



gender equality and women's economic empowerment work be continued and planning for multiple uncertainties made integral to the process.



It is important to provide support to small-scale agricultural production activities

Food production and food security



There is need to intensify efforts to support subsistence and small-scale food production to complement other income generating activities



There is also need to facilitate partnerships between women producers and the private sector for localized and expanded marketing opportunities, ensure that smallholders, especially women and youth, have secure land tenure rights and access to credit and social safety net measures.



Education



Considerations can be made to continue many of the technology-based and remote learning methods applied during the pandemic as complementary to traditional teaching methods, provide technical literacy classes, and expand internet coverage/make it more affordable/free where needed to facilitate uptake.



Water and sanitation



Programs aimed at maintaining and servicing existing infrastructure as well as increasing access to safe water in communities and at schools need to continue,

Time use



Government support for increased access and subsidization of child-care services, as well the provision of and extension of paid family and sick leave, among other measures, has been shown to positively and immediately impact on women's time use in this area.

Health and well-being



There is need to strengthen data collection systems to support a gendered analysis of changes in the use of health services and allow for more effective action during health emergencies.

Violence



Continued advocacy work is needed around GBV, expansion of safe places and other support mechanisms for victims and survivors. Human rights training of police, prevention of police brutality and training of police to receive and handle complaints from victims and survivors of rape and SGBV will also be crucial.

