



Climate Change and Gender Workshop Training for Decision-Makers: building Gender – Responsive Climate Resiliency



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DE AGRICULTURA E DESENVOLVIMENTO RURAL

GABINETE DE SALVAGUARDAS SOCIAIS E AMBIENTAIS

BUILDING GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE RESILIENCY: MOZAMBIQUE`S PERSPECTIVES

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INTRODUCTION

- Strategic Plan for Agrarian Development (PEDSA 2030) in its strategic objective I advocates increasing levels of production, productivity and agrarian competitiveness in a sustainable and resilient way to climate change;
- Strategic objective II aims to promote the sustainable, integrated and resilient management of natural resources.
- For these objectives to be achieved, it is important that the activities of the agricultural sector are in accordance with the basic principles and policy guidelines of social and environmental safeguards for rural development.
- Therefore, MADER through the Office of Environmental and Social Safeguards has the following activities:

1. Ensure the integration of aspects of social and environmental safeguards in the decision-making process of all projects in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector;
2. Ensure that the activities implemented by MADER are in compliance with Mozambican legislation and international agreements to which the country is a signatory, as well as with the Safeguards guidelines approved by MADER;
3. Train extension technicians throughout the country, in matters of social and environmental safeguards;
4. Support farmers in the licensing process of their activities;
5. Ensure the holding of public consultations/community meetings, for plans and projects to be implemented in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector;

6. Ensure the existence of **listening** mechanisms in projects in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector;
7. Promote the dissemination of good practices that contribute to the conservation of the environment and social development in the places of production;
8. Ensure the integration of the principles of the National Gender Policy and Strategy in the activities of the agrarian sector;
9. Ensure the integration of actions for the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence in policies, plans, programs and projects in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector;
10. Propose actions aimed at integrating climate change issues into MADER's activities.

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER IN MOZAMBIQUE

1. Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (Law 26/2007 of 16 November)
2. **Land Law** (Law No. 19/1997 of 1 October) Establishes the principle that in Mozambique, land is owned by the State, and as such, cannot be sold, alienated, mortgaged or pledged, and the authorization of access to this is obtained through a title of Right of Use and Exploitation of Land (DUAT).
3. **Environmental Law** (Law No 20/97 of 1 October)
4. Water Law (Law No. 16/91, of 3 August)
5. Labour Law (Law 23/2007 of 1 August)

6. Law on the Prevention and Combating of Premature Unions (Law 19/2019 of 22 October)
7. Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Decree No 54/2015 of 31 December)
8. Regulation on Environmental Quality Standards and Effluent Emission (Decree No 18/2004 of 2 June)
9. Regulation on Waste Management (Decree No 13/2006 of 15 June)
10. Regulation on Hazardous Waste Management (Decree no. 83/2014, of 11 November)
11. Regulation on Pesticides (Ministerial Diploma No 153/2002, of 11 September)

12. Regulation on the Management of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Decree No 24/2008 of 1 July)
13. **Community Consultation** (Ministerial Diploma no. 158/2011, of 15 August)
14. **Gender Policy and Strategy for its Implementation** (resolution no 36/2018)

GENDER INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURE

- In Mozambique, about 80% of women work in subsistence agriculture and the informal sector;
- It is necessary to ensure that the rights of social groups, in particular women, including heads of households, young people, the elderly, are safeguarded over time and throughout the agrarian production chain.
- The high levels of illiteracy, cultural habits that inhibit the active participation of women, the authoritarian power of men, lack of personal documents, not having DUAT and other barriers, are obstacles to women's access to resources and the benefits resulting from them.

Gender integration approach

Promote the creation of associations, cooperativism and employability of girls, women and young people for further development of the food value chain;

Prevent gender-based violence by raising awareness among workers and the community about GBV (including sexual harassment and abuse), premature unions, the legal framework criminalisation, actions and behaviour prohibited under the project and applicable sanctions;

Gender integration approach

Implement the specific procedure for reporting on GBV by creating a Dialogue and Complaints Mechanism,

Massive program of regularization of land tenure allocation of DUATS also to women.

Promotion of technologies that reduce the daily workload of manual labor.

CLIMATE-RELATED PROGRAMMES

- Promotion of the use of integrated agroforestry systems for the recovery of areas degraded by itinerant agriculture;
- Promotion of the use of renewable energies for irrigation/systems;
- Promotion of the use of multifunctional water holes;
- Prevention of fires associated with itinerant agriculture;
- Dissemination of good agrarian practices to producers in order to ensure the sustainability of the activity.

- Improve animal nutrition through pasture management techniques and forage production;
- Improve and expand technical assistance to producers;
- Improve the mechanisms that facilitate flow, transport and marketing of food products;
- Improve the availability, post-harvest preservation, access and use of food;
- Improve agricultural production and productivity through the availability of technologies and inputs appropriate to climate change (crop varieties);

- Strengthening of the early warning system;
- Increased agricultural production and productivity using techniques that promote the efficient use of soils and water;
- Control of pests and diseases in crops and storage;
- Develop programs and national action plan for soil conservation and nutrition (conservation agriculture).

CAPACITY AND POLICY GAPS THAT HINDER THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN, YOUTH, AND VULNERABLE GROUPS IN CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED PROGRAMMES

- Lack of knowledge of existing laws and instruments that protect and aim to promote the development of these groups (women, youth, the disabled), both by project managers and potential beneficiaries themselves;
- We still need to find a strong instrument that can overcome the negative effects (because there are also positive ones) of the cultural laws traditionally instituted in communities

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To create a national network of technicians with knowledge for the implementation, monitoring and assistance to producers in the correct use of Safeguards instruments, focusing on the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (NAS), corresponding Mozambican legislation, Dialogue and Complaints Mechanism, Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV);
2. To provide extension workers and technicians with skills to perform environmental and social feasibility analyses and fill out the screening forms of the beneficiaries of MADER programs and projects;
3. To disseminate the criteria for compliance with the requirements and procedures of the environmental licensing of agrarian subprojects;
4. To raise awareness among all actors in the agricultural sector of the need to take into account aspects of social and environmental safeguards in decision-making in their areas of action.

