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.

- Before: 20% Women, 37% Men
- During: 13% Women, 23% Men

**Looking for jobs**

- Before: 4% Women, 4% Men
- During: 12% Women, 2% Men

**Agricultural related work as an economic activity**

- Before: 33% Women, 54% Rural Men
- During: 28% Women, 48% Rural Men

**Worked for pay**

- Before: 17% Urban Men, 10% Rural Men
- During: 12% Urban Men, 7% Rural Men

82% Women and 89% Men who experienced changes in household income reported a decrease since the onset of the pandemic.

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

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

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

6% Women & Men experienced an increase in income

55% Women impacted by decreased individual incomes

51% Women 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perception</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No change in availability of farming inputs</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>Women &amp; Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds and other inputs have become more available</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt availability of seeds and other inputs has decreased noticeably</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55+ years</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-34 years</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-54</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+ years</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women 55+ years reported that food was as available as it was previously.

44% of women aged 18-34 years blamed movement restrictions for the decreased availability.

85% of women and men considered food prices to have increased during the pandemic.

10% of women considered the pandemic had not affected food prices.

4% of women considered food prices to have decreased.
Main mechanism used to learn from home during school closures

- **TV**: 31% (Girls & Boys)
- **Social media**: 12% (Girls) 13% (Boys)
- **Online learning platforms**: 7% (Girls) 6% (Boys)
- **Radio**: 12% (Girls & Boys)
- **Applied no study measures**: 10% (Girls) 39% (Boys)

Main problems faced while learning remotely during the pandemic

- Limited access to the internet: 45% (Girls) 43% (Boys)
- Limited access to learning materials: 41% (Girls) 40% (Boys)
- Lack of electricity/lighting: 24% (Girls) 27% (Boys)
- Lack of a conducive environment: 21% (Girls) 20% (Boys)

- Lack of a skilled instructor/adult: 39% (Girls) 40% (Boys)
- Multiple roles of the guardian: 10% (Girls) 12% (Boys)
- Had increased household chores for the learner: 21% (Girls & Boys)

- 13% (Girls) 14% (Boys) did not face any challenges in learning at home

- 1/4 (Girls) 24% (Boys) 25% (Boys) aged 7-18 years took “no educational measures” during the COVID-19 lockdown.
## 4. WATER AND SANITATION

### Access to clean and safe water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-34 years old</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>Access to clean and safe water was lower for women than men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-54 years old</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to clean and safe water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+ years old</td>
<td></td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>Access to clean and safe water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reasons for limited or no access to clean and safe water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water access has always been a challenge</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial inability</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited availability (only on certain days of the week)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long distance</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment en-route to the water source</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of COVID-19 infection</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Responsibility for collecting water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Reported that men were responsible for collecting water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Reported that women were responsible for collecting water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

### Cleaning
- Women: 54%
- Men: 48%

### Physical Care
- Women: 48%
- Men: 46%

### Playing with and Reading Stories for Children
- Women: 39%
- Men: 48%

### Teaching Children
- Women: 46%
- Men: 39%

### Cooking and Meal Preparation
- No change: 40%
- Increase: 30%
- Decrease: 30%

### Collecting Water and Firewood
- No change: 37%
- Increase: 36%
- Decrease: 19%

### Physical Care of Adults
- No change: 22%
- Increase: 15%
- Decrease: 13%

### Assisting Adults with Administration and Accounts
- No change: 22%
- Increase: 17%
- Decrease: 14%

### Emotional Support of Adults
- No change: 32%
- Increase: 14%
- Decrease: 5%

### Emotional Support of Adults
Overall, unpaid domestic work and unpaid care work for men and women increased.

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.

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### Sources of Help Received with Chores and Caring for Family Members
- Other Family Members: 47%
- Daughters: 30%
- Sons: 47%
- Spouse/Partner: 19%
- Someone Outside the Family: 19%

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 Women & Men received information about how they can protect themselves against COVID-19.

Most important source of information on COVID-19 prevention:

- **Broadcast and print media**: 81% Women, 83% Men
- **Community, including family and friends**: 37% Women, 34% Men

By age group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>55+ years</th>
<th>35-54 years</th>
<th>18 - 34 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast and print media</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, including family and friends</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>55+ years</th>
<th>35-54 years</th>
<th>18 - 34 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>being infected with COVID-19</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to food</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School closures</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. HEALTH SERVICES

- **81% Women, 78% Men** were not covered by either private or national health insurance.

- **64% Women, 53% Men** sought healthcare services since the onset of the COVID-19 restrictions.

- **29% Women, 18% 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55+ years</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-54 years</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 34 years</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By age

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

- Women: 1/2 felt safer at home during the pandemic than they did previously.
- Men: 49% felt safer at home during the pandemic than they did previously.

- Women: 1/3 felt just as safe at home during the pandemic as they did previously.
- Men: 34% felt just as safe at home during the pandemic as they did previously.

- Women: 1/5 felt less safe at home during the pandemic than they did previously due to increased crime.
- Men: 21% felt less safe at home during the pandemic than they did previously due to increased crime.

49% (Women) 48% (Men)

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

25% (Women) 28% (Men)

Other reasons
**Perceptions about the incidence of GBV**

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

- **54%** 55+ years
  - GBV is a substantial problem

- **71%** 35-54 years
  - GBV is a major issue

- **71%** 18 - 34 years

**GBV is not a problem in Mozambique**

- **6%** 55+ years
- **6%** 35-54 years
- **4%** 18 - 34 years

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

- **33%** 55+ years
- **41%** 35-54 years
- **44%** 18 - 34 years

**Most common forms of GBV**

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

- **21%** Women  **20%** Men
  - Child and/or forced marriage

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

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

**Women by age**

- **18 - 34 years**
  - Knew victims of femicide: **15%**
  - Experienced sexual harassment during the pandemic: **20%**

- **35-54 years**
  - Knew victims of femicide: **13%**
  - Experienced sexual harassment during the pandemic: **12%**

- **55+ years**
  - Knew victims of femicide: **4%**
  - Experienced sexual harassment during the pandemic: **8%**
Who is responsible for GBV?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women by age</th>
<th>18 - 34 years</th>
<th>35-54 years</th>
<th>55+ years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse/partner</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family members</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women Men

Seeking help for victims of GBV

Three in four women and men knew where to find help if they or someone else experienced GBV. 75% Women 74% Men

By age group, most women knew where to find help if they were exposed to GBV:

- 18 - 34 years: 75% Women, 71% Men
- 35-54 years: 71% Women, 58% Men
- 55+ years: 81% Women, 56% Men

4% Women & Men sought GBV services since the onset of the COVID-19 lockdown.

Seek help from the police:

- 75% Women 66% Men

Seek health-related support for GBV:

- 54% Women 58% Men

Seek justice for GBV:

- 33% Women 40% Men

Seek psychosocial support for GBV:

- 27% Women 49% Men

Types of information, advice, or support needed:

- Reporting incidents and dealing with the police:
  - 72% Women 66% Men

- Medical support:
  - 59% Women 55% Men

- Someone to talk to:
  - 55% Women 56% Men

- Information about security/crime prevention/referral linkages:
  - 57% Women 56% Men
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

1. **Earning an income/working**
   - Women: 66%
   - Men: 67%
2. **Food security**
   - Women: 66%
   - Men: 63%
3. **Healthcare services**
   - Women: 37%
   - Men: 40%

By age group, older women were significantly more concerned about food security. More women aged 55 years+ considered safety and security a priority during COVID-19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women 55+</th>
<th>Women 35-54</th>
<th>Women 18-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and security</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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.