

**UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW OF MOZAMBIQUE, 3RD CYCLE:
CONTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL FORUM OF OLDER PEOPLE (FTI)**

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1. 2.1. Acceptance of international norms

	List of rights/affected persons	Comments / Recommendations
1	<p>Ratifications pending with the UN</p> <p>In 45 years of its existence, the Mozambican State has not yet ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - ICESCR.</p> <p>Mozambique is not yet party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Optional Protocol on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2008). Although Mozambique has not ratified the Convention on Social and Economic Rights, the Country's constitution has dedicated a full chapter on this matter "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Duties" which sets the foundations for sustained UN advocacy for ratification of this key Convention.</p>	<p>Mozambique must intensify its efforts to ratify the optional protocols, which anticipate individual communication mechanisms for reporting violations of the covenants.</p> <p>Among some of the positive achievements in the implementation of the UPR recommendations, the Government of Mozambique has become party to a number of critically important international instruments since its 1st cycle UPR, including the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 2014.</p>
2	<p>Recent Ratifications with the SADC</p> <p>Mozambique has already ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa, which was adopted and signed in 2016. It thus remains one of the few Member States of the African Union not to have done so despite a study demonstrating this charter's compatibility with national law.</p>	<p>Mozambique has ratified only a few international human rights instruments and so many are missing, and the government continues to fail to collaborate properly with the special mechanisms. This way the Government is invited to continue ratifying the other regional and international instruments.</p>
3	<p>Reservations to the United Nations Instruments</p> <p>Mozambique has been implemented the 1. United Nations Plan of 1982; 2. United Nations Principles for Older Persons of 1991; 3. United Nations Programation on Ageing of 1992; 4. and the Madrid Plan on Action on Ageing (MIPAA) of 2002.</p>	<p>Since the 1990s, Mozambique has never fully implemented the provisions of UN and we feel that the Government has to increase the visibility and inclusion of older people in all its aspects</p>
4	<p>Reservations to the CEDAW</p> <p>Mozambique has accelerated the review of legislation in several areas and has worked in coordination with Parliament to ensure that all discriminatory provisions are amended or replaced, thereby ensuring complete compliance with the Convention's provisions and providing legal solutions against discrimination against women. , pursuant to Article 1 of the Convention.</p>	<p>The Civil Society Organizations in Mozambique, particularly those that work with older persons invite the government to observe to the human rights of older women under CEDAW that have been ratified by the country.</p>
5	<p>Reservations to the Special protection for elderly women</p> <p>Regarding the defense of the rights of elderly women, some progress has been made. From the point of view of legal measures, the following laws were approved: Law No. 2/77, of 2 September, establishes that older people over 55 (women) and 60 years (men) have free access to care and health; Law No. 4/87, of 5 January, exempts elderly people from paying consultation costs in health facilities; Ministerial Decree No. 6/1993 - establishes a basic social subsidy that benefits the elderly; Ministerial Decree No. 50/2012 - maintenance allowance updated.</p>	<p>Despite these instruments all available, government action has not been felt in the lives of older women in Mozambique.</p> <p>Also in terms of legal measures, the drafting of a proposal for a law to protect and defend the elderly, by the Ministry of Women and Social Action, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in 2012, should also be highlighted in the future.</p>
6	<p>Analysis of free trade agreements from a human rights perspective</p> <p>With regard to human rights, The Government has duties that extend beyond their borders. Mozambique has a legal obligation to ensure that the bilateral free trade agreements it concludes do not encourage human rights violations in the partner states.</p> <p>Mozambique must therefore carefully examine the consequences of such agreements for human rights by undertaking prior assessments (Human Rights Impact Assessments).</p>	<p>Mozambique must therefore carefully examine the consequences of such agreements for human rights by undertaking prior assessments (Human Rights Impact Assessments).</p>
7	<p>Other Societal Violence or Discrimination</p>	<p>Criminals attacked them, often with the assistance of a family member, because certain traditional healers, pur-</p>

<p>The government denounced violence against persons with albinism. Courts tended to sentence those convicted of the murder and kidnapping of persons with albinism more harshly than those convicted of similar crimes that did not involve persons with albinism.</p>	<p>portedly from outside the country, according to government officials, paid for their body parts due to their allegedly “magical” properties.</p>
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A. 5.1. Constitutional and legislative framework

8	<p>Review of the compatibility of Mozambican law with international law and the constitutionality of national laws</p> <p>From the provisions of article 73 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, it follows that universal suffrage is one of the forms of exercise of political power by the Mozambican people. Therefore, since universal suffrage is one of the forms of exercising political power, it cannot be coerced or limited without recourse to the referendum, as it is the essence of the exercise of citizenship, democracy and political participation.</p>	<p>The Mozambican government is urged to continue its efforts to reach a convincing solution aimed at ensuring the compatibility of popular initiatives with international human rights standards and the fundamental rights contained in the Constitution.</p>
9	<p>5.3. Political framework & good governance</p> <p>The Constitution of the Republic provides that the population elects deputies to the Assembly of the Republic, who are representatives of the people. For the choice of representatives, arts. 73 and 135 of the Constitution of the Republic requires transparent, free and fair elections, in which all citizens over the age of 18 have the right to participate (arts. 147, no. 1 and 170, no. 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique).</p>	<p>There is a need for a deeper reflection on the nature of the problems that characterize governance and integrity in Mozambique, and that the monitoring of government actions can form the basis for a more open and constructive dialogue between the Government and civil society.</p>
10	<p>Participatory Democracy</p> <p>There are the following categories and indicators of democracy in Mozambique: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties; the functioning of government, political participation and political culture. However, in this report we focus on participatory elements of democracy and their assessment in Mozambique, focusing on the freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (article 19, 21, 22 of ICCPR), as well as political participation and right to vote (article 25 of ICCPR)</p>	<p>Apart from substantial number of legal reforms, Mozambican democracy’s improvements are slow</p>
11	<p>18. Right to Political Participation and the Right to Vote</p> <p>Mozambique is party to the main international treaties regarding political participation, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR).</p> <p>Right to vote is guaranteed to Mozambican citizens in national territory and abroad in the area of jurisdiction of a diplomatic or consular representation. But this right may be restricted in some situation and circumstances. Those who are notoriously demented may not exercise this right.</p>	<p>Older persons have been participated in all electoral processes, however Older persons should be involved in decision-making and remain integrated in society, participate actively in the formulation and implementation of policies that directly affect their well-being and share their knowledge and skills with younger generations.</p>
12	<p>Freedom of opinion and expression</p> <p>Specifically, freedom of expression is guaranteed by the Press Law (Lei de Imprensa) n. 18/91 in Mozambique, of August 10, defining the various fundamental aspects for the work of journalists (from the principles which guide the profession, the register of institutions, their responsibilities, means of operation etc.) up to the protec-</p>	<p>Civil society organisations organised a series of activities to raise awareness and ensure the effective implementation of the Law. Promotional materials, such as pamphlets and brochures, were distributed, and various videos and radio messages broadcasted.</p>

	tion of their freedom of work and expression.	
13	<p>6. Human rights education and training</p> <p>Mozambique has an epistemological deficiency in differentiating Citizenship Rights and Citizenship Rights. Thus, how to locate its intrinsic relationship with Constitutional Law, especially its scope in fundamental rights and also its interface with human rights. At school, they can be discussed and explained, human rights should be an integral part of the training and updating of teachers so that they themselves can re-elaborate and transmit them in a multidisciplinary approach as transversal themes within the various subjects.</p>	<p>The Urgency of Human Rights Education in Mozambique</p> <p>The urgency of a diffuse culture education for human rights is justified by the need to want to educate young people about human rights in order to build a new, fairer, more honest, healthier world and also because today's education is market education in the service of maintaining the status quo that continues, in the concentration of wealth in the few hands, people, groups or countries and socializing poverty.</p>

B. 5.1. Institutional infrastructure and human rights policy measures

14	<p>Government Human Rights Bodies:</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) created through Law No. 33/2009 of 22 December is an institution governed by public law, which is independent and enjoys administrative and functional autonomy in relation to other State bodies.</p> <p>According to Law No. 33/2009 of 22 December, the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) is to promote, protect and monitor human rights in the country as well as to consolidate the Culture of Peace.</p>	<p>The government has often refused or delayed NGOs' access to areas of abuse by security forces.</p> <p>The State party should strengthen its efforts to ensure that the CNDH enjoys independence and is afforded the necessary resources to be able to effectively implement its mandate in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris principles</p>
15	<p>Creation of Ombudsmen at district level</p> <p>The duties of a local Ombudsman consist of providing out-of-court settlement of conflicts between citizens and State representatives, particularly the police, in relation to human rights issues. The Ombudsmen is an office established to guarantee the rights of citizens, uphold legality and justice in the actions of the Public Administration.</p>	<p>The Ombudsmen has some alternative mechanisms of operation in other localities in the country and its office and operation has been disseminated through the radio and television. There is still however, an apparent lack of knowledge and resources allocated to this body.</p>
16	<p>Accountability of transnational companies</p> <p>Despite repeated undertakings, Mozambique does not ensure that businesses respect human rights as set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and CoE recommendations. It relies solely on voluntary self-regulation and provides no regulatory framework explicitly establishing the obligations of companies nor any monitoring of respect for human rights in the context of activities conducted abroad by Mozambique companies.</p>	<p>Mozambique should ensure that businesses operating within, or from headquarters based inside, the country can be legally held accountable for all human rights violations.</p>

3.3. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

17	<p>Implementation of UPR recommendations</p> <p>UPR recommendations to respond positively to the request for an invitation of the Special Rapporteurs have been partially complied with. The CSOs have been urging the Government of Mozambique to urgently address the needs of the poorest and most marginalized in society, in particular women, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities as these groups at risk of being left behind as the country enters unprecedented economic growth driven by huge flows aid Foreign Direct Investment in the extractive indus-</p>	<p>Mozambique is invited to create adequate institutional conditions to guarantee effective coordination between the Government, the communities and civil society in relation to following up the UPR recommendations and those of the treaty bodies and special procedure systems.</p>
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tries sector.

Implementation of international obligations

A. 8. Equality and non-discrimination

28	<p>Law on discrimination</p> <p>A general law on discrimination is sorely lacking, with the consequence that Mozambique can neither improve the implementation of some international obligations. The law provides the same legal status and rights for wo-men as for men; however, the government did not enforce the law effectively. The law does not specifically require equal pay for equal work, nor does it prohibit discrimination based on gender in hiring. The law contains provisions that limit excessive physical work or night shift requirements during pregnancy. The law contains special provisions to protect women against abuse; however, these provisions were rarely enforced.</p>	<p>Mozambique is encouraged to produce policy proposals with a view to adopting a general law on equal treatment. In this context, it must take into explicit consideration the interests of elderly and LGBTI minorities, the disabled, the migrants and other vulnerable groups.</p>
29	<p>31.1. Disability Rights</p> <p>The government of Mozambique has taken a number of legislative and policy steps that indicate commitment to advancing the rights of persons with disabilities. Mozambique signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol on 30 November 2010, and subsequently ratified both on 31 December 2010. The state report on the implementation of CRPD was due in 2014, but up to date it has not been submitted.</p>	<p>Mozambique is encouraged to produce policy proposals with a view to adopting a general law on equal treatment.</p>
30	<p>32. Members of minorities Rights: General observations on the rights and issues of older persons in Mozambique</p> <p>In 2014, the state of Mozambique passed law 3/14, of 5 February, which is a law to promote and protect the rights of elderly people. However, five years after its implementation, the instrument is considered weak and penalizes the elderly even more.</p> <p>According to WHO data, Mozambique has five percent of the population aged over 60, which corresponds to about 1,854,862 people. At the national level, the current social protection system assists approximately 300 thousand elderly people, around 25 percent of the total elderly, leaving 75 percent excluded</p>	<p>Despite the existence of the recent law, society still does not consider the elderly person, looks at the elderly as obsolete. Projects are forbidden to the elderly and in banks, for example, the elderly cannot borrow because they say they are about to die.</p> <p>The Government is urged to Strengthen mechanisms to prohibit discrimination against vulnerable groups, including older persons, persons with albinism; and ensure non-discrimination on applications for accreditation by civil society organizations, including organizations such as LGBT Association of Mozambique</p>
31	<p>36 . Human Rights Defenders</p> <p>Mozambique already has a network of human rights defenders. The National Network of Human Rights Defenders is a civil society initiative that aims to strengthen the capacity and resilience of human rights defenders, as well as improving their protection and security within the scope of their mission to defend human dignity, fight against injustice and prevent the closure of the civic space.</p>	<p>There is no national mechanism for defending human rights defenders. Attacks and limitations on people who defend human rights, deaths, journalists who are persecuted have almost always been witnessed.</p>
32	<p>12. Right to physical and moral integrity</p> <p>Violations against the human right to life in Mozambique are contrary to the objectives of the Mozambican State, set out in Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique: (c) the building of a social justice society and the creation the material, spiritual and quality of life of citizens; (e) the defense and promotion of human</p>	<p>State authorities have often shied away from making a consistent political commitment to the implementation of human rights, which would thus affect the human right to life. The attempt to talk about human rights always results in dislocated speeches from the real problem, due to the rise of occasional demagogues, unproductive ideologies, electoral visions and promises, amid</p>

	rights and the equality of citizens before the law; (f) strengthening democracy, freedom, social stability and social and individual harmony.	the somewhat romantic and fragmented knowledge of the human right to life.
33	<p>12.3. Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</p> <p>The pattern of unidentified Police officers killing unarmed civilians for minor infractions of law (or sometimes no violation) occurred throughout the country. There were several reports by human rights activists and domestic media sources the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings; most concerned police officers.</p>	Human rights issues included: arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life by security forces; harsh and life-threatening prison and detention center conditions; official corruption; violence against women and inadequate government efforts to investigate, prosecute, or otherwise hold perpetrators accountable; and child labor.

a) Sexual orientation and gender identity

34	<p>Ban on adoption for couples living in same-sex unions</p> <p>Additionally, article 35 of the Mozambican constitution on the principle of equality does not include a provision on sexual orientation. The government institution that is currently mandated to promote gender equality is the Ministry for Gender, Child and Social Action (MGCAS). Civil society has also made some important progress in acknowledging gender equality as a matter of social justice and human rights; clearly many women's organizations in Mozambique have made enormous progress since its beginning in the early 1990s</p>	We appeal the State to ensure the right to freedom of association of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people and facilitate the registration and activities of NGOs working on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity.
35	<p>Transgender Rights in Mozambique</p> <p>Title III (Articles 35-95) of the Constitution sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. Article 35 does not include gender or sexual orientation as prohibited grounds of discrimination. However, the reference to "sex" should be interpreted to include protection from discrimination based on gender identity – which is a prohibited ground in international law. Furthermore, article 36 states that men and women should be treated equally in all aspects of the law.</p>	The government must be able to justify, in terms of the law, any discriminatory treatment of transgender people – otherwise acts by its officials will be arbitrary and illegal. This way, Mozambique is invited to modify its practice with regard to officially changing one's gender indication so that the right to self-determination, such as the right to gender identity on the part of those concerned, is preserved.

B. 12.5. The right to life, freedom and security of the person

36	<p>Provision prohibiting torture in the Criminal Code</p> <p>The constitution and law prohibit such practices, but there were reliable reports of cases of harsh interrogation measures by defense and security forces in Cabo Delgado Province related to extremist violence. Cases of summary executions have reduced significantly since 2017, but the Mozambique government has been weak in preventing the continued practice and systematic acts of lynch mobs who resort to private justice, on the basis that the State has failed to provide justice.</p>	The Government must undertake to commence a legislative process aimed at introducing provisions punishing the crime of torture into its Criminal Code.
37	<p>Prohibition on corporal punishment</p> <p>The Law for the Protection of the Rights of the Child 2008 provides for the concept of "justifiable discipline", which in the absence of explicit prohibition of all corporal punishment provides a legal defence for the use of physical punishment in childrearing.</p>	This provision should be repealed/amended so that legislation states clearly that no corporal punishment, however light, is acceptable or lawful. Prohibition should be enacted of all corporal punishment and other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including by parents and all adults with authority over children.
38	<p>Detention pending expulsion</p> <p>Act No. 21/91 of 31 December 1991 (Refugee Act) Article 11 (Offences connected with illegal entry) 1. Where any criminal or administrative offence directly connected with illegal entry into the Republic of Mozambique</p>	Administrative detention must only be applied as a last resort and must always respect the principle of proportionality. It must not be imposed on vulnerable persons (minors, pregnant women, single mothers) or families. If it is nonetheless imposed then this must be in special

	has been committed by the petitioner and his family members and has given rise to criminal or administrative proceedings, any such proceedings shall be suspended immediately upon the submission of the petition	facilities and according to a system that is clearly distinct from that of criminal detention.
39	<p>Violence against women</p> <p>The law criminalizes rape, including spousal rape, and domestic violence. Penalties for conviction range from two to eight years' imprisonment if the victim is age 12 or older and 20 to 24 years' imprisonment if the victim is under age 12.</p> <p>Conviction of abuse of a spouse or unmarried partner is punishable by one to two years' imprisonment or longer if another crime is also applicable. The government did not effectively enforce domestic abuse law.</p>	Mozambique is invited to take measures to eliminate the stereotypical images and attitudes relating to male and female roles in the family and in society. There is a need to adopt a global approach to preventing and combatting violence and sexism

C. 15.1. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

40	<p>Independent police complaints body</p> <p>A complaint made against police representatives is generally handled by bodies that have a good relationship with the accused or which report to the same line managers.</p> <p>While, in some districts, this kind of case is handled by a Public Prosecutor from another commune or, in extreme cases, another location, this is the exception rather than the rule. Complaints are all too often doomed to failure in the early stages of proceedings.</p>	The Government should take the necessary measures to ensure that, in cases of criminal complaints made against the police, all proceedings are systematically conducted by a special and independent inter-judicial prosecutor.
41	<p>Standards for victim protection and criminal proceedings in human trafficking</p> <p>Prevention and training are largely based around human trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation, while trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation is almost completely ignored. Work inspectors have no explicit legal mandate to monitor or denounce violations of the Criminal Code.</p>	Mozambique must establish and implement binding rules, based on the principle of non-punishment, that would be applicable throughout the whole national territory in order to identify and protect victims and prosecute criminals. Work inspectors must be explicitly required to check for and denounce cases of trafficking.
42	<p>Access to legal assistance for persons deprived of their liberty (PDL)</p> <p>The Institute for Legal Assistance and Representation (Instituto de Assistência e Patrocínio Jurídico, IPAJ), was created in 1994, under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, to satisfy this constitutional requirement.</p> <p>The statutes of the Mozambican Bar Association (Ordem dos Advogados de Moçambique, OAM) say that members must provide free legal representation as one of their duties.</p>	<p>Hundreds of needy Mozambicans benefit annually from legal assistance through public defenders from the Instituto do Patrocínio e Assistência Jurídica (IPAJ).</p> <p>The first wave of the programs promoting access to justice was the need for free legal assistance for the economically disadvantaged classes.</p>
43	<p>Detention conditions during pre-trial custody</p> <p>The pre-trial conditions of detention and access to legal representation of a group of pre-trial detainees are analysed within the context of development of the prison system in Mozambique. While progress has been made at the legal and institutional level of the prison system, reforms have yet to impact on pre-trial detainees' lives.</p>	The Judicial authorities must work with the police and use targeted actions to ensure that the detention conditions during pre-trial custody meet human rights standards.

D. 22.1. The right to a private life, marriage and family life

44	<p>Protection of privacy</p> <p>In Mozambique there is no specific legislation on data protection or privacy. However, there are other sources of law that impose some privacy obligations. In addition, the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique</p>	The State is appealed not to authorize the intelligence services to exercise surveillance on the wired network and to specify the conditions under which secondary data (metadata) can or must be handed over to the criminal prosecution authorities or intelligence services.
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	provides that all citizens are entitled to the protection of their private life and have the right to honor, good name, reputation, protection of their public image and privacy. Further, Article 71 of the Constitution identifies the need to legislate on access, generation, protection and use of computerized personal data (either by public or private entities); however, implementing legislation has not yet been approved.	
45	<p>The right to family life</p> <p>The 2005 Family Law eliminated husbands' legal status as heads of family and legalized civil, religious, and common-law unions. The law does not recognize new cases of polygamy; it grants women already in polygamous marriages full marital and inheritance rights. The law more precisely defines women's legal rights with regard to property, child custody, and other issues. However, many women remained uninformed about the law.</p>	For some society groups, including human rights activists of both sexes, it requires urgent intervention so that citizenship rights can be enjoyed within the family space by those who are normally deprived of them, women and children.

E. 23. 1. The right to work and to decent and equal working conditions

46	<p>29.1. Discrimination of women in the labour market</p> <p>Women continued to experience economic discrimination and were three times less likely than men to be represented in the public and formal private employment sectors. They often received lower pay than men for the same work and were less likely to have access to credit. Customary law was practiced in many areas. In some regions, particularly the northern provinces, women had limited access to the formal judicial system for enforcement of rights provided under the civil code and instead relied on customary law to settle disputes. Under customary law women typically have no rights to inherit an interest in land.</p>	Mozambique is invited to take binding measures to balance salary differentials between women and men in all areas and to promote a better representation of women in key roles.
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F. The right to social security and an adequate standard of living

47	<p>Exclusion from social welfare for rejected asylum seekers</p> <p>The Government is using as a protection tool for a minimal number of cases without a prospect of integration and presenting acute protection and/or medical needs. Local integration therefore remains the durable solution that is most accessible. Refugees and asylum-seekers are able to benefit from integration as a result of the generally flexible arrangements established by the authorities, which allow for freedom of movement, access to business and employment opportunities, as well as universal access to education and healthcare</p>	The authorities are called upon to put the emergency aid system into practice in such a way as to ensure decent living conditions. They must take particular account of respect for fundamental rights such as the right to social protection or social support.
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G. 24. The right to health

48	<p>The right to sexual health</p> <p>Article 89: All citizens shall have the right to medical and health care, within the terms of the law, and shall have the duty to promote and protect public health. However, Numerous health care challenges persist in Mozambique, especially in relation to sexual and reproductive rights. Although many important documents and conventions are ratified and laws are in place, what is going on in the field is different.</p>	Mozambique is urged to develop and implement sex education and reproductive health programmes and to embed them in the school curriculum.
49	Access to reproductive health	Mozambique should develop a national strategy that

<p>The government generally recognized the right of couples and individuals to decide the number, spacing, and timing of their children. Health clinics and local NGOs could operate freely in disseminating information on family planning under the guidance of the Ministry of Health. There were no restrictions on access to family planning. ; however, according to UN estimates, just 12 percent of married women and girls between the ages of 15 and 49 used a modern method of contraception.</p>	<p>guarantees vulnerable groups such as adolescents and migrants equal access to sexual and reproductive health, including family planning services.</p>
<p>Access to healthcare for older persons Mozambique has yet to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights but it has ratified other core international and regional human rights treaties. There are a number of policies, instruments and programmes in place to protect the rights of older people in Mozambique, such as the National Policy of Older People, the Basic Social Subsidy Programme and the draft Law on the Promotion and Protection of Older People's Rights. Despite this, the reality presented in this summary point to possible failures by the State to take all appropriate measures to protect and promote the rights of older people. Health authorities are invited include the elderly in their healthcare plans.</p>	<p>The Government is called upon to put the Health care for elderly into practice in such a way as to remove common barrier to accessing healthcare on ageing issues. We recommend that Mozambique train health providers to address the needs of sexual minorities: increase the fight against COVID-19, as well as, protection action for older people.</p>

H. 25 .The right to education

<p>51 Equal access to human rights education (HRE) in Mozambique Tuition-free education is compulsory through primary school (grades one to seven). School costs for supplies and uniforms remained beyond the means of many families, especially in rural areas. According to the <i>Millennium Development Goals Report</i>, only 52 percent of children complete primary school education. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2030 Education Action Framework today represent a new impetus for action. The commitments adopted at the global level require an effort to adapt national educational policies and plans in order to respond to the different goals of education Objective 4.</p>	<p>Elderly people, especially women, are unlikely to have benefited from any education - 88% had no education at all. Consequently, the vast majority are illiterate and do not speak Portuguese (the official national language). This greatly limits their access to information about their rights, resources and their ability to participate in development and community activities.</p>
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I. 35. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

<p>52 Protection of Refugees The constitution and law provide for freedom of internal movement, travel abroad, emigration, and repatriation, and the government has generally respected these rights. The government has cooperated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UN-HCR) and other humanitarian organizations in providing protection and assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returned refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, or others people of concern.</p>	<p>Mozambique must guarantee asylum seekers living conditions in line with international standards. To do this, the government must continue to work closely with the UN-HCR to implement a local integration program for refugees, primarily from Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Great Lakes Region, and create new camp, even increase in the number of asylum requests.</p>
<p>53 12.7.Trafficking in Persons The Government of Mozambique does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared to the previous years. These efforts included investigating and</p>	<p>Mozambique must ensure that all victims of trafficking are able to enjoy their rights as victims, to be protected and supported in an appropriate manner, and that this is in accordance with international law, applied in a unified and equitable manner. The law did not, however, establish the use of force, fraud, or coercion as an essential element of the crime, as is consistent with the defini-</p>

	<p>prosecuting more trafficking cases, training more front-line responders across the country, including labor inspectors for the first time, and robust awareness-raising efforts targeting multiple segments of society in both urban and rural areas. The government also helped facilitate family reunification and reintegration for at least 12 child trafficking victims.</p>	<p>tion of trafficking under international law.</p>
54	<p>42. Follow-up to UPR (Involvement of Civil Society in Government Processes)</p> <p>According to data available to Union European there are around 5.000 CSOs that operate in the country. However, we do not know whether and how this number changed over the past years. Organisations are diverse and differ in their scope, nature and size. The participation of CSOs is not regulated by any legislation and policy. However, government is relatively open to civil society participation. Civil society is often involved in consultations on policy-making and legal reforms, and there are several platforms which are to enable their broader participation.</p>	<p>We recommend that the Government strengthen a consultative and participatory forum between the Government and the national and international stakeholders for the exchange of ideas, experiences, and best practices that can inform future policies.</p>