### ACRONYMS

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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK CENSUS</td>
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<td>CNAM</td>
<td>NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN ADVANCEMENT</td>
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<td>EGASA</td>
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<td>FFA</td>
<td>FUND OF THE AGRARIAN PROMOTION</td>
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<td>FOFA</td>
<td>ANALYSES OF STRENGTHS, OPPORTUNITIES, WEAKNESS AND THREATS</td>
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<tr>
<td>INIA</td>
<td>INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO AGRÁRIA DE MOÇAMBIQUE</td>
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<td>INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO VETERINÁRIA</td>
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<td>MAE</td>
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<td>PAAO's</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
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<td>WORK OF AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY</td>
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<td>GENDER UNITY IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</td>
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The MINAG gender unit hereby thanks to all those who direct or indirectly contributed for the accomplishment of the gender strategies in the agrarian sector.

We also thank the PROAGRI coordination and economy directorate that made it possible for the accomplishment of the work.

To the national directors for agriculture (DINA) national institute for veterinary investigation (INIVE)
Human resources and the Instituto de Algodão de Moçambique for providing us with their support by authorizing their technicians to give their contribution in the elaboration of the present strategy.

Our gratitude also goes to Dr. Fernando Songane who greatly contributed in the cooperation and orientation of this work.

To the administrative and supporting staff and by their assistance in the accomplishment of the

To all those who have not been listed, but who also took part in this strategic document,

Our many thanks.

(INSIGNIA)

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
The Agrarian Production in Mozambique is mainly exercised by a group of small and medium agricultural and livestock’s explorations, cultivating about 97% of the total of fertile land, which represents one of the largest contribution in the national production, particularly in the production of food crops.
Only 25% of the explorations are headed by women, whilst it is known that their involvement in the agrarian activities is great. The rural women play an important role in the production of food for the promotion the food security within the country. Are the women who look after the children and carry out domestic work. However, women are still discriminated in relation the recognition of their rights, namely: In the access and control of the production means, access to training and incomes from their own work.

Recognizing that the gender balance will necessarily requires the equality between the men and women, in the access to the production means, opportunities and benefits, actions for the promotion of such equalities have been developed through State, Government, Civil Society ONG,S and of the International Community interventions,

It is this context that, for a better inclusion and systematization of the entire group of

The promotion actions for agrarian development, in the gender perspective, was designed the present Strategy by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Present Vision of the Gender Strategy in the Agrarian Sector is oriented with the view guarantee the access and control of the resources, benefits, rights and equal opportunities between men and women, with the view to increase the production and productivity, thus, contributing for the food security and for the reduction of the extreme absolute.

The Ministry of Agriculture is aware that this is an strategic document, and that it will constitute a valuable working instrument, for all the actors engaged in the agrarian development and in the transformation of the rural environment that must always be taken into account on the implementation of the agrarian policies and in the development of the agriculture from the central level up to the district.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Tomás Francisco Mandlate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector (GSAS) was to designed based on the Mission of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) to contribute for the improvement of the food security and reduction of the Poverty coordinating initiatives for the rural development and enabling the efforts of private agencies, non-governmental and governmental to a better pro activity in the agriculture and commercialization based
on a sustainable use of the natural resources in a perspective that may promotes the gender equity.

Based on the MINAG Mission, on the analyses of a number of documents and exhausting hearing and consultations works held to a number partners was created GSAS, the present document in the introduction covers the actions developed by the Governments of Mozambique in the promotion of the equality between women and men giving particular focuses to the efforts made by the agrarian sector, in order to attaining the objectives foreseen by the government regarding to gender integration in all the sectors. The documents and hearing made allowed elaborating and defining Logic for the Integration of Gender in the Agrarian sector taking into consideration the inter-liaison between the Government efforts in the promotion of the integration of the gender issues in the sector-plans at national and international level with the formulation process of the present Strategy.

The Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector (GSAS) has a Vision where is the panorama of what is intended achieved with the implementation of the same. Inspired in the MINAG Vision establishing that the Agrarian Sector should be integrated, sustainable, competitive, diversified, base of well being and economical accumulation, promoting the gender and social equity and articulated in chains of value increase, with benefits amply shared, was defined the Vision of GSAS, seeking to guarantee the access and control of the resources, benefits, rights and opportunities equal to women and men with the view to guarantee in a sustainable way an the increase of the production and productivity, which will allow to obtain the foreseen food security and increase of the family income, thus, contributing excessively in the poverty reduction and creating wealth. For the effectiveness of this objective, the principles of gender integration, social justice, equality, equity and the non-discrimination principle must be a constant throughout the process of implementation of this Strategy.

The Gender Situation in the Agrarian Sector, identified during the accomplishment of the Gender diagnosis in Sector, allowed to proceed the analyzes and characterization of the situation of gender in all levels of the agrarian sector, providing full knowledge and bases for the elaboration of a more deep analyzes through the identification of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and constraints through FOFA methodology. It is through this analyzes SOFT, from the Vision of GSAS, as well as from Mission MINAG, that was possible the formulation of GSAS Objectives, seeking an integrated development and synergic of the principal performance lines in the planning process, the evaluation of the activities that may promote the gender equity for in a sustainable development of agriculture.

Based on the objectives of the Strategy and Baselines for the Agrarian Development, namely: markets, financial services, technologies and access to the resources were proposed the Strategically Actions that will allow to promote a full access and control of the naturals and production resources, the development of production and information Technologies. These Actions will be put into practice through the Mechanisms of specific implementation in other words, here it is addressed the importance of the links that MINAG is to establish for the correct implementation of GSAS.

So, GSAS belongs to the agrarian sector, but it requires a lot of lobbing work and above all engagement by other partners for the success in the implementation of the
proposed actions. This engagement will be consequently reflected in the Forms of Financing in the proposed actions. It is foreseen that that funds will be allocated from the State General Budget (SGB) and that the actions must be an integral part of the activities for each sub-sector of MINAG. In addiction, must be found other financing forms through the support by other partners.

The correct implementation of this Strategy, will contribute for the improvement of the women's and girl’s statute and the recognition of their role in the development of the agriculture in Mozambique. A Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for GSAS was proposed in the present document, but more alternative ways and more creative for the control of the actions must be studied.

I. INTRODUCTION
The Mozambican population is calculated in 18 million inhabitants. Of which, about 80 % lives in the rural areas and practice agriculture as it is the main mean of subsistence. In Mozambique, the agrarian production is exercised in general, by two production sectors: the family sector and the managerial sector. The family sector is the one that covers the great majority of the rural population also giving a great contribution in the national agrarian production.

The active participation of women and men in the agrarian development of Mozambique however is, fundamental for a sustainable development, effective and based on the equality of rights and duties. The introduction of the MINAG gender approach is, however, a condition that is imposed to guarantee of the objectives of the Government program in relation to the Agrarian Sector.

One of the instruments defined for the Agrarian Sector, is the Agrarian Policy and Implementation Strategy (APIE), aiming for the development of the agrarian activity with the view to achieve the food and nutritional security, through the diversified production of crops for the consumption supply to the national industry and exportation, based on a sustainable utilization of the resources and the guarantee of the social equity.
On the other hand, the Quinquennial Government Programme 2005-2009 for the area gender establishes that the women's situation in our country is characterized by difficulties related with such factors as the economical power, the rigidity of the roles of gender socially attributed to women, the difficult access the education, health to several resources, namely: credit, earth ownership and weak participation in the decision making institutions. The program still establishes that the women's revenues are becoming more and more necessary for kinds households. Without the women's active participation and the incorporation of their insights in all the levels of decision making and, in all the fields of the country's development the objectives of the gender equity, development and peace will not be achieved.

The process for integration of the gender approach in policies, programs, plans and strategies is a constant concern of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique. The adoption of sensitive measures to gender issue it necessarily requires the adoption of measures and actions of politic-administrative character which are be reflected in all the productive sectors of the Country. Thus, MINAG, in recognition to the importance of the role played by women and men in the agrarian development, defined the elaboration of the present Gender Strategy for Agrarian Sector (GSAS), impelling the promotion of the equality and equity of opportunities among these in the sector, in order to reach the objectives foreseen by government.

The Strategy constitutes an orientation instrument for the development of the Gender Strategic Plan of Action in Agrarian Sector, as well as for the poverty, ornamentation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of Agrarian Sector that will provide and guide the sub-sectors of MINAG of the necessaries instruments for a more pro-active gender approach.

To present Strategy aims to develop concrete actions with positive impacts in the life of the more vulnerable population groups, seeking the equality and gender equity, the improvement of the life quality, food security and nutritional thus contributing for the reduction of the extreme poverty within the more vulnerable households, as well as for the reduction of the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases. Besides the above mentioned documents, the elaboration of present Strategy, were mainly constituted by the findings and recommendations of the Gender Diagnoses in the Agrarian Sector accomplished throughout the the MINAG Gender Unit. The referred diagnosis allowed obtaining a vision of the sensitive problems to the gender affecting the Mozambican agrarian sector. Also these strategies were elaborated by the Economical and Social Plan 2005 (ESP), The Action Plan for the Reduction of the Extreme Poverty (PARPA), the Agrarian Policy and Strategy of Implementation (APIE), the bases of PROAGRIH, the outcomes of the Agricultural-livestock Census (CAP) and Work of Agricultural Inquiry 2003 (WAI) and the others policies and national strategies guideline for an equality and equity of gender in the development programs.

This Strategy was also formulated to meet the challenges of the regional and international policies and strategies namely, the Policy of the New Partnership for the Development of Africa (NtPAD), the Millennium Development Goals or the United Nations (MDGs), the Plan of Action of FAO 2004-2007 and the other international instruments being rectified by Mozambique since the National Independent in 1975. Thus, the strategic actions presented in the present document seeks to mitigating some of the problems of the agricultural sector in Mozambican linked to the unbalance of gender thus contributing for the eradication of the extreme poverty, without, however
promoting in any way any kind of discrimination to men nor to invert the roles played by them in the society mainly in the rural communities where, as aforementioned, most of the households are devoted the agrarian production

I. LOGIC FOR GENDER INTEGRATION IN THE AGRARIAN SECTOR

11.1 National Policies for the Integration of Gender Approach

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2004) aims to establish the principles of universality and of gender equality. This Constitution states that, all the citizens are equal before the law they reserve the same rights and are subject to the same duties, regardless of their colour, race, sex, ethnical origin, place of birth, religion, instruction level, social position, parents marital status, profession or political option. In addition, it establishes that men and women are equal before the law in all the domains of the political, economical, social and cultural life.

It is in this scope that the Mozambican Government has been assuming relevant commitments at national, regional and international level with the view to the materialization of the rights, duties and the fundamentals freedoms of the citizens covered in the constitutional principles of Republic.

Thus, and recognizing that the gender equality is a fundamental aspect for a sustainable human development and for the eradication of the extreme poverty, the promotion actions for that equality has been constant in the it Republic of Mozambique through the interventions of the State and Government, Civil Society, Bilateral and Multilateral Organizations and of the International Community as a whole.

At the Government's level, this willingness is expressed through the creation of a specific Ministry mandated to deal with the issue of gender equity and equality, besides other actions of social character.
This willingness was also expressed in the Quinquenal Government's Plan 2005-9 and on the Economical and Social Plan 2005. The Gender issue seen in a holistic way as a transversal approach requiring synergies and strategic interventions in the various sectors of Political, Economical and Social of the life in Country

**Commitments Assumed By the Government at International Level**

Mozambique has been participating in international forums of discussion on subjects of approach for gender integration. The most important thing was the participation of Mozambique in the IV World Conference on Women held in 1995 in China-Beijing which so far was the biggest Conference dedicated to women.

In the summit held in Beijing were elaborated four intervention strategies. One of them defined that: it is down to governments to carry out the alteration, analyze and implementation of the macro-economical policies in a gender perspective, as well as direct the allocation of public expenditures for the promotion of economical opportunities to women”.

At international level, recently the Organization of United Nations developed and approved the Millennium Development Goals, an instrument comprising the reflection of the multiples dimensions of the poverty and starfishes strategies for the reduction of this harm, recognizing and promoting the women's role in the development regions of extreme poverty that in the case of Mozambique, this is registered with great emphasis in the rural areas

**Agrarian Policies Towards the integration of Gender Approach**

The Agricultural Sector by its nature involves about 80% of Mozambican population. From this group 2/3 are in situation of extreme poverty and the women and children constitute the majority pursuant to (PARPA; TIA 2003). In spite of the country women play a key role in the family economy, their role is relegated to a secondary plan due to the existent gender relations in the rural communities.

The country women are discriminated in terms of recognition of their fundamental rights, in the access and control of the productive, technological and natural resources and still in the access to the revenues from their own work.

The Ministry of the Agriculture is the State institution which has mandate to promote and coordinate the actions seeking with the view to the agrarian development in Mozambique.

However MINAG has developed the Agrarian Policies and Implementation Strategy (APIE) which is included in the Governments program. This policy aims to recover the agrarian production for the self-sufficiency and food surplus and for promotion of the levels of commercialization of exportation crops. APIE recognizes the women's fundamental role in the agrarian activity, and especially in the integrated rural development.

In addition, in accordance with APIE, women play a fundamental role in the education, in the extension, and as a direct agent in the development. It is this ambit that the APIE prioritizes the women’s participation in programs of professional training, rural extension and on specific agrarian development projects.

Other instruments such as the National Program of Agrarian Development (PROAGRI) were created within the Ministry of Agriculture, with the view to impel, among other actions, the promotion of the integration of the gender component in the
Gender Strategy Formulation Process in the Agrarian Sector

For the materialization of the national and international policies for gender integration reinforced by the fact of Agriculture Sector to be one of the most important for the eradication of the extreme poverty and development of Mozambique in general the Ministry of the Agriculture elaborated to present Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector.

The Gender Strategy for the Agrarian Sector constitutes a form of guaranteeing that the sub-sartorial plans and programs integrate the women's specificities with great focus for the farming women contributing for the improvement of their statutes and valorisation in the society.

This Strategy doesn't intend at any way to discriminate men. But it intends involving them in this struggle which by the cultural and historical, reasons relegated the women on an unequal and inferior position. Therefore, the active participate of women and men in the development of their households communities and societies is the key for a sustainable agrarian development, effective and based on the equality, as well as is a fundamental human right.

The actions of the Gender Strategy in Agrarian Sector are fundamentally based on the findings of the Gender Diagnosis that give evidence the need to integrate the gender approach in the Agrarian Sector. This evidence results from the fact of having acquired knowledge of the dimension of the iniquities in the men's development and women, based on the sex and placing the women in a discrimination position. Those gender inequalities are worsened by the disparities and by the existent regional asymmetries in the country.

This Strategy also results from a process of extensive consultations close to different intervening: from the agrarian sector, cooperation partners and other public institutions, private and organizations of the civil society, whose role in the implementation of the present Strategy will be preponderant.

Thus, the Gender Strategy in Agrarian Sector presents a program, with impact actions on medium and long term with the view to contribute for the reduction of the inequalities between women and men in the Agricultural Sector in Mozambique. To present strategy, therefore, did not come by itself, but from a document accompanied by an Action Plan with practices to become more pro-active group of gender sensitive activities to all levels of the agrarian sector.

II. VISION

The Gender Strategy of the Agrarian Sector seeks to guarantee the access and control of the resources, benefits, rights and equal opportunities, between women and men in order to assure that the most vulnerable agrarian farmers may conditions for the increase of the food security and household revenue as way to contribute for the reduction of poverty and for the country's sustainable development through a gender approach.
GENDER STRATEGY PRINCIPLES

For the elaboration of the Gender Strategy for Agrarian Sector were adopted and adapted to the agrarian sector the Principles of the Policies and National Gender Strategy which are still under discussion

a) Principle of Social Justice
The strategy is based on the principle of the application of the social justice as a guarantee to joy the man's women's fundamental freedoms without any discrimination, focussing the Gender stability in the whole Agrarian Sector.

b) Equality Principle
This Strategy is based on the principle of the equality of rights, opportunities and benefits between women and men in all the domains of the political. Social, economical and cultural life regardless of the colour race, physical appearance, ethnic origin and/or geographical place of birth, religion, instruction level, socioeconomic position, profession, political party and political creed

c) Equity Principle
This Strategy is bases on the recognition and respect of the human rights including the fact that the equity between women and men must lead to the septic actions of improvement of the gender statute in all the levels, with observance of the cultural diversity that characterizes the Mozambican society.

d) Non-Discrimination Principle
This Strategy is based on the elimination of bias and practices that are based on the inferiority or superiority idea for any of the sexes, or in women's stereotyped functions of women and men thus preventing the development and the adoption of an integral gender approach as a category of analyzes, planning and evaluation of the development issue of the Agrarian Sector.
e) Principle of Gender Integration
The Strategy is based on the conviction that it must be incorporated the Gender approach in legislation, policies, programs, strategies, action plans, budgets, methodologies, assignments and in any other decision making.

II. GENDER SITUATION IN THE AGRARIAN SECTOR

To better formulate a consistent Gender Strategy in a Agrarian Sector, was taken as base in the logic for the integration of the gender in the agrarian sector and on findings of other reports and studies, an analyzes of the gender situation in the Agrarian Sector using the main methodology of the strengths, weakness opportunities and existent constraints. The use of the present methodology seeks to improve the situation of the gender relations in the agricultural sector in Mozambique through the maximization of the strengths and better use of the opportunities, thus minimizing, the weak points and overcoming in the best way the existent constraints.

V.1. Strengths

* APIE recognizes the women's fundamental role in the agrarian activity, particularly in the integrated rural development, prioritizing the women's participation in programs of professional training, rural extension and in specific projects of rural development;
* The existence of the Gender Unit at MINAG supported by the focal Points in National Directorates Subordinated Controlled Institutions, in Provincials and District Directorate of Agriculture;
* Seniors employees and decision makers in the Ministry of the Agriculture at Central level trained by the Gender Unit in coordination with the Ministry of State Administration (MOTHER) in gender in the labour sector and in gender concepts;
* The Gender Unit, in coordination with Associations and Organizations of the Civil Society accomplished training actions and capacity building leading to a sensitization, training and refreshment of the target groups on gender approach and agrarian development;

V.2. Weaknesses

* Lack of research and integration capacity one gender issues in the studies and action plans in the different sectors of the Ministry of Agriculture. Most of the current researches do not focus on the role-players (women and men) but they give more focus on the resources such as: land, agrarian explorations, inputs, trees, animals, etc;
* The areas of gender iniquity are not identified directly. In the process of collection of information data are not distributed by sex and there are not any additional information on gender what doesn't allow visualizing the real gender situation in the agriculture;
* The rural women, due to tasks and roles socially attributed are depreciated. This is reflected for instance, in the access to land resources where, most of the rural women doesn't benefit from right the land property, in spite of being the main source producing food stuffs for the households;

* About 24,8% (TIA2003 3) of the Mozambican households are headed by women and, these face number of constraints than men in terms of access, opportunities, abilities and obligation of revenues. For instance, there are inadequacy of rural technologies for processing and conservation of gender sensitive agrarian crops that would increase the value and revenues of these households;
The economical and social dependence of the farming women make them more vulnerable and still reduce their position. However, the rural women have low capacity to negotiate the issues related to access to the extension services and technologies, to the production of revenue crops, to creation of cattle an animal of medium and full sized ones, to the credit and to the markets, also including, their own health, through, by means, e.g. of the practice of a safe sexual intercourse with their partners, thus, reducing the infections by HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases.

V.3. Opportunities
* The PROAGRI approach of integrating the women in the agrarian development opened gave room for the starting of discussion of the rural women's issues.
Likewise, the creation of the Gender Unit and Focal Points in the Ministry of Agriculture, constitute an opportunity so that the plans and sectorial program could contemplate the gender perspective;
* The commitment of proceeding with the introduction of the gender approach in the sectorial plans of MINAG, willingness expressed on the orientations given to the Gender Unit by the then Minister of the Agriculture and Rural Development in 2001 in V Consultive Council, where was decided that at central level, also constitute Gender Focal Points of Depute National Directors of all the institutions comprising the Ministry of Agriculture;
* the existence of economical opportunities in the agriculture as means of livelihood for great part of power households and the possibility of the women's I inclusion in programs of training in the Rural extension and in rural specific projects, may increase the women's ability to be economically self-sufficient.

* The creation of the National Council for the Women's Advance (CNAM), as a consultation body through which the Women's Ministry and Coordination for Social Weil Fare (MMCAS) makes the coordination of policies with the view to impel and to follow up the implementation of policies and program approved by the Government for the fields of the Women and gender;
* The Gender Strategic document for Agrarian Sector will make the Mozambican rural women problems more notable. Some accomplished studies demonstrated evidence that the policies and strategic documents for the integration of gender approach in the various sectors of the of the Mozambican society mirror the women's reality of exclusion and discrimination that on their turn promote a reflection for the changing of this situation;
* the Head of State and of the Community's Government for the Development of Southern Africa (SADC) have approved the establishment of an institutional picture for the advance and equality of gender guaranteeing that this may be implemented in all the sectors;
* The existence of a favourable environment at international level demonstrated through the adoption of several legal instruments. One of those instruments is the document on the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations (MDGs). The MDGs reflect the multiples dimensions of the poverty. On the establishment of these objectives the development programs recognize the liaison existing between the poverty and the women's role.

V.4. Constraints
* The manifestation of the historically and culturally unequal existence powers, motivate for the women's discrimination, placing them to a secondary plan;
* The weak participation of the women in the access and control of the natural and productive resources in general. In the Mozambican usual law the men are the controllers of the resources. Which statute is supported by the modern rights due to the fact of regarding the men as leaders of the householders placing the family in an unequal position in relation to land access and other resources, such as credit, technologies, extension services, etc;
* The high illiteracy rate in the rural areas. In the education field in general, women are found in a disadvantageous situation comparing to men. More than half of the Mozambican adult population with more than 15 years do not know how to read nor write, being the women in higher percentage (71, 2%) in relation to men (40, 2%). Due to socio-cultural reason, this situation is still worse in the rural zones where the women have less possibility access to education;
* The lack of awareness of the importance of a qualitative participation of men and women in all processes of agrarian development in the Country.

* in the process of the annual planning of the activities and budgets in the sub-sectors of the agriculture, the gender perspective is viewed as an additional subject and not an integral part of the planning process, consequently being relegated to a secondary plan;

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE GENDER STRATEGY
VI.1. General Objective

The Gender Strategy in the Agrarian Sector seeks to develop in an integrated and synergic way the main performance lines in the planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the activities that promote the gender equity in a sustainable development of the agriculture.

VI.2. Specific Objectives
VI.2.1. Programmatic Objectives

To assure that the plans, policies, programmes, strategies and budgets promote the gender equity and reduce the gender disparities.
contribute for the integration of a gender approach based on the observance of a gender planning in the sector as a whole;
To define principles with gender perspectives orienting the elaboration, and analyze of you policies, programmes, strategies, action plans, budgets, and methodologies, in all process of agricultural development;
To establish and strengthen the liaison among MINAG, family sector, farmers' associations, civil society and private sector, in the observance and respect of the gender issues;

VI.2.2 Institutional Objectives

To ensure that MINAG technical staff may have an understanding on gender equity and that may be able to contribute for the purposes of this strategy;
To contribute so that MINAG may be a sector that practices and promotes actively the gender equity;
II. STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The Reduction of Hunger is considered as being one of the first steps for the accomplishment of one of Objectives of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aiming to:

* The eradication of the extreme Poverty and Hunger, having established as goals to reduce the poverty to the half up to the year 2015, the number of people whose income is below the line of the extreme poverty (smaller than 1 US dollar a day) and the number people suffering from hunger.
* MDGs, particularly these for the eradicating of hunger, absolute poverty, promotion of gender equality and the ones to guarantee the environmental sustainability, are crucial for the development of the agriculture and for the accomplishment of the objectives related to Food Security.
* the New Partnership for the Development of Africa (NEPAD) on defining the Strategies to Reduce Food Insecurity establishes that: "the economical growth is essential for the sustainable reduction of the poverty provided that for the to fight such poverty are put into practices socially acceptable mechanisms of redistribution of the resources taking into consideration the gender equity."

Considering that women integrate the most disadvantaged group in the society and that in spite of their crucial role in the process of the agrarian production and consequently in the food safety, they lack access and/or control of the naturals and of production resources and even less the power for decision. The principal defined Strategic Actions seek to reduce this gender iniquity, and allow larger gender equity in the access and control of the production resources and in the sharing of the benefits derived from agrarian development.

Base on the four baseline of development of PROAGRIII, namely, Access to Resources, Technology, Financial Services, Commercialization and Markets, and to meet the programmatic objectives, were defined the following strategic actions for a Gender approach in the Agrarian Sector that for its successful accomplishment, and above all for achievement of the institutional objectives the document took into consideration other factors such as the institutional development of the MINAG Gender Unit, with the view to massification of the gender approach in the agrarian sector and the gender relation with the role of other transversal issues namely: HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases, food and nutritional security, and adult education and socio-cultural issues.

VII. 1 ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION

STRATEGY 1
To promote total access, control and benefit of the naturals resources in a sustainable way

Strategic Objective:

To create conditions that facilitate the access, use and benefiting of the naturals resources for the agrarian activities for women and men, where the women usually are not landowner, thus, contributing to improve the conditions of subsistence of the households and of the population settlements and to promote the creation of legal mechanisms for the control of the land ownership and heritage

Natural Resources

To promote the gender equity in the access to the natural and production resources and the women's participation in the process of decision making, in the designing, implementation of the project/programs of the agrarian development
To guarantee a sustainable use of the natural resources (resource bases), enabling the women to participate in the management of the natural resources and consequently to satisfy the needs of the present generation, simultaneously preserving the basic resources so that future gyrations may on due time satisfy their needs;
To promote the concept and adoption of agriculture of Conservation, promoting "Farmers' Field Schools" and other approaches of recognized value involving a great numbers of rural Women and girls and also extensionists in soils rehabilitation programs in degradation and in the management and soil conservation through a sustainable cultural practice

LAND USE AND BENEFIT

To disclose the Land Law and the women's rights in the Access and control on the land gradually removing the effects of the usual and heritage law discriminating the women;
To disclose technologies improving the geochemical, physics, biological conditions of the agricultural soils in order to sustain the effects of the intensified agriculture and to avoid its degradation.

WATER USE AND BENEFIT

To develop and disclose amid the producing women agricultural practices for the management of the shortage or excess of humidity through low-cost irrigation systems, collation of water and drainage allowing a better management of the water resources;
To promote small-scale Irrigation projects integrating a large numbers of women as beneficiaries participating in their management in a sustainable way.

FOREST AND ANIMAL LIFE

a) To motivate the women's participation in the fight against the deforestation and desertification, involving them in the planning, management, investigation, promotion and in the transfer of the technologies and in their implementation, highlighting their role in the management and use of the forest resources and in the conservation of the biodiversity;
STRATEGY 2

To promote the gender equity in the access and control of the production resources in a sustainable and versed way to the food security of the households and communities in gender, providing an equal access to the extension services, training, and commercialization of the production, equipment and agrarian inputs.

2.1 PRODUCTION RESOURCES

To promote the utilization of improved production inputs in the family sector and to motivate the women's largest participation in the local production of seeds taking into consideration the preservation of the varieties and local knowledge on which the women play a major role;
To implement food crops diversification programs and to influence for a major integration of women in the programs of promotion of revenue and fruit crops.
To guarantee that the process of assessment of the needs of the agricultural inputs, production resources and technologies take into consideration the specificities of each area and gender;
In the emergency programs in the scope of the prevention and readiness of answering to the emergency situations, priority must be given to the most disadvantaged groups of women and men.
To prioritize the women in the livestock promotion and integrate them in the capacity building course to be able to teach animals for animal traction as well as in the sanitary care;
To prioritize the women in the promotion of the cow and small ruminantes in programs livestock promotion of and to guarantee that the terms of devolution of the animal species are compatible to the situation faced by women;
To promote the divulgação on the practice of a sustainable land use, agro-forestry and systems of forestry cultivation promoting the recognition of the women's role in the decision making in the sector as well as the access to the resources and to the gender sensitive technologies leading to an equal sharing of the responsibilities and benefits.

TECHNOLOGIES

STRATEGY 1

To develop and Implement Information and Production Technologies

Strategic Objective

To increase the production, the productivity and the level of revenue of the households as well as, to stimulate the production of surpluses promoting the women’s pro-active action and displaying their role in the productive systems.

To adopt participative methodologies in the whole process, from the identification, generation and dissemination of technologies (information flow/produtor/extensao/investigation flow);
To design technologies oriented through the demand, taking into consideration the socio-cultural specifications and climatic voracity of each region;

To take into consideration aspects of the gender equity in the designing of technologies enabling the users in low cost technologies for control of the water (pumps/well/micro-irrigation) and developing participative programs evolving women

VII.3 FINANCIAL SERVICES AND MARKETS
STRATEGY 1

To promote the credit access to the vulnerable most women, men and youth
Strategic Objective
To allow access to directed credits, create saving mechanisms, with particular emphasis to women
In the identification of the agricultural-livestock policies, create mechanisms for the involvement of the most devastated groups including women, particularly the women playing the leading role in their households and to consider the sustainability of the terms of credit devolution
To develop ways of communication and innovative information on credit taking into consideration the low educational level of the women and girls
Strategy 2
To create a rural financial service that may support the activities of agrarian production and commercialization activities
Strategic Objective:
To create a financial base destined to the less benefited farmers for the support of the Production and commercialization of agrarian products.
a) To establish partnerships between the public and private sectors to increase the investment in the support of the small farmers and to the women in particularly, sharing the costs and the risks of assistance in the adoption of new technologies and new cultures (revenue) through programs of national food security/reduction of the poverty and of debt alleviation;
Agricultural credit reinforcement and of the financing systems, through the improvement of the access to credit by the women: establishment of shares, citizenship rights and payment terms or of change must be compatible to the more vulnerable women;
To develop micro-credits to allow access to the agricultural inputs
To revert the value of the tariffs/taxes paid by the commercial Producers and by the private sector in general for the promotion of micro-credits and financing of development programs for the family sector, prioritizing the poorest groups between women and men through the establishment of shares.

STRATEGY 3

To stimulate the commercialization of agrarian products, improving the conditions for the introduction in the market.

Strategic Objectives:
To participate in the provision of a favourable businesses environment, guaranteeing the practices of compatible prices in the commercialization of the agrarian products and to carry out their disclosure in the rural community;
To reduce the distances between the production units and the commercialization places through the creation of agrarian products trade fairs,
To promote micro-credit of a sustainable administration motivating the self-employment and development of income generating capacity and new work posts to the most vulnerable groups mainly to the women and girls.;
To promote farmers’ collective organizations capitalizing the traditional credit practices as to have an information and access to the markets being able to interact in situation of equality with the market intermediaries and to avoid bad manners of product change;

VII.4 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGY 1

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE MINAG GENDER STRATEGY

Strategic Objective:

To institutionalize the Gender Unit (GU) in MINAG, whose full operation will contribute for the accomplishment of the objectives of the Gender strategy of the Agrarian Sector.

a) To empower and to strengthen the Gender Unity in order meet the specifies needs of the sub-sectors of MINAG;
b) Information and Management System (IMS) with sensitive indicators to the Gender, as a pre-requisite for any change in the agrarian, planning and investigation policies in a gender approach;
c) Participate in the designing of the strategic actions of the different sub-sectors as to guarantee the planning in a gender approach
d) To create conditions for the supervision and monitoring the involvement of the Focal Points of Gender “in the planning of PAAOS of the sub-Sectors;
e) To disaggregate the data by sex in the entire planning process, monitoring and assessment, to allow the determination of the different interventions in a gender perspective;
f) To design projects to investigate the role carried out by the women and men and to determine the specific constraints faced by them in the process of the agrarian production;
To involve the communities in particularly the women in the designing, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the development projects/programs, with the view to guarantee their sustainability (ownership ”);
To promote larger gender equity in the MINAG decision making places.

Strategy 2

To promote Training on Gender Issues

Strategic Objective
To train all MINAG staff on capacity building and analyze of gender, so that the materials and gender communications are formulated as to reflect the objectives and the targets of equality and gender equity, challenging the gender stereotypes in the Mozambican society and particularly in the rural communities;
Continuous capacity building of the components on Gender Issues;
Designate permanent Gender advocators at the level of DPAs and DDAs and to sensitise the them on gender issues;
To accomplish capacity building Campaigns on gender, for the locals authorities, rural women and male farmers, explaining them the common benefits on the access and control of the productive resources for both parts, especially on the land access for the women, a crucial element in the context of the food security at the family and national level;
To participate in the revision of the curricula of the agrarian training institutes and of the agronomy faculties, veterinary and others public and private universities with the view to guarantee the inclusion of the gender approach in the training plans ensuring that the new technicians to be recruited by MINAG may have knowledge and skills in application of the gender approach.

VII.5 TRANSVERSAL ISSUES

With the view to guarantee success in the implementation of the Strategy and to reach the objectives set out by MINAG/Government in the fight against poverty though an increase of the agricultural production, in the Sector training programs will be included patterns related to transversal issues.

VII, 5.1 HIV/AIDS and other Endemic diseases

Strategy 1
To promote awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases in all the levels of MINAG and in the communities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

To guarantee that in all training programs on Gender issues are included the aspects linked to HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases

VII.5.2 FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SAFETY

STRATEGY 1
To promote education and nutritional campaigns with the view to improve the food diet for the households

Strategic Objective:
To promote education campaigns of the society, for the adoption and cultivation of products rich in nutrients for feeding children, pregnant women and old and for the family as a whole, aiming to the food security in the country.

To promote the adoption of rich food crops in nutrients and to accomplish campaigns of nutritional education in the schools and in the communities;

To establish and make available updated information on the food availability and nutritional habits;

To contribute for the stability of the food, nutritional diversity and increase of the economical resources of the more vulnerable family groups

**VII.5, 3 Functional Adult Education and Socio-cultural Issues**

**Strategy 1**

To create conditions so that women participation in the community consultations, in the administration committees and in the several groups.

**Strategic Objective:**

To empower women and to reduce the existent disparities between men and women in the communities.

**Strategy 2**

To create conditions for the existence of functional adult education programs for farming women.

**Strategic Objective:**

To provide farming women with development capacity, sharing and absorption of knowledge oriented for the improvement of the production, storage, conservation, processing and agrarian trading.

**Strategy 3**

Sensitize the MINAG technicians at all levels on the importance and the respect of the good, socio-cultural, ethno-botanical and ethno-veterinarians manners taking into consideration the diversity of each region.

**Strategic Objective:**

To valorise the local knowledge of community and the reduction of cultural practice affecting negatively the productive process and the social promotion of the farming women.

**I. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS**
For an effective implementation of the Gender Strategy in the Agrarian Sector it is of extreme importance the intervention and coordination of inter-sectorial of the MINAG structures, communities, farmers, producers, agrarian private sector, Mozambican society civil, international organizations and of the Donors.

1. All the components will be represented in the Gender Unit where the Focal Points advised by the GU, are responsible by the promotion of the Gender Mainstreaming in the policies, plans and strategies, program legislations and institution projects as to guarantee the elimination of the gender inequalities in the agrarian sector;

Capacity building and training on gender to the planners, decision makers on the agrarian policies and investigators on agricultural issues in order to rectify deviations in relation to the gender principle on the plans, policies, in the environmental programs, extension and agrarian investigation.

Establishment of an effective and efficient coordination of the different MINAG Units linked to transversals issues;

The success in the implementation of the strategies proposed in the present document will also depended upon a strong coordination mechanism, partnerships and memorandum of understanding with other government facilities such as; the Ministries Public Work and Housing, Coordination for the Environmental Action, Health, Education and Culture, Planning and Development, Finances, Industry and Trade as well as the Ministry of Science and Technology plus those related to the Organizations of the Civil Society and other performing recognized works in the specific areas.

II. FUNDING

The materialization of the present Strategy implies the elaboration of a strategic plan of action oriented to a gender approach and to the integration and implementation through the sub-sectorial plans, however, for its accomplishment must be taken into consideration the following aspects:

The gender sensitive activities planned and budgeted in the different Sub Sectors will be implemented through the funds from OGE and PROAGRI, allocated in the respective facilities, organic units, provinces and districts and also they are to be prioritized, like other activities included in PAAOs;

The Gender unit equally will have been funded for its activities through funds allocated by the Directorate of Economy;

Whenever possible will be made a gender sensitive analyzes on the sub-sector budgets;

To diversify the financing sources through rates applied to the commercial farmers and financial support of the Donors. For the implementation of non-budgeted activities/studies which are of extreme importance.

III. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Present Strategy will be monitored and evaluated by MINAG through the monitoring and evaluation system of PROAGRI, periodic reports presented by the sub-sectors and other forms of reporting accounts used by the various stakeholders.

The monitoring and Evaluation of this Strategy will constitute a process interactive, a continuous learning process; a multidisciplinary process, in which will be
systematically evaluated the level of execution of the plans in agreement with the Gender sensitive indicators previously established;

The evaluation of the impact and the progress of the programs and of the projects in a gender analyze and the determination of the effectiveness and/or the redefinition of the interventions with the view to obtain the gender equity in the agrarian Sector;

The Gender Strategy is to be followed by the Strategic Action Plan which will be revised after three years, as to guarantee its updating in conformity with the transformations that will certainly occur within the agrarian sector.

GENDER ACTION PLAN FOR THE AGRARIAN SECTOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
The present Gender Action Plan (PLAG) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG) 2006-2008 was designed as the principal mechanism for the implementation of the Gender National Strategy in Agrarian Sector (ENGSA). The ENGSA will constitute a reference instrument in the definition of the Policies and Programs of the Agrarian Sector in order to guarantee the sharing of responsibilities between women and men in the process of the agrarian production, equal access and control of the resources and the participation in the decision making with the view of the gender equity in the sharing of the benefits from the development in the agrarian sector.

On the other hand, the Action Plan constitutes a fundamental instrument for the materialization of the Vision of the ENGSA, which vision is “to guarantee the access and control of the resources, benefits, rights and equal opportunities, between women and men as to assure that the more vulnerable agrarian producers may have condition for the increase of food safety's and of the family income as way of contributing for the reduction of the poverty and for the country's sustainable development through a gender “approach.
Based on this Vision, were designed the Strategic Actions based on the 4 baselines of PROAGRII, which constitute the components of the present Plan of Action:

* Access to Resources and Environment Preservation - Component 1
* Innovation and Access to Technology - Component 2
* Access to Financial Services and Markets - Component 3
* Institutional Development and Transversal Issues - Component 4

The Action Plan aims to accomplish the Objectives and Strategies established in ENGSA, currently presented with the Purpose of this in the different Components:

Objective 1: to promote the gender equality in the safe access to enough food and nutritionally appropriate as well as to guarantee food safety.
Objective 2: to promote the gender equality in the access, control and management of the natural resources and agrarian supporting services.
Objective 3: to promote the gender equality in the designing of the policies and in the decision making.

Thus, the Action Plan is designed as to guarantee the materialization of the Vision of the Gender Strategy in Agrarian Sector having been, therefore, delineated Actions for the different intervention areas defined in the present document as Components to be in line with the ProAgri II supporting document.

For the component access to the Natural Resources, for the awareness of the farmers, women and men, on the legislation and the existent usual laws in relation to the rights to the property and use of the land, guarantee the access and control of the resources and the preservation of the environment in a sustainable way and in gender equity. For the effect, must be organized discussions, involving influent women in the community and lead community in the disclosure of the laws on the legal rights of the land.

The promotion of the gender equity in the component Access and Control of the Production Resources constitutes one of the main objectives for the Plan of Action, that can only be achieved through a clear definition of policies, programs and projects oriented for the gender equality in the access and control of the productive resources, of the production factors and of the agrarian services.

In this context, the researches in the scope of the agrarian development must be delineated as to identify the necessary reforms in the laws and policies for equity between women and men in all the sectors.

Being the agrarian activity a multi-sectoral process, the technical assistance to the different stakeholders constitutes an important factor, for the definition /re-orientation of the intervention policies for the agrarian development, for a gender equity, reducing the barriers slowing /constraining / stopping the access of land, to women, to the capital, to the credit, to the extension services, the training, the investigation, to the markets and to their real representation and access to the organizations of the producers as real role-players in the process and not as passives beneficiaries from the development benefits.

The increase of the production and productivity through sustainable technologies in the rural community integrating gender aspects is the base for the entire process of a sustainable agrarian development process.

For the effect, it is of an extreme importance that on the investigation agenda are researched and disclosed low cost technology, sensitive to the gender, that on allowing the increase of the production and productivity may simultaneously alleviate the domestic work that usually constitutes an overburden for the women such as the development of technologies of the agricultural-processing such as manuals mills and small machineries.
The availability of information, statistical data in a gender perspective is of an extreme importance, for the recognition and valorisation for the non-paid women's work. The existence of a database that allows a better understanding of the rural women and men’s situation, allowing an appropriate and realistic information in the formulation of the policies, plans and projects of the agrarian development.

A great part of agricultural revenue gets lost due to losses after harvesting, caused by the storing conditions, non appropriate conservation technologies. One of the objectives of this plan is the reduction to losses after harvesting where is envisaged the dissemination of processing technologies, conservation of agrarian products in a simple language, accessible till to the illiterate ones, mainly women.

As an action, the storage technologies must be improved and agriculture-processing also being investigated the traditional technologies in the conservation of the agrarian products, involving women in the dissemination of the technology, to monitor the reduction of the losses after harvest.

The access to Financial Services and Markets in an approach is limited to the essential increase of the value to the agricultural products, through improved technologies of storage and agriculture-processing and consequently to promote an increase the household income, strengthening the access to credit for the women, promoting educational programs in the rural communities for better administration of the financial resources and marketing by the women. Information must be allocated to the farmers' associations, on the needs and preferences in the regional market, for the allocation of the new agriculture-processed products in the rural area.

With regard to the Institutional Development must constitute of an extreme importance to empower the women’s participation in the process of decision making and in the designing of policies, at all levels.

The revision of the laws and administrative practices, the promotion and the establishment of information exchange networking and the representation of the rural women's interests in policies the district, provincial and national levels, the creation of remunerated employment opportunities particularly for the women, as way to increase the rural families income as well as the establishment of partnerships for the promotion of micro-projects and self-employment generating programs involving the women, are examples of fundamental actions described in the Plan of Action to guarantee the equality of rights, access and control of the natural resources and production, as well as for the agrarian services.

It is fundamental to guarantee that women are in fact, represented in the consultation process, designing and disclosure/communication of the programs, plans and projects, and, therefore to assure that they may have their role as participating agents on the development and not as passive beneficiaries.

At the Central level, the MINAG board of directors, must always when convenient, motivate the training of qualified staff in the various sub-sectors and adopt gender affirmative policies.

In this Plan of actions were also taken in to consideration the Transversals issues such as HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases, where were established as Strategic Action the integration of the gender aspects in policies, projects and training programs, and parallel to the disclosure of the aspects related to the prevention of the mitigation of the effects of HIV/AIDS.

Finally, the food security and nutritional in this plan of action is seen as key subject for the entire agrarian process, seeking to guarantee a timely access of enough food and of good quality to all, without any discrimination base on the gender or age so
that each and every individual may have an active well being and healthy. The household’s nutritional conditions must be improved, particularly with regard to the pregnant women, children and elderly people. For the accomplishment, were designed a few actions related to the accomplishment of capacity building campaigns, educational programs on nutrition, conservation and use of the food, promotion of and use of quality seeds for the increase of the revenues and promotion and crop diversification and of the species in the scope of the livestock activity. For an accurate and realistic intervention are crucial the collections, systematizations, researches, analyzes and statistics disclosure on food security and nutrition with gender dimension (quantitative qualitative information).

In the scope of adult education and observance of the socio-cultural issues, is regarded as being of an extreme importance to improve the women's educational level, being designed a few actions consisting of promoting a major women participation in the various types and levels of education, motivating the participation of girls from the most devastated households. To integrate in the programs of formal and informal education, gender concepts, capacity building on the basic issues on the food security and nutrition, environment sanitation and also women and children health programs.

In the implementation and operationalization of the present Plan of Action it is crucial to strengthen the intra and inter-sector collaboration, to establish partnerships and “networks” at all levels, including the different development agents, NGO's, and private sector. At the national and provincial level it is of fundamental the existence of gender focal points. For Monitoring and Assessment for the progress of the plan, must be identified indicators to assess the performance level and of the impact of the projects and development programs in the scope of gender equity taking into consideration the macro indicators already defined in the present document.