



MOZAMBIQUE GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Mozambique on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development. Mozambique is a Fragile, Conflict, or Violence (FCV) impacted country in medium-intensity conflict.

Click the measures below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value	↗	
Equal/No Change	→	
>10% Lower Value	↘	
No Data	---	

		Country Performance					Peer Comparison			
		Baseline			Latest		Latest			
		Value	Year		Value	Year	SSA	LIC	World	
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS										
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Literacy rate (% 15+)	Female	36.5	2009	↗	50.3	2017	59.4	NA	83.3	
	Male	67.4	2009	→	72.6	2017	72.5	NA	90.1	
Primary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female	53.6	2010	→	55.0	2020	68.8	NA	89.9	
	Male	64.5	2010	→	61.3	2020	71.9	NA	90.3	
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		5.39	2010	↘	4.71	2020	4.56	NA	2.39	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		164	2010	↘	142	2020	98.0	NA	41.0	
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		53.1	2003	→	51.0	2018	54.3	NA	NA	
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female	24.4	2010	→	23.9	2019	20.1	NA	14.8	
	Male	41.8	2010	→	38.8	2019	22.7	NA	21.7	
Prevalence of HIV (% 15-24)	Female	7.90	2010	↘	6.20	2020	1.68	NA	0.40	
	Male	2.80	2010	↘	2.40	2020	0.74	NA	0.20	
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY										
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	82.7	2010	→	77.7	2021	60.2	NA	46.3	
	Male	81.7	2010	→	78.9	2021	71.7	NA	71.7	
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	4.37	2010	↗	6.84	2019	18.8	NA	54.6	
	Male	19.1	2010	↗	25.4	2019	30.4	NA	53.0	
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female	86.4	2010	→	79.8	2019	52.6	NA	25.3	
	Male	64.9	2010	→	59.8	2019	53.2	NA	27.6	
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Male	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		95.1	2010	→	88.4	2020	82.6	NA	54.6	
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	26.3	2017	NA	20.5	63.7	
	Male	NA	NA	---	40.2	2017	NA	28.7	70.6	
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female	NA	NA	---	7.12	2017	NA	10.6	5.26	
	Male	NA	NA	---	10.7	2017	NA	12.8	7.57	
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		24.4	2007	↗	28.3	2018	28.0	NA	33.1	
VOICE AND AGENCY										
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA	---	15.6	2018	16.2	NA	17.8	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		39.2	2010	→	42.4	2021	25.9	NA	26.1	
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		56.2	2009	→	52.9	2015	NA	NA	NA	
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		NA	NA	---	15.5	2015	NA	NA	NA	

Note: The Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region includes 48 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Mozambique is a low income (LIC) country, which includes 27 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$0 to \$1,045 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the [Gender Data Portal](#).

Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer comparisons show how Mozambique performs relative to the region, income group, and the world. Lighter and darker shades represent values 10 percent above and below regional peer values, respectively.

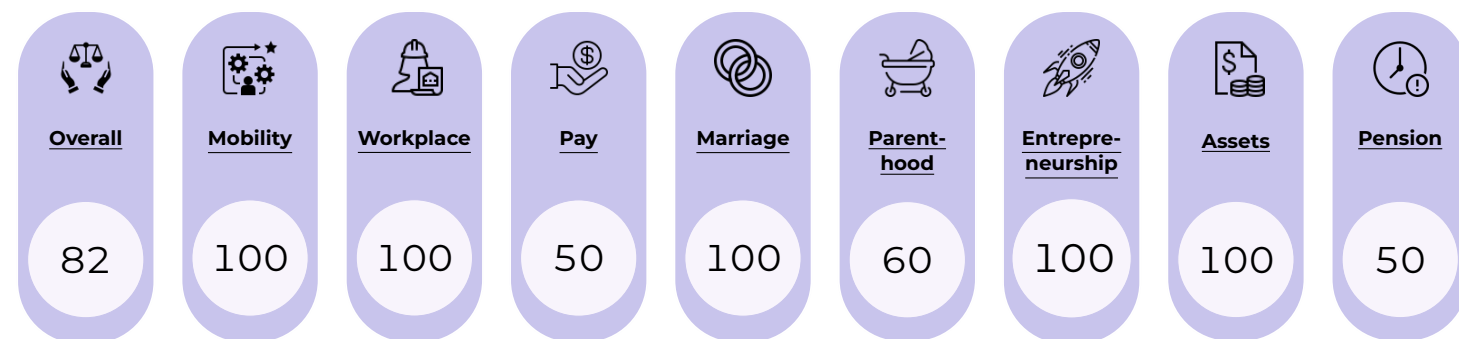




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Women, Business and the Law in Mozambique

Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Mozambique scores 82 out of 100**, while the regional average across Sub-Saharan Africa is 80.

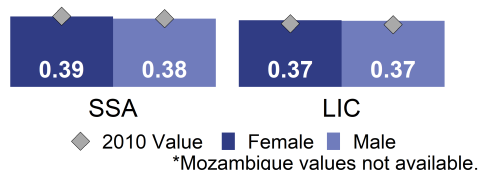


A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Mozambique

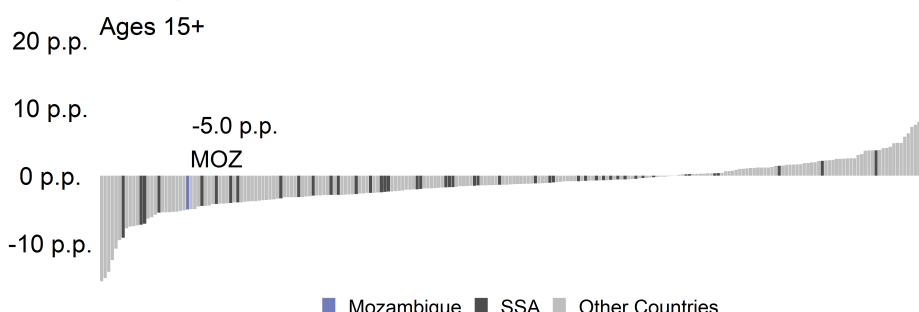
Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)

Baseline compared to 2020



Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)



Unpacking the Numbers in Mozambique

76 percent

A girl has a 76 percent chance of not completing lower secondary school **(2019)**

23 in 50

46 percent of women 15 to 19 years old have had children or already pregnant **(2018)**

6 percent

6 percent of women report having ever experienced any form of sexual violence **(2015)**

1 in 5

20 percent of women are not able to visit family, relatives and friends on her own decision **(2015)**

41 in 42

98 percent of women do not have any land, both solely and jointly, registered under their name **(2015)**

LEARN MORE

The World Bank in Gender: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23): This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

World Bank Gender Data Portal: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

AFR Gender Innovation Lab: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.

