

FINAL REPORT MOZAMBIQUE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY (VACS 2019)



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REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
MINISTRY OF GENDER, CHILD AND SOCIAL ACTION
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

FINAL REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY (VACS 2019)

Implemented by

Instituto Nacional de Saúde
Instituto Nacional de Estatística

With Technical Assistance from

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF - Mozambique)
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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Implementing Institutions:



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MOZAMBIQUE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY, 2019

The Instituto Nacional de Saúde (INS) conducted the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) in Mozambique in 2019, with funding provided by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the terms of Cooperative Agreement (CoAg) # GH002021. The technical guidance and coordination of this study was provided by the CDC.

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The findings and conclusions of this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the United Nations Children's Fund, the CDC, or the PEPFAR.

CDC authors conducted weighting and data analysis in support of this report and consulted with the government of Mozambique on evidence-based strategies to prevent violence against children and youth. Any policy recommendations contained within this document with regard to budget allocations or statutory changes are the recommendations of the government of Mozambique and do not reflect an endorsement of the CDC or the U.S. Government.

Additional information on the Mozambique VACS can be obtained from the Instituto Nacional de Saúde (INS), Address:



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FOREWORD

Violence against children and youth is a worldwide problem with devastating and long-term consequences, not only for those who are victims, but also for their communities and society at large. Multiple factors impact the issue of violence against children and youth in Mozambique, including harmful norms and values, poverty, and other policy and systemic elements.

The government of Mozambique has recognized the lack of comprehensive data on violence against children and youth as a major barrier to the development of a sound action plan to address this violence.

The purpose of the Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019 was to obtain nationally representative data on the prevalence, nature, and consequences of violence against Mozambican children and youth. These rich data include key insights on physical, emotional, and sexual violence and its relationship to lifelong health. Findings from the Mozambique VACS uncover connections between HIV and violence. These data provide insight into the role violence plays in the HIV epidemic in Mozambique. The results of VACS have potential to inform HIV epidemic control efforts as well as strategies for violence prevention and child protection.

This survey, which was the first to be executed in a Portuguese-speaking country, met its objectives to collect, analyze and disseminate data on violence against children and youth. This report presents the main results of the 2019 Mozambique VACS, coordinated and implemented by the Instituto Nacional de Saúde (INS), and carried out from July to September 2019. This report informs recommendations to guide programs and policies to end all forms of violence against children and youth, and for improving the health and well-being of children in our country. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) led this effort in Mozambique to shed more light on a problem that has become a government priority. Other national bodies and international organizations also supported the implementation of this survey including, but not limited to, the Ministry of Health (MISAU), Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF Mozambique).

A better understanding of children's and youths' experiences with violence can help us chart a new path towards prevention and protection to help Mozambique's youth thrive.

The General Director of Instituto Nacional de Saúde



Ilesh V. Jani, MD, PhD

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	4
SECTION A: Contributors.....	11
Steering committee members.....	11
Coordinating agency: Instituto Nacional de Saúde (INS).....	11
Ministry of Health (MISAU).....	11
Mozambique Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE).....	11
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.....	12
UNICEF United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund.....	12
SECTION B: Key terms and definition.....	13
Violence.....	13
1. Sexual violence.....	13
2. Physical violence.....	13
3. Emotional violence.....	14
SECTION C: List of acronyms.....	15
SECTION 1: Introduction and background.....	16
1.1. Introduction to Mozambique.....	16
1.2. Background.....	16
1.3. Leadership and key partners.....	17
1.4. The HIV epidemic and risks specific to adolescent girls and young women.....	18
1.5. Violence against children and youth in Mozambique.....	20
SECTION 2: Methods.....	21
2.1. Study design and sampling.....	21
2.2. Survey questionnaire.....	22
2.3. Inclusion criteria and selection of households and participants.....	22

2.4. Data collection.....	23
2.5. Ethical considerations.....	24
2.5.1. Referrals.....	24
2.5.2. Survey informed consent.....	24
2.6. Response rates and data analysis.....	25
2.6.1. Weighted percentages.....	25
2.6.2. Definition of unstable estimates.....	26
2.6.3. Technical note to the reader.....	26
2.6.4. Differences between estimates.....	26
SECTION 3: Background characteristics of youth.....	27
3.1. Characteristics of 18-24-year-olds.....	27
3.2. Characteristics of 13-17-year-olds.....	27
SECTION 4: Sexual violence in childhood and adolescence.....	28
4.1. Sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	28
4.1.1. Perpetrators of the first incidents of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds....	29
4.1.2. Contexts of the first incidents of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	29
4.1.3. Disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	29
4.2. Sexual violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.....	29
4.2.1. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds.....	30
4.2.2. Contexts of the most recent incidents of sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds.....	30
4.2.3. Disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for sexual violence in childhood among 13-17-year-olds.....	30
SECTION 5: Physical violence in childhood and adolescence.....	31
5.1. Physical violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	31
5.1.1. Disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	31

5.2. Physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.....	32
5.2.1. Injuries from physical violence among 13-17-year-olds.....	32
5.2.2. Disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for physical violence among 13-17-year-olds.....	33
5.3. Witnessing physical violence.....	33
SECTION 6: Emotional violence in childhood and adolescence.....	34
6.1. Emotional violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	34
6.2. Emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.....	34
SECTION 7: Sexual and physical violence among young adults.....	35
7.1. Sexual violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds.....	35
7.1.1. Disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.....	36
7.2. Physical violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds.....	36
7.2.1. Disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.....	36
SECTION 8: Overlap of types of violence: sexual, physical and emotional violence.....	37
8.1. Overlap of types of violence in childhood and in the past 12 months among 18-24- year-olds.....	37
8.2. Overlap of types of violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.....	37
SECTION 9: Health conditions associated with sexual, physical, and emotional violence.....	38
9.1. Sexual, physical, and emotional violence in childhood and mental and physical health among 18-24-year-olds.....	38
9.1.1. Health conditions and childhood sexual violence.....	38
9.1.2. Health conditions and childhood physical violence.....	38
9.1.3. Health conditions and childhood emotional violence.....	39
9.2. Sexual, physical, and emotional violence in the past 12 months and mental and physical health among 13-17-year-olds.....	39
9.2.1. Health conditions and sexual violence.....	39
9.2.2. Health conditions and physical violence.....	39

9.2.3. Health conditions and emotional violence.....	39
SECTION 10: Sexual risk-taking behaviors and HIV.....	40
10.1. Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months among 19-24-year-olds.....	40
10.2. HIV/AIDS testing knowledge and behaviors.....	41
SECTION 11: Beliefs and attitudes about gender and violence and violence perpetration.....	42
11.1. Beliefs about domestic violence and endorsement of traditional gender norms.....	42
11.2. Prevalence of violence perpetration.....	42
11.3. Prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetration.....	43
SECTION 12: Characteristics associated with sexual and physical violence.....	44
12.1. Characteristics associated with violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds.....	44
12.2. Characteristics associated with violence in the past 12 Months among 13-17-year-olds.....	44
SECTION 13: Inspire indicators.....	45
13.1. Norms and values.....	45
13.2. Safe environments.....	45
13.3. Parent and caregiver support.....	46
13.4. Income and economic strengthening.....	46
13.5. Education and life skills.....	46
SECTION 14: Dreams provinces.....	47
14.1. Dreams provinces background characteristics.....	47
14.2. Sexual violence in childhood in DREAMS provinces.....	48
14.3. Physical violence in childhood in DREAMS provinces.....	49
14.4. Emotional violence in childhood in DREAMS provinces.....	49
14.5. Sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months among young adults in DREAMS provinces.....	50
14.6. Sexual risk-taking behaviours and HIV among in DREAMS provinces.....	50

14.7. Attitudes and beliefs related to gender and violence, and violence, and violence perpetration in dreams provinces.....	50
14.8. Inspire indicators in dreams provinces.....	50
SECTION 15: Discussion.....	51
15.1. Key findings.....	51
15.2. Strengths and limitations.....	53
15.3. Conclusions.....	54
APPENDIX A: 2019 Mozambique VACS National data tables.....	55
SECTION 3: Background characteristics.....	55
SECTION 4: Sexual violence in childhood.....	58
SECTION 5: Physical violence in childhood.....	68
SECTION 6: Emotional violence in childhood	75
SECTION 7: Violence in the past 12 months among young adults.....	77
SECTION 8: Overlap among sexual, physical, and emotional violence.....	82
SECTION 9: Health conditions associated with violence.....	85
SECTION 10: Sexual risk-taking behaviors and HIV.....	90
SECTION 11: Attitudes and beliefs related to gender and violence, and violence perpetration.....	98
SECTION 12: Characteristics associated with violence.....	102
SECTION 13: Inspire indicators.....	104
Norms and Values.....	104
Safe Environments.....	104
Parent and Caregiver Support.....	105
Income and Economic Strengthening.....	105
Education and Life Skills.....	106
APPENDIX B: Mozambique dreams areas data tables.....	107

Background characteristics in DREAMS areas.....	107
Sexual violence in childhood in DREAMS areas.....	109
Physical violence in childhood in DREAMS areas.....	116
Emotional violence in childhood in DREAMS areas.....	118
Violence among young adults in DREAMS areas.....	120
Sexual risk-taking behaviors and HIV in DREAMS areas.....	122
Attitudes and beliefs related to gender and violence, and violence perpetration in DREAMS areas.....	124
Inspire indicators in DREAMS areas.....	125
Parent and Caregiver Support.....	125
Education and Life Skills.....	125
APPENDIX C: Supplementary sampling methods.....	126
C.1. Sampling frame and sample size collection.....	126
C.2. Inclusion criteria and selection of households and participants.....	126
C.3. Sample weights.....	126
C.3.1 Base weight.....	126
C.3.2 Non-response adjustments.....	127
C.3.3 PSU-Level response.....	127
C.3.4. Household-level response rate.....	127
C.3.5. Person-level response rate.....	127
C.3.6. Post-stratification calibration adjustment.....	128
C.3.7. Final weights.....	128
C.4. Response rates.....	128
C.5. Weighted percentages and confidence intervals.....	128
References.....	129
Technical specification.....	131
VACS MOZAMBIQUE TEAM-2019.....	133

Figures

Figure 1: The DREAMS Core Package.....	19
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SECTION B: KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

VIOLENCE

“Violence” includes any form of physical, psychological, or emotional injury or violence, neglect, maltreatment, and exploitation, including sexual violence. Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation.¹

1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sex acts, attempted non-consensual sex acts, non-physically pressured sex acts, and unwanted sexual contact. In this survey, questions were posed on four forms of sexual violence.

- 1.1. Unwanted Sexual Touching:** If anyone, male or female, ever touched the participant in a sexual way without their permission but did not try to force the participant to have sex. Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching on or around the participant’s sexual body parts.
- 1.2. Unwanted Attempted Sex:** If anyone ever tried to make the participant have sexⁱ against his/her will but did not succeed. They might have tried to physically force the participant to have sex or they might have tried to pressure the participant to have sex through harassment or threats.
- 1.3. Pressured or Coerced Sex:** If anyone ever pressured the participant to have sex through harassment or threats and did succeed in having sex with the participant.
- 1.4. Physically Forced Sex:** If anyone ever physically forced the participant to have sex and did succeed in having sex with the participant.

In addition, questions were included about sex when the participant was too drunk to consent or say no (sometimes referred to as “alcohol-facilitated forced sex”). Although this is considered a form of sexual violence, it was not included in the sexual violence combined indicator because this question is new to the questionnaire and has not been fully tested or used in an African context.

Alcohol-Facilitated Forced Sex: If participants ever had sex when they were too drunk to say no.

2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury or harm. Participants were asked about physical acts of violence perpetrated by four types of potential perpetrators:

1. Current or previous **intimate partners**, including a romantic partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend, or a spouse.
2. **Peers**, including people the same age as the participant not including a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, or romantic partner. These may be people the participant may have known or not known including siblings, schoolmates, neighbors, or strangers.
3. **Parents, adult caregivers**, or other adult relatives.
4. **Adults in the community** such as teachers, police, employers, religious or community leaders, neighbors, or adults the participant did not know.

ⁱSex or sexual intercourse: Includes vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of hands, fingers or other objects into your vagina or anus by someone else.

For each perpetrator type, participants were asked about four measures of physical violence.

Has (1) an intimate partner; (2) a peer; (3) a parent or caregiver; (4) an adult in the community ever:

- Slapped, pushed, shoved, shook, or intentionally threw something at the participant to hurt them.
- Punched, kicked, whipped, or beat the participant with an object.
- Choked, smothered, tried to drown, or burned the participant intentionally.
- Used or threatened the participant with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Emotional violence is defined as a pattern of verbal behavior over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate or supportive and that has a high probability of damaging a child's mental health or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

For the 2019 Mozambique VACS, the behaviors measured for emotional violence varied according to the perpetrators. For emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives, participants were asked whether the participant was ever:

- Told that they were not loved or did not deserve to be loved.
- Told the perpetrator wished the participant had never been born or were dead.
- Ridiculed or put down, for example, told that they were stupid or useless.

For emotional violence perpetrated by intimate partners, participants were asked if they had ever been treated the following way by a current or former romantic partner, boyfriend, or spouse:

- Insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others.
- Kept the participant from having their own money.
- Tried to keep the participant from seeing or talking to their family or friends.
- Kept track of the participant by demanding to know where the participant was and what the participant was doing.
- Made threats to physically harm the participant.

For emotional violence by peers, participants were asked whether a person the participant's own age had done the following in the past 12 months:

- Made the participant feel scared or feel really bad because they were calling the participant names, saying mean things to the participant, or saying they did not want them around.
- Told lies or spread rumors about the participant or tried to make others dislike the participant.
- Kept the participant out of things on purpose, excluded the participant from their group of friends, or completely ignored the participant.

SECTION C: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Interval
CIBS-INS	Institutional Bioethics Committee for Health at INS (Comité Institucional de Bioética para Saúde do INS)
CNBS	National Bioethics Committee for Health of Mozambique (Comité Nacional de Bioética para Saúde)
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, Safe
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
INS	Instituto Nacional de Saúde
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action (Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social)
MISAU	Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde)
NEC	National Executive Committee
ODK	Open Data Kit
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TfG	Together for Girls
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACS	Violence Against Children and Youth Survey(s)
WHO	World Health Organization
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. INTRODUCTION TO MOZAMBIQUE

The republic of Mozambique is in South East Africa, on the coast of the Indian Ocean. Mozambique is a large, sparsely populated country with approximately 30.07 million people in 2020². About 45% of the population is younger than 15, indicating a substantial proportion of youth in the country's population³. Mozambique acquired its independence in June 25, 1975 after close to five centuries as a Portuguese colony and became a presidential republic. Since the 1990 constitution Mozambique has been a multi-party democracy. Although still one of the poorest countries in the world, Mozambique's annual average GDP is also one of the world's fastest growing due to the country's natural resources, environment, wildlife, and historic heritage³.

1.2. BACKGROUND

As in many countries, violence against children, including child sexual abuse and severe physical violence, remains a significant issue in Mozambique. Research on violence in Mozambique has found high prevalence of violence against women and domestic violence among general population convenience samples⁴. One study of women in antenatal care clinics found high rates of sexual and physical intimate partner violence⁵. In addition, a study of knowledge, attitudes, and practices of health care providers revealed significant gaps in the capacity and training of health care providers to recognize and care for victims of violence who are children⁶. The Mozambique Survey of Indicators on Immunization, Malaria and HIV/AIDS (IMASIDA) in 2015 found that close to one out of five (18.8%) ever-partnered women had experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner⁷. These studies provide preliminary information about the experiences of violence against children and youth in Mozambique, but significant gaps remain in understanding the true prevalence, burden, and contexts of violence. No nationally representative, comprehensive studies have been conducted on violence against children and youth in Mozambique. The Government of Mozambique acknowledges that the lack of data, particularly data on the national prevalence of violence against children, has become a barrier in planning, budgeting, implementing, and evaluating child protection and violence prevention programs. In response to concerns regarding violence against children and youth, especially sexual violence, the National Health Institute (i.e., Instituto Nacional de Saúde or INS), in collaboration with CDC, conducted the 2019 Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) to determine the magnitude of violence against children and youth and to study the epidemiologic patterns of risk factors for violence in order to develop more targeted and informed prevention and response programs and policy initiatives.

The 2019 Mozambique VACS is a national household survey to retrospectively assess violence against children and youth, which includes physical, emotional, and sexual violence against females and males. According to the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child and Mozambique law, a child is any person younger than age 18. Ultimately, the 2019 Mozambique VACS provides stakeholders with an evidence base to inform policy and programming to prevent violence, as well as to supply the baseline data to inform the strengthening of their national child protection system.

INS, in collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Ministry of Child, Gender and Social Action (MGCAS), the Ministry of Health (MISAU), and UNICEF-Mozambique, led the process of implementing the 2019 Mozambique VACS with technical support from CDC. An executive committee and a technical working group (TWG) led by INS and including broad governmental representation from key line ministries of the Government of Mozambique and other national partners was established to oversee, coordinate, and provide inputs for the implementation of the survey. This working group will lead the national response to the VACS data and ensure that the development and implementation of a response plan occurs.

1.3. LEADERSHIP AND KEY PARTNERS

The 2019 Mozambique VACS reflects the leadership of the government of Mozambique through MGCAS and INS, supported by the national executive committee and the technical working group in collaborative relationships with the CDC, UNICEF and INE. The executive committee and TWG include representation from key relevant ministries as well as national and international agencies (see Section A Contributors). The executive committee, whose members are senior officials or their representatives at the participating ministries and agencies, was created to oversee the implementation of the study and to ensure that the results will be followed up with appropriate policies and programs. Technical officials from the participating ministries and other partners participated in the technical working group to provide cultural context to the adaptation of the study tools for Mozambique as well as promote broad ownership from the most pertinent governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The 2019 Mozambique VACS took place as part of the broader Together for Girls (TfG) partnership. TfG is a global partnership among national governments, UN agencies, and private sector organizations, working at the intersection of violence against children and youth and violence against women. Through data, nationally-led action, and advocacy, the partnership works to raise awareness, promote evidence-based solutions, and galvanize coordinated action across sectors to end violence against boys and girls, with a special focus on sexual violence against girls. The partnership was founded in 2009, following the ground-breaking, first-ever VACS in Eswatini (previously known as Swaziland)⁸. Since then, the partnership has grown to more than twenty countries.

To end violence against children and youth around the world, a unique public private partnership of major stakeholder groups came together to focus their efforts with an objective of holding themselves accountable and working together to prevent and respond to violence. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (End Violence) was formed in 2015 and includes governments, UN agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, research practitioners, academics, and children themselves. Major partners include the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), CDC, PEPFAR, TfG, UNICEF, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, USAID, and the World Bank. In 2016, End Violence released INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children⁹, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood. The seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses are: Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening; Response and support services; and Education and life skills. These strategies aim to create the safe, nurturing environments and relationships that allow children and youth to thrive. In sub-Saharan Africa, scientific research on the prevalence and incidence of violence and exploitation of children, adolescents, and young adults is still in its nascent stages in most countries, including Mozambique. However, generating and providing access to high quality, population-level data has tremendous potential to inform appropriate, strategic allocation of public health efforts and targeted strategies to prevent violence.

1.4. THE HIV EPIDEMIC AND RISKS SPECIFIC TO ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN

In sub-Saharan Africa, rates of new HIV infections are highest among adolescent girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 24, compared with other age and sex-based groups¹⁰. The IMASIDA 2015¹¹ estimated HIV prevalence at 13.2%, with the highest prevalence of 24.4 % in Gaza Province. Thus, according to IMASIDA 2015, the HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 25 years was estimated at 6.9%, being higher among girls (9.8%) than among boys (3.2%). Regarding marital status, HIV prevalence is high in divorced / separated / widowed youths, with 18.1% for girls and 16.6% for boys. On the other hand, it is higher among young people living in urban areas (8.1%) than in those in rural areas (6.1%).

According to UNAIDS, adolescent girls and young women remain more vulnerable to HIV due to gender inequalities, gender-based violence and other harmful sociocultural norms and practices.¹² Social isolation, poverty, discriminatory cultural norms, orphanhood, gender-based violence, and inadequate schooling all contribute to girls vulnerability to HIV and a life not lived to its full potential^{13 14}. Gender-based violence is a known driver of HIV infection¹⁵. For example, females who experience violence at an early age are exposed to increased risk of HIV transmission, both directly as a consequence of sexual violence and indirectly by engaging in behaviors that place youth at risk for HIV, such as early sexual debut, having multiple partners, inconsistent condom use, and diminished power to negotiate condom use¹⁶. Preventing gender-based violence and responding to the needs of victims through policies and relevant statutes are important strategies for reducing the suffering of children and youth as well as the burden of HIV globally¹⁷.

The DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, AIDS-Free, Mentored, and Safe) partnership is an ambitious public-private initiative working to reduce rates of HIV among adolescent girls and young women in the highest HIV-burden countries, including Mozambique. Working toward meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of ending AIDS by 2030, DREAMS addresses the multiple spheres of risk that adolescent girls and young women face, through a layered approach of synergistic interventions.¹⁸ These core interventions include empowering adolescent girls and young women and reducing their HIV risk, strengthening the family and contributing to positive parenting, characterizing and addressing risks of sexual partners, and mobilizing the surrounding community to change norms and improve educational attainment. The DREAMS program works to simultaneously reduce vulnerability and increase agency, and thereby goes beyond typical health initiatives to address the structural drivers of the HIV epidemic among this population. To ensure the largest impact, collection and use of data is critical to identify the most vulnerable and at-risk adolescent girls and young women within geographic areas with high HIV prevalence; data on experiences of violence and related risks among this population are key to ensuring an AIDS-free future for adolescent girls and young women.

According to IMASIDA 2015, adolescent girls and young women in Mozambique are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection¹⁹. HIV prevalence among adolescent girls (ages 15-19) is estimated at 6.5%, and among young women (ages 20-24) prevalence is estimated at 13.3%, compared to 1.5% and 5.3% among adolescent boys and young men, respectively¹⁹. The DREAMS program started in Mozambique in 2015 in three of the eleven provinces in the country: Gaza, Sofala, and Zambézia, which account for 28% of the population of Mozambique, and the program has been expanding to more provinces in recent years: in 2017, Maputo Province was also included. By 2021, the program will cover 32 districts in seven provinces: the existing four, plus Inhambane, Cabo Delgado and Nampula. Program beneficiaries in Mozambique receive the core package of DREAMS interventions, including HIV testing and counseling, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post violence care, increased diversity of contraceptive method mix, community mobilization and norms change, school-based HIV and violence prevention, parent/caregiver program, cash transfers, education subsidies, social asset building, HIV risk assessment, HIV messaging, and combination socioeconomic approaches (Figure 1.1).

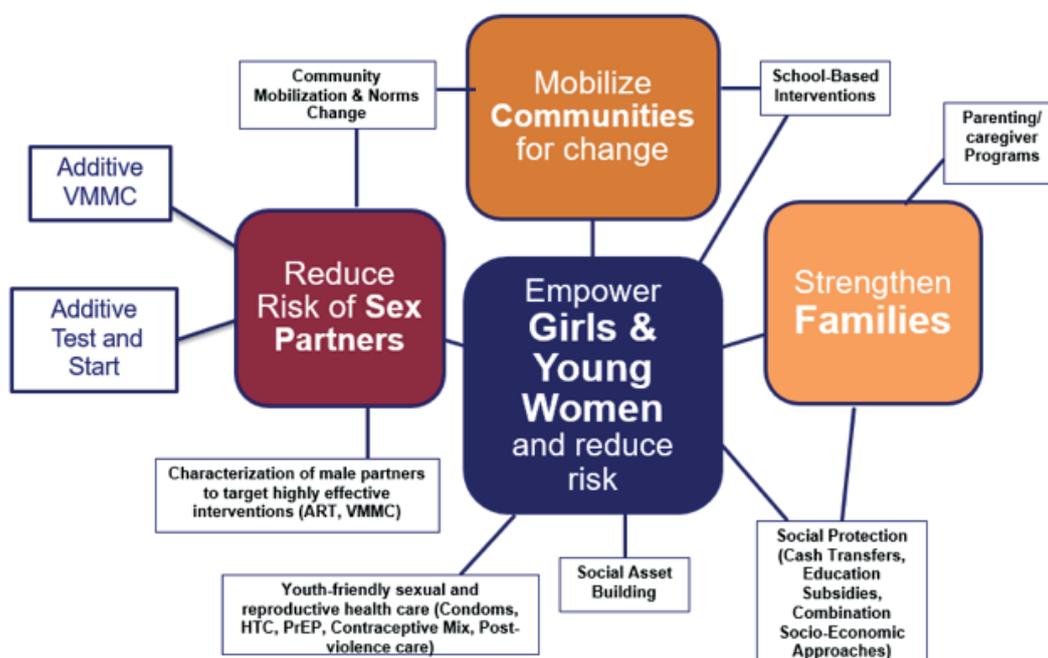


Figure 1.1: The DREAMS Core Package

Note: ART = Antiretroviral Therapy; HTC = HIV Testing and Counseling; VMMC = Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision.

Source: Saul et al., 2018.²⁰

1.5. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

In recent years, global studies have demonstrated the high prevalence of violence against children in a variety of countries and cultures. UNICEF and CDC have conducted several nationally-representative studies on violence against children in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, which have revealed high rates of violence in these populations^{21 22 23 24 25}. In Southern African countries, scientific research on the prevalence and incidence of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation is still in its nascent stages. However, the search for quality data on the scale and nature of such maltreatment for the purpose of informing prevention and response programming is gaining momentum. Recent research and surveys have explored child labor, violence, and other child protection issues such as child prostitution and child trafficking, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys²⁶ and the 2011 Mozambique DHS²⁷. These surveys also contain a wealth of information on physical discipline, child marriage, female genital mutilation or cutting and gender-based violence. Despite the contribution of these surveys to understanding experiences of children and youth in Mozambique, significant data gaps remain in gaining a comprehensive understanding of violence, its contexts, and risk and protective factors.

In Mozambique, the lack of comprehensive data on violence against children has been one of the challenges in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating appropriate policies and programs on child protection. The lack of sufficient and reliable data on violence against children contributes to agencies' inability to make informed programmatic decisions on the issue. More evidence is needed to increase awareness, to inform national planning, and to monitor the impact of all forms of violence. As a result, the Government of Mozambique, through INS, and in collaboration with MGCAS and CDC, conducted the VACS in Mozambique.

The VACS addressed these gaps by collecting population-based data through a nationally representative household survey. In order to determine priorities in child protection and child welfare, population-based data can provide decision makers with national data on the magnitude and nature of violence against children. Furthermore, results can be used to identify risk and protective factors for violence and abuse in order to develop effective prevention strategies as well as inform HIV epidemic control in Mozambique. The 2019 Mozambique VACS is the first-ever nationally representative study to estimate the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth in the country.

The results from the 2019 Mozambique VACS are intended to inform programs and policies to end all forms of violence against children and youth and, in doing so, serve as an example to other countries in leveraging high-quality data to drive action to prevent violence and provide services to victims. Though violence against children and youth is preventable, timely and more complete data are needed to develop and implement effective prevention strategies. VACS seeks to provide comparable, national population-based estimates which describe the magnitude and nature of the problem, as well as the epidemiologic patterns of risk and protective factors of violence in Mozambique for the purpose of developing and implementing effective prevention strategies.

SECTION 2: METHODS

The Mozambique 2019 VACS was a cross-sectional, nationally representative household-based survey of 13-24-year-old, non-institutionalized females and males. The province of Sofala (with approximately 8% of the population of Mozambique) was excluded from the survey due to significant damage to infrastructure and displacement of residents after the landfall of Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in March and April 2019. The survey was designed to produce national estimates of experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. In addition, girls and female youth ages 13-24 were oversampled in Gaza and Zambézia provinces in order to yield provincially representative estimates of violence for girls and female youth. The data presented in this report include national and provincial-level (for Gaza and Zambézia) (1) prevalence of childhood violence (physical, sexual and emotional), defined as violence occurring before 18 years of age among 18-24-year-olds; (2) prevalence of violence in the past 12 months among adolescents (ages 13-17); (3) prevalence of violence in the past 12 months among young adults (ages 18-24); and 4) prevalence of sexual and reproductive behaviors, and risk behaviors, among young adults (ages 18-24) and adolescents (ages 13-17).

2.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

To achieve these aims, the 2019 Mozambique VACS assessed the experiences of males and females ages 13 to 24 through a nationally representative household survey. The survey also included female sub-national sampling, which produced estimates for two geographic areas with high prevalence of HIV that are implementing PEPFAR DREAMS programming: the provinces of Gaza and Zambézia.

The sampling frame for the 2019 Mozambique VACS used the 2007 Mozambique Population and Housing Census (MPHC 2007). Separate samples were drawn for males and females based on required sample size and consideration of response rates. The survey used a three-stage cluster sampling design and drew separate Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for males and females. Before the three-stage sample was drawn, the 3,605 PSUs in Sofala province were excluded from the sample frame. This region was excluded because data collection occurred within 3-6 months of two devastating cyclones that caused severe flooding and destruction in Sofala and resulted in protracted population displacement and difficulties accessing communities in the region. For these reasons, and to avoid hampering humanitarian relief efforts ongoing in Sofala, this region was excluded from the sample.

In the first stage of the three-stage sample draw, 385 PSUs (262 female PSUs and 123 male PSUs) were selected from the 41,678 PSUs in the sample frame using simple random sampling. In the second stage, 25 households were randomly selected from each PSU. In the third stage, one eligible 13-24-year-old participant was selected within each household. Additional details on the sampling and methodology of the 2019 Mozambique VACS are included in Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

2.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

VACS includes a core questionnaire for the head of household as well as participant questionnaires (both a male and female version) that are adapted for each country survey. The core VACS questionnaire was adapted for the Mozambique VACS through a consultative process of key stakeholders and partners, with INS leading this process. The participant questionnaire covered the following topics: demographics; parental relationships; education; general connectedness to family, friends and community; endorsement of traditional gender norms; perceptions of safety; witnessing violence in the home or community; sexual history and risk-taking behavior; experiences of physical, sexual and emotional violence; violence perpetration; pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behaviors; violence disclosure, service-seeking and utilization of services; and HIV service history.

All participants were asked about ever experiencing childhood violence in addition to experiences of violence in the past 12 months. For analysis purposes in this report, prevalence estimates of childhood violence were based on responses from participants ages 18-24 reporting on their experiences prior to age 18, whereas the estimates of current violence were based on responses from both participants ages 13-17 and 18-24 reporting on experiences occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey. This allowed for the examination of current patterns and contexts of childhood violence and HIV in Mozambique.

2.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

To be included in the survey, a participant had to be living in a sampled household, be between 13-24 years of age, and able to speak one of the survey languages: Portuguese (National official language), Cisena, Emakwuwa, and Xichangana. Females and males who did not have the capacity to understand and/or respond to the survey questions due to severe cognitive impairment or significant physical disability (e.g., severe hearing or speech impairment) were ineligible to participate. Youth living or residing in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other similar institutions were not included in the survey because VACS is household-based.

Males and females younger than 13 years were excluded because they may not have the maturity to answer some of the sensitive survey questions. Males and females older than 24 years were also excluded because of a desire to focus on understanding violence against children and youth, and the fact that the ability to accurately recall past events related to childhood experiences is minimized among those aged 24 years and older.

The Mozambique VACS used a split sample approach, such that the survey for females was conducted in different PSUs than the survey for males. This approach was to protect the confidentiality of participants by eliminating the chance that opposite sex perpetrators will be interviewed in the same community, discover the purpose of the study, and possibly retaliate against participants.

During study implementation, upon entering a randomly selected household, interviewers identified the head of household, or the person acting as the head of household, introduced the study, and determined eligibility of household members to participate. Interviewers then invited the head of household to participate in a short survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. At that time, the head of household (and/or parent or guardian) provided permission for the selected participant to complete the survey of their experiences. When there was more than one eligible participant, a participant was randomly selected using a data collection program installed on the tablets. If a selected participant was not available for an interview, interviewers made every effort to reschedule a return visit up to three times. However, if the selected participant was not available after the third attempt, or refused to participate, the household was coded as a non-response regardless of whether another eligible participant lived in the household. When there were no eligible participant in the household, the head of household was invited to participate in a short survey, then the household was coded as having no eligible respondent. In these cases, neither the selected household nor participant was replaced.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was done electronically using the Open Data Kit (ODK) software program installed on Android data collection tablets. Data collection was conducted via face-to-face tablet-assisted personal interviews by trained interviewers with selected eligible participants using a structured questionnaire. The average interview time was about 45 minutes. Prior to the implementation of this household survey, the field staff conducted a field test to pilot the data collection procedures and tools to ensure maximum quality. To ensure privacy during the study, interviewers were trained to conduct interviews in a safe and private location. If privacy of a participant could not be ensured, interviewers were instructed to reschedule the interview. The interviewers were also trained to use ODK to complete the initial visit record form of the survey tool, which had a section that allowed the survey team to track incomplete interviews, as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled. All data collection occurred between July and September 2019.

The survey also included voluntary HIV testing. Participants ages 18-24, who had not had a previous HIV-positive test result and had the right to receive their test results in private according to national guidelines, were offered an HIV test. HIV testing procedures were based on the WHO “Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services 2015”²⁸ and Mozambique national guidelines²⁹ for HIV testing services. Testing services included pretest counseling, rapid testing using the finger prick method, post-test counseling, and the offer of active linkage to care for all HIV-positive participants. The national rapid test algorithm includes Determine HIV-1/2 and Unigold HIV tests with a tie breaker when the second test is reactive. Participants who reported a previous HIV-positive test result were recorded as “HIV positive and on ART” if they were able to show proof of being on HIV treatment (e.g., pill packet) and show proof of status, they were recorded as “HIV positive and self-report on ART” if they reported being on treatment but declined to show proof of being on HIV treatment. Interviewers obtained consent for HIV testing separately from consent for participation in the interview. Participants were encouraged to disclose their HIV status to a family member but made the decision for themselves whether and to whom to disclose their HIV results.

Based on eligibility criteria for HIV testing in the study (specifically participants age 18 to 24 years old, with no prior HIV positive test), 1,503 participants were eligible to be offered HIV testing. Of those eligible, 1,101 consented to and completed HIV testing: 35 tested positive for HIV and were referred to care and treatment services. Fifty-Seven additional participants self-reported a prior positive HIV diagnosis.

2.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Mozambique VACS adhered to WHO recommendations on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women³⁰. The survey protocol was independently reviewed and approved by the CDC Institutional Review Board, INS institutional Bioethics Committee for Health (CIBS) and National Bioethics Committee for Health of Mozambique (CNBS), to ensure appropriate protections for the rights and welfare of human research participants. Study protocols and training of interviewers followed detailed standards for maintaining the safety, privacy, and confidentiality of children and youth participating in a violence survey³¹.

2.5.1. REFERRALS

During the interview, participants could have recalled frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences that could elicit a strong emotional response. Participants could also have recently experienced violence and desired immediate assistance or counseling. Therefore, to respond to the needs of participants, with the support of UNICEF, the study committee developed a social welfare response plan and established multiple ways to link participants to support. For the HIV testing component, an HIV care referral plan was developed to ensure appropriate and timely linkage to care in case of a HIV positive result. This plan was established with the support of the Ministry of Health.

2.5.2. SURVEY INFORMED CONSENT

The first step in the informed consent process was to seek consent from the head of household. Next, for selected eligible participants under 18 years old, the parent or guardian provided informed consent for the minor child to participate. Participants ages 18 or older and emancipated persons provided their own consent to participate in the survey. For this survey, emancipated minor was defined as an adolescent boy or girl between 13 and 17 years old in the following situations: 1) lives in marital union (or has lived as if married, is separated or his/her partner has passed away) or 2) lives alone in a house where there is no adult (he is an orphan of both parents and there is no one who cares for him or her), does not live in a care center or nursery or is not a boy or girl from the street), and 3) is in a child-headed household and cares for his/her siblings. To help ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers and to avoid the possible risk of retaliation against participation in the survey, when seeking permission from the head of household, the survey was introduced as an “an opportunity to learn more about young people’s health, educational, and life experiences.” This is consistent with WHO ethical and safety recommendations regarding how surveys that contain questions on domestic violence should be introduced to the household and how to define those surveys in terms other than violence³².

Once complete, the interviewer and the participant moved to a private location for the survey to ensure confidentiality. The interviewer indicated to the participant that their participation in the survey was voluntary, that information provided was confidential and anonymous, and that if they chose to participate, questions about their sexual activity, and their experiences with physical, sexual, and emotional violence would be asked. The Mozambique VACS required written (signed) consent for adults ages 18 and older or assent (for minors ages 13-17) for all participants. Therefore, paper copies matching exactly what was programmed into ODK on the tablet were printed. Each participant provided informed consent or assent by signing a paper copy of the consent forms or by imprinting of their index finger.

2.6. RESPONSE RATES AND DATA ANALYSIS

A total of 2,973 households were sampled from 123 randomly selected Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the males, and 878 males completed the survey. For males, the household response rate was 93.3% and the individual response rate was 86.9%, resulting in an overall male response rate of 81.1%. A total of 6,462 households were sampled from 262 randomly selected PSUs for the females and 2,129 females completed the survey. The household response rate for females was 91.9% and the individual response rate was 87.5%, resulting in an overall female response rate of 80.4%. See Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods for further details on how response rates were calculated.

Data were analyzed separately for participants ages 13-17 and 18-24 given differences in the scope of time reported in the present report. Data from 13-17-year-olds generated estimates for the prevalence of violence experienced in the past 12 months among adolescents. Data from 18-24-year-olds generated estimates of prevalence of violence experienced before age 18 (i.e., childhood violence) and in the past 12 months among young adults. Although the analyses distinguished results by sex and age group, all VACS participants responded to the same questions, except questions about pregnancy, which only applied to females. SAS statistical software (version 9.4) was used for data management and analysis.

2.6.1. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES

Sample weights were calculated and applied to all results to yield nationally-representative and provincially-representative estimates. When calculating the estimates for most indicators, missing values were excluded from the analysis. Sample weights were created and applied to each individual record to adjust for the probability of selection, differential non-response, and calibration to the census population. All analyses incorporated weights and cluster stage design. Using software that considers the complex sample design, accurate standard errors were produced for each estimate. See Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods for more information.

2.6.2. DEFINITION OF UNSTABLE ESTIMATES

Standard errors for estimates were calculated using methods that take the complex survey design into account. Estimates were considered unstable based on the corresponding Relative Standard Error (RSE). RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error by the estimate and then multiplying by 100. As such, the RSE is affected by the magnitude of the estimate and the sample size. If sample weights are computed, as in VACS, then estimates are based on the weighted sample size.

In the present report two RSE cut offs were used to indicate degree of instability. Estimates with an RSE greater than 30% but not more than 50% were considered moderately unstable and marked with one asterisk, with the warning in the footnote that the result should be interpreted with caution. These results were included in the tables but not discussed in the results section. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% were considered unstable and suppressed. When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1 in the tables and should be interpreted with caution. We could not assume that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero. Prevalence estimates of 100.0% were noted as unstable.

2.6.3. TECHNICAL NOTE TO THE READER

The estimates in the Mozambique VACS are accompanied by a 95% confidence interval (CI). This is a statistical measure that indicates how confident we can be in our point estimates, within a specified margin of error. The CIs are calculated as the Z-score for a normal distribution containing 95% of the values (1.96) multiplied by the standard error of the prevalence estimate. Smaller CIs mean that the estimates are more precise, whereas wider CIs indicate more variation in the sample data.

The range of the 95% CI indicates that, for 95 out of 100 samples completed in the same way as the VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will lie between the upper and lower CI values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Mozambique was 30%, the CI would range between 26%-34%; this means that if we could survey all youth in Mozambique at the same time, the VACS data would estimate that between 26% and 34% of the population experienced sexual violence in childhood.

2.6.4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES

To evaluate whether differences between any groups or subgroups were statistically significant and not due to random variation, the 95% CIs for point estimates were compared to determine whether they overlapped or not. The CI overlap method is a conservative method that determines statistical difference by comparing the CI for two estimates — if the CIs do not overlap, then the estimates were considered “statistically different” and not due to random chance.

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH

This section presents selected background characteristics of youth in Mozambique by age, sex, education, age of head of household, orphan status, work experience, food insecurity, marital status, and sexual activity. Orphanhood is defined as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before age 18. Food insecurity refers to those whose household did not have enough money for food. “Married” refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, otherwise known as cohabitation.

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.1.1. through 3.1.3. include background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds. Among females, 11.0% had never attended school and 53.1% completed primary school or less; 35.8% completed secondary school or higher. Among males, 8.2% never attended school and 47.6% completed primary school or less; 44.2% completed secondary school or higher. For females, the proportion of single or double orphans was 23.8%, and for males, 27.2%. About one out of five females (20.0%) and more than half of males (55.1%) worked for money or other payment in the previous year. This difference was statistically significant. Despite these high levels of work among youth, about three out of five females (59.4%) and males (58.5%) experienced food insecurity.

Among females who worked in the past year, common locations of work were at different places ([mobile] 38.0%), a family dwelling (33.8%), and a restaurant, hotel, café or bar (9.0%). For males, common locations of work were a farm, garden, construction site, mine or quarry (33.3%), a family dwelling (26.1%), a factory or workshop (17.9%), and at different places ([mobile]; 13.1%)

More than three out of four females (77.8%) were married or lived with someone as if married, compared to 43.4% of males. This difference was statistically significant. Child marriage was not uncommon: 41.1% of females and 11.4% of males married or cohabitated before age 18, also a statistically significant difference. The estimates for arranged or forced marriages for females and males were unstable. Among young adults, 94.5% of females and 91.0% of males had ever had sex. The mean age of first sex among those who had ever had sex was 15.8 years old for females and 15.6 years old for males. Approximately one out of three females (36.5%) and males (36.2%) had early sexual initiation, defined as first sex before at or before age 15.

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 include background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds. Among females, 6.7% had never attended school, 62.5% had a primary education or less, and 30.8% had completed secondary school or more. Among males, 5.0% never attended school, 63.0% had a primary education or less, and 32.0% completed secondary school or more. Current educational enrollment was significantly lower for females than for males: 65.5% of females and 80.3% of males aged 13-17 were enrolled in school. About one out of four females (27.6%) and one out of five males (21.9%) were single or double orphans. Approximately half of females (53.0%) and males (49.5%) experienced food insecurity.

Among 13-17-year-olds, 7.3% of females and 22.0% of males worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months. This difference was statistically significant. Among those who worked in the past year, common locations of work for females were at different places ([mobile]; 49.2%) and a family dwelling (43.7%). For males, common locations with stable estimates were at a farm, garden, construction site, mine or quarry (30.6%), and a family dwelling (22.4%).

One out five females aged 13-17 (21.5%) had ever been married or cohabited with someone as if married. This estimate for males was unstable. About one out of three females (37.0%) and males (36.5%) had ever had sex.

SECTION 4: SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

This section describes the prevalence and contexts of sexual violence against children in Mozambique. Four forms of sexual violence were included: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted pressured or coerced and physically forced sex, pressured or coerced sex, and physically forced sex. The section further describes the context in which sexual violence occurs as well as service knowledge and utilization for experiences of sexual violence.

For each form of sexual violence, the perpetrator, context, and location of the first incident is reported among 18-24-year-olds, and the most recent incident among 13-17-year-olds. If a participant experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, such as unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted forced sex, she or he was asked about the perpetrator of the first or most recent incident of each form of violence. Since a participant could have provided up to four perpetrators (one perpetrator for the first or most recent incident of each form of violence experience), the total percentages of perpetrators may sum to more than 100%. All results presented are percentages of the total number who experienced sexual violence in childhood (for those ages 18-24) or experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (for those ages 13-17).

4.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

The prevalence of childhood sexual violence is presented in this section. The prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence are also described along with age at first experience of sexual violence and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual violence. Multiple incidents include more than one incident of the same form of sexual violence, more than one form of sexual violence, or both. Rates of unwanted first sex, including physically forced or pressured or coerced sex at sexual debut, are also presented. In some cases, the number of incidents of sexual violence for females and males were too small to generate stable estimates for certain indicators. Results of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds are presented in Tables 4.1.1 through 4.1.14.

About one in seven females (14.3%) and one in twelve males (8.4%) experienced sexual violence before age 18. Among females, 6.6% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 6.1% experienced unwanted attempted sex, 5.6% experienced pressured or coerced sex, and 3.5% experienced physically forced sex in childhood. Among males, 5.2% experienced unwanted sexual touching. The estimates for males for unwanted attempted sex, pressured or coerced sex, and physically forced sex before age 18 were unstable. Additionally, 7.8% of females experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in childhood. This estimate was unstable for males.

Among those who experienced any childhood sexual violence, 39.1% of females experienced the first incident at ages 14-15, and 40.7% at ages 16-17. The estimate for first experience at age 13 or younger for females was unstable. For males, 75.5% experienced the first incident at age 16-17. The estimates for first experience at ages 14-15 and 13 and younger for males were unstable. Among females who experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in childhood, 45.8% experienced the first incident at age 14-15 and 40.8% at age 16-17. The estimate for first experience at age 13 or younger was unstable for females. The estimates of age at first experience of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex for males were unstable.

Among youth who experienced childhood sexual violence, more than three out of five females (67.8%) and three out of five males (60.2%) experienced multiple incidents before age 18. Among females who had sex before age 18, 9.4% were pressured or coerced or physically forced at first sexual experience. This estimate was unstable for males.

4.1.1. PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 4.1.7 to 4.1.9 include data on perpetrators of the first incidents of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. Among females, common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence were a current or previous intimate partner (60.3%), other types of perpetrator (24.3%), and a friend, classmate, or schoolmate (20.1%). The estimates for perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence in childhood among males were unstable.

More than one out of four (28.7%) females who experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex before age 18 indicated the perpetrator of the first incident was at least five years older. Among females who experienced childhood sexual violence, one out of four (25.9%) indicated that more than one perpetrator was present during the first incident. These estimates for males were unstable.

4.1.2. CONTEXTS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 4.1.10 and 4.1.11 include data on contexts of the first incidents of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. Common locations of the first incident of sexual violence in childhood for females were in a home (victim's, the perpetrator's, or other's home; 73.1%) and an outdoor area (20.3%). Common locations for males were in a home (60.9%). Among females who experienced sexual violence, 53.1% of the first incidents occurred in the evening, and 40.8% occurred in the afternoon. For males, 59.4% of the first incidents occurred in the evening, and 26.8% occurred in the afternoon.

4.1.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 4.1.12 to 4.1.14 include data on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. Among females and males who experienced sexual violence in childhood, only 32.2% of females and 28.7% of males ever told anybody about their experience. Among females who told, 35.8% told a relative and 33.5% told a friend or neighbor. Among males who told, 75.9% told a friend or neighbor and 24.1% told a relative.

Among those who experienced childhood sexual violence, 38.4% of females and 21.5% of males knew of a place to go for help. Females who did not seek services for sexual violence indicated that the most common reason for not seeking services was that they did not think it was a problem, or they did not need or want services (48.7%). Males who did not seek services for sexual violence indicated other reasons (54.3%). Among females who experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex, 31.4% told someone about their experience, and 26.3% of knew of a place to go for help. These estimates for males were unstable.

4.2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17- YEAR-OLDS

Results of sexual violence in childhood among 13-17-year-olds are presented in Tables 4.2.1 through 4.2.10. In the past year, 11.7% of females and 5.8% of males experienced sexual violence. This difference was statistically significant. Among females, 7.6% experienced unwanted sexual touching and 5.0% experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. The estimates for pressured or coerced sex and physically forced sex in the past 12 months for females were unstable. The

estimates of each type of sexual violence for males in the past 12 months were unstable. Among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 77.1% of females and 71.7% of males experienced more than one incident. Among males, 1.8% experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months. This estimate was unstable for females.

Transactional sex was defined as having sex with a person mainly to get things that they need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to them. Among females who had ever had sex, 10.2% engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months. This estimate for males was unstable.

4.2.1. PERPETRATORS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 include data on perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds. Among females ages 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, common perpetrators of the most recent incident included a friend, classmate, or schoolmate (40.1%), a current or previous intimate partner (33.8%), and an authority figure, which included teacher, police/security person, healthcare professional, employer, community/religious leader, political leader and traditional leader (13.8%). For males, common perpetrators included a friend, classmate, or schoolmate (59.7%). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, one out of five (19.2%) indicated the perpetrator of the most recent incident was at least five years older. This estimate among males was unstable.

4.2.2. CONTEXTS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 4.2.7 and 4.2.8 include data on contexts of the most recent incidents of sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds. Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, common locations of the most recent incident for females included at a home (41.4%), an outdoor area (32.2%), and a school (24.2%). For males, the most common locations of the most recent incident included a home (43.1%) and a school (44.8%). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 50.1% experienced the most recent incident in the evening, 35.2% in the afternoon, and 18.9% in the morning. For males, 55.7% experienced the most recent incident in the afternoon, 44.3% in the evening.

4.2.3. DISCLOSURE AND KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 4.2.9 and 4.2.10 include data on disclosure and knowledge of services for sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds. Estimates of disclosure and knowledge of services for sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds are reported among all 13-17-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence. More than one third of females (34.4%) and over half of males (55.8%) who experienced sexual violence told someone about their experience. Among those who told, 53.1% of females told a relative and 53.8% of males told a friend or neighbor. Only about three out of ten females (30.9%) knew of a place to go for help for sexual violence. This estimate was unstable for males. Among males who experienced pressured or coerced sex, 54.2% told someone about their experience. This estimate was unstable for females.

SECTION 5: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

This section describes the prevalence and contexts of physical violence against children in Mozambique. The prevalence by perpetrator, injuries received, disclosure of violence, and knowledge and utilization of services are also described. Results include the overall prevalence of physical violence in childhood (before age 18) for 18-24-year-olds and in the past 12 months for 13-17-year-olds.

Injuries from physical violence among 13-17-year-olds are also described. Such injuries include minor bruises, scrapes or scratches, black eyes or other eye injuries, gashes, deep wounds (e.g., from a knife, gun, or other object), broken bones or teeth, or burns.

5.1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.1.1 through 5.1.6 include findings related to physical violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. Nearly one out of four females (23.9%) and one out of three males (34.1%) experienced physical violence before age 18.

About one out of seven females (15.3%) and one out of four males (24.8%) experienced physical violence in childhood by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Among 18-24-year-olds who had an intimate partner before age 18, 7.1% of females experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. This estimate was unstable for males. The prevalence of childhood physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood was 3.1% among females and 7.4% among males. The prevalence of peer physical violence in childhood was significantly higher for males (14.0%) than for females (6.0%).

Nearly two out three females (65.6%) who experienced physical violence in childhood had the first incident at ages 12-17, and 30.7% had the first incident at ages 6-11. For males who experienced physical violence in childhood, half (51.4%) had the first experience at ages 6-11, and 45.1% had the first experience at ages 12-17. The estimates of first incident of childhood physical violence at age 5 or younger for females and males were unstable.

5.1.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.1.4 to 5.1.6 include data on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for physical violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. Among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence, 45.9% of females and 55.5% of males ever told anybody about their experience. Among those who told, 64.3% of females and 59.1% of males told a relative, and 26.8% of females and 39.5% of males told a friend or neighbor. Half of females (50.9%) and three out of five males (59.1%) who experienced physical violence knew of a place to go for help. Only 8.3% of males sought help. The estimate for seeking help for females was unstable. The estimates for receiving help for physical violence for females and males were unstable. Females who did not seek services for physical violence indicated their reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem or did not want or need services (47.1%), other reasons (34.3%), and they were embarrassed for themselves or their family (10.3%). For males, reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem or did not want or need services (63.2%), and other reasons (24.6%).

5.2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.2.1 through 5.2.7 include results for physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds. More than one in five females (21.1%) and males (23.2%) ages 13-17 experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.

Nearly one out of ten females (9.4%) and males (8.3%) experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months. Among females who ever had an intimate partner, 10.1% experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. This estimate was unstable for males. In the past 12 months, 4.6% of females experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood. This estimate was unstable for males. The prevalence of peer physical violence in the past 12 months was 8.2% for females and 16.8% for males. This difference was statistically significant.

For 79.7% of females and 72.5% of males, the first incident of physical violence was at ages 12-17, and for 19.4% of females and 27.5% of males, the first incident was at ages 6-11. The estimates for experiencing the first incident of physical violence at age 5 or younger were unstable for both males and females.

5.2.1. INJURIES FROM PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.2.4 includes data on injuries from physical violence among 13-17-year-olds. About one out of four females (24.6%) and males (25.9%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months experienced an injury from violence. Among those who experienced violence by an intimate partner, 46.6% of females were injured. This estimate was unstable for males. Among those who experienced violence by a parent or adult relative in the past 12 months, 42.3% of males were injured. This estimate was unstable for females. Among those who experienced peer physical violence in the past 12 months, 28.7% of females and 32.4% of males received an injury from a peer. The estimates for injuries among females and males who experienced physical violence by adults in the community were unstable.

5.2.2. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.2.5 to 5.2.7 include data on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for physical violence among 13-17-year-olds. Among 13-17-year-olds, about half of females (48.2%) and two out of five males (44.1%) who experienced any physical violence told someone about their experiences. Among those who told, 47.2% of females and 66.4% of males told a relative, and 34.5% of females and 27.2% of males told a friend or neighbor. Fewer than half of the females (44.8%) and one out of three males (33.7%) who experience physical violence knew of a place to go for help. Estimates of service-seeking and receiving help for physical violence for females and males were unstable. Females who did not seek services indicated that common reasons were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services (45.1%) and other reasons (30.7%). Males who did not seek services indicated that common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think the violence was a problem and they did not need or want services (65.0%).

5.3. WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Witnessing physical violence in the home was defined as seeing or hearing a parent get punched, kicked, or beaten up by another parent or their boyfriend or girlfriend or seeing or hearing a sibling get punched, kicked, or beaten by a parent. Witnessing physical violence in the community included seeing anyone outside of the home and family environment get attacked. Table 5.3.1 includes results of witnessing violence in the home and in the community in childhood among 18-24-year-olds and in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.

More than one out of four females (27.5%) and more than one out of three males (38.2%) ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18. This difference was statistically significant. Nearly half of females (45.9%) and two out of three males (66.7%) witnessed violence in the community or neighborhood before age 18. This difference was statistically significant. Among youth ages 13-17, 19.1% of females and 15.6% of males witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months, and 32.9% of females and 33.3% of males witnessed physical violence in the community or neighborhood in the past 12 months.

SECTION 6: EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

This section describes childhood experiences of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives and by intimate partners. For 13-17-year-olds, peer emotional violence is also reported. Definitions for emotional violence by perpetrator are provided in Section B: Key Terms and Definitions. Tables 6.1.1 through 6.2.3 include results of emotional violence.

6.1. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Among 18-24-year-olds, 3.8% of females and 6.2% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18. Among those who experienced childhood emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative, 78.0% of females and 58.8% of males had a first experience at ages 12-17. Among males, 41.2% had a first experience at ages 11 and younger. This estimate was unstable for females. Among females and males who had an intimate partner, more than one out four females (26.7%) and males (26.4%) experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner.

6.2. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

In the past year, 6.8% of females and 5.9% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative. Among those who experienced emotional violence by a parent in the past year, 83.6% of females and 81.8% of males had a first experience at ages 12-17. The estimate for first experience of emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative at ages 11 or younger was unstable for females and males. About one out of seven females (15.5%) and males (17.4%) experienced peer emotional violence in the past 12 months. Among those who had an intimate partner, 15.8% of females and 8.4% of males experienced intimate partner emotional violence in the past 12 months.

SECTION 7: SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

This section describes sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months among young adults. Prevalence, perpetrators, and service-seeking for sexual and physical violence are included for 18-24-year-olds who experienced violence in the past year. The overall prevalence of sexual violence in the past 12 months among young adults is presented, along with the prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence.

7.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Results related to sexual violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds are provided in Tables 7.1.1 through 7.1.6. In the past 12 months, 9.5% of females and 8.3% of males ages 18-24 experienced sexual violence. Among females, 4.4% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 4.2% experienced unwanted attempted sex, 4.1% experienced pressured or coerced sex, and 3.5% experienced physically forced sex in the past 12 months. For males, 5.4% experienced unwanted sexual touching and 3.9% experienced physically forced sex in the past 12 months. The estimates for unwanted attempted sex and pressured or coerced sex for males were unstable. About one in twenty females (5.6%) and males (3.9%) experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months.

Common perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence experienced by females in the past 12 months included a current or former intimate partner (64.3%) and a friend (21.9%). Among males, common perpetrator included a current or former intimate partner (46.7%) and a friend (45.0%).

More than one out of four females (27.6%) who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months indicated the perpetrator of the most recent incident was at least five years older. This estimate was unstable for males.

Transactional sex was defined as having sex with a person mainly to get things that they need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to them. Among 18-24-year-olds who had ever had sex, 4.3% of females and 5.5% of males engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months.

7.1.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Table 7.1.5 includes data on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. Among females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, about one out of three (32.2%) told someone about an experience of violence. Among males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 28.7% told someone about their experience. About two out of five females (38.4%) and one out of five males (21.5%) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months knew of a place to go for help for sexual violence. Estimates for service-seeking and receipt of help among females and male were unstable.

7.2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 7.2.1 through 7.2.5 include results of physical violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds. One out of ten females (11.3%) and one out of six males (16.4%) experienced physical violence in the past year. Among females who had an intimate partner, 8.6% experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. This estimate was unstable for males. The prevalence of peer physical violence in the past year was 3.0% for females and 10.8% for males. This difference was statistically significant. The estimates for physical violence by an adult in the community for females and males were unstable. Among those who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 37.5% of females and 49.7% of males experienced an injury as a result of physical violence.

7.2.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Tables 7.2.4 and 7.2.5 include data on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. Almost half of females (45.9%) and more than half of males (55.5%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience. Half of females (50.9%) and three out of five males (59.1%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months knew of a place to seek help. Among males who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 8.3% sought help. This estimate was unstable for females. The estimates of receiving help for females and males were unstable. Females who did not seek help indicated the reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services (47.1%), other reasons (34.3%), and were embarrassed (10.3%). Males who did not seek services indicated their reasons were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services (63.2%) and other reasons (24.6%).

SECTION 8: OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE: SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Although specific forms of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to categorize violence can be somewhat artificial given that the boundaries between acts of violence often become blurred. Overlap among different forms of violence could happen in one of two ways: (1) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a youth is being emotionally and physically subjected to violence at the same time; and/or (2) different forms of violence could occur to the same youth, but at different points in time. The overlap of sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced before age 18 is described here. In this section, sexual violence includes the four sub-types of sexual violence.

8.1. OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.3 include data on overlap of types of violence in childhood and in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds. In this age group, 32.1% of females and 40.3% of males experienced any violence before age 18; 7.4% of females and 3.6% of males experienced childhood sexual violence only, and 16.3% of females and 26.9% of males experienced childhood physical violence only. The estimates for experiencing emotional violence only in childhood were unstable for females and males. Among females, 6.2% experienced two types of childhood violence, and among males, 6.4% experienced two types. The estimates for females and males who experienced all three types of violence were unstable.

About one out of five 18-24-year-olds (females, 19.6%; males, 21.2%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. In this age group, 7.3% of females experienced sexual violence only in the past 12 months, and 8.7% of females and 11.4% of males experienced physical violence only in the past 12 months. The estimate for sexual violence only in the past 12 months for males was unstable. Among males, 4.3% experienced both sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months. This estimate was unstable for females.

8.2. OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.1.2 includes data on overlap among types of violence in the past 12 months for 13-17-year-olds. About three out of ten females (31.0%) and males (28.5%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. In this age group, 6.7% of females and 4.0% of males experienced sexual violence only in the past 12 months, and 13.8% of females and 18.2% of males experienced physical violence only in the past 12 months. The estimates for experiencing emotional violence only in the past 12 months were unstable for females and males. In the past 12 months, 6.8% of females experienced two types of violence. This estimate was unstable for males. The estimates for experiencing all three types of violence were unstable for females and males.

SECTION 9: HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section describes the relationship between health-related conditions in young adulthood among 18-24-year-olds and experiences of sexual, physical, and/or emotional violence in childhood compared to those who did not experience any violence. The health outcomes assessed include mental distress in the past 30 days; binge drinking in the past 30 days; self-harm behaviors, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts; and ever having symptoms or diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Mental distress was assessed using the Kessler scale³³ items, to determine how often in the past 30 days children and youths felt (a) nervous; (b) hopeless; (c) restless; (d) so sad that nothing could cheer them up; (e) that everything was an effort; and (f) worthless. Binge drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks for men and 4 or more drinks for women. Health outcomes that do not specify “in the past 30 days” may have occurred at any time in the person’s life (ever).

9.1. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 include results of health conditions by experience of childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 18-24-year-olds.

9.1.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (16.4% versus 3.7%) and to have ever thought of suicide (15.6% versus 2.4%) than those who did not experience childhood sexual violence. The differences for mental distress in the past 30 days and binge drinking in the past 30 days by experience of childhood sexual violence were not statistically significant for females. There were no statistically significant differences in mental distress in the past 30 days among males who did versus did not experience sexual violence in childhood. Information on unstable estimates is provided in Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2. The estimate for pregnancy as a result of pressured sex or forced sex, or sex when the victim was too drunk to say no, was unstable for females (Table 9.3.1).

9.1.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced physical violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days (41.3% versus 26.0%) than those who did not experience childhood physical violence. There were no significant differences for females on binge drinking in the past 30 days by experience of childhood physical violence. There were no statistically significant differences for males on mental distress in the past 30 days, binge drinking in the past 30 days, and ever symptoms or diagnosis of an STI by experience of childhood physical violence. Information on unstable estimates is provided in Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.

9.1.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Males ages 18-24 who experienced childhood emotional violence were significantly more likely to ever have had symptoms or a diagnosis of STIs (51.2% versus 11.4%) than those who had not experienced emotional violence in childhood. There were no statistically significant differences for males on binge drinking in the past 30 days by experience of childhood emotional violence. Information on unstable estimates is provided in Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2.

9.2. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 include findings related to health conditions and sexual, physical, and emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.

9.2.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Information on unstable estimates is provided in Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2.

9.2.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

There were no statistically significant differences in mental distress in the past 30 days among females or males by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months. Information on unstable estimates is provided in Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2.

9.2.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females and males ages 13-17 who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months had significantly higher prevalence of mental distress in the past 30 days (58.7% versus 19.0% for females and 65.1% versus 14.5% for males) than those who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months. Information on unstable estimates is provided in Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2.

SECTION 10: SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AND HIV

This section examines the association between exposure to violence in childhood and sexual risk-taking behaviors such as having multiple sexual partners, infrequent condom use, and transactional sex in the past 12 months. Multiple sexual partners is defined as two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms, regardless of marital status, in the past 12 months.

To explore the associations between exposure to violence during childhood and later risk-taking behaviors, knowledge and use of HIV-testing services, analyses were restricted to youth ages 19-24. The inclusion of only those age 19 or older ensures that violence in childhood preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviors.

10.1. SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 19-24-YEAR-OLDS

Findings related to sexual risk-taking behaviors, overall and by experience of different types of violence, are included in Tables 10.1.1 to 10.1.4. Among 19-24-year-olds who had sex in the past year, 37.3% of males had two or more sex partners in the past year. This estimate was unstable for females. Significantly more males than females used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months (males, 48.0%; females, 23.5%). More than half of females (53.6%) had a sex partner who was 5 or more years older. This estimate was unstable for males. In this age group, 3.4% of females and 5.8% of males engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months. Among 13-24-year-olds, 5.6% of females and 4.9% of males engaged in transactional sex ever.

Among females ages 19-24, 33.4% of those who experienced sexual violence infrequently used condoms in the past 12 months, and 22.0% of those who did not experience sexual violence used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months. This difference was not statistically significant. The estimates for multiple sex partners in the past 12 months by experience of sexual violence for females were unstable. Among males, 71.9% of those who experienced sexual violence used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months, compared with 46.0% of those who did not experience sexual violence used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months. This difference was statistically significant. Among males, 53.4% of those who experienced sexual violence had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months and 35.9% of those who did not experience sexual violence had multiple partners in the past 12 months. This difference was not statistically significant.

Among females, 30.4% of those who experienced physical violence and 21.4% of those who did not experience physical violence used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months. The estimates for multiple sex partners in the past 12 months by experience of physical violence for females were unstable. Among males, 50.1% of those who experienced physical violence and 30.6% of those who did not experience physical violence had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Also, among males, 50.8% of those who experienced physical violence and 46.5% of those who did not experience physical violence used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months.

Among males who experienced emotional violence, 61.0% had multiple sex partners and 62.7% had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. Among males who did not experience emotional violence, 35.5% had multiple sex partners and 46.2% had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. The estimates for multiple sex partners by experience of emotional violence for females were unstable. Among females, 23.1% of those who did not experience emotional violence used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months. This estimate was unstable for females who experienced emotional violence.

10.2. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORS

This section describes knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV testing behaviors among females and males overall and among those who experienced any sexual violence before age 18, compared to those who did not. Although unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted sexual intercourse are considered low risk for direct HIV transmission, those results are still presented, as all forms of sexual violence may increase the risk of HIV indirectly — through diminished ability to negotiate safe sex and engagement in sexual risk-taking behaviors later in life. Data are presented in a single age range of 18-24 years, as the age of consent for HIV testing was 18 years old for the VACS in Mozambique. Findings related to HIV/AIDS testing knowledge and behaviors are included in Tables 10.2.1 to 10.2.4.

Knowledge of where to get an HIV test was moderate among 18-24-year-old females (77.4%) and males (77.6%). Significantly fewer females (30.7%) than males (47.0%) had never been tested for HIV. Among those who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV, reasons for not being tested included not knowing about the HIV test (females, 47.5%; males, 26.8%), not knowing where to get the HIV test (females, 14.8%; males, 9.0%), or other reasons (females, 14.3%; males, 22.7%). For males, another common reason was cost or access barriers (20.4%).

For females, 90.8% of those who had experienced childhood sexual violence knew where to go for an HIV test, compared to 75.1% of those who had never experienced childhood sexual violence. This difference was statistically significant. Nearly three out of four females who had experienced childhood sexual violence (72.6%) and two out of three of those who did not (68.7%) have ever been tested for HIV. For males, 76.8% of those who experienced childhood sexual violence and 77.7% of those who did not knew where to go for an HIV test. About half of males who experienced childhood sexual violence (51.5%) and those who did not (53.2%) had ever been tested for HIV.

Significantly more females who experienced sexual violence within the past 12 months (90.4%) knew where to get an HIV test, compared to females who did not experience sexual violence within the last 12 months (76.0%). Significantly more females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months had ever been tested for HIV (86.7%), compared to 67.4% of those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months. Among males who experienced sexual violence within the past 12 months, 80.9% knew where to get an HIV test and 46.1% had ever been tested for HIV. Among males who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months, 77.3% knew where to go for an HIV test and 53.7% had ever been tested for HIV.

Findings related to HIV status can be found in Table 10.3.1. HIV status was determined through HIV testing for participants 18 to 24 years old or participant self-report the results of a prior HIV test. The prevalence of HIV was 7.6% for females. This estimate for males was unstable. All estimates of HIV status by experience of violence among males and females were unstable.

SECTION 11: BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section examines attitudes and beliefs related to violence. Questions assessed attitudes justifying the use of physical violence by husbands against their wives. All participants were asked if a husband was justified in beating his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she does not take care of the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she is suspected of having an affair. Endorsement of domestic violence as defined as answering “yes” to one or more reasons justifying a man beating his wife.

The survey also examined the extent to which youth endorsed traditional norms about gender and sexual behavior and intimate partner violence. These included: men, not women, should decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need to have sex with other women even if they have a good relationship with their wife; women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; and a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

11.1. BELIEFS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ENDORSEMENT OF TRADITIONAL GENDER NORMS

Findings related to attitudes about domestic violence and traditional gender norms are included in Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2. Among 18-24-year-olds, 32.5% of females and 32.0% of males indicated a husband was justified in beating his wife under one or more circumstances. Among 13-17-year-olds, 30.5% of females and 41.3% of males endorsed one or more reasons for domestic violence. Among 18-24-year-olds, 52.9% of females and 64.3% of males endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms. This was a statistically significant difference. Among 13-17-year-olds, significantly fewer females (43.6%) than males (62.2%) endorsed one or more traditional gender and sexual norms.

11.2. PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section presents the prevalence of sexual and physical violence perpetration among 18-24 and 13-17-year-old females and males. Here, violence perpetration includes the physical violence against any victim, as measured by: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something to hurt someone, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating someone with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown them, or burning them intentionally, using or threatening them with a knife, gun or other weapon. Similarly, sexual violence was asked about in terms of forcing a current or former intimate partner or someone else to have sex when they did not want to. This section also presents data on perpetration of violence by experiences of sexual violence and physical violence in childhood. Participants were asked if they had ever perpetrated these types of violence, so it is not possible to determine when the perpetration happened in relation to timing of experiences of violence. Tables 11.2.1 through 11.2.3 include results of violence perpetration.

Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly fewer females (7.0%) than males (16.8%) perpetrated physical violence. Males who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience childhood physical violence to perpetrate physical violence (25.6% versus 12.3%). All other differences for violence perpetration by experience of sexual or physical violence for females and males ages 18-24 were not significantly different, or estimates were unstable.

Among 13-17-year-olds, 6.8% of females and 11.5% of males had perpetrated physical violence. Females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to have perpetrated physical violence than those who had not experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (18.5% versus 5.2%). All other differences for violence perpetration by experience of sexual or physical violence for females and males ages 13-17 were not significantly different, or estimates were unstable.

11.3. PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Violence perpetration against intimate partners, or intimate partner violence, included both forcing someone to have sex and physical violence. As in the previous sections, an intimate partner refers to a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, while ever-partnered refers to someone who has ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner violence perpetration results are provided in Tables 11.3.1 through 11.3.4.

Among ever-partnered females ages 18-24, 5.5% had ever perpetrated physical violence against an intimate partner. This prevalence was significantly higher among males (12.6%). Among ever-partnered males who experienced childhood physical violence, 29.9% had perpetrated intimate partner violence, compared to 9.6% who did not experience childhood physical violence. This difference was statistically significant. All other differences for violence perpetration by experience of sexual or physical violence for females and males ages 18-24 were not significantly different, or estimates were unstable.

For 13-17-year-olds, the estimates for intimate partner violence perpetration among ever-partnered females and males were unstable.

SECTION 12: CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

This section presents experiences of sexual and physical violence by characteristics of youth, including orphan status, school attendance and completion, employment status, ever witnessing violence at home, marriage or cohabitation status, and food insecurity.

12.1. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.1 includes results of characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in childhood. Among 18-24-year-olds, females who witnessed violence in the home before age 18 were significantly more likely to experience childhood sexual or physical violence (33.6%) compared to those who did not witness violence at home (13.3%). There were no other statistically significant differences in experience of violence by characteristic for females or males.

12.2. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.2 includes results of characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months. Among 13-17-year-olds, females who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely to have experienced sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months compared to females who did not witness violence at home (62.5% versus 21.8%). Males who did not experience food insecurity were significantly more likely to have experienced sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months (37.4% versus 18.6%) than males who experienced food insecurity. There were no other statistically significant differences in experience of violence by characteristic for females or males.

SECTION 13: INSPIRE INDICATORS

In 2016, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children released INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood³⁴. There are seven strategies included in INSPIRE. This section presents indicators for 5 strategies: Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening, and Education and life skills. Data Indicators for the Response and support services indicators are previously provided in this report in Sections 4, 5, and 7, and include: disclosure, knowledge of services, service-seeking, and receipt of services for sexual and physical violence. Data on these INSPIRE indicators capture key opportunities to inform evidence-based interventions and approaches.

13.1. NORMS AND VALUES

Data on Norms and Values are included in Table N. Among 18-24-year-olds, 13.7% of females and 13.1% of males agreed it was necessary for parents to use corporal punishment to raise children properly. In addition, 14.5% of females and 19.1% of males agreed it was necessary for teachers to use corporal punishment. About one out three females (32.5%) and males (32.0%) endorsed attitudes justifying domestic violence. Significantly more males (64.3%) than females (52.9%) endorsed traditional norms about gender and sexual behavior.

13.2. SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

Results of Safe Environments indicators are provided in Table S. Data on the indicators for Safe Environments indicate that 3.2% females ages 13-17 who are enrolled in school missed school or did not leave the home due to safety problems in the past 12 months. This estimate was unstable for males, as were the estimates for missing school or not leaving home in the past 12 months due to fear of violence for males and females.

13.3. PARENT AND CAREGIVER SUPPORT

Table P includes data on Parent and Caregiver Supports. Among 13-17-year-olds, 17.9% of females and 17.7% of males said their parents used positive discipline strategies in the past 12 months. In contrast, more than one in four females (20.6%) and males (21.7%) experienced physical discipline or verbal aggression by a parent in the past 12 months. About nine out of ten females (87.8%) and males (92.9%) said they were close or very close to their mothers, and 72.6% of females and 75.3% of males said it was easy to talk to their mothers about something that was really bothering them. More than three out of five females (62.9%) and 85.7% of males said they were close or very close to their fathers, and 37.8% of females and 69.5% of males said it was easy to talk to their fathers about something that was really bothering them. Half of females (53.1%) and four out five males (80.0%) indicated their parents had high parental monitoring and supervision. This difference was statistically significant.

13.4. INCOME AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

Tables I.1 to I.2 include results of indicators for Income and Economic Strengthening. The survey included questions about work, food insecurity and who makes economic decisions in the household as indicators of Income and Economic Strengthening. Among 13-17-year-olds, half of females (53.0%) and males (49.5%) experienced food insecurity. The question about women's economic empowerment assessed to what extent married or cohabitating females indicated that they have a say in how money is spent in the household. Among 18-24-year-old females, 81.1% indicated they have a say in how money is spent.

13.5. EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

Table E.1 and E.2 include results of Education and Life Skills. Indicators of Education and Life Skills assess both engagement and participation in education and risk behaviors. Among 13-17-year-olds, 65.5% of females and 80.3% of males were currently enrolled in school. This difference was statistically significant. One out of ten males (12.2%) and 8.3% of females had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months. The estimates for binge drinking in the past 12 months for males and females ages 13-17 were unstable. Among 18-24-year-olds, 36.5% of females and 36.2% of males had early sexual debut, defined as first sex before age 16. Females were significantly more likely than males to have been married before age 18 (41.1% versus 11.4%). More than two out of five females (38.6%) became pregnant before age 18.

SECTION 14: DREAMS PROVINCES

This section describes the survey results from female respondents in the two PEPFAR DREAMS provinces that were oversampled in the 2019 Mozambique VACS, Gaza and Zambézia. The following section refers to data included in Tables in Appendix B, which includes the DREAMS provinces data (Tables D1 through D.37. and D.P. through D.E.).

14.1. DREAMS PROVINCES BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables D.1 and D.2 include background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds females in Gaza and Zambézia. Among females in Gaza, 43.9% had completed primary school or less, and 47.8% had completed secondary school. Among females in Zambézia, 79.9% had completed primary school or less, and 17.9% had completed secondary school. The estimates for more than secondary education in Gaza and Zambézia are unstable. Significantly more females in Gaza (36.7%) than Zambézia (26.2%) lost one or both parents before the age of 18. Significantly more females in Gaza (24.8%) worked for money or other payment than females in Zambézia (15.1%). Three out of five females in Gaza (61.9%) and seven out of ten females in Zambézia (72.9%) experienced food insecurity.

Marriage rates were significantly lower among females in Gaza than in Zambézia. Three out of five females in Gaza (61.1%) and four out of five females in Zambézia (81.7%) had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. About three out of ten females in Gaza (30.5%) and half of females in Zambézia (49.1%) were married before the age of 18. Nearly one out of ten females in Gaza (9.1%) and one in five females in Zambézia (18.2%) were married or cohabitated before the age of 16. This difference was statistically significant. Among females in Gaza, 95.4% had ever had sex, and 94.2% of females in Zambézia had ever had sex. Significantly more females in Zambézia (42.3%) had early sexual initiation (had sex at or before age 15) than in Gaza (27.3%).

Tables D.3 and D.4 include background characteristics of 13-17-year-old females in Gaza and Zambézia. More than half of females in Gaza (56.1%) and four out of five females in Zambézia (80.6%) had never attended school or completed primary school or less. This difference was statistically significant. Two out of five females in Gaza (43.9%) and one out of five females in Zambézia (19.4%) had attended at least some secondary school. One out of three females in Gaza (33.3%) and one out of four females in Zambézia (24.6%) had lost one or both parents. Only 5.4% females in Gaza and 4.7% of females in Zambézia worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months. More than half of females in Gaza (55.9%) and in three out of five females in Zambézia (63.0%) experienced food insecurity.

The prevalence of marriage or cohabitation among 13-17-year-old females was similar in Gaza compared to Zambézia (Gaza, 16.2%; Zambézia, 16.1%). One in three females in Gaza (34.8%) and Zambézia (32.3%) had ever had sex.

14.2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Results of sexual violence in childhood in DREAMS provinces are presented in Tables D.5 through D.17. Tables D.5 through D.11 include results from 18-24-year-old females in Gaza and Zambézia. One out of eight females in Gaza (13.1%) and 6.1% females in Zambézia experienced sexual violence before age 18. Among females in Gaza, 7.1% experienced unwanted attempted sex in childhood. The estimates for sexual touching, pressured or coerced sex, and physically forced sex in childhood for females in Gaza were unstable. The estimates for sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, and pressured or coerced sex, and physically forced sex in childhood for females in Zambézia were unstable.

The prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex among females before age 18 was 4.8% in Zambézia. This estimate was unstable in Gaza. The prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex at first sexual experience among females whose first sexual experience was before age 18 was 4.9% in Zambézia. This estimate was unstable in Gaza.

Among 18-24-year-old females who experienced sexual violence in childhood, 44.1% of those in Gaza had their first experience at age 14-15, and 37.7% had their first experience at age 16-17. In Zambézia, 57.5% of females had their first experience of sexual violence at age 16-17, among those who experienced childhood sexual violence.

Among 18-24-year-old females in Gaza and Zambézia who experienced childhood sexual violence, common perpetrators of the first incident included intimate partners (Gaza, 42.1%; Zambézia, 72.6%), and a friend or classmate/schoolmate in Gaza (40.6%). Common locations of the first incident of sexual violence among females who experienced childhood sexual violence included someone's home (Gaza, 55.9%; Zambézia, 85.9%) and an outdoor area in Gaza (41.0%). Among females who experienced childhood sexual violence, 63.9% in Gaza and 54.6% in Zambézia had a first incident in the evening and 45.5% in Gaza had a first incident in the afternoon.

Results of sexual violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds are presented in Tables D.12 to D.17. In the past year, 10.6% of females ages 13-17 in Gaza and 5.7% in Zambézia experienced sexual violence. Among females in Gaza, 8.0% experienced sexual touching. Estimates for unwanted attempted sex, pressured or coerced sex, physically forced sex, and pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months among females in Gaza were unstable. Estimates of all types of sexual violence and pressured or coerced physically forced sex in the past 12 months among females in Zambézia were unstable.

Half of 13-17-year-old females in Gaza (50.2%) and Zambézia (52.4%) told someone about any experience of sexual violence. Among females in Gaza, 29.7% knew of a place to seek help for an experience of sexual violence. This estimate was unstable for Zambézia. The estimates for service-seeking and receipt of services for sexual violence were unstable for Gaza and Zambézia.

Among 13-17-year-old females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, common perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence included a friend, classmate, or schoolmate in Gaza (43.6%) and an intimate partner in Zambézia (52.2%). Also, among females who experienced past-12-month sexual violence, 38.6% in Gaza experienced their most recent incident of sexual violence in the home, and 32.4% in an outdoor area (32.4%). In Zambézia, 73.8% experienced the most recent incident of sexual violence in a home. In Gaza, 45.4% of females experienced the most recent incident of sexual violence in the afternoon, and 46.6% in the evening. In Zambézia, 66.0% experienced the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months in the evening.

14.3. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Tables D.18 to D.22 describe physical violence among females in Gaza and Zambézia. Significantly more females ages 18-24 in Gaza (28.7%) experienced childhood physical violence compared to Zambézia (11.3%). In Gaza, 14.8% of females experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in childhood, 7.9% experienced physical violence by a peer, and 6.6% of those who had a partner in childhood experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. In Zambézia, 6.6% of females experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in childhood and 6.2% of those who had a partner in childhood experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. The estimate for physical violence by a peer in childhood among females in Zambézia was unstable. The estimates for physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood in childhood among females in Gaza and Zambézia were unstable.

Among 13-17-year-old females, 19.8% in Gaza and 11.2% in Zambézia experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. Among females in Gaza, 8.1% experienced physical violence by a peer, 6.7% experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood, and 6.3% experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months. The estimate for physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months among females in Gaza was unstable. In Zambézia, 10.1% experienced physical violence by an intimate partner (among those who had an intimate partner), and 5.0% experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months. The estimates for physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, or an adult in the community or the neighbourhood in the past 12 months among females in Zambézia were unstable.

Significantly more females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home in childhood in Gaza (38.1%) compared to females in Zambézia (22.0%). Close to three out of five females ages 18-24 in Gaza (56.9%) and two out five females ages 18-24 in Zambézia (37.4%) witnessed physical violence in the neighbourhood before age 18. This difference was statistically significant. Among 13-17-year-olds, 18.7% of females in Gaza and 12.2% of females in Zambézia witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months. In the same age group, 28.8% of females in Gaza and 22.1% of females in Zambézia witnessed violence in the neighbourhood in the past 12 months.

14.4. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Tables D.23 to D.27 include findings related to emotional violence. Among 18-24-year-olds, the estimates of emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in childhood in Gaza and Zambézia were unstable. About one out of five females in Gaza (22.7%) and one out of six females in Zambézia (16.2%) ever experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner. Among 13-17-year-olds, significantly more females in Gaza (21.2%) experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months compared to females in Zambézia (10.3%). In this age group, 6.6% of females in Gaza experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months, and 14.0% experienced emotional violence by a peer in the past 12 months. The estimates for emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative and by a peer in the past 12 months among females in Zambézia were unstable.

14.5. SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Tables D.28 to D.32 include findings on sexual and physical violence among 18-24-year-olds in Gaza and Zambézia. In the past 12 months, 7.1% of females in Gaza and 5.4% of females in Zambézia experienced sexual violence. Among females in Zambézia, 3.7% experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Estimates for each type of sexual violence in the past 12 months among females in Gaza were unstable. The estimates for unwanted sexual touching, pressured or coerced sex, physically forced sex, and pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months among females in Zambézia were unstable. In the past 12 months, 2.8% of females in Gaza and 4.6% of females in Zambézia were engaged in transactional sex.

Among 18-24-year-olds in the past 12 months, 15.3% of females in Gaza and 8.3% of females in Zambézia experienced physical violence. Among those who had an intimate partner, 11.1% of females in Gaza and 6.5% of females in Zambézia experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. The estimates of physical violence in the past 12 months by an adult in the community or neighbourhood and peers were unstable in Gaza and Zambézia.

14.6. SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AND HIV AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Tables D.33 to D.35 include findings on sexual risk-taking behaviors and HIV in the past 12 months among female young adults in Gaza and Zambézia. Among 19-24-year-old females who had sexual intercourse in Gaza, 26.8% used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months. The estimates for multiple sex partners and transactional sex in the past 12 months among females in Gaza were unstable. In Zambézia, 15.6% of females used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months, 4.8% had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months, and 4.3% engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months. Knowledge of where to go for HIV testing was significantly higher in Gaza (95.5%) compared to Zambézia (83.0%). Significantly more females in Zambézia (23.2%) had never been tested for HIV compared to Gaza (8.3%).

Among 18-24-year-olds, 9.0% of females in Gaza and 14.1% of females in Zambézia were HIV positive. There were no statistically significant differences for HIV status and experience of violence, or estimates were unstable, among females in Gaza and Zambézia.

14.7. ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS RELATED TO GENDER AND VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Tables D.36 and D.37 include results regarding attitudes and beliefs related to gender and violence. Significantly fewer 18-24-year-old females in Gaza (17.7%) accepted one or more reasons for wife beating compared to females in Zambézia (41.2%). Two out of five females in Gaza (37.3%) and half of the females in Zambézia (49.6%) endorsed one more belief about gender, sexual practice, and intimate partner violence.

14.8. INSPIRE INDICATORS IN DREAMS PROVINCES

Tables D.P and D.E include results regarding INSPIRE indicators in Gaza and Zambézia. Four out of five 13-17-year-old females in Gaza (78.0%) and in Zambézia (81.8%) found it easy to talk to their mothers, and significantly more females in Gaza (60.1%) than Zambézia (40.0%) had parents who practiced high monitoring and supervision. Among 13-17-year-old females in Gaza, 4.9% engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days. This estimate was unstable in Zambézia. Among 18-24-year-olds, 11.9% of females in Gaza and 5.6% of females in Zambézia engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days. One out of three females in Gaza (32.3%) and two out of five females in Zambézia (41.8%) experienced early pregnancy (pregnant before age 18).

SECTION 15: DISCUSSION

The 2019 Mozambique VACS is the first nationally representative data on the prevalence and epidemiology of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among female and male youth in Mozambique. This report describes the burden, contexts, and health conditions associated with violence against children and adolescents. It also explores the overlap between sexual, physical, and emotional violence and the services sought and utilized for incidents of sexual violence and physical violence. The information provided by the VACS can guide prevention and response efforts that are uniquely adapted to the context of Mozambique.

15.1. KEY FINDINGS

The 2019 Mozambique VACS includes a wealth of rich data on the experiences, assets, and risks of young people in Mozambique. The findings paint a complex and nuanced picture of the experiences of young people and point to opportunities to address factors that can improve those experiences. Several notable findings point to unique aspects of the lives and environments among children and youth in Mozambique.

Among young adults ages 18-24

- Approximately one out of three females (32.1%) and two out of five males (40.3%) experienced any violence in childhood. These data show the true burden of childhood violence.
- More young adult males than females ages 18-24 worked for money or other form of payment in the past 12 months. Among males, 55.1% worked, compared to 20.0% of females.
- Despite high levels of work among young adults ages 18-24 years old, three out of five females (59.4%) and males (58.5%) experienced food insecurity.
- Child marriage was common, and significantly higher among females: 41.1% of females and 11.4% of males were married or cohabitated before age 18.
- Among females, 14.3% experienced sexual violence in childhood. Among males, 8.4% experienced childhood sexual violence.
- Current or former intimate partners were common perpetrators of childhood sexual violence, with 60.3% of female victims experiencing sexual violence by a partner.
- Only about one third of females (32.2%) and males (28.7%) who experienced childhood sexual violence told anyone about their experience. When they did disclose, they commonly told a relative (females, 35.8%; males, 24.1%) or a friend or neighbor (females, 33.5%; males, 75.9%).
- Almost one out four females (23.9%) and more than one out of three males (34.1%) experienced childhood physical violence.
- Significantly more males (14.0%) than females (6.0%) experienced peer physical violence in childhood.
- One half of females (50.9%) and three out of five males (59.1%) who experienced childhood physical violence knew of a place to seek help.
- Females who experienced childhood sexual violence in childhood were more likely to have ever intentionally hurt themselves and to have ever thought of suicide than those who never experienced sexual violence.
- Among 19-24-year-olds who had sex in the past year, 37.3% of males had two or more sex partners in the past year.

- Significantly more males than females ages 19-24 used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months (males, 48.0%; females, 23.5%).
- More than half of females ages 19-24 (53.6%) had a sex partner who was 5 or more years older.
- Knowledge of where to get an HIV test was moderate among 18-24-year-olds (females, 77.4%; males, 77.6%).
- Nearly half of males (47.0%) and three out of ten females (30.7%) ages 18-24 had never been tested for HIV. A common reason for not being tested for HIV was not knowing about the HIV test (females, 47.5%; males, 26.8%).
- The prevalence of HIV was 7.6% for females ages 18-24.
- Experiencing violence in childhood was significantly associated with violence perpetration among females and males ages 18-24, documenting the cycle of violence that often occurs in families and communities.
- Youth ages 18-24 who witnessed violence in the home in childhood were more likely to also experience childhood physical and sexual violence.

DREAMS areas

- About three out of ten females in Gaza (30.5%) and half of females in Zambézia (49.1%) were married before the age of 18.
- Significantly more females in Zambézia (42.3%) had early sexual initiation (sex at or before age 15) than in Gaza (27.3%).
- One out of three females in Gaza (32.3%) and two out of five females in Zambézia (41.8%) experienced early pregnancy (pregnant before age 18).
- More than half of females in Gaza (56.1%) and four out of five females in Zambézia (80.6%) had never attended school or completed primary school or less. This difference was statistically significant.
- Three out of five females in Gaza (61.9%) and seven out of ten females in Zambézia (72.9%) experienced food insecurity.
- One out of eight females in Gaza (13.1%) and 6.1% females in Zambézia experienced sexual violence before age 18.
- Significantly more females ages 18-24 in Gaza (28.7%) experienced childhood physical violence compared to Zambézia (11.3%).
- Among 19-24-year-old females who had sexual intercourse in Gaza, 26.8% used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months.
- In Zambézia, 15.6% of females used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months, 4.8% had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months, and 4.3% engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months.
- Knowledge of where to go for HIV testing was significantly higher in Gaza (95.5%) compared to Zambézia (83.0%). Significantly more females in Zambézia (23.2%) had never been tested for HIV compared to Gaza (8.3%).
- Among 18-24-year-olds, 9.0% of females in Gaza and 14.1% of females in Zambézia were HIV positive.

The following findings revealed an opportunity to reinforce four specific strategies from the INSPIRE package:

- **Norms and Values About Gender-Based Violence:** among 18-24-year-olds, more than half of females (52.9%) and three out of five males (64.3%) endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms. In addition, one out of three females (32.5%) and males (32.0%) indicated that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances.
- **Parent and Caregiver Support:** although males and females ages 13-17 indicated high level of closeness to both mother (females, 87.8%; males, 92.9%) and father (females, 62.9%; males, 85.7%), less than one in five indicated their parents used positive parental discipline (females, 17.9%; males, 17.7%). Also, parental monitoring and supervision was low among females ages 13-17 (53.1%).
- **Income and Economic Strengthening:** many adolescents ages 13-17 experienced food insecurity (females, 53.0%; males, 49.5%).
- **Response and Support Services:** very few females and males sought services and received services for sexual or physical violence.

15.2. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The VACS is Mozambique's first nationally representative data on the burden of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth. There are important strengths and limitations to consider when interpreting the data. The sampling strategy ensured the data are nationally representative, and random sampling using a stratified three-stage cluster design allowed for calculation of weighted estimates. Another benefit of the survey is the level of detail obtained on the context of violence. The rich, contextualized data in the Mozambique VACS can inform programmatic and policy strategies to address violence. Another strength of the VACS is that it relies on a core questionnaire that is consistent across countries. This allows for cross-country comparison and facilitates interpretation of findings as they can be assessed within a global context. Most importantly, the process of planning the VACS – thorough engagement with the Mozambique government agencies, partners, and stakeholders – can bolster country ownership of the data and results, encouraging efforts to use the data to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth in Mozambique.

Some limitations must be considered. Because the VACS involves a household survey, vulnerable populations have been excluded or missed, such as children residing in institutions, residential care, or justice systems, as well as those living on the street. Similarly, children and youth who are away from home to attend school or for other reasons would not have been available to participate in the survey. Children were also excluded from the study if they had a disability that prevented them from understanding or responding to the interview questions or from being interviewed in private. Children residing outside of the home in vulnerable settings, or living with disabilities, could be at higher risk for violence. An additional limitation is the fact that because of the cyclones Idai and Kenneth in the central and northern regions of the country, and the armed attacks carried out by terrorists in Cabo-Delgado, certain affected areas of the country were either not visited or the population had been displaced. Future studies should address the burden of violence among special populations.

An additional limitation is that the survey only collects contextual information on the first and most recent episodes of each type of violence, when individuals reported multiple instances of a form of violence. This potentially results in missing important contextual detail on certain violent events affecting participants. The VACS is also vulnerable to recall bias. The study does not include participants over the age of 24 years old to maximize the participants' ability to recall events from childhood. However, there is still a chance that participants do not accurately recall the details of their past experiences of victimization.

Another possible limitation is that some participants may not have been comfortable disclosing personal and sensitive life experiences to strangers, thus providing an underestimate of the prevalence of violence. The survey was only conducted if interviewers could ensure privacy and reduce the risk of retaliation for participation in the survey. Interviewers underwent extensive training on how to maximize rapport with participants. Finally, the survey moved through sensitive questions in a graduated manner to help comfort participants and facilitate trust-building with their interviewer. These strategies were in place to facilitate disclosure. Furthermore, because of the lower HIV prevalence among young people in Mozambique, the VACS was not able to have a sufficient sample of HIV-positive respondents to analyze relationships between HIV status and violence. However, the survey can draw correlations between risk and protective behaviors, including HIV testing, and experiences of violence.

15.3. CONCLUSIONS

The 2019 Mozambique VACS provides powerful information that can be used to inform violence prevention and response efforts in the specific context of Mozambique. The results of the survey offer an opportunity for Mozambique to lead the way in addressing the problem of violence against children, by focusing on immediate and future prevention and response programs. Fostering partnerships among multi-sectoral government agencies, non-governmental organizations and international technical experts is critical in the development and implementation of response.

The Government of the Mozambique, civil society organizations, and international community partners planned a Data to Action workshop for April 2020. Due to travel limitations, prohibitions on large gatherings, and other physical distancing measures put in place by the Government of Mozambique due to the global Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the workshop was delayed. In collaboration between the Government, CDC, and UNICEF, future efforts will leverage data to guide ongoing efforts to develop a National Action Plan for the country. The Government of Mozambique is taking leadership in developing a National Action Plan to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth.

APPENDIX A: 2019 MOZAMBIQUE VACS NATIONAL DATA TABLES

SECTION 3: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.1.1. Background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	% (95% Confidence Interval [CI])	% (95% CI)
Education Status	Females (n=1247)	Males (n=424)
Never attended school	11.0 (8.4 - 13.7)	8.2 (5.1 - 11.3)
Completed primary or less	53.1 (48.5 - 57.7)	47.6 (41.2 - 54.0)
Completed secondary school or higher	35.8 (31.0 - 40.7)	44.2 (37.7 - 50.7)
Orphan Status before age 18	Females (n=1152)	Males (n=411)
Not an orphan before age 18	76.2 (71.6 - 80.8)	72.8 (67.1 - 78.5)
Lost one or both parents before 18 years	23.8 (19.2 - 28.4)	27.2 (21.5 - 32.9)
Socioeconomic conditions	Females (n=1248)	Males (n=423)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	20.0 (16.2 - 23.8)	55.1 (49.2 - 61.0)
	Females (n=1228)	Males (n=422)
Experiencing food insecurity	59.4 (54.9 - 63.9)	58.5 (51.7 - 65.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

Table 3.1.2. Location of work among 18-24-year-olds who have worked in the past year – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=2620)	Males (n=173)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
At family dwelling	33.8 (25.0 - 42.6)	26.1 (17.1 - 35.2)
Factory/Workshop	**	17.9 (11.5 - 24.2)
Farm/Garden/ Construction site/ Mine/Quarry	8.4 (2.8 - 14.1)*	33.3 (23.9 - 42.8)
Shop/Kiosk/ Fixed, street or market stall	2.3 (0.1 - 4.5)*	5.2 (1.5 - 8.9)*
Restaurant/hotel/cafe/bar	9.0 (4.2 - 13.9)	3.8 (0.6 - 7.0)*
Different places (Mobile)	38.0 (28.9 - 47.0)	13.1 (7.1 - 19.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 3.1.3. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1247)	Males (n=424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	77.8 (73.1 - 82.5)	43.4 (35.8 - 51.0)
	Females (n=1176)	Males (n=422)
Married or lived with someone as if married before age 18	41.1 (36.4 - 45.8)	11.4 (7.8 - 14.9)
	Females (n=198)	Males (n=56)
Arranged marriage (out of those who are married)	14.9 (3.7 - 26.1)*	**
	Females (n=1247)	Males (n=421)
Ever had sex[1]	94.5 (92.8 - 96.2)	91.0 (87.2 - 94.8)
	Females (n=1117)	Males (n=385)
Had sex at or before age 15	36.5 (31.9 - 41.2)	36.2 (29.8 - 42.7)
	Females (n=1057)	Males (n=354)
Median age of first sex (among those who ever had sex)	15.8 (15.5-16.1)	15.6 (15.2-16.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 3.2.1. Background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education Status	Females (n=878)	Males (n=454)
Never attended school	6.7 (4.1 - 9.2)	5.0 (2.5 - 7.6)
Completed primary or less	62.5 (57.6 - 67.4)	63.0 (55.6 - 70.4)
Completed secondary school or higher	30.8 (26.6 - 35.1)	32.0 (24.4 - 39.5)
	Females (n=816)	Males (n=425)
Currently enrolled in school	65.5 (60.3 - 70.6)	80.3 (75.0 - 85.5)
Current Orphan Status	Females (n=874)	Males (n=449)
Not an orphan	72.4 (67.9 - 77.0)	78.1 (72.5 - 83.7)
Lost one or both parents	27.6 (23.0 - 32.1)	21.9 (16.3 - 27.5)
Socioeconomic Conditions	Females (n=878)	Males (n=452)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	7.3 (4.2 - 10.4)	22.0 (17.7 - 26.4)
	Females (n=852)	Males (n=437)
Experiencing food insecurity	53.0 (48.1 - 58.0)	49.5 (42.9 - 56.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

Table 3.2.2. Location of work among 13-17-year-olds who have worked in the past year – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=75)	Males (n=68)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
At family dwelling	43.7 (29.0 - 58.3)	22.4 (11.2 - 33.7)
Farm/Garden/ Construction site/ Mine/Quarry	**	30.6 (19.6 - 41.7)
Restaurant/hotel/cafe/bar	**	11.1 (2.9 - 19.3)*
Different places (Mobile)	49.2 (34.0 - 64.5)	22.8 (7.9 - 37.8)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.2.3. Relationship and sexual history[1] of 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=879)	Males (n=453)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	21.5 (16.7 - 26.2)	1.9 (0.4 - 3.4)*
Ever had sex[1]	Females (n=876) 37.0 (30.2 - 43.8)	Males (n=447) 36.5 (31.3 - 41.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 4: SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

Table 4.1.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1247)	Males (n=424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	14.3 (10.8 - 17.8)	8.4 (5.8 - 11.0)
	Females (n=1232)	Males (n=416)
Sexual touching in childhood	6.6 (3.9 - 9.3)	5.2 (3.3 - 7.0)
	Females (n=1232)	Males (n=413)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	6.1 (3.5 - 8.7)	2.1 (0.3 - 3.8)*
	Females (n=1221)	Males (n=416)
Pressured or coerced sex in childhood	5.6 (3.5 - 7.7)	2.1 (0.7 - 3.4)*
	Females (n=1231)	Males (n=418)
Physically forced sex in childhood	3.5 (2.0 - 5.1)	1.8 (0.1 - 3.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.2. Age of first experience of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=128)	Males (n=27)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
13 or younger	20.2 (6.9 - 33.5)*	**
14-15	39.1 (28.4 - 49.8)	14.8 (1.0 - 28.6)*
16-17	40.7 (29.0 - 52.4)	75.5 (59.9 - 91.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (through harassment or threats) sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.1.3. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1248)	Males (n=424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in childhood	7.8 (5.2 - 10.4)	3.3 (1.3 - 5.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.4. Age of first experience of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=73)	Males (n=12)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
13 or younger	13.4 (2.4 - 24.3)*	**
14-15	45.8 (30.4 - 61.2)	**
16-17	40.8 (26.9 - 54.8)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.1.5. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=121)	Males (n=28)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence in childhood	67.8 (57.0 - 78.6)	60.2 (42.4 - 78.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 4.1.6. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex at first sexual experience, among 18-24-year-olds whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1168)	Males (n=382)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex at first sexual experience	9.4 (6.4 - 12.4)	3.6 (1.4 - 5.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.1.7. Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=129)	Males (n=27)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse/Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	60.3 (47.6 - 73.0)	27.8 (7.7 - 47.9)*
Authority Figure[2]	**	<0.1†
Friend, classmate, or schoolmate	20.1 (10.2 - 30.0)	34.9 (10.0 - 59.8)*
Other [3]	24.3 (11.9 - 36.7)	40.0 (13.8 - 66.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, healthcare professional, employer, community/religious leader, political leader, and traditional healer.

[3] Other includes: Family member, neighbor, stranger or other.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence from different perpetrator types.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 4.1.8. Percentage of respondents who reported the perpetrator of the first incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced first incidents of sexual violence[1] before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n=128)	Males (n=27)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	28.7 (17.5 - 39.9)	23.8 (0.0 - 48.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.9. Prevalence of more than one perpetrator during the first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=124)	Males (n=28)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
More than one perpetrator during the first incident of childhood sexual violence	25.9 (14.6 - 37.3)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.1.10. Location of first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=129)	Males (n=28)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Home[2]	73.1 (64.2 - 82.0)	60.9 (36.4 - 85.3)
School	13.1 (3.6 - 22.6)*	**
Outdoor Area [3]	20.3 (12.2 - 28.4)	24.6 (5.9 - 43.4)*
Other [4]	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home includes: Respondent's, perpetrator's or someone else's home.

[3] Outdoor area includes: on a road, lake, river, other water bodies, field or other natural area.

[4] Other includes: inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), church, office, market or shop

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have happened at different locations.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.1.11. Time of day[1] of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=124)	Males (n=28)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Morning	12.3 (3.1 - 21.6)*	**
Afternoon	40.8 (27.7 - 53.8)	26.8 (13.3 - 40.3)
Evening	53.1 (39.4 - 66.8)	59.4 (41.8 - 76.9)
Late at night	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different time of the day.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.1.12. Disclosure and knowledge of services for any incident of sexual violence[1] among 18-24-year-olds who have experienced any sexual violence and pressured or coerced or physically forced sex, – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure and knowledge of services for any incident of sexual violence among those who have ever experienced any sexual violence

	Females (n=219)	Males (n=67)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	32.2 (25.3 - 39.1)	28.7 (17.1 - 40.3)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	38.4 (29.0 - 47.8)	21.5 (12.1 - 31.0)

Disclosure and knowledge of services for any incident of sexual violence among those who have experienced any pressured or coerced or physically forced sex

	Females (n=141)	Males (n=34)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about pressured or coerced or physically forced sex	31.4 (20.1 - 42.6)	30.5 (8.0 - 53.0)*
Knew of a place to seek help about pressured or coerced or physically forced sex	26.3 (17.5 - 35.1)	26.6 (6.7 - 46.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.13. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n=70)	Males (n=20)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	35.8 (22.7 – 49.0)	24.1 (16.5 – 31.7)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, partner	8.3 (0.0 – 17.0)**	<0.1†
Friend or neighbor	33.5 (24.5 – 42.5)	75.9 (68.3 – 83.5)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	3.7 (0.0 – 11.1)**	<0.1†

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader, traditional leader.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple sexual violence and may have told multiple people.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 4.1.14. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and did not seek services – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=67)	Males (n=14)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Fear[2]	11.9 (2.1 - 21.7)*	**
Embarrassed for family or self	20.7 (7.0 - 34.4)*	**
Did not think it was a problem/ did not need/want service	48.7 (34.2 - 63.2)	**
Cost[3]	**	<0.1†
Other	16.0 (6.2 - 25.9)*	54.3 (24.8 - 83.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Fear includes: afraid of getting in trouble, perpetrator threatened me, afraid of being abandoned, or afraid of community violence.

[3] Cost includes: Could not afford services or services too far away.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 4.2.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=874)	Males (n=453)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	11.7 (8.7 - 14.7)	5.8 (4.0 - 7.6)
	Females (n=867)	Males (n=448)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	7.6 (5.3 - 9.8)	3.0 (0.7 - 5.4)*
	Females (n=870)	Males (n=451)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	5.0 (2.7 - 7.2)	**
	Females (n=870)	Males (n=447)
Pressured or coerced sex in the past 12 months	1.9 (0.4 - 3.5)*	1.2 (0.4 - 2.1)*
	Females (n=871)	Males (n=448)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	2.0 (0.7 - 3.3)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.2.2. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=84)	Males (n=19)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced more than one incident of sexual violence	77.1 (65.0 - 89.2)	71.7 (54.1 - 89.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 4.2.3. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=874)	Males (n=448)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	3.1 (1.2 - 5.0)*	1.8 (0.8 - 2.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.4. Prevalence of transactional sex[1] among 13-17-year-olds who had sex – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=287)	Males (n=125)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Transactional sex in the past 12 months	10.2 (6.1 - 14.4)	6.5 (2.1 - 10.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors in exchange for sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.5. Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=84)	Males (n=19)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend, Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	33.8 (18.0 - 49.7)	**
Authority Figure [2]	13.8 (7.1 - 20.5)	<0.1†
Friend/Classmate/Schoolmate	40.1 (23.2 - 56.9)	59.7 (37.4 - 81.9)
Other	2.2 (0.9 - 3.5)	1.1 (0.1 - 2.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, healthcare professional, employer, community/religious leader, political leader, and traditional healer.

[3] Other includes: Family member, neighbor, stranger or other.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence from different perpetrator types.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 4.2.6. Perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=84)	Males (n=19)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	19.2 (9.4 - 28.9)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.2.7. Location of most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=91)	Males (n=21)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Home [2]	41.4 (26.1 - 56.7)	43.1 (27.4 - 58.9)
School	24.2 (13.3 - 35.0)	44.8 (27.7 - 62.0)
Outdoor Area [3]	32.2 (14.4 - 50.0)	**
Other [4]	12.5 (3.5 - 21.5)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home includes: Respondent's, perpetrator's or someone else's home.

[3] Outdoor area includes: on a road, lake, river, other water bodies, field or other natural area.

[4] Other includes: inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), church, office, market or shop.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have happened at different locations.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.2.8. Time of day[1] of the most recent incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=86)	Males (n=19)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Morning	18.9 (10.3 - 27.4)	<0.1†
Afternoon	35.2 (19.5 - 50.8)	55.7 (32.8 - 78.5)
Evening	50.1 (31.4 - 68.8)	44.3 (21.5 - 67.2)
Late at night	**	<0.1†

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different time of the day.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 4.2.9. Disclosure and knowledge of services for any incident of sexual violence[1] among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence or pressured or coerced or physically forced sex – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure and knowledge of services for any incident of sexual violence among those who experienced any sexual violence

	Females (n=136)	Males (n=39)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	34.4 (22.9 - 45.9)	55.8 (31.4 - 80.3)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	30.9 (18.0 - 43.7)	**

Disclosure for any incident of sexual violence among those who experienced any pressured or physically forced sex

	Females (n=41)	Males (n=16)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about pressured or coerced or physically forced sex	**	54.2 (24.2 - 84.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 4.2.10. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n=54)	Males (n=19)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	53.1 (28.3 - 78.0)	**
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	<0.1†	**
Friend or neighbor	29.9 (9.9 - 50.0)*	53.8 (22.0 - 85.7)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	<0.1†	<0.1†

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, and religious leader.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple sexual violence and may have told multiple people.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

SECTION 5: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

Table 5.1.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1248)	Males (n=424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood physical violence	23.9 (20.0 - 27.9)	34.1 (26.8 - 41.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.1.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	1185	7.1 (4.9 - 9.2)	393	3.3 (1.1 - 5.6)*
Parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative physical violence	1227	15.3 (11.5 - 19.0)	414	24.8 (18.4 - 31.2)
Adult in the community or neighborhood physical violence	1244	3.1 (1.4 - 4.7)	424	7.4 (4.7 - 10.2)
Peer physical violence	1244	6.0 (3.8 - 8.1)	418	14.0 (10.1 - 17.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

Table 5.1.3. Age of first experience of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=235)	Males (n=145)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
5 or younger	3.8 (0.2 - 7.3)*	3.5 (0.1 - 6.9)*
6 to 11	30.7 (22.0 - 39.3)	51.4 (42.8 - 60.0)
12 to 17	65.6 (55.2 - 76.0)	45.1 (36.1 - 54.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.1.4. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence– Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=402)	Males (n=200)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	45.9 (38.1 - 53.6)	55.5 (46.1 - 65.0)
	Females (n=398)	Males (n=200)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	50.9 (40.8 - 61.0)	59.1 (48.5 - 69.6)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	5.5 (1.8 - 9.3)*	8.3 (4.1 - 12.5)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	**	5.2 (1.6 - 8.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.1.5. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and who told someone – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n=195)	Males (n=104)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	64.3 (53.4 - 75.2)	59.1 (46.7 - 71.5)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	**	<0.1†
Friend/neighbor	26.8 (12.4 - 41.2)	39.5 (25.1 - 53.9)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: Traditional healer, NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader, and traditional healer.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced physical violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 5.1.6. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and did not seek services – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=164)	Males (n=94)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Fear[2]	7.1 (1.2 - 13.0)*	**
Embarrassed for family or self	10.3 (5.5 - 15.1)	**
Did not think it was a problem/ did not need/want service	47.1 (35.8 - 58.4)	63.2 (51.1 - 75.2)
Cost[3]	**	3.6 (0.0 - 7.2)*
Other	34.3 (22.8 - 45.8)	24.6 (11.5 - 37.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Fear includes: afraid of getting in trouble, perpetrator threatened me, afraid of being abandoned or afraid of community violence.

[3] Cost includes: Could not afford services or services too far away.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=878)	Males (n=454)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	21.1 (17.0 - 25.2)	23.2 (18.0 - 28.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	381	10.1 (5.8 - 14.3)	171	**
Parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative physical violence	875	9.4 (6.8 - 11.9)	454	8.3 (5.0 - 11.5)
Adult in the community/neighborhood physical violence	875	4.6 (2.2 - 6.9)	454	4.6 (1.2 - 8.0)*
Peer physical violence	877	8.2 (5.2 - 11.2)	453	16.8 (12.9 - 20.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

*Unstable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.2.3. Age of first experience of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=142)	Males (n=84)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
5 or younger	**	<0.1†
6-11 years old	19.4 (9.3 - 29.4)	27.5 (17.3 - 37.7)
12-17 years old	79.7 (69.5 - 89.9)	72.5 (62.3 - 82.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 5.2.4. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, by perpetrator – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=148)	Males (n=86)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months	24.6 (15.5 - 33.8)	25.9 (13.9 - 37.9)
Injured from intimate partner[2]	Females (n=33) 46.6 (22.4 - 70.7)	Males (n=6) **
Injured from parent or caregiver or adult relative	Females (n=58) 15.1 (1.6 - 28.7)*	Males (n=27) 42.3 (21.8 - 62.8)
Injured from adult community/neighborhood member	Females (n=40) 24.1 (1.1 - 47.2)*	Males (n=19) **
Injured from peer	Females (n=55) 28.7 (13.0 - 44.5)	Males (n=58) 32.4 (17.1 - 47.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may have experienced violence from more than one perpetrator.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.2.5. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence– Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=242)	Males (n=203)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	48.2 (37.8 - 58.5)	44.1 (34.9 - 53.3)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	Females (n=239) 44.8 (32.2 - 57.3)	Males (n=203) 33.7 (24.8 - 42.6)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	5.4 (0.1 - 10.7)*	6.0 (0.4 - 11.7)*
Received help for any experience of physical violence	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.2.6. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and told someone – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n=111)	Males (n=74)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	47.2 (35.4 - 58.9)	66.4 (45.7 - 87.1)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	<0.1†	<0.1†
Friend/neighbor	34.5 (23.5 - 45.5)	27.2 (14.3 - 40.1)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: Traditional healer, NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader, children's officer.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple sexual violence and may have told multiple people.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 5.2.7. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and did not seek services – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=92)	Males (n=58)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Fear[2]	**	**
Embarrassed for family or self	**	8.1 (1.2 - 15.1)*
Did not think it was a problem/ did not need/want service	45.1 (26.6 - 63.5)	65.0 (53.5 - 76.5)
Cost[3]	**	**
Other	30.7 (14.4 - 47.0)	14.5 (0.7 - 28.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Fear includes: afraid of getting in trouble, perpetrator threatened me, afraid of being abandoned or afraid of community violence.

[3] Cost includes: Could not afford services or services too far away.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 5.3.1. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home[1] and in the neighborhood[2], among 18-24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13-17-year-olds in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24-year-olds)		
	Females (n=1242)	Males (n=423)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
In the home	27.5 (23.3 - 31.8)	38.2 (32.6 - 43.7)
In the neighborhood	45.9 (41.5 - 50.3)	66.7 (60.7 - 72.6)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17-year-olds)		
	Females (n=732)	Males (n=387)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
In the home	19.1 (14.0 - 24.2)	15.6 (9.9 - 21.3)
	Females (n=864)	Males (n=449)
In the neighborhood	32.9 (28.1 - 37.8)	33.3 (28.2 - 38.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes: hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick or beat your other parent, their boyfriend or girlfriend, or your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

SECTION 6: EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

Table 6.1.1. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1237)	Males (n=415)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	3.8 (2.0 - 5.6)	6.2 (3.5 - 8.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

Table 6.1.2. Age of first experience of emotional violence[1] by a parent, other adult caregiver, or adult relative, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced emotional violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=34)	Males (n=28)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
11 or younger	22.0 (3.0 - 40.9)*	41.2 (26.1 - 56.3)
12-17 years	78.0 (59.1 - 97.0)	58.8 (43.7 - 73.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

*Unstable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6.1.3. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by an intimate partner, among 18-24-year-olds who have ever had an intimate partner [2] - Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1205)	Males (n=395)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner (ever)	26.7 (22.7 - 30.6)	26.4 (21.5 - 31.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes: being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

Table 6.2.1. Prevalence of emotional violence [1] in the past 12 months by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=876)	Males (n=452)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months	6.8 (3.4 - 10.2)	5.9 (3.4 - 8.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

Table 6.2.2. Age of first experience of emotional violence [1] by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=43)	Males (n=19)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
11 or younger	**	18.2 (0.8 - 35.6)*
12-17 years	83.6 (64.6 - 100.0)	81.8 (64.4 - 99.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, put down, or insulted.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 6.2.3. Prevalence of peer emotional violence [1] and intimate partner emotional violence [2] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=875)	Males (n=453)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Peer emotional violence in the past 12 months	15.5 (11.9 - 19.0)	17.4 (11.8 - 23.0)
	Females (n=380)	Males (n=171)
Intimate partner emotional violence in the past 12 months	15.8 (8.8 - 22.8)	8.4 (4.3 - 12.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Peer emotional violence includes: being scared or feeling really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you; or being kept out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends, or completely ignored you.

[2] Intimate partner emotional violence includes: being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

SECTION 7: VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

Table 7.1.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1248)	Males (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	9.5 (7.0 - 11.9)	8.3 (5.3 - 11.3)
	Females (n= 1244)	Males (n= 422)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	4.4 (2.6 - 6.3)	5.4 (3.4 - 7.4)
	Females (n= 1247)	Males (n= 423)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	4.2 (2.6 - 5.9)	2.7 (0.4 - 4.9)*
	Females (n= 1246)	Males (n= 423)
Pressured or coerced sex[2] in the past 12 months	4.1 (2.6 - 5.7)	**
	Females (n= 1247)	Males (n= 424)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	3.5 (1.9 - 5.2)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Pressured sex includes: harassment or threats.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 7.1.2. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1248)	Males (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	5.6 (3.7 - 7.5)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

Table 7.1.3. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=84)	Males (n=26)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend, Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	64.3 (49.0 - 79.7)	46.7 (20.8 - 72.6)
Authority Figure[2]	**	<0.1†
Friend/Classmate/Schoolmate	21.9 (9.1 - 34.6)	45.0 (21.6 - 68.5)
Other[3]	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, healthcare professional, employer, community/religious leader, political leader, and traditional healer.

[3] Other includes: Family member, neighbor, stranger or other.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence from different perpetrator types.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 7.1.4. Perpetrators of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n= 84)	Males (n= 25)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence	27.6 (12.7 - 42.6)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 7.1.5. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence– Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 219)	Males (n= 67)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	32.2 (25.3 - 39.1)	28.7 (17.1 - 40.3)
	Females (n= 219)	Males (n= 65)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	38.4 (29.0 - 47.8)	21.5 (12.1 - 31.0)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	**	<0.1†
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	**	<0.1†

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 7.1.6. Prevalence of transactional sex[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds who had sex – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1118)	Males (n= 343)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Transactional sex	4.3 (2.2 - 6.4)	5.5 (2.6 - 8.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors in exchange for sex.

Table 7.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1248)	Males (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	11.3 (7.5 - 15.1)	16.4 (10.8 - 21.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1204)	Males (n= 395)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	8.6 (5.7 - 11.5)	6.4 (2.3 - 10.5)*
	Females (n= 1248)	Males (n= 424)
Adult community/neighborhood member physical violence	**	2.3 (0.8 - 3.8)*
	Females (n= 1248)	Males (n= 423)
Peer physical violence	3.0 (1.5 - 4.4)	10.8 (6.8 - 14.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

Table 7.2.3. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 136)	Males (n= 57)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months	37.5 (29.4 - 45.7)	49.7 (30.6 - 68.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.4. Disclosure and service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence– Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 402)	Males (n= 200)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	45.9 (38.1 - 53.6)	55.5 (46.1 - 65.0)
	Females (n= 398)	Males (n= 200)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	50.9 (40.8 - 61.0)	59.1 (48.5 - 69.6)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	5.5 (1.8 - 9.3)*	8.3 (4.1 - 12.5)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	**	5.2 (1.6 - 8.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 7.2.5. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and did not seek services – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=164)	Males (n=94)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Fear[2]	7.1 (1.2 - 13.0)*	**
Embarrassed for family or self	10.3 (5.5 - 15.1)	**
Did not think it was a problem/ did not need/want service	47.1 (35.8 - 58.4)	63.2 (51.1 - 75.2)
Cost[3]	**	3.6 (0.0 - 7.2)*
Other	34.3 (22.8 - 45.8)	24.6 (11.5 - 37.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Fear includes: afraid of getting in trouble, perpetrator threatened me, afraid of being abandoned or afraid of community violence.

[3] Cost includes: Could not afford services or services too far away.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

SECTION 8: OVERLAP AMONG SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Table 8.1.1. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Any violence	Female (n= 1248)	Male (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No childhood violence	67.9 (62.9 - 72.8)	59.7 (52.3 - 67.0)
Any childhood violence	32.1 (27.2 - 37.1)	40.3 (33.0 - 47.7)
One type of violence only	Female (n= 1248)	Male (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood sexual violence[1] only	7.4 (4.7 - 10.2)	3.6 (1.8 - 5.4)
Childhood physical violence[2] only	16.3 (12.1 - 20.4)	26.9 (20.9 - 33.0)
Childhood emotional violence[3] only	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)*	2.4 (0.6 - 4.2)*
Multiple types of violence	Female (n= 1248)	Male (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Two types of violence	6.2 (3.7 - 8.8)	6.4 (3.8 - 9.0)
Childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence	1.8 (0.2 - 3.4)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 8.1.2. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Any violence	Female (n= 878)	Male (n= 454)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No violence	69.0 (63.5 - 74.4)	28.5 (22.5 - 34.5)
Any violence	31.0 (25.6 - 36.5)	28.5 (22.5 - 34.5)
One type of violence only	Female (n= 878)	Male (n= 454)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence[1] only	6.7 (4.3 - 9.1)	4.0 (1.9 - 6.1)
Physical violence[2] only	13.8 (9.9 - 17.6)	18.2 (13.5 - 22.9)
Emotional violence[3] only	2.9 (0.8 - 5.0)*	0.8 (0.1 - 1.5)*
Multiple types of violence	Female (n= 878)	Male (n= 454)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Two types of violence	6.8 (4.3 - 9.2)	4.6 (1.0 - 8.2)*
Sexual, physical and emotional violence	0.9 (0.1 - 1.7)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 8.1.3. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Any violence	Female (n= 1248)	Male (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No Violence	80.4 (76.7 - 84.2)	78.8 (73.1 - 84.5)
Any Violence	19.6 (15.8 - 23.3)	21.2 (15.5 - 26.9)
One type of violence only	Female (n= 1248)	Male (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual Violence[1] only in the past 12 months	7.3 (4.9 - 9.7)	2.9 (1.0 - 4.8)*
Physical Violence[2] only in the past 12 months	8.7 (5.7 - 11.8)	11.4 (6.4 - 16.5)
Two types of violence	Female (n= 1248)	Male (n= 424)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual Violence and Physical Violence	1.4 (0.2 - 2.6)*	4.3 (1.9 - 6.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 9: HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE

Table 9.1.1. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-old females – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days [4]	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide [5]	Ever had symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI [6]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood						
Experienced sexual violence	38.3 (27.4 - 49.2)	16.2 (8.1 - 24.2)	16.4 (7.4 - 25.5)	15.6 (6.5 - 24.7)	57.2 (18.1 - 96.4)*	13.6 (4.4 - 22.7)*
n††	129	125	128	129	14	129
No sexual violence	28.2 (24.3 - 32.1)	6.7 (4.1 - 9.4)	3.7 (1.7 - 5.7)	2.4 (1.0 - 3.8)	16.2 (3.1 - 29.2)*	5.7 (3.5 - 7.8)
n††	1108	1084	1111	1117	36	1100
Physical violence in childhood						
Experienced physical violence	41.3 (31.9 - 50.6)	10.4 (4.5 - 16.3)	6.1 (1.9 - 10.3)*	9.4 (3.3 - 15.6)*	41.0 (2.6 - 79.4)*	10.5 (4.4 - 16.6)
n††	246	241	245	246	16	246
No physical violence	26.0 (21.1 - 30.9)	7.4 (4.4 - 10.3)	5.4 (2.7 - 8.1)	2.7 (1.2 - 4.2)	33.5 (8.2 - 58.9)*	5.6 (3.0 - 8.3)
n††	992	969	995	1001	34	984
Emotional violence in childhood						
Experienced emotional violence	43.6 (16.7 - 70.5)*	**	22.2 (4.9 - 39.5)*	37.3 (13.6 - 61.0)*	**	13.7 (2.5 - 24.9)*
n††	38	38	38	38	8	38
No emotional violence	28.9 (25.0 - 32.8)	8.2 (5.1 - 11.3)	4.9 (2.5 - 7.4)	2.9 (1.6 - 4.2)	49.1 (23.1 - 75.1)	6.3 (3.4 - 9.3)
n††	1190	1161	1191	1198	41	1181

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced SV.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as 4 or more drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted infection) symptoms include genital sore/ulcer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 9.1.2. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-old males – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days [4]	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide [5]	Ever had symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI [6]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood						
Experienced sexual violence n††	41.6 (25.1 - 58.1) 28	13.7 (1.8 - 25.6)* 27	** 28	** 28	100.0 (100.0 -100.0)* 2	** 28
No sexual violence n††	28.0 (21.0 - 35.1) 392	18.9 (14.2 - 23.7) 389	4.9 (1.0 - 8.8)* 394	2.1 (0.7 - 3.6)* 396	44.5 (9.5 - 79.6)* 12	15.0 (11.0 - 18.9) 396
Physical violence in childhood						
Experienced physical violence n††	38.4 (26.5 - 50.2) 154	22.1 (11.9 - 32.2) 149	10.8 (3.6 - 18.0)* 155	5.0 (1.1 - 8.9)* 155	52.7 (13.7 - 91.7)* 9	10.6 (5.0 - 16.2) 155
No physical violence n††	24.4 (16.0 - 32.9) 266	16.7 (12.4 - 21.0) 267	4.6 (0.3 - 9.0)* 267	1.1 (0.1 - 2.1)* 269	61.3 (16.3 - 100.0)* 5	15.7 (11.0 - 20.4) 269
Emotional violence in childhood						
Experienced emotional violence n††	33.3 (13.0 - 53.6)* 30	42.3 (19.6 - 65.1) 30	** 30	** 30	** 3	51.2 (27.4 - 75.0) 30
No emotional violence n††	28.6 (22.0 - 35.2) 381	16.3 (12.2 - 20.4) 378	6.5 (2.3 - 10.6)* 383	1.5 (0.4 - 2.6)* 385	68.2 (36.1 - 100.0) 10	11.4 (7.8 - 15.0) 385

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced SV.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as 4 or more drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted infection) symptoms include genital sore/ulcer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 9.2.1. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence, among 13-17-year-old females – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days [4]	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide[5]	Ever had symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[6]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood						
Experienced sexual violence n††	32.7 (18.1 - 47.2) 91	** 92	8.8 (1.6 - 16.0)* 91	10.1 (2.7 - 17.5)* 91	44.7 (3.8 - 85.6)* 9	** 91
No sexual violence n††	20.3 (16.3 - 24.3) 773	2.2 (0.5 - 3.9)* 774	6.6 (3.1 - 10.2) 769	3.6 (1.4 - 5.9)* 782	31.3 (3.8 - 58.7)* 21	4.0 (1.9 - 6.2) 769
Physical violence in childhood						
Experienced physical violence n††	32.6 (22.1 - 43.0) 148	** 147	11.7 (3.1 - 20.2)* 146	8.0 (1.7 - 14.3)* 147	38.6 (0.9 - 76.2)* 13	7.6 (0.4 - 14.9)* 146
No physical violence n††	18.8 (14.5 - 23.1) 718	3.2 (1.0 - 5.5)* 723	5.6 (2.0 - 9.2)* 717	3.4 (1.1 - 5.7)* 730	** 17	4.0 (1.7 - 6.3) 717
Emotional violence in childhood						
Experienced emotional violence n††	58.7 (40.7 - 76.7) 48	** 48	** 46	20.3 (6.6 - 34.0)* 48	** 13	** 47
No emotional violence n††	19.0 (15.3 - 22.8) 816	2.6 (0.7 - 4.4)* 820	6.1 (2.8 - 9.3) 816	3.2 (1.3 - 5.2)* 827	31.7 (0.8 - 62.5)* 17	4.1 (2.0 - 6.2) 814

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced SV.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as 4 or more drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted infection) symptoms include genital sore/ulcer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 9.2.2. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual violence [1] or physical [2] or emotional [3] violence, among 13-17-year-old males – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days [4]	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide [5]	Ever had symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI [6]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months						
Experienced sexual violence	35.9 (4.6 - 67.3)*	<0.1†	**	<0.1†	<0.1†	**
n††	21	20	21	21	0	21
No sexual violence	16.3 (8.5 - 24.0)	3.0 (1.2 - 4.8)*	5.7 (2.9 - 8.5)	1.2 (0.1 - 2.2)*	48.0 (7.9 - 88.0)*	4.9 (2.6 - 7.2)
n††	430	430	429	431	6	429
Physical violence in the past 12 months						
Experienced physical violence	32.1 (17.8 - 46.3)	**	**	**	75.8 (30.0 - 100.0)*	**
n††	86	84	85	86	3	86
No physical violence	12.8 (7.2 - 18.4)	2.3 (0.5 - 4.2)*	5.9 (2.2 - 9.6)*	**	**	5.5 (0.8 - 10.3)*
n††	366	367	366	367	3	364
Emotional violence in the past 12 months						
Experienced emotional violence	65.1 (42.0 - 88.1)	**	**	**	100.0 (100.0 - 100.0)*	**
n††	21	20	21	21	1	21
No emotional violence	14.5 (9.1 - 20.0)	2.9 (1.1 - 4.7)*	5.6 (2.8 - 8.3)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.1)*	**	5.6 (1.9 - 9.3)*
n††	429	429	428	430	5	427

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced SV.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as 4 or more drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

[6] STI (sexually transmitted infection) symptoms include genital sore/ulcer.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 9.3.1. Pregnancy as a result of pressured or forced sex or sex when victim was too drunk to say no, among 13-24-year-old females who experienced pressured or forced sex, or sex when victim was too drunk to say no – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 206)
	% (95% CI)
Pregnancy as a result of pressured sex or forced sex , or sex when victim was too drunk to say no	6.6 (1.6 - 11.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 10: SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AND HIV

Table 10.1.1. Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	956	5.3 (1.9 - 8.7)*	301	37.3 (29.0 - 45.5)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months[1]	955	23.5 (18.3 - 28.7)	301	48.0 (40.3 - 55.7)
Age disparate sexual partner[2]	817	53.6 (46.6 - 60.5)	294	4.0 (1.4 - 6.7)*
Transactional sex in the past 12 months[3]	957	3.4 (1.7 - 5.2)	301	5.8 (2.5 - 9.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[2] First sexual partner or sexual partner(s) in the previous 12 months was/were 5+years older than respondent.

[3] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors in exchange for sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1.1a Prevalence of transactional sex[1], among 13-24 year-olds who had sex– Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1490)	Males (n= 545)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Transactional sex	5.6 (3.6 - 7.7)	4.9 (2.8 - 7.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors in exchange for sex.

Table 10.1.2. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners[1] and infrequent condom use[2] in the past 12 months by experience of sexual violence[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	**	33.4 (20.0 - 46.8)
n^{††}	89	89
Never experienced childhood sexual violence	**	22.0 (16.1 - 27.9)
n^{††}	867	866
Males		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	53.4 (24.9 - 81.9)	71.9 (54.5 - 89.3)
n^{††}	19	19
Never experienced childhood sexual violence	35.9 (28.2 - 43.7)	46.0 (37.8 - 54.3)
n^{††}	282	282

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n^{††} denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced childhood sexual violence.

[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

**Estimate is unsuppressed due to RSE > 50% and/or unstable denominator.

Table 10.1.3. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners[1] and infrequent condom use[2] in the past 12 months by experience of physical violence[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced childhood physical violence	**	30.4 (19.1 - 41.8)
n††	182	182
Never experienced childhood physical violence	**	21.4 (16.5 - 26.4)
n††	774	773
Males		
Experienced childhood physical violence	50.1 (38.6 - 61.6)	50.8 (38.1 - 63.6)
n††	113	113
Never experienced childhood physical violence	30.6 (21.8 - 39.4)	46.5 (37.1 - 56.0)
n††	188	188

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced physical violence.

[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[3] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

**Estimate is suppressed due to RSE > 50% and/or unstable denominator.

Table 10.1.4. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners[1], and infrequent condom use[2] in the past 12 months by experience of emotional violence[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced childhood emotional violence	**	30.1 (3.9 - 56.2)*
n^{††}	28	28
Never experienced childhood emotional violence	**	23.1 (17.7 - 28.6)
n^{††}	920	919
Males		
Experienced childhood emotional violence	61.0 (35.3 - 86.7)	62.7 (32.5 - 92.9)
n^{††}	18	18
Never experienced childhood emotional violence	35.5 (26.7 - 44.2)	46.2 (38.0 - 54.3)
n^{††}	278	278

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n^{††} denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced emotional violence.

[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Estimate is suppressed due to RSE > 50% and/or unstable denominator.

Table 10.2.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 18-24-year-olds[1] who ever had sexual intercourse – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Know where to go for HIV test	1186	77.4 (73.2 - 81.6)	390	77.6 (72.7 - 82.6)
Never tested for HIV	1182	30.7 (26.2 - 35.3)	389	47.0 (39.7 - 54.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Mozambique is 18.

Table 10.2.2. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 18-24-year-olds[1] who have ever had sexual intercourse, by experience of childhood sexual violence[2] before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Ever Tested For HIV
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	90.8 (81.5 - 100.0)	72.6 (56.2 - 88.9)
n ^{††}	127	127
Did not experience childhood sexual violence	75.1 (70.5 - 79.7)	68.7 (64.0 - 73.4)
n ^{††}	1058	1054
Males		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	76.8 (59.6 - 94.0)	51.5 (34.2 - 68.7)
n ^{††}	26	26
Did not experience childhood sexual violence	77.7 (72.3 - 83.1)	53.2 (45.6 - 60.7)
n ^{††}	364	363

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n^{††} denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced childhood sexual violence.

[1] Ages 18-24 include all participants who were above the age of consent in Mozambique for HIV testing.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 10.2.3. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 18-24-year-olds[1] who have ever had sexual intercourse, by experience of sexual violence[2] in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Ever Tested For HIV
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	90.4 (83.9 - 96.8)	86.7 (78.0 - 95.4)
n^{††}	86	85
Did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months	76.0 (71.2 - 80.8)	67.4 (62.5 - 72.3)
n^{††}	1100	1097
Males		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	80.9 (65.7 - 96.1)	46.1 (20.2 - 72.0)
n^{††}	29	29
Did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months	77.3 (72.1 - 82.5)	53.7 (46.6 - 60.8)
n^{††}	361	360

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n^{††} denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.

[1] Ages 15-24 include all participants who were above the age of consent in Mozambique for HIV testing.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 10.2.4. Reason for not getting tested for HIV, among 18-24-year-olds who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not testing for HIV	Females (n= 224)	Males (n= 164)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No knowledge about HIV test	47.5 (36.7 - 58.4)	26.8 (16.8 - 36.8)
Don't know where to get HIV test	14.8 (8.3 - 21.4)	9.0 (3.8 - 14.1)
Cost/access to site	5.7 (2.1 - 9.3)*	20.4 (12.3 - 28.4)
Afraid husband/partner/others will know about test/test results	4.3 (0.7 - 7.8)*	8.6 (1.9 - 15.3)*
Don't need test/low risk	4.7 (0.9 - 8.5)*	6.1 (0.7 - 11.5)*
Don't want to know if I have HIV	7.6 (2.0 - 13.2)*	5.9 (2.5 - 9.3)
Can't get treatment if I have HIV	**	**
Other	14.3 (7.7 - 20.9)	22.7 (13.8 - 31.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 10.3.1. Prevalence of HIV rapid test results [1], self-report of prior positive status, and tested positive for HIV[2], among 18-24-year-olds, overall and by experience of sexual [3], physical [4], and emotional [5] violence – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI)	n†	% (95% CI)
Positive result from the VACS HIV rapid testing algorithm[1], among those who received a rapid test	712	2.7 (1.2 - 4.3)	292	**
Self-reported prior positive HIV test, among those who were ever tested prior to the VACS and received their results	596	7.2 (3.9 - 10.5)	146	3.7 (0.0 - 7.4)*
Total HIV positive (self-report and rapid test)	765	7.6 (5.0 - 10.2)	299	2.3 (0.5 - 4.0)*
	n††	% (95% CI)	n††	% (95% CI)
HIV positive and experienced any violence	340	6.9 (2.7 - 11.1)*	163	2.1 (0.3 - 3.9)*
HIV positive and experienced no violence	425	8.3 (4.7 - 11.9)	136	2.4 (0.0 - 5.7)*
HIV status and sexual violence				
HIV positive and experienced sexual violence	156	9.4 (2.2 - 16.6)*	48	0.7 (0.0 - 2.2)*
HIV positive and experienced no sexual violence	609	7.0 (4.4 - 9.6)	251	2.7 (0.5 - 4.9)*
HIV status and physical violence				
HIV positive and experienced physical violence	270	6.1 (2.1 - 10.0)*	141	2.3 (0.1 - 4.5)*
HIV positive and experienced no physical violence	495	8.6 (5.1 - 12.1)	158	2.2 (0.0 - 5.0)*
HIV status and emotional violence				
HIV positive and experienced emotional violence	49	27.2 (9.6 - 44.9)*	34	2.5 (0.0 - 6.0)*
HIV positive and experienced no emotional violence	715	5.9 (3.9 - 8.0)	264	1.6 (0.2 - 3.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced sexual violence.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Mozambique VACS HIV rapid testing algorithm follows the Mozambique national HIV rapid testing algorithm and includes up to three rapid tests: HIV ½ screening and Unigold concurrently.

[2] Determined through HIV rapid test results, demonstrating proof of treatment, or self-report of a prior HIV test. Note: CI = confidence interval.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult community/neighborhood member or peer.

[5] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were not loved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were never born or were dead or being ridiculed, or put down, for example being told you were stupid or useless.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

SECTION 11: ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS RELATED TO GENDER AND VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Table 11.1.1. Attitudes about domestic violence[1] among 13-17- and 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more reasons for wife beating, by age group		
	Females (n=868)	Males (n=450)
13-17-year-olds	30.5 (25.1 - 35.8)	41.3 (35.4 - 47.1)
	Females (n=1245)	Males (n=422)
18-24-year-olds	32.5 (28.7 - 36.3)	32.0 (26.9 - 37.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Includes respondents who endorsed one or more of the following: a husband is justified in beating his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; is suspected of having an affair.

Table 11.1.2. Traditional Beliefs about gender, sexual behavior, and intimate partner violence[1], among 13-17- and 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more beliefs about gender, sexual behavior, and intimate partner violence, by age group		
	Females (n=862)	Males (n=446)
13-17-year-olds	43.6 (38.1 - 49.0)	62.2 (55.2 - 69.1)
	Females (n= 1247)	Males (n= 422)
18-24-year-olds	52.9 (47.4 - 58.4)	64.3 (58.5 - 70.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Includes respondents who endorsed one or more of the following: men decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need other women; women who carry condoms are "loose;" women should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

Table 11.2.1. Physical violence[1] perpetration by age group – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence perpetration among respondents (ever)		
	Females (n= 872)	Males (n= 453)
13-17-year-olds	6.8 (4.0 - 9.6)	11.5 (7.2 - 15.8)
	Females (n= 1248)	Males (n= 424)
18-24-year-olds	7.0 (3.9 - 10.1)	16.8 (13.5 - 20.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 11.2.2. Physical violence [1] perpetration by experience of sexual violence [2] and physical violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of childhood sexual violence		
	Females (n†† = 129)	Males (n†† = 28)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced childhood sexual violence	13.5 (4.4 - 22.7)*	**
	Females (n†† = 1118)	Males (n†† = 396)
No childhood sexual violence	5.9 (3.5 - 8.3)	17.0 (13.0 - 21.1)
Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of childhood physical violence		
	Females (n†† = 246)	Males (n†† = 155)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced childhood physical violence	10.2 (3.8 - 16.6)*	25.6 (17.9 - 33.3)
	Females (n†† = 1002)	Males (n†† = 269)
No childhood physical violence	6.0 (3.3 - 8.7)	12.3 (8.3 - 16.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced childhood sexual violence.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 11.2.3. Physical violence [1] perpetration by experience of sexual violence [2] and physical violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of sexual violence		
	Females (n^{††} = 91)	Males (n^{††} = 21)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual violence	18.5 (9.0 - 27.9)	**
	Females (n^{††} = 780)	Males (n^{††} = 431)
No sexual violence	5.2 (2.6 - 7.9)	11.9 (7.3 - 16.5)
Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of physical violence		
	Females (n^{††} = 147)	Males (n^{††} = 86)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence	20.0 (8.7 - 31.3)	22.8 (9.9 - 35.7)
	Females (n^{††} = 725)	Males (n^{††} = 367)
No physical violence	3.2 (1.2 - 5.3)*	8.1 (3.9 - 12.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n^{††} denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced sexual violence.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table 11.3.1. Physical intimate partner [1] violence perpetration [2], among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1205)	Males (n= 394)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence	5.5 (2.7 - 8.2)	12.6 (8.7 - 16.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

Table 11.3.2. Physical intimate partner [1] violence perpetration [2], among 13-17-year-olds who ever had a partner – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 381)	Males (n= 171)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence	2.4 (0.9 - 3.9)*	7.6 (1.9 - 13.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 11.3.3. Intimate partner [1] violence perpetration [2] by experience of sexual violence[3] or physical violence[4] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n††	% (95% CI)	n††	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood sexual violence				
Experienced childhood sexual violence	128	15.5 (5.8 - 25.3)*	26	21.6 (4.7 - 38.5)*
No childhood sexual violence	1076	5.5 (3.1 - 7.9)	369	16.2 (11.7 - 20.6)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood physical violence				
Experienced childhood physical violence	242	8.8 (2.7 - 15.0)*	144	29.9 (21.7 - 38.2)
No childhood physical violence	963	6.4 (3.6 - 9.1)	251	9.6 (5.6 - 13.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced childhood sexual violence.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 12: CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE

Table 12.1. Characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n††	% (95% CI)	n††	% (95% CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Any violence among orphans	331	15.3 (8.0 - 22.6)	112	18.2 (8.2 - 28.2)
Any violence among non-orphans	821	20.1 (15.8 - 24.4)	299	20.3 (13.9 - 26.7)
Violence and school attendance				
Any violence among youth who completed primary school or less	854	15.9 (11.5 - 20.4)	264	16.4 (9.9 - 22.8)
Any violence among youth who completed secondary school or more	393	23.1 (16.6 - 29.6)	160	24.6 (14.8 - 34.4)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past year				
Any violence among youth who worked	236	22.7 (15.4 - 30.0)	240	20.9 (14.7 - 27.0)
Any violence among youth who did not work	1012	17.7 (13.8 - 21.7)	183	19.0 (9.9 - 28.1)
Violence and witnessed violence at home				
Any violence among youth who witnessed violence at home	346	33.6 (24.9 - 42.4)	158	28.5 (19.4 - 37.7)
Any violence among youth who did not witness violence at home	896	13.3 (10.2 - 16.5)	265	14.8 (8.8 - 20.8)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Any violence among youth who are married or cohabiting	984	18.1 (13.9 - 22.4)	222	14.2 (8.2 - 20.3)
Any violence among youth who are unmarried and not cohabiting	263	20.9 (14.4 - 27.4)	202	24.4 (16.4 - 32.5)
Violence and food insecurity				
Any violence among youth who experienced food insecurity	818	17.5 (12.8 - 22.2)	269	17.4 (11.5 - 23.3)
Any violence among youth who did not experience food insecurity	410	20.4 (14.1 - 26.8)	153	23.7 (12.3 - 35.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced any violence.

Table 12.2. Characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n††	% (95% CI)	n††	% (95% CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Any violence among orphans	241	25.3 (17.7 - 32.9)	99	31.5 (17.6 - 45.3)
Any violence among non-orphans	632	29.1 (22.9 - 35.3)	350	26.9 (20.9 - 32.9)
Violence and school attendance				
Any violence among youth not attending school	537	30.7 (23.9 - 37.4)	328	30.7 (23.1 - 38.4)
Any violence among youth attending school	278	27.3 (20.5 - 34.1)	97	22.0 (13.0 - 31.0)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past year				
Any violence among youth who worked	56	42.6 (22.7 - 62.6)	107	34.3 (22.8 - 45.9)
Any violence among youth who did not work	821	27.0 (22.1 - 31.9)	345	25.7 (18.9 - 32.4)
Violence and witnessed violence at home				
Any violence among youth who witnessed violence at home	122	62.5 (50.6 - 74.5)	56	34.7 (16.6 - 52.8)
Any violence among youth who did not witness violence at home	610	21.8 (15.6 - 27.9)	331	27.5 (20.9 - 34.0)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Any violence among youth who are married or cohabiting	171	24.9 (14.9 - 34.9)	9	**
Any violence among youth who are unmarried and not cohabiting	707	29.0 (23.3 - 34.7)	444	27.5 (21.4 - 33.6)
Violence and food insecurity				
Any violence among youth who experienced food insecurity	505	24.0 (17.5 - 30.4)	238	18.6 (11.2 - 26.0)
Any violence among youth who did not experience food insecurity	347	33.0 (26.0 - 40.1)	199	37.4 (28.8 - 46.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup such as those who experienced any violence.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

SECTION 13: INSPIRE INDICATORS

Norms and Values

Table N. Norms and values related to violence among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1240)	Males (n= 422)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by parents	13.7 (10.1 - 17.3)	13.1 (8.6 - 17.5)
	Females (n= 1235)	Males (n= 420)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	14.5 (11.2 - 17.7)	19.1 (14.3 - 24.0)
	Females (n= 1245)	Males (n= 422)
Acceptance of wife beating[1]	32.5 (28.7 - 36.3)	32.0 (26.9 - 37.2)
	Females (n= 1247)	Males (n= 422)
Endorsement of traditional norms and beliefs about gender, sexuality, and intimate partner violence[2]	52.9 (47.4 - 58.4)	64.3 (58.5 - 70.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Includes respondents who endorsed one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; burns the food.

[2] Includes respondents who endorsed one or more of the following: Only men, not women, should decide when to have sex; If someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; There are times when a woman should be beaten; Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

Safe Environments

Table S. Safe environments: percent of 13-17-year-olds who carried weapons and who feared for their safety – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 875)	Males (n= 451)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence in the past 12 months	1.8 (0.3 - 3.3)*	4.6 (1.0 - 8.2)*
	Females (n= 872)	Males (n= 451)
Missing school or not leaving home due to safety problems in the past 12 months	3.2 (1.3 - 5.1)	2.5 (0.7 - 4.3)*
	Females (n= 872)	Males (n= 449)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Parent and Caregiver Support

Table P. Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 863)	Males (n= 449)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Parents' use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months[1]	17.9 (13.5 - 22.4)	17.7 (11.3 - 24.0)
	Females (n= 809)	Males (n= 425)
Close relationship with mother	87.8 (84.0 - 91.7)	92.9 (89.6 - 96.2)
	Females (n= 714)	Males (n= 395)
Close relationship with father	62.9 (55.6 - 70.2)	85.7 (80.5 - 90.9)
	Females (n= 864)	Males (n= 443)
Easy to talk to mother	72.6 (68.2 - 77.0)	75.3 (69.2 - 81.3)
	Females (n= 851)	Males (n= 433)
Easy to talk to father	37.8 (32.2 - 43.4)	69.5 (63.7 - 75.3)
	Females (n= 874)	Males (n= 454)
High parental monitoring and supervision	53.1 (47.8 - 58.4)	80.0 (75.0 - 84.9)
	Females (n= 878)	Males (n= 452)
Physical discipline or verbal aggression by parents/caregivers in the past 12 months	20.6 (15.7 - 25.5)	21.7 (16.3 - 27.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Positive parental discipline includes: taking away privileges, forbidding something they liked or wanted to do; explaining why the behavior is wrong; or giving a reminder or warning not to do it again.

Income and Economic Strengthening

Table I.1 Income and economic strengthening among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 852)	Males (n= 437)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced food insecurity	53.0 (48.1 - 58.0)	49.5 (42.9 - 56.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

Table I.2 Women’s economic empowerment among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 231)	Males (n=NA)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Married or cohabitating females who had some responsibility for how money was spent	81.1 (71.4 - 90.8)	NA

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

Education and Life Skills

Table E.1 Education and life skills among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 816)	Males (n= 425)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Currently enrolled in school	65.5 (60.3 - 70.6)	80.3 (75.0 - 85.5)
Binge drinking in the past 30 days[1]	Females (n= 871)	Males (n= 451)
	2.6 (0.8 - 4.3)*	2.8 (1.1 - 4.5)*
In a physical fight in the past 12 months	Females (n= 877)	Males (n= 453)
	8.3 (5.7 - 10.8)	12.2 (8.6 - 15.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

[1] Binge drinking includes drinking 4 or more drinks on one occasion.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table E.2 Education and life skills among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n= 1117)	Males (n= 385)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Early sexual debut: first sex before age 16	36.5 (31.9 - 41.2)	36.2 (29.8 - 42.7)
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18	Females (n= 1134)	Male (n = NA)
	38.6 (33.4 - 43.7)	NA
Child marriage: married or cohabitating before age 18	Females (n= 1176)	Males (n= 422)
	41.1 (36.4 - 45.8)	11.4 (7.8 - 14.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as ‘yes’ or ‘no’.

APPENDIX B: MOZAMBIQUE DREAMS AREAS DATA TABLES

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.1. Background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females	Zambézia Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education Status	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
Completed primary school or less (or never attended school)	43.9 (35.2 - 52.5)	79.9 (74.0 - 85.7)
Completed secondary school	47.8 (41.3 - 54.4)	17.9 (12.6 - 23.3)
Higher than secondary school	8.3 (3.4 - 13.2)*	**
Orphan Status before age 18	Gaza Females (n=359)	Zambézia Females (n=450)
Not an orphan before age 18	63.3 (57.4-69.2)	73.8 (69.3-78.2)
Lost one or both parents before 18 years	36.7 (30.8-42.6)	26.2 (21.8-30.7)
Socioeconomic conditions	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	24.8 (19.7 - 30.0)	15.1 (11.0 - 19.2)
	Gaza Females (n=370)	Zambézia Females (n=488)
Experiencing food insecurity	61.9 (53.8 - 70.0)	72.9 (67.2 - 78.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.2. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females(n=496)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	61.1 (53.2 - 68.9)	81.7 (76.8 - 86.7)
	Gaza Females (n=376)	Zambézia Females(n=452)
Married or lived with someone as if married before age 18	30.5 (23.3 - 37.8)	49.1 (43.1 - 55.0)
Marriage or lived with someone as if married before age 16	9.1 (5.5 - 12.7)	18.2 (14.5 - 21.9)
	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females(n=495)
Ever had sex[1]	95.4 (92.7 - 98.0)	94.2 (91.8 - 96.6)
	Gaza Females (n=360)	Zambézia Females (n=431)
Had sex at or before age 15	27.3 (21.0 - 33.6)	42.3 (37.1 - 47.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

Table D.3. Background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females	Zambézia Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education Status	Gaza Females (n=325)	Zambézia Females (n=307)
Completed primary school or less (or never attended school)	56.1 (48.5 - 63.6)	80.6 (74.1 - 87.0)
Some secondary school or more	43.9 (36.4 - 51.5)	19.4 (13.0 - 25.9)
Current Orphan Status	Gaza Females (n=323)	Zambézia Females (n=308)
Not an orphan	66.7 (61.1-72.3)	75.4 (70.1-80.7)
Lost one or both parents	33.3 (27.7-38.9)	24.6 (19.3-29.9)
Socioeconomic Conditions	Gaza Females (n=324)	Zambézia Females (n=308)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	5.4 (2.3 - 8.5)	4.7 (2.3 - 7.0)
	Gaza Females (n=319)	Zambézia Females (n=272)
Currently enrolled in school among those who ever attended school	70.1 (62.5 - 77.7)	68.3 (61.7 - 74.9)
	Gaza Females (n=319)	Zambézia Females (n=302)
Experiencing food insecurity	55.9 (48.0 - 63.8)	63.0 (56.4 - 69.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

Table D.4. Relationship and sexual history of 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=325)	Zambézia Females (n=308)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	16.2 (9.5 - 22.9)	16.1 (11.5 - 20.7)
	Gaza Females (n=324)	Zambézia Females (n=307)
Ever had sex[1]	34.8 (28.1 - 41.5)	32.3 (26.4 - 38.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.5. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=495)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	13.1 (7.8 - 18.4)	6.1 (3.3 - 8.9)
	Gaza Females (n=374)	Zambézia Females (n=488)
Sexual touching in childhood	5.7 (2.2 - 9.2)*	**
	Gaza Females (n=376)	Zambézia Females (n=488)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	7.1 (3.2 - 11.0)	2.6 (0.3 - 4.9)*
	Gaza Females (n=373)	Zambézia Females (n=488)
Pressured or coerced sex[2] in childhood	3.2 (0.7 - 5.7)*	2.8 (1.0 - 4.6)*
	Gaza Females (n=376)	Zambézia Females (n=487)
Physically forced sex in childhood	2.3 (0.3 - 4.3)*	2.8 (1.0 - 4.6)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

[2] Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment, or tricking.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.6. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019.

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in childhood	5.4 (2.1 - 8.7)*	4.8 (2.6 - 7.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table D.7. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex at first sexual experience, among 18-24-year-olds whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=356)	Zambézia Females (n=466)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex at first sexual experience	4.0 (0.8 - 7.2)*	4.9 (2.3 - 7.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table D.8. Age of first experience of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=42)	Zambézia Females (n=23)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
13 or younger	18.2 (1.9 - 34.4)*	30.8 (8.9 - 52.8)*
14-15	44.1 (28.4 - 59.9)	11.7 (0.0 - 24.0)**
16-17	37.7 (20.2 - 55.2)	57.5 (31.3 - 83.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), result should be suppressed.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats, harassment, or tricking).

Table D.9. Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=42)	Zambézia Females (n=23)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend, Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	42.1 (23.9 - 60.2)	72.6 (51.3 - 94.0)
Authority Figure[2]	**	<0.1†
Friend/Classmate/Schoolmate	40.6 (19.9 - 61.2)	**
Other[3]	13.9 (1.7 - 26.2)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, healthcare professional, employer, community/religious leader, political leader, and traditional healer.

[3] Other includes: Family member, neighbor, stranger or other.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence from different perpetrator types.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table D.10. Location of first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=42)	Zambézia Females (n=23)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Home[2]	55.9 (37.4 - 74.5)	85.9 (69.4 - 100.0)
School	16.9 (3.8 - 29.9)*	<0.1†
Outdoor Area [3]	41.0 (22.2 - 59.9)	**
Other [4]	**	<0.1†

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home includes: Respondent's, perpetrator's or someone else's home.

[3] Outdoor Area includes: on a road, lake, river, other water bodies, field or other natural area.

[4] Other includes: inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), church, office, market or shop.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have happened at different locations.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table D.11. Time of day[1] of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=42)	Zambézia Females (n=23)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Morning	**	**
Afternoon	45.5 (26.7 - 64.3)	33.0 (5.6 - 60.4)*
Evening	63.9 (49.3 - 78.5)	54.6 (27.3 - 81.8)
Late at night	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.12. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n= 323)	Zambézia Females (n=305)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	10.6 (6.9 - 14.3)	5.7 (2.9 - 8.5)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n= 321) 8.0 (4.8 - 11.1)	Zambézia Females (n=302) 3.7 (1.4 - 6.1)*
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n= 322) 3.5 (1.3 - 5.7)*	Zambézia Females (n=304) **
Pressured or coerced sex in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n=323) **	Zambézia Females (n=302) 1.5 (0.2 - 2.8)*
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n=322) **	Zambézia Females (n=302) **

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.13. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=323)	Zambézia Females (n=305)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	**	2.0 (0.4 - 3.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.14. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence		
	Gaza Females (n=49)	Zambézia Females (n=29)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of sexual violence	50.2 (34.7 - 65.7)	52.4 (34.2 - 70.6)
	Gaza Females (n=49)	Zambézia Females (n=28)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of sexual violence	29.7 (17.0 - 42.5)	18.1 (3.5 - 32.7)*
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	**	<0.1†
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	<0.1†	<0.1†

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

†Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table D.15. Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=31)	Zambézia Females (n=16)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend, Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	25.6 (9.8 - 41.3)*	52.2 (25.6 - 78.9)
Authority Figure[2]	**	**
Friend/Classmate/Schoolmate	43.6 (24.6 - 62.5)	**
Other[3]	2.1 (0.3 - 3.8)*	1.6 (0.2 - 2.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, healthcare professional, employer, community/religious leader, political leader, and traditional healer.

[3] Other includes: Family member, neighbor, stranger or other.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence from different perpetrator types.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table D.16. Location of most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=33)	Zambézia Females (n=17)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Home[2]	38.6 (21.1 - 56.0)	73.8 (51.4 - 96.3)
School	20.8 (6.3 - 35.3)*	**
Outdoor Area [3]	32.4 (13.8 - 51.0)	17.7 (1.2 - 34.2)*
Other [4]	10.3 (1.1 - 19.5)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Home includes: Respondent's, perpetrator's or someone else's home.

[3] Outdoor Area includes: on a road, lake, river, other water bodies, field or other natural area.

[4] Other includes: inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc.), church, office, market or shop.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have happened at different locations.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%); estimate is suppressed.

Table D.17. Time of day[1] of the most recent incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=32)	Zambézia Females (n=16)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Morning	**	**
Afternoon	45.4 (25.9 - 64.9)	29.8 (2.1 - 57.6)*
Evening	46.6 (27.0 - 66.2)	66.0 (40.7 - 91.4)
Late at night	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
 [1] Morning refers to sunrise-mid-day, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different times of the day.

*Unstable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.18. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood physical violence	28.7 (22.2 - 35.2)	11.3 (7.1 - 15.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table D.19. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females		Zambézia Females	
	n†	% (95% CI)	n†	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	21	6.6 (3.3 - 9.9)	27	6.2 (3.3 - 9.1)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	53	14.8 (10.3 - 19.4)	27	6.6 (3.4 - 9.9)
Adult in the community or neighborhood physical violence	25	7.8 (3.1 - 12.5)*	1	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)**
Peer physical violence	24	7.9 (4.4 - 11.3)	10	2.0 (0.7 - 3.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n† denotes numerator.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.20. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=324)	Zambézia Females (n=308)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	19.8 (13.9 - 25.7)	11.2 (6.4 - 16.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table D.21. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females		Zambézia Females	
	n†	% (95% CI)	n†	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	11	7.7 (2.5 - 12.9)*	12	10.1 (4.1 - 16.0)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	22	6.3 (3.3 - 9.3)	11	3.8 (1.0 - 6.6)*
Adult in the community or neighborhood physical violence	23	6.7 (3.7 - 9.7)	3	**
Peer physical violence	19	8.1 (3.9 - 12.3)	13	5.0 (2.2 - 7.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n† denotes numerator.

[1] Physical violence includes: Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.22. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home[1] and in the neighborhood[2], among 18-24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13-17-year-olds in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24-year-olds)		
	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=494)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
In the home	38.1 (30.8 - 45.4)	22.0 (17.1 - 27.0)
	Gaza Females (n=376)	Zambézia Females (n=494)
In the neighborhood	56.9 (48.9 - 64.9)	37.4 (30.5 - 44.4)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17-year-olds)		
	Gaza Females (n=267)	Zambézia Females (n= 267)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
In the home	18.7 (12.1 - 25.3)	12.2 (6.8 - 17.6)
	Gaza Females (n=319)	Zambézia Females (n= 303)
In the neighborhood	28.8 (22.0 - 35.6)	22.1 (15.3 - 28.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes: hearing or seeing a parent hit, punch, kick or beat your other parent, step-parent, or your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.23. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=492)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	2.0 (0.5 - 3.4)*	2.1 (0.7 - 3.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born or being ridiculed or put down, for example said that you were stupid or useless by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table D.24. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by an intimate partner, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=368)	Zambézia Females (n=473)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner ever	22.7 (16.8 - 28.7)	16.2 (12.5 - 20.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes: being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

Table D.25. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=324)	Zambézia Females (n=308)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months	21.2 (15.3 - 27.2)	10.3 (5.4 - 15.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
[1] Emotional violence includes: any emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative, by an intimate partner, and/or peer.

Table D.26. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=323)	Zambézia Females (n=307)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months	6.6 (3.6 - 9.6)	2.0 (0.5 - 3.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
 [1] Emotional violence by parent, caregiver, or adult relative includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born or being ridiculed or put down or insulted.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table D.27. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by a peer in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=324)	Zambézia Females (n=305)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Peer emotional violence in the past 12 months	14.0 (8.9 - 19.1)	7.1 (2.1 - 12.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.
 [1] Emotional violence by peer includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born or being ridiculed or put down or insulted.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.28. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	7.1 (3.5 - 10.7)	5.4 (2.8 - 7.9)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n=377) 3.8 (1.3 - 6.4)*	Zambézia Females (n=494) 2.6 (1.0 - 4.1)*
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n=376) 3.4 (1.0 - 5.7)*	Zambézia Females (n=496) 3.7 (1.9 - 5.5)
Pressured or coerced sex[2] in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n=375) **	Zambézia Females (n=496) 2.1 (0.6 - 3.5)*
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	Gaza Females (n=377) 1.8 (0.2 - 3.4)*	Zambézia Females (n=496) 1.9 (0.7 - 3.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

[2] Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment, or tricking.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.29. Prevalence of pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	2.1 (0.4 - 3.8)*	2.5 (0.7 - 4.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table D.30. Prevalence of transactional sex[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds who had sex – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=352)	Zambézia Females (n=433)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Transactional sex	2.8 (0.5-5.1)	4.6 (2.3-6.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors in exchange for sex.

Table D.31. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=496)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	15.3 (10.2 - 20.4)	8.3 (5.5 - 11.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table D.32. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=368)	Zambézia Females (n=472)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	11.1 (6.8 - 15.3)	6.5 (4.2 - 8.7)
Adult in the community or neighborhood member physical violence	**	**
Peer physical violence	**	1.7 (0.4 - 2.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Physical violence includes: : slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening to use a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner, those who have ever had intimate partner, or those who have ever been married or lived with someone as if married.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AND HIV IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.33. Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females		Zambézia Females	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	306	4.7 (1.8 - 7.7)*	374	4.8 (2.3 - 7.3)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months[1]	305	26.8 (19.4 - 34.2)	374	15.6 (11.5 - 19.8)
Transactional sex in the past 12 months[2]	306	**	373	4.3 (2.2 - 6.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[2] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors in exchange for sex.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Table D.34. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 18-24-year-olds[1] who ever had sexual intercourse – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females		Zambézia Females	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Know Where to Go for HIV Test	362	95.5 (93.3 - 97.6)	467	83.0 (78.6 - 87.4)
Never Tested for HIV	362	8.3 (4.7 - 11.9)	467	23.2 (17.3 - 29.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Mozambique is 13.

Table D.35. Prevalence of HIV rapid test results [1], self-report of prior positive status, and overall HIV prevalence [2], among 18-24-year-olds, overall and by experience of any [3] violence – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females		Zambézia Females	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Positive result from the VACS HIV rapid testing algorithm[1], among those who received a rapid test	237	5.4 (1.9 - 8.9)*	248	5.2 (2.2 - 8.1)
Self-reported prior positive HIV test, among those who were ever tested prior to the VACS and received their results	225	2.7 (1.0 - 4.4)*	212	7.1 (4.4 - 9.9)
Tested positive for HIV	252	9.0 (4.7 - 13.3)	276	14.1 (9.6 - 18.7)
HIV status and any violence				
	n††	% (95% CI)	n††	% (95% CI)
HIV positive and experienced any violence	125	7.1 (2.3 - 12.0)*	87	13.2 (6.1 - 20.3)
HIV positive and experienced no violence	127	11.0 (5.0 - 17.1)	189	14.6 (9.0 - 20.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

n†† denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[1] Mozambique VACS HIV rapid testing algorithm follows the Mozambique national HIV rapid testing algorithm and includes up to three rapid tests: Determine HIV ½ screening and Unigold concurrently.

[2] Determined through HIV rapid test results, demonstrating proof of treatment, or self-report of a prior HIV test.

[3] Includes any experiences of violence throughout the lifetime.

*Unstable estimate (RSE is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS RELATED TO GENDER AND VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION IN DREAMS AREAS

Table D.36. Attitudes about the acceptance of wife beating[1] among 13-17-year-olds and 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=494)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Acceptance of one or more reasons for wife beating, by age group		
18-24-year-olds	17.7 (12.2 - 23.1)	41.2 (34.5 - 47.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Includes respondents who endorsed one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; burns the food.

Table D.37. Beliefs about gender, sexuality, and intimate partner violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds and 18-24-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

	Gaza Females (n=377)	Zambézia Females (n=495)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more beliefs about gender, sexuality, and intimate partner violence, by age group		
18-24-year-olds	37.3 (29.7 - 44.9)	49.6 (43.5 - 55.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Includes respondents who endorsed one or more of the following: Only men, not women, should decide when to have sex; If someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; There are times when a woman should be beaten; Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

INSPIRE INDICATORS IN DREAMS AREAS

Parent and Caregiver Support

Table D.P. Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships among 13-17-year-olds – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2018

	Gaza Females (n=324)	Zambézia Females (n=301)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Easy to talk to mother	78.0 (72.6 - 83.4)	81.8 (75.6 - 88.1)
High parental monitoring and supervision	Gaza Females (n=325) 60.1 (52.1 - 68.1)	Zambézia Females (n=305) 40.0 (32.0 - 47.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

Education and Life Skills

Table D.E. Education and life skills – Mozambique Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2018

	Gaza Females (n=325)	Zambézia Females (n=306)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Binge drinking in the past 30 days, among 13-17-year-olds	4.9 (2.2 - 7.6)	**
Binge drinking in the past 30 days, among 18-24-year-olds	Gaza Females (n=375) 11.9 (6.7 - 17.1)	Zambézia Females (n=492) 5.6 (2.9 - 8.3)
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds	Gaza Females (n=359) 32.3 (26.0 - 38.5)	Zambézia Females (n=442) 41.8 (37.2 - 46.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response such as 'yes' or 'no'.

[1] Binge drinking includes drinking 4 or more drinks on one occasion.

**Unstable estimate (RSE is > 50%), estimate is suppressed.

APPENDIX C: SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING METHODS

The development and the implementation of the Mozambique VACS was led by INS with technical support from CDC in Atlanta and Mozambique. The 2019 Mozambique VACS methodology follows and builds on surveys completed in other countries such as Eswatini, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malawi, and Rwanda. The survey was implemented between June and September 2019 in every province within Mozambique except in Sofala province. Sofala province was excluded from the survey sampling frame due to the significant damage to infrastructure and displacement of residents after the landfall of Cyclones Idai in March and Kenneth in April 2019.

C.1. SAMPLING FRAME AND SAMPLE SIZE SELECTION

The sampling frame was originally compiled by the national statistics agency, INE, based on the 2007 national census data. The sampling frame for the Mozambique VACS consisted of 41,678 PSUs out of which 385 PSUs were selected to represent all the regions in the country and by rural-urban status. The sample size was determined from a standard cluster sample formula where the estimated prevalence of 30% for sexual violence in childhood was assumed based on previous VACS conducted in Africa, the Caribbean and Asia (i.e. Eswatini, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia and Indonesia).

C.2. INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

This survey included females and males living in selected households in Mozambique who were between ages 13 and 24 years at the time of survey. Survey teams, to the extent possible, clarified questions when asked by a respondent with lesser proficiency in Portuguese by using a list of important concepts. Females and males with mental disabilities who do not have the capacity to understand the questions and those with significant impairing physical disabilities (e.g. hearing and speech impairment) that prevented the interviewer from orally administering the survey were also excluded from the study. Females and males living in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other such institutions were not included in the survey. Detailed methodology of the VACS are available in reference materials ^{35 36}.

C.3. SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling in order to represent the total population. The VACS used a three-step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample participant; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population totals. Sample weighting provides representative parameter estimates from survey data. CDC weighted the data to obtain parameters that represented the total population of Mozambique adolescents and young adults ages 13-24. A three-step weighting procedure was applied:

Step 1 - computation of base weight for each sample respondent

Step 2 - adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample

Step 3 – calibration of the adjusted weights to known population totals

C.3.1 BASE WEIGHT

Base weights were calculated that are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample participant (Step 1). Calculations at this stage included probabilities of selection of PSUs, gender specification, selection of households, and selection of eligible individuals.

C.3.2 NON-RESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response. In this step, non-response adjustments were made for PSUs, households, and participants. During the survey implementation, seven PSUs were not visited due to security concerns. Four of those were male PSUs (all from Cabo Delgado province) while the remaining three were female PSUs (two from Cabo Delgado and one from Zambézia province). The PSUs, household-level, and individual non-response adjustments were conducted using base-weighted data aggregated into weighting-classes by province, age groups (13-17 and 18-24), and sex.

C.3.3. PSU-LEVEL RESPONSE

Although 385 PSUs were selected for the survey, due to security concerns, interviewers could not visit seven of the PSUs. Those PSUs that were not visited were treated as PSU-level non-response, essentially equivalent to a refusal at the community level. The missing PSUs were entered as missing in the non-response weighting procedure. The PSU-level weighting-class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted PSUs response rate for each weighting-class.

C.3.4. HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Using the household disposition codes, the household-level response rates were computed separately for each weighting-class using the formula below.

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = ([1]+[2])/([1]+[2]+[4]+[6])$$

Where:

- [1] = Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected
- [2] = Completed Household Survey, no eligible in household
- [3] = Unoccupied/ Abandoned
- [4] = No one home
- [5] = Demolished
- [6] = Household Refusal

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each weighting-class.

C.3.5. PERSON-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Person-level non-response adjustment was performed by using individual-level response rate calculating formula by a combination of weighting-class variables. As with the household adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting-class.

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = ([1])/([1]+[2]+[3]+[4])$$

Where:

- [1] = Completed Individual Survey
- [2] = Selected Participant Refusal
- [3] = Incomplete
- [4] = Not available
- [5] = Does not speak study language/disability

C.3.6. POST-STRATIFICATION CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform to the 2017 population census data distributed by province and sex. Population totals for the post-stratification adjustment excluded the population from Sofala due to the exclusion of the province from the sampling frame.

C.3.7. FINAL WEIGHTS

The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment factors, and post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters in SAS (version 9.4).

C.4. RESPONSE RATES

A total of 9,435 households were visited during the study. The households visited for each of the two groups were: 6,462 for females and 2,973 for males. The household response rates were 91.9% for females and 93.3% for males. Within all visited households, a household census was conducted to determine whether an eligible respondent resided in the household. As a result, a total of 3,006 individuals ages 13 to 24 years participated in the Mozambique VACS with 2,129 females and 878 males completing the individual questionnaire, yielding an individual response rate of 87.5% for females and 86.9% for males. The combined household and individual response rates provided an overall response rate of 80.4% for females and 81.1% for males.

C.5. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The VACS results are based on a sample of the population rather than a census, therefore, there is a degree of uncertainty and error associated with the point estimates. Survey weights were created and applied to each individual record to adjust for the probability of selection; differential non-response; and calibration to the 2017 Mozambique census population. The Taylor series linearization method was used to estimate the variance. The estimates in the Mozambique VACS are accompanied by a 95% confidence interval. This range indicates that, for 95 in 100 samples completed in the same way as VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will be between the upper and lower confidence interval values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Mozambique is 30%, with a confidence interval of 4%, this means that, if we could survey all children in Mozambique at the same time, the VACS data estimate that between 26% and 34% of the total child population of Mozambique have experienced sexual violence. In short, the CI helps determine how effectively prevalence is measured and how to make inferences about the national population.

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Maya Soma, UNICEF-MOZAMBIQUE
Meghan Duffy, CDC-MOZAMBIQUE
Muemed Nury Cassimo, INE
Mussagy Mahomed, INS
Nicolas Schaad, CDC-ATLANTA
Ofélia Rambique, INS
Pedro Manuel, CDC-MOZAMBIQUE
Raquel Maria Violeta Cossa, MISAU
Regina Benevides de Barros, CDC-ATLANTA
Thebora Sultane, INS
Virgílio Santo António, INS
Zainabo Francisco Langa, INS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (INS)

Administrative and Financial Assistance

Fátima Mecupa (Head of the Autonomous Department for Administration and Finance)
Vasco Muchanga (Head of Finance and Accounting team)
Arvind Provinchandra (Project Manager)
Nozipho Manjate (Project Manager)
Milagre Langa (Financial Advisor)
Cabral Novela (Accounting Technician)

Human resource Management

Salomão Mujui (Head of the Human Resources Department)
Silvia Pereira (Human Resources Advisor)

Procurement and Logistics

Graça Jeremias (Head of UGEA)

Gracieth Ferreira (Logistics)

Gildo António Muchanga† (Logistics Assistant)

†In memory of our colleague and friend Gildo António Muchanga who, with his invaluable dedication, zeal and professionalism, contributed to the logistics and success of VACS Mozambique, 2019. We affectionately called him Régulo de Molutana, a place where the training of the field teams members was carried out.

Gildo António Muchanga† (Logistics Assistant)

†In memory of our colleague and friend Gildo António Muchanga who, with his invaluable dedication, zeal and professionalism, contributed to the logistics and success of VACS Mozambique, 2019. We affectionately called him Régulo de Molutana, a place where the training of the field teams members was carried out.

FIELD STAFF SOCIAL MOBILIZATION COMPONENT

CENTRAL SUPERVISORS

António Junior, INS

Jacinto Nhancale, INS

Granélio Tamele, INS

Sérgio Mahumane, INS

Field Teams by Province

Niassa

Full name	Role
Andrade Caomba	Supervisor
Milagre Lasse	Activist
Oswaldo Alberto	Activist
Gregório Benjamim	Activist
Constantino Benjamim	Activist
Mbaraca Chibuto	Activist
Mateus Jone	Activist
Albertino Manuel	Activist
Constantino Ernesto	Activist
Joaquina Aide	Activist
Alima Saíde	Activist
Aride Mbaia	Activist
Cabral Muconiua	Activist
Álves Ernesto	Activist
Regina Mustafa	Activist
Aluna Jone	Activist

Cabo Delgado

Full Name	Role
Pedro Muroto	Supervisor
André Linha	Activist
Agostinho Américo	Activist
Jordânia Estêvão	Activist
Cardeal Augusto	Activist
Felizardo Virgílio	Activist
Adelaide Florência	Activist
Anfai Mussa	Activist
Pedro Mateus Jumbe	Activist
Ambrósio M. Salimo	Activist
Saíde Josénio	Activist

Nampula

Full Name	Role
Leonaldo Domingos Luís de Oliveira	Supervisor
Domingos Adolfo	Activist
Arminda Manuel da Cruz	Activist
Laurina Leite	Activist
Issufo Abacar Age	Activist
Miranda Francisco	Activist
Henriques Ranquisse	Activist
Isac Celestino	Activist
Ricardo Santos	Activist
Adamo António Lancheque	Activist
Faustino Cássimo	Activist
Mesquita Arnaldo	Activist
António Raúl	Activist
Anifa Assuate	Activist
Serafim Amade	Activist
Amade Amisse Amido	Activist
Rafique Agostinho	Activist
Issufo Jaime	Activist
Adolfo João Alfredo	Activist
Eliseu João da Costa	Activist
Alberto Júlio	Activist
Cipriano Albino	Activist
Inácio Aspirante	Activist
Manuel Linha	Activist
Alfredo João Baptista	Activist
Fernando Cláudio	Activist

Castro Assupate	Activist
Virgílio Valoque	Activist
João Alberto Convaleque	Activist
Belinha P. Daniel	Activist
Abel A. Bolacha	Activist
Saraiva Daniel	Activist
Augusto Bernardo	Activist
Arnaldo Noventa	Activist
Carlos Joaquim	Activist
Domingos Chico Puatopuato	Activist
Nelson Ussene	Activist
Tete Stélio Lopes	Activist
Lucinda António dos Santos	Activist
Guida Elias da Silva	Activist
Aissa Gabriel Rocha Jamal	Activist
Célia Elias	Activist

Zambézia

Full Name	Role
Miguel Francisco Luís	Supervisor
Martins Tomas	Activist
Francisca Olímpio	Activist
Suzete Mário Xavier	Activist
Fernando Xavier	Activist
António Murima	Activist
Cacilda Agostinho Domingos	Activist
Luís Mahara	Activist
Santos Paissone	Activist
Manuel Lixo	Activist
Acácio Faustino	Activist
Martinho Júlio	Activist
Bernardo Gerente	Activist
André Chitengo	Activist
Paulo Freza	Activist
Ezequiel Augusto	Activist
Manuel Coutinho	Activist
Victorino Gonçalves	Activist
Belito Oniva	Activist
Daniel Tomás	Activist
Carolina Gimo	Activist
Carlos Ernesto	Activist
Xavier Armando	Activist
Adolfo Eduardo	Activist

Tete

Full Name	Role
Manuel Cananda	Supervisor
Luciano Camissone Sicote	Activist
Davide Armando Chuva	Activist
Braitone Thekichua	Activist
Alice Mwale Samuel Trinta	Activist
Teresa Zacarias Ziyaya	Activist
Carlos Vasco Lampião	Activist
Celestino Cebola	Activist
Pedro Fransis Panodia	Activist
Júlio Ernesto Lano	Activist
Rosa Quembo	Activist
Regina Benjamini Faiol	Activist
Franzissi Witinessi Phiri	Activist
Isabel Solane Jonasse	Activist
Horácio Luciano Mandaliposse	Activist
Labione Filipe Botão	Activist
Abdul Horácio Manuel	Activist
Pavista Manuel	Activist
Domingos Alberto Bernardo	Activist
Maradona Jorge Culazar	Activist
Lázaro José Haussene	Activist
Anita João	Activist
Orlanda Francisco Fernani	Activist

Manica

Full Name	Role
Ilda Manel	Supervisor
Simba Manuel	Activist
Pita Smart Manuel	Activist
Fátima António	Activist

Júlio Seguiwa	Activist
Chico António	Activist
António Zeca	Activist
Devi Timótio	Activist
Daniel Kenasse	Activist
Elisa Mandigo	Activist
José Campira	Activist
Viana Nacha Almeida	Activist
Felisberto Manuel	Activist
Paula Chupicai Jose	Activist
Florindo Lewane	Activist
Ana Livinguistone Bento	Activist

Inhambane

Full Name	Role
Adolfo Guambe	Supervisor
Augusto Temi	Activist
Ana Bambo	Activist
Mário Pedro Cossa	Activist
Preselina Alberto	Activist
Adélia de Graça Armando	Activist
Mertina Elija	Activist
Anita Nhamir	Activist
Lina Armando	Activist
Chalaza Faife	Activist
Caridade Ana	Activist
Carlos Facela	Activist
Edna da Graça	Activist
Crescência	Activist

Gaza

Full Name	Rose Supervisor
Alice Siteo	Activist
Benui Somane Matsinhe	Activist
Manjor Tomás Chilaule	Activist
Hélio Fabião Djedje	Activist
Albertina Victoria Timbane	Activist
Cláudia João Mondlane	Activist
Delfina Armando Boca	Activist
Teresa Macuácuá	Activist
Selva Benvindo Mavie	Activist
Graciosa Valdemiro Mingo	Activist
Yara Simbine	Activist
Florinda Anselmo Siteo	Activist
Nacolamo Norte	Activist
Safira Adriano Chinguvo	Activist
Celso Andre Mazive	Activist
Fátima Alberto Machael	Activist
Etelvina Eduardo Chambal	Activist
Santos Bila	Activist
Nilza Alberto Covane	Activist
Crisalda Júlio Mahulele	Activist
Anuar José Cossa	Activist
Florência Ernesto	Activist
Ismael Dove	Activist
Adelaide Macamo	Activist
Ernesto Alberto Macamo	Activist
Carmélia Alexandre	Activist
Raimundo Tovela	Activist
Inociência Ndove	Activist
Lumia Feniassé Chauque	Activist
Francisco José Mutuque	Activist
Witinesse Nataniel Chauque	Activist
Leta Trezenta Guenha	Activist
Epidércio Benjamim Nguenha	Activist
Custódia Joel Utsui	Activist
Guidione Salomão Chauque	Activist
Armando Chitlango	Activist
Eva Heriques Ngulele	Activist
Felismina Ernesto Simango	Activist
Arminda Aguesia Naurangue	Activist
Rosa Zita Constantino	Activist

Hortência Jaime Ngovene	Activist
Salmina Carlos Wazivila	Activist
Lina Fabião Siteo	Activist
Amélia Vicente Ubisse	Activist
Anatatércia Martins Valoi	Activist
Heriquina José Cossa	Activist
Ligia Sambo	Activist
Virgínia Bila	Activist
Anastância Nhamazane	Activist
Generosa F.Siteo	Activist
Fátima Siteo	Activist
Ester Estevão Chonguane	Activist
Gracinda Valentim Siteo	Activist
Anastância Baloi	Activist
Anastância Alberto Simango	Activist
Angelina Guilherme	Activist
Aventina Maibasso	Activist
Hermínia Flora	Activist
Américo Senda Maculuve	Activist
Suelmane Rugunate	Activist
Delfina Mateus Zandamele	Activist
Ananias Fernando Chivambo	Activist
Alberto Jonas	Activist
Jovita Jovenal Langa	Activist
Angélica Abel Ngovene	Activist
Zuraide Jordão Valoi	Activist
Carolina João Timbe	Activist
Luís Natalício Chichava	Activist
Isa da Cintia Adriano	Activist
Tobias Marcolino Manhique	Activist
Analia Sérgio Simbine	Activist
Margarida Mutemba	Activist
Amélia Flávia Macie	Activist
Laura Paulo Langa	Activist
Floribela Muhandula	Activist
Sérgio Matavel	Activist
José Jossefa Mondlane	Activist
Andrande Francisco Muchongo	Activist
Isaura Zefanias Nhamatel	Activist
Laurentina Salomão Gune	Activist
Aventinalia Bernardo Tovel	Activist
Eliza Luciano Macie	Activist

Rentina Eduardo Chaúque	Activist
Manito Alberto Chaúque	Activist
Avelina Mazanguene Malate	Activist
Flesmina Zucula	Activist
Ester Joaquim António	Activist
Lázaro Costa Guerra	Activist
Maria da Graça Albino	Activist
Dalucha Majamo Machatine	Activist
Milagrosa Alfredo	Activist

Maputo province

Full Name	Role
Odete da Cruz	Supervisor
Paulo Nandza	Activist
Margarida Chimene	Activist
Felício João	Activist
Casimiro António	Activist
Rahab Magaia	Activist
Francisco António	Activist
Filimão Machanguana	Activist
Piergina António	Activist
Henriqueta Mário	Activist
Odete Carlos Mabunda	Activist
Sandra Manhiça	Activist
Alfredo Mabunda	Activist
Aclivio Chirindza	Activist
Lize Amélia	Activist

Maputo city

Full Name	Role
Vânia Benesse	Supervisora
Dina Litsure	Activist
Paulina Tânia	Activist
Gabriel João	Activist
Selma Francisco	Activist
Maria Fátima	Activist
Emaculada Alberto	Activist
Angélica Macanhe	Activist
Henriques Manjate	Activist
Estêvão Moiane	Activist
Jaco Augusto	Activist
Hilário Arão Langa	Activist
Rosta Choquisso	Activist

SURVEY COMPONENT

CENTRAL SUPERVISORS

Acácio José Sabonete, INS
Angélica Magaia, MGCAS
Ângelo do Rosário Augusto, INS
Carlos Botão, INS
Celso Meneses Cumbula, INS
Francisca Sales Lucas, MGCAS
Flora Mula, INS
Gércio Cuamba, INS
Guita Amane, MISAU
Imelda Chelene, INS
Inês Bobotela, MGCAS
Inocência Salvador Chongo, INS
Isabel Cambe, INS
Isménia Guilima, INE
Ivandra Percina, INS
João Niove, INE
Kristen Heitzinger, CDC-MOZAMBIQUE
Manuel António Chapepa, INE
Muemed Nury Cassimo, INE
Mussagy Mahomed, INS
Ofélia Rambique, INS
Pedro Manuel, CDC-MOZAMBIQUE
Raquel Maria Violeta Cossa, MISAU
Thebora Sultane, INS
Virgílio Santo António, INS
Zainabo Francisco Langa, INS

Field Teams by Province

Niassa

Full Name	Role
Bruce Vasco Borges	Supervisor
Ussene Aissa Abdala	Team Leader
João Rafael João	Interviewer
Daniel Cândido	interviewer
Sábado Mauride	Suplente
Mariza A. Biriante	Team Leader
Telma A. José Dança	Interviewer
Roseida da Conceição M. Félix	Interviewer
Laqui Chinguluwe	Suplente

Cabo Delgado

Full Name	Role
Mussa Juma	Supervisor
Abdul Faque	Team Leader
Issufo Ali Massequese	Interviewer
Gabriel Francisco António	Interviewer
Eulerth da Fina Miguel	Suplente
Cecília V. F. Dimas	Team Leader
Deleite da Filiação Juasse	Interviewer
Augusta Bela Rai	Interviewer

Nampula

Full Name	Role
Bragança Mucalava	Supervisor
Alcino Faria António	Team Leader
Ussene Paulo Amade Bacar	Interviewer
Joaquim Pinto Inguane Languane	Interviewer
Jeremias José Patrício	Team Leader
Gambi Vicente A. Nicotope	Interviewer
Malique Cipriano Malique	Interviewer
Achiro Cássimo Momade	Substitute
Ana da Esmeralda Joaquim	Team Leader
Suraia Fernando Viegas	Interviewer
Lalesca de Lurdes Descanso	Interviewer
Inês Agira R. Janfar	Team Leader
Amina Manuel Abacar	Interviewer
Eugénia Luís Carlos Mahale	Interviewer

Zambézia

Full Name	Role
Maria Jacinto	Supervisora
Raimane Albano Bormar	Team Leader
Juvêncio Gonçalves Mesa	Interviewer
Isac Brito Assamo	Interviewer
Leonel Contente	Team Leader
Bacião Dinis Kacoa	Interviewer
Derlate Gastão V. Segredo	Interviewer
Orlando Francisco Noreno	Team Leader

Jacinto Vítor Luís	Interviewer
Calton Martinho R. Mavida	Interviewer
Abel António M. Pente	Substitute
Nilza Estevão	Team Leader
Maria Lina M. do Rosário	Interviewer
Madina Magido O. B. Amade	Interviewer
Nilsa Mendonça	Team Leader
Elisa António Bernardo	Interviewer
Lina Vicente Fordana	Interviewer
Neide Nhantumbo	Team Leader
Esperança Mário	Interviewer
Aida M. Santemo Sinoia	Interviewer
Latiza Assane	Team Leader
Ilda Fernando Bacião	Interviewer
Francisca J. Campelo	Interviewer
Paula António R. Damare	Team Leader
Marlene Calisto da Silva	Interviewer
Janete Augusto de Azer	Interviewer
Amacia Lufiande	Team Leader
Esperança Afonso Cinco Reis	Interviewer
Brígida Mendes Paizano	Interviewer
Mariana Francisco Levene	Team Leader
Marta Rogério Aviso	Interviewer
Rosimeri Jamal Soares da Silva	Interviewer
Marta Zamilo Abudala	Team Leader
Vânia P. Naípe	Interviewer
Nélia A. Samuquela	Interviewer

Tete

Full Name	Role
Dinis B. Sambili Cantelo	Supervisor
Hermínio Augusto	Team Leader
Fernando Raimundo	Interviewer
João Domingos Caetano	Interviewer
Celsa Lacerda António	Team Leader
Noémia João Janeiro	Interviewer
Joaquina Patrícia Francisco	Interviewer
Elce Joaquim Carvalho	Substitute

Manica

Full Name	Role
Domingos Calisto	Supervisor
Trevas Manuel	Team Leader
Chicamba João Marapira	Interviewer
Traimo Eliseu Daniel	Interviewer
Germano Mavecachane	Substitute
Soraia António Charles Sevene	Team Leader
Josefina Luís Marques	Interviewer
Isabel Edmundo Banana	Interviewer
Chimilzi Felisberto Jone Chipa	Substitute

Inhambane

Full Name	Role
Luvio Vilanculos	Supervisor
Paulo Mateus Matavela	Team Leader
Leonildo V. Dave	Interviewer
Denilton M. Cavele	Interviewer
Armindo Luís José	Substitute
Plautila M. Ernesto	Team Leader
Edite Sónia Rodriguês	Interviewer
Vânia A. Afonso	Interviewer

Gaza

Full Name	Role
Arcénio Francisco Nhampule	Supervisor
Jaime Paulino Uamusse	Team Leader
Francisco Fernando Joaquim	Interviewer
Délcio Adélio da Silva Vaz	Interviewer
José Correia Cossa	Substitute
Nelia Mate	Team Leader
Rosa Chilagrosa Milagrosa	Interviewer
Marcelina Elias Macaringue	Interviewer
Gércia da Flávia Macamo	Team Leader
Trafina José Dava	Interviewer
Vânia Maria Francisco Fernando	Interviewer
Lúcia Macuácuá	Team Leader
Ilda Boaventura Moiane	Interviewer
Laura Castigo Simbine	Interviewer

Nilsa Ana António Mabunda

Carmélia A. Mabunda

Francisca Cossa

Carina Aurora Paixão Torres

Júlia de Ernestina Inguane

Elca Casimiro Mondlane

Esménia Ernesto Quive

Team Leader

Interviewer

Interviewer

Team Leader

Interviewer

Interviewer

Substitute

Maputo province**Full Name****Elpídia Narciso Pedro****Samuel Sarangane**

António Massango

Elton Pechiço

Dinito Alberto Manga

Efigénia E. Mucondo

Carla Luísa Paulino

Ana Nhambirre

Ana A. H. Uamusse

Role**Supervisora****Team Leader**

Interviewer

Interviewer

Substitute

Team Leader

Interviewer

Interviewer

Substitute

Maputo city**Full Name****Arminda Denisse Ubisse Lopes Eugénio****Mussagy Quimice**

Benildo Eugénia Nhamir

António Romão Nhamatate

Estêvão Rafael Tembe

Cremilde Pedro C. Matusse

Berta Constantino Bimba

Carolina das Dores A. Muchate

Anatércia Manhique

Role**Supervisora****Team Leader**

Interviewer

Interviewer

Substitute

Team Leader

Interviewer

Interviewer

Suplente

DATA MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Acácio José Sabonete, INS

Ângelo do Rosário Augusto, INS

Bilal Amin, INS

Celso Menezes, INS

Deidra Pratt, CDC-ATLANTA

Diogo Chavana, INS

Ermias Amene, CDC-ATLANTA

Evelyn Davila, CDC-ATLANTA

Francis Annor, CDC-ATLANTA
Greta Massetti, CDC-ATLANTA
Howard Kress, CDC-ATLANTA
Inocência Mate, INS
Jose Carlosama, CDC-ATLANTA
Manuel Chapepa, INE
Rui Langa, INS
Marie Kaye Soletchi Seya, CDC-ATLANTA
Pedro Manuel, CDC-MOZAMBIQUE

RESPONSE PLAN

CENTRAL SUPERVISORS

Angélica Magaia, MGCAS
Ellen Barreto, MGCAS
Francisca Sales, MGCAS
Inês Bobotela, MGCAS

Field Teams by Province

Niassa

Full Name	Role
Justino Eugénio	Coordinator
Marta Tomás Chiueio	Mobile Team
Fiel Agostinho Correia	Mobile Team
Márcio Sócrates	Mobile Team

Cabo Delgado

Full Name	Role
Deolinda Alberto	Coordinator
Albertina Bonifácio	Mobile Team
Ancha Perusse	Mobile Team
Angelina Calisto Mpua	Mobile Team

Nampula

Full Name	Role
Augusto Mário	Coordinator
Florinda Herminio	Mobile Team
Berta Amade Caminete	Mobile Team
Adelina Matos Luís	Mobile Team

Zambézia

Full Name	Role
Stela Casquinha	Coordinator
Felisberta alberto António	Mobile Team
Elsa Chele	Mobile Team
Ana Maria Muibo	Mobile Team

Tete

Full Name

Lúcia Wilson

Sónia Francisco

Ana Paula Bernardo

Marta José

Role

Coordinator

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Manica

Full Name

Assane Ernesto

José Fortes

Adija Bunaia

Otília Samuel Filipe

Role

Coordinator

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Inhambane

Full Name

Osvalda Duvane

Otília Chiponze

Felicidade Noémia Xerinda Niquice

Isabel Domingos

Role

Coordinator

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Gaza

Full Name

Elisa Carmona Balate

Celsa Util

Hergilia Maria

Medito Zefanias Vilanculos

Role

Coordinator

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Maputo province

Full Name

Oswaldo Manhiça

Teresinha Mário Augusto

Faustino Uamusse

José António

Role

Coordinator

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

Maputo province

Full Name

Isilda Maibaze

Adélia Elias

Delfino Raimundo

Role

Coordinator

Mobile Team

Mobile Team

FINAL REPORT

MOZAMBIQUE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY (VACS 2019)

Implementing Institutions

Partner Institutions

