

Foreword

Mozambique considers that the realization of the 5th African Development Forum under the slogan Youth Leadership in the 21st Century is an expression of the recognition of the youth's role within the development effort made by nations.

Thus, this forum constitutes a unique opportunity for a meaningful exchange of experiences on the strategies defined in the African Youth Chart, as well as for a joint effort aimed at the strengthening and the integration of partnerships and cooperation that will enable our nations to achieve the global goals set in the Millennium Declaration.

In this context, Mozambique has come to participate and contribute through its experience to the construction effort, and to share experience with the participants to this 5th Forum.

We believe and hope that Mozambique's contribution may be useful for the discussions to be held and that the country will learn from other countries represented in this Forum the conclusions of which, I strongly believe, will be useful in the improvement of the design as well as the implementation of national policies related to the Mozambican youth's integral development.

Minister of Youth and Sports

David Simango

1. Political, economic and social context of Mozambique



Republic of Mozambique

Official language	Portuguese
Important national languages	<u>Emakhuwa</u> , <u>Xitsonga</u> , <u>Ciyao</u> , <u>Cisena</u> , <u>Xishona</u> , <u>Echuabo</u> , <u>Cinyanja</u> , <u>Xironga</u> , <u>Shimaconde</u> , <u>Cinyungwe</u> , <u>Xishope</u> , <u>Bitonga</u> , <u>Kiswahili</u>
Capital city	<u>Maputo</u>
Area	<u>35th World ranked</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Waters (%) 	801.590 km ² 2.2%
Population	<u>55th world ranked</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INE/July 2005. C 	19.420.036 inhabitants. (44,8% are under 15 years of age, and the group aged between 10-24 represents 22,6% Life expectancy – 44 years
Administrative breakdown	11 provinces 33 municipalities 128 districts
Currency	New metical (Mtn)

Mozambique is situated in the southern region of Africa. It gained independence in 1975, after 10 years of an armed liberation war against the Portuguese colonial rule. The country has since registered along 4 decades a series of transitional periods: from a one-party to a multi-party system, from an emergency state to a reconstruction era and the development of a centralized economy to a market economy in which we believe that the youth represents the country's major investment resource for which responsive policies should be defined as a matter of priority.

2. Youth Associative Movement in Mozambique

The associative movement in Mozambique is considered to be a stimulating factor within the mobilization of the effort meant to overcome challenges. Presently, the youth associative movement is structured on the basis of the nature and type of activities ranging from cultural, recreative and sport, socio-professional, humanitarian, student, religious, political and party directed associations.

Independently from its nature and type, the youth activities have contributed to the creation of a space for debate and exchange of experience among youths over the realities of life as well as on the context in which they are integrated.

In recognition to the youth's active participation and engagement the Government has created in 1992 the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports that later on had to split into Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Youth and Sports, respectively, in 1999.

A National Youth Council (CNJ) was created through a presidential resolution in 1996, with the aim to provide a structured orientation and harmonization of different activities developed by youth organized in associations, and to serve as a legitimate interlocutor between youth and Government. In the same year the Government adopted a Youth Policy and a Youth Integral Development Strategy in 2006.

3. Millennium Development Goals in Mozambique

Mozambique subscribed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) since its adoption by the Summit of Heads of States and Governments in New York in 2000. Poverty alleviation and the re-launching of the economic and social development have since become the cornerstone of the country's governance and reflect Mozambique's commitment to the objectives. Indeed, the PARPA (Plan of Action for Poverty Reduction) has been adopted as an operational instrument to achieve the country's commitment on a short, medium and long term basis.

3.1 Mozambican Youth and the MDGs

The youth's active participation in national and international forums, seminars and events constitutes a legitimate justification of the utmost role played by the youth in different contexts; this has been reflected through the participatory elaboration of the Youth Integral Policy approved by the Ministerial Board in 2006 and already promulgated (document in Annex 1). The policy defines priority areas for a Youth Integral Development Strategy, namely the youth associative movement, Education, Health, Gender and Development,, Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, Arts and Culture, Sports, Recreation and Tourism, Employment, Housing and Information and Communication Technologies. The chart elaborated at the end of the national meeting of GERAÇÃO BIZ activists, in which delegates from both sexes and from all provinces were represented reflects a broad-based discussion where motions and needs were collected directly by youth from within their communities (Annex 2). The Manica Chart produced in 2006 further to the meeting of the representatives of Provincial Youth Councils supported by the National Youth Council has served to ratify the requirements presented by the youth through the Maputo Chart (Annex 3). It is to be highlighted that the African Youth Chart is constantly reflected in these three documents. On the other hand, reference strategic documents have been produced either by Government, or by the youth with the participation of the civil society, with the aim to strengthen the youth's effective participation in decision making instances at national and world level.

3.2 Youth and Eradication of Poverty and Hunger

Like in other countries, poverty in Mozambique affects mostly the rural areas whose role in the country's development effort is crucial. It is in this context that the Government has defined a development policy that centres all development effort and promotion in the district (administrative unit). However, the human capital appears to have been one of the

major constraints to the development effort with almost 50% of the population being illiterate and concentrated in areas of difficult access. In response to this challenge and recognizing the importance of the youth's role, the Ministry of Science and Technology created in 2003 a Poverty Research Fund with the objective to promote competitive youth's proposals on concrete solutions to the problems identified in the communities.

In the same framework the Ministry of Youth and Sport has created a Youth Initiative Support Fund (FAIJ) with the ultimate objective to stimulate youth's initiatives through support to entrepreneurial initiatives especially for those living in rural areas. The youth's contribution to the national slogan "fight against poverty" may be expressed on an individual and associative basis.

In relation to associative response expressed through youth associations one can cite the experience of the Association of University Graduate Students (AEFUM) that congregates finalists and recently graduated students from Mozambique's higher education institutions. Within the response to the national appeal and with a vision based on a Millennium Development Objectives the association has designed a project in coordination with the Youth National Council (CNJ) referred to as "Using Holidays to Develop the District" through which the youth on holidays participate on a voluntarily basis in the resolution of rural community problems in the districts (health, education, agriculture, trade,..). The project is implemented with the active participation of the youth association in the community. This type of strategy constitutes a response to two major challenges, namely the lack of qualified and capable human capital on the one hand, and unemployment on the other, with one of the project components seeking to involve higher education finalists in the identification of the potentialities of each district, as well as in the design of entrepreneurial ideas with the final objective to stimulate local development and the creation of self employment for other youth.

3.3 Government's Actions Vs Millennium Goals

Within the implementation of the MDGs by the youth the Government has through the Ministry of Youth and Sports designed a plan of action for a period of 10 years, (2005 to 2014) covering the following areas:

3.3.1 Promotion of Healthy Life Practices: Youth, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care

Since 1999, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has adopted, in a coordinated effort with the Ministry of Education and Culture and through a multisectoral proposal, a youth programme called Geração BIZ (PGB) with a view to promote sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and youths aged between 10-16 years. This programme has often been cited as a reference as far as adolescent and youth's health is concerned. It is implemented with the UNFPA support, and technical assistance from Pathfinder International. To date, PGB is operational in 8 provinces (Maputo City, Maputo province, Gaza, l'bane, Zambézia, Tete, Cabo Delgado and Niassa), and was recently launched in Sofala. It is hoped that the programme may be extended to the all country's provinces by 2007. Program's follow-up statistics indicate that in 2005, 233 schools were covered by

the programme, with 5200 activists trained (community based activists, scholars and teachers) and 480 thousand youth covered by distribution of 186 thousand preservatives. 168 youth associations were involved, with 39 supported and 49 youth centres settled in communities, approximately 350 thousand youth contacted, 249 health providers trained, 102 SAAJ (Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services), with 1 million youth contacted, and distribution of 1,5 million preservatives. In terms of coverage, the PGB has been implemented in 98 administrative posts/locations, with a team of 113 activist trainers. Among the activities developed within the creation of space for youth policy making the PGB has directly supported the realization of the National Conference of Activists in which 4300 youth delegates participated. The conference culminated in the elaboration and further publication of the Maputo Chart (document in Annex), finally handed over to the Minister of Youth and Sports on the closing day of the conference. The representative system consisted in electing delegates from districts and provinces for further representation at national level. The conference served to strengthen the movement as well as the involvement of the activists as promoting agents for the development and critics of the real life with a view to bringing suggestions to youth responsive policies.

The “Meu Futuro Minha Escolha (MFME)” programme, “My Future is My Choice” is another youth programme implemented in 2006 in the area of prevention and youth skill development. The programme covers 48 districts with 336 thousand young beneficiaries, supporting 41 counselling school based centres and counselling points out of school, for the youth that are out of school.

3.3.2 Poverty Alleviation Program - PAP

This is a government program implemented in partnership with UNDP with a focus in employment and self-employment generation activities, through direct support in kind to the youth living in rural communities to enable them to implement their entrepreneurial initiatives. The program covers all the country’s provinces although effectively implemented in 3 districts of each province. The support is provided on an individual and/or collective basis. One of the experiences that may serve as a reference refers a young man called Magassouso from Manica province, one of the poorest provinces of the country, (Centre of Mozambique) who designed and implemented a youth agricultural and stock breeding project that now employs more than 70 youth in Bárue district. In recognition of this initiative the young entrepreneur was awarded a prize by the United Nations awarded in 2005.

3.3.3 Youth Tourism Development Programme

The Youth Tourism Project was created by the Government. The program includes also the youth camp component. This consists essentially in creating forums where youth from different points of the country meet to exchange experience, show the cultural potential of their place of origin, practice sport, develop leadership skills, strengthen gender equity and exchange ideas on HIV/AIDS prevention strategies.

3.3.4 Youth Initiative Support Fund

The FAIJ is a micro – credit program with a wide range of objectives geared towards the youth integral development, capacity building in business management skills, quality and capacity development and most of all the development of an entrepreneurial spirit geared towards self-employment in the areas of agriculture, food processing, trade, tailoring and various services.

The program trial phase (October 2005 to January 2006) has registered the funding of 94 initiatives throughout the country.



Republic of Mozambique

YOUTH INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

1. INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, art.123, provides that the youth as the natural heirs and guarantors of the continuation of Mozambique's patriotic traditions constitutes the renovating force for the society. In this perspective, the government policy aims at the establishment of a harmonious development of the youth's personality, the creation of the spirit of free enterprise, the sense of service to the community, with a focus in the district, within the fight against poverty.

The government undertakes to promote, support and encourage youth initiatives geared towards the consolidation of the national unity and the linguistic, ethnic, regional, racial diversity, and identity of the Mozambican people, as well as the preservation of peace and development of the country. Likewise, the government has adopted, in cooperation with representative associations, private institutions and youth organizations a development program aimed at the promotion of youth professional training, access to first employment and free intellectual and physical development.

The government recognizes the youth's aspirations, as well as the need for them to actively engage in all domains of the country's economic life, which requires providing them with the knowledge necessary to acquire life skills that enable them to take initiatives that may contribute to the alleviation of the poverty impact and stimulate their participation in the development of the national economy and the consolidation of democracy in the country.

Indeed, the harmonious and sustainable development of the country is a result of the coexistence of various values, such as peace culture, mutual understanding, unity within diversity, peaceful coexistence of citizens and the spirit of sacrifice and tolerance. Hence the need to instil and safeguard these values among the new generations in order to ensure a sustainable environment of peace, development and democracy in the country.

Considering that the youth constitutes a rational human potential within the context of national challenges to be overcome by the government with a view to achieve the eradication of poverty for a sustainable development in Mozambique, a Youth Integral Development Strategy has been designed on the basis of specific government youth policy guidelines. Thus, the Youth Integral Development Strategy includes the following

priority and strategic areas: *Youth Associative Movement, Education, Health, Gender and Development, Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, Arts and Culture, Sports, Recreation and Tourism, Employment, Housing and Information and Communication Technologies.*

1.1. YOUTH'S PROFILE IN MOZAMBIQUE

The youth's profile in the Mozambican context is based on the statistic data of the census realized in 1997, and the most recent projections of the population's growth indicate that more than 45% of the population has less than 15 years of age.

In 2004, Mozambique's population was estimated at 18.961.503 inhabitants of whom approximately 27.5% range between 19-29 years of age, and 51.63% of this age group is female. The population growth pyramid indicates that this age group is mostly young and rural, with 3.392.943 inhabitants aged between 15-29 years residing in rural zones. The illiteracy rate for the 15-29 age group is 30% Of which 51 % are female, which explains in part the existence of a low rate of females on the labour market.

1.2. DEFINITION OF THE YOUTH CONCEPT

The definition of the youth concept is intrinsically linked to the objective conditions of the country's historical, socio-political and economic environment and context.

Thus, within the implementation of the **Youth Integral Development Program** and considering various inputs collected from various youth forums and from other social strata, the youth is defined as any Mozambican individual whose age ranges between 15 and 35 years.

2. PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

The Youth Integral Development Strategy lays in the fundamental principles and values safeguarded by the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, namely:

- a) Defence of independence and national sovereignty;
- b) Consolidation of national unity;
- c) Affirmation of Mozambican identity, traditions and other socio-cultural values
- d) Building of a society governed by social justice and creation of material and spiritual well being and quality life for the citizens;
- e) Promotion of country's balanced economic, social and regional development;
- f) Defence and promotion of human rights and equality of citizens;
- g) Strengthening of democracy, freedom, social stability and social and individual harmony;
- h) Promotion of a society built on pluralism, tolerance and peace culture;
- i) Development of the economy and progress of science and technology;

- j) Establishment and development of relations of friendship and cooperation with other peoples and States.

3. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. VISION

The Youth Integral Development Strategy has the objective to enable the Mozambican young to realize his creative, entrepreneurial potentialities and capacities and voluntarism assuming his responsibilities within the country's social, political, economic and cultural development and in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

3.2. OBJECTIVES

The Youth Integral Development Strategy has the objectives to:

3.2.1. GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

Enable the youth to be the social stratum with a higher participatory contribution to the building of the Mozambican nation.

3.2.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- a) Establish appropriate mechanisms that facilitate the youth's effective and integrated participation at all levels in decision making instances, as well as in socio-economic development programs, with a focus in the young girl;
- b) Stimulate the strengthening of the youth associative movement as a strategy for youth organization and participation in the social life;
- c) Contribute to an adequate integration of youth's problems into the design of sectoral policies and governance programmes in general;
- d) Stimulate the creation of programmes, initiatives and services aimed at solving problems of youth requiring specific assistance;
- e) Build capacity to enable the state and the society in general to respond to youth issues, with a view to creating equal opportunities for youth of both sexes, in order to enable them to develop life and professional skills.

4. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The Youth Integral Development Strategy recognizes the need to secure and promote a set of basic rights for all youth in the light of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique and of various international conventions subscribed to by the country. The youth's rights are the following:

4.1. YOUTH'S RIGHTS

- a) Freedom of political, cultural and religious speech;
- b) Protection against exploitation, violence, sexual abuse, and drug consumption;
- c) Equal access to education, training, employment and self-employment, juridical-legal services, medical and care assistance, sport practice and recreation;
- d) Individual and collective property;
- e) Participation in decision making processes, especially in youth related issues;
- f) Life in a healthy, friendly and affectionate environment;
- g) Freedom of association;
- h) Access to adequate and quality information.

4.2. YOUTH'S OBLIGATIONS

The enjoyment of rights depends on the performance of certain duties or obligations. Thus, the youth's obligations with regard to the society and various national development levels are the following:

- a) Promote the spirit of peace, citizenship, national reconciliation, self esteem, determinism and patriotism;
- b) Promote gender equity;
- c) Promote education and protection of environment;
- d) Contribute to the promotion of health in general, through healthy life practices, such as physical exercises, balanced nutrition, and fight against alcoholism and drug consumption;
- e) Contribute to the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and take leadership in the fight against STI/HIV/AIDS;
- f) Acquire skills that enable to have scientific knowledge and leadership skills;
- g) Promote and defend democracy through active participation in processes meant to safeguard democratic values in the country;
- h) Contribute to the youth tourist development;
- i) Defend national sovereignty and respect national symbols;
- j) Promote the spirit of youth voluntarism;
- k) Participate in assistance missions in case of natural disasters or in cases resulting from man's actions;
- l) Promote and valorise the country's cultural traditions and historical and cultural heritage;
- m) Respect moral and ethical values.

4.3. PARENTS' OBLIGATIONS

The Youth Integral Development Strategy recognises that the parents play an important role in the youth's integral development encouraging them to practice good habits and simultaneously showing a positive behaviour. Thus, the parents have the obligations to:

- a) Instil in the youth principles of respect for human rights, moral and ethical values, patriotic spirit and sense of social justice and gender awareness;
- b) Ensure that the youth grow in a healthy psycho-social environment, sustained by love, affection, security and stability;
- c) Stimulate capacity building for youth with a view to meet their real needs;
- d) Stimulate the spirit of self-esteem through the creation of opportunities for the development of youth initiatives, with the aim to contribute to the growth of the communities they live in, and of the country in general;
- e) Valorise and support the strengthening of the youth associative movement as a strategy for the youth integration in various domains of the country's economic and political life.

4.4. GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS

All public institutions recognize within their duties that the youth's effective participation in the implementation of this program requires the creation of a health giving environment (favourable psychosocial conditions). Thus the State's obligations include:

- a) Adopt measures that stimulate the youth's initiatives geared towards the eradication of poverty, especially the promotion of income generating activities and the development of the national economy;
- b) Promote the creation of initiatives that stimulate the youth's participation in the planning and implementation of district development programs;
- c) Promote policies that allow for the practical use of the scientific knowledge acquired through formal education and partnership between higher education institutions and the productive sector;
- d) Adopt legal instruments that stimulate companies and the private sector to provide first employment to newly graduated youth and to handicapped youth;
- e) Establish and continuously strengthen the articulation between institutions and different social strata intervening in the area of youth development;
- f) Promote the elaboration of sectoral policies that contribute to youth development and respond to their needs in various areas of government intervention;
- g) Promote special policies and programs that allow for the social and productive integration of handicapped youth;
- h) Stimulate the financial institutions and credit agencies to adopt housing credit programs and to promote higher education.

5. STRATEGIC AND PRIORITY AREAS OF YOUTH INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1. YOUTH ASSOCIATIVE MOVEMENT

The associative movement is considered to be the most effective way of organization and source of participatory learning for the youth, and constitutes the cornerstone in the handling of the youth problematic. Thus, his strategic area includes the following objectives:

- a) Promote the strengthening of the youth associative movement by encouraging the formation of groups or associations based on youth common interests;
- b) Promote and develop training and capacity building for youth leaders and animators, with a view to strengthen their capacity to manage their associations as well as youth issues, in order to identify viable solutions to their problems;
- c) Establish mechanisms conducive to the youth's participation in decision making instances, with the objective to enhance their level of intervention in different governance steps;
- d) Contribute to the creation of a comprehensive youth platform, from central to local level, so as to ensure effective functioning of the Youth National Council as a valid interlocutor between youth and Government on the one hand, and as coordinating instrument for activities developed within the youth associative movement;
- e) Promote the realization of studies, with a view to evaluate the youth situation in the country, in order to perform a better identification of the youth problems and consequently determine their level of participation in the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of sectoral policies.

5.2. EDUCATION

Education is a fundamental human right, a vital instrument for the improvement of the life conditions of the citizens and for access to higher technical and scientific levels. Thus, the objectives of this specific area include:

- a) Adopt a set of measures that stimulate the private sector and the civil society to develop initiatives aimed at meeting the youth concerns, namely education, vocational training, placement on the labour market;
- b) Adopt measures conducive to the creation of opportunities of equal access to scholarships in higher education institutions, public and private;
- c) Promote educational and capacity building programmes meant to create improved opportunities of youth integration in active life, especially the strengthening of the young girl's access to knowledge;

- d) Promote in coordination with appropriate institutions the creation of an educational system geared towards the labour market needs, with a view to facilitate the youth's integration in the labour market;
- e) Promote vocational training services in coordination with competent institutions in a self-employment promotion perspective;
- f) Promote the creation of juridical-legal instruments to ensure equal access of all youth to education at all learning levels, especially for the young girl and the youth in custody;
- g) Promote in coordination with appropriate institutions the adoption of measures for the development of the school curriculum revision system, with a view to adapt it to the real socio-economic development needs of the country;
- h) Promote the introduction of moral, civic and patriotic components in educational sub-systems.

5.3. HEALTH

Health is the physical, moral and social well being of the individuals in a given society. Thus, this component has the following objectives:

- a) Promote healthy life practices, such as balanced nutrition, regular physical practice, and fight against alcoholism, smoking and drug addiction;
- b) Promote sexual and reproductive health and the respect for sexual rights based on the positive moral and family values of the society;
- c) Promote access to information and education on sexual and reproductive health, respecting the confidentiality principle in order to guarantee the acquisition of life skills;
- d) Encourage voluntary testing, providing pre and post test counselling and treating the serological status of each youth in confidentiality;
- e) Promote ITS/HIV/AIDS protection and prevention campaigns, fighting against any type of stigma against HIV affected youth;
- f) Promote protection and anti drug addiction campaigns;
- g) Promote access to antiretroviral care for HIV/AIDS affected youth;
- h) Stimulate the development of sexual and reproductive health programmes, taking into account local cultural practices that have an influence in the formation of sexual ethics in the community.

5.4. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Gender is an analytical category of both social interactions between man and woman and social relations maintained between them and subject to change through time. These relations are maintained in a specific context and are often subject to change depending on the alteration or the development of economic and social policies. Thus, gender integration is necessary to promote the equality of rights and the opportunities between boys and girls, with a view to eradicate poverty and improve the life conditions of the youth and of the communities in which they live.

Thus, the objectives of this strategic area include:

- a) Promote equal opportunities for boys and girls, with a view to safeguard their equal integration in all the country's development programs;
- b) Encourage the integration of specific contents on gender development in formal and non formal educational programmes, to achieve equality and gender equilibrium, with the involvement of the community and the parents;
- c) Promote specific programs meant to eliminate gender based discrimination acts;
- d) Ensure and improve the qualitative and quantitative levels of the youth's participation in decision making processes at all levels;
- e) Promote the participation and equal access to opportunities for handicapped youth.

5.5. AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES

Agriculture constitutes the development basis thus being an important income generating source for the majority of the youth. This area has the objective to:

- a) Stimulate the creation of fisheries, agricultural and stock breeding associations in rural areas;
- b) Facilitate access of youth to the use and exploitation of land;
- c) Promote and support researches and rural extension services for the youth;
- d) Promote capacity-building in management related issues, with a view to stimulate the youth to embark in agricultural, stock breeding and fishery activities.

5.6. ARTS AND CULTURE

Arts and culture are an integral part of the youth's day- to-day social activities and constitute an important social instrument for artistic-cultural affirmation of the Mozambican people in general. Thus, the objectives of this strategic area include:

- a) Promote cultural exchanges aimed at approaching and enriching cultural values and strengthening unity within diversity;
- b) Stimulate the creation of cultural programmes aimed at the youth's participation in the preservation of the country's cultural heritage;

- c) Stimulate the creation of art and artisanal cooperatives as a strategy to usefully manage free time and to create self-employment opportunities;
- d) Encourage the private sector, the civil society and other organizations to invest in the promotion, development and preservation of youth's artistic and cultural works;
- e) Stimulate the introduction of cultural activities in school curricula;
- f) Stimulate the youth to valorise national languages;
- g) Encourage the creation of juridical-legal instruments to defend the interests of the youth with exceptional artistic-cultural skills, to enable them to embark on an artistic career and affirm themselves in the society.

5.7. SPORTS, RECREATION AND TOURISM

Sports are an essential instrument in all human socialization processes and play an important role in all development areas in our country, contributing to the creation and strengthening of friendship, solidarity and national unity among the Mozambican people.

Tourism is an activity that stimulates the country's economic growth, the creation of job opportunities and contacts among peoples and cultures. Thus, this area has the following objectives:

- a) Adopt measures conducive to sport practice by the youth as a constitutional right;
- b) Promote the youth associative movement from community nucleuses to federations contributing to the building of a structured sport system;
- c) Adopt a follow-up system for exceptionally talented youth through the establishment of scholarships in order to enable them to embark on a sustainable career and access to high competition levels;
- d) Stimulate the youth to valorise traditional games;
- e) Promote physical education and school sports and recreation practice as vectors for mass sport;
- f) Stimulate the public and private sectors and the society in general to support the youth's initiatives in the areas of recreation sports and in the development of youth tourism;
- g) Develop a sport training system based on science, techniques and other areas of knowledge;
- h) Stimulate the participation of youth associations in the design and management of tourist projects and in the defence and preservation of the ecosystem in close articulation with local authorities and communities;
- i) Stimulate the creation of youth associations specialised in the preservation of the environment and in the promotion of youth tourism;
- j) Instil the tourist culture among the youth as a way to turn them proactive within the promotion of national tourism and involve them in the fight against all forms of discrimination;

- k) Encourage the youth and youth associations to organize and promote youth camping, as a way to usefully manage free time and exchange experiences among the youth.

5.8. EMPLOYMENT

The problem of youth unemployment in Mozambique is part of the major challenge affecting the whole country. Indeed, its dimension is well beyond the labour market capacity due to the incapacity of the national economy to generate job opportunities to absorb thousands of youth in search of first employment, added to the aggravating factor of low access to training and formal education and school drop outs. Thus, this specific area has the objectives to:

- a) Continue to adopt economic policies that stimulate and attract national and foreign investment for the productive sector, thus extending occupation and job opportunities for the youth;
- b) Promote vocational supplementary and/or complementary training as a way to involve the youth in the country's development effort;
- c) Promote access of the youth to capacity building programmes, for the development of management skills and knowledge, with a view to ensure their intervention in job generating activities;
- d) Promote the existence of information centres on job opportunities;
- e) Ensure that the youth have access to information on the existence of educational and capacity building centres and services;
- f) Promote post-education and post-military service professional integration policies;
- g) Stimulate the youth to develop agricultural and stock breeding activities.

5.9. HOUSING

Housing is a fundamental human right for the new generations, hence the promotion of adequate housing for the citizen as one of the country's amine priorities. Thus, this area has the objectives to:

- a) Consolidate the role of the Housing Promotion Fund, with a view to find an efficient response to the youth's needs;
- b) Stimulate the involvement of public and private institutions and individuals in the promotion of youth housing policies including access to preferential bank loans.

5.10. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION

Science, Technology, Information and Communication are an important vehicle for the promotion of equal access of the youth to socio-economic programmes and for the resolution of global challenges. Thus, the objectives of this area include:

- a) Promote the use of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) as an instrument to eliminate social inequalities and to promote education and training;
- b) Establish special educational training, upgrading and skill development programmes respecting gender equity, in the area of Information and Communication Technologies;
- c) Promote access to Internet services by stimulating the creation and development of "Internet Clubs", especially in rural areas;
- d) Stimulate the participation of the youth and youth associations in scientific research programmes;
- e) Adopt measures allowing for adequate follow-up of innovating youth with exceptional talents, to enable them to improve their creative skills and proceed with their artistic career.

6. MONITORY AND EVALUATION

The handling of the youth issues has a cross-cutting character, which turns more complex the design as well as the implementation of youth related programmes, including evaluation and monitoring, hence the creation of a multisectoral structure to this effect.

In this context, it belongs to the government institution responsible for youth issues to coordinate this structure and submit a request for its institutionalization to the Government.

Maputo, August 2006