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Chapter 1

166

1.1 166.guide

Texified version of data for Mozambique.

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Mozambique

1.2 166.guide/Mozambique

Mozambique

Geography (Mozambique)
 People (Mozambique)
 Government (Mozambique)
 Government (Mozambique 2. usage)
 Economy (Mozambique)
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1.3 166.guide/Geography (Mozambique)

Geography (Mozambique)

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Location:

Southern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel between South Africa and Tanzania opposite the island of Madagascar

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

801,590 km²

land area:

784,090 km²

comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total 4,571 km, Malawi 1,569 km, South Africa 491 km, Swaziland 105 km, Tanzania 756 km, Zambia 419 km, Zimbabwe 1,231 km

Coastline:

2,470 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

none

Climate:

tropical to subtropical

Terrain:

mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west

Natural resources:

coal, titanium

Land use:

arable land:

4%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:

56%
 forest and woodland: 20%
 other:
 20%
 Irrigated land:
 1,150 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 severe drought and floods occur in south; desertification

1.4 166.guide/People (Mozambique)

People (Mozambique)

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Population:
 16,341,777 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 6.06% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 45.35 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 16.71 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 31.95 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 131.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 48.03 years
 male:
 46.22 years
 female:
 49.9 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.31 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Mozambican(s)
 adjective:
 Mozambican
 Ethnic divisions:
 indigenous tribal groups, Europeans about 10,000, Euro-Africans 35,000,
 Indians 15,000
 Religions:
 indigenous beliefs 60%, Christian 30%, Muslim 10%
 Languages:
 Portuguese (official), indigenous dialects
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)
 total population:
 33%
 male:
 45%

female:
 21%
 Labor force:
 NA
 by occupation: 90% engaged in agriculture

1.5 166.guide/Government (Mozambique)

Government (Mozambique)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 Republic of Mozambique
 conventional short form:
 Mozambique
 local long form:
 Republica Popular de Mocambique
 local short form:
 Mocambique
 Digraph:
 MZ
 Type:
 republic
 Capital:
 Maputo
 Administrative divisions:
 10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia
 Independence:
 25 June 1975 (from Portugal)
 Constitution:
 30 November 1990
 Legal system:
 based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law
 National holiday:
 Independence Day, 25 June (1975)
 Political parties and leaders:
 Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO, chairman; formerly a Marxist organization with close ties to the USSR; FRELIMO was the only legal party before 30 November 1990, when the new Constitution went into effect establishing a multiparty system
 note:
 the government plans multiparty elections as early as 1993; 14 parties, including the Liberal Democratic Party of Mozambique (PALMO), the ← Mozambique National Union (UNAMO), the Mozambique National Movement (MONAMO), and the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO, Alfonso DHLAKAMA, president), have already emerged
 Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal
 Elections:
 draft electoral law provides for periodic, direct presidential and Assembly

elections
 Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch:
 unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica)
 Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court
 Leaders:
 Chief of State: President Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO (since 6 November 1986)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Mario da Graca MACHUNGO (since 17 July 1986)
 Member of:
 ACP, AfDB, CCC, ECA, FAO, FLS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF,
 INMARSAT, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, SADC, UN,
 UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WMO

1.6 166.guide/Government (Mozambique 2. usage)

Government (Mozambique 2. usage)

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Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Hipolito PATRICIO
 chancery:
 Suite 570, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036
 telephone:
 (202) 293-7146
 US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Townsend B. FRIEDMAN, Jr.
 embassy:
 Avenida Kenneth Kuanda, 193 Maputo
 mailing address:
 P. O. Box 783, Maputo
 telephone:
 [258] (1) 49-27-97, 49-01-67, 49-03-50
 FAX:
 [258] (1) 49-01-14
 Flag:
 three equal horizontal bands of green (top), black, and yellow with a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; the black band is edged in white; centered in the triangle is a yellow five-pointed star bearing a crossed rifle and hoe in black superimposed on an open white book

1.7 166.guide/Economy (Mozambique)

Economy (Mozambique)

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Overview:

One of Africa's poorest countries, Mozambique has failed to exploit the economic potential of its sizable agricultural, hydropower, and transportation resources. Indeed, national output, consumption, and investment declined throughout the first half of the 1980s because of internal disorders, lack of government administrative control, and a ↔ growing

foreign debt. A sharp increase in foreign aid, attracted by an economic reform policy, resulted in successive years of economic growth in the late 1980s, but aid has declined steadily since 1989. Agricultural output, nevertheless, is at about only 75% of its 1981 level, and grain has to be imported. Industry operates at only 20-40% of capacity. The economy depends heavily on foreign assistance to keep afloat. The continuation of civil strife has dimmed chances of foreign investment, and growth was a mere 0.3% in 1992. Living standards, already abysmally low, fell further in 1991-92.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$1.75 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:

0.3% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$115 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

50% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:

50% (1989 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$252 million; expenditures \$607 million, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992 est.)

Exports:

\$162 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

shrimp 48%, cashews 21%, sugar 10%, copra 3%, citrus 3%

partners:

US, Western Europe, Germany, Japan

Imports:

\$899 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

food, clothing, farm equipment, petroleum

partners:

US, Western Europe, USSR

External debt:

\$5.4 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5% (1989 est.)

Electricity:

2,270,000 kW capacity; 1,745 million kWh produced, 115 kWh per capita ↔ (1991)

Industries:

food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), petroleum products, textiles, nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos), tobacco

Agriculture:

accounts for 50% of GDP and about 90% of exports; cash crops - cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, shrimp; other crops - cassava, corn, rice, tropical fruits; not self-sufficient in food

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$350 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$37 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$890 million

Currency:

1 metical (Mt) = 100 centavos

1.8 166.guide/Economy (Mozambique 2. usage)

Economy (Mozambique 2. usage)

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Exchange rates:

meticais (Mt) per US\$1 - 2,74.15 (January 1993), 2,433.34 (1992), 1,434.47 (1991), 929.00 (1990), 800.00 (1989), 528.60 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 166.guide/Communications (Mozambique)

Communications (Mozambique)

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Railroads:

3,288 km total; 3,140 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge ↔
;

Malawi-Nacala, Malawi-Beira, and Zimbabwe-Maputo lines are subject to closure because of insurgency

Highways:

26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways:

about 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines:

crude oil (not operating) 306 km; petroleum products 289 km

Ports:

Maputo, Beira, Nacala

Merchant marine:

4 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 5,686 GRT/9,742 DWT

Airports:

total:

194

usable:

131

with permanent-surface runways:

25

with runways over 3,659 m:

1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

4

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

26

Telecommunications:

fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio relay; broadcast stations - 29 AM, 4 FM, 1 TV; earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT ← and

3 domestic Indian Ocean INTELSAT

1.10 166.guide/Defense Forces (Mozambique)

Defense Forces (Mozambique)

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Branches:

Army, Naval Command, Air and Air Defense Forces, Militia

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 3,675,189; fit for military service 2,110,489 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$118 million, 8% of GDP (1993 est.)