



## DESTINATION REPORT

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

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## GENERAL OVERVIEW

Mozambique was colonized by Portugal for nearly 500 years before gaining independence in 1975. The new country faced a devastating civil war and fiscal difficulties upon independence, and was unable to develop a secure government or economy until the 1990s. Free and fair elections, as well as economic reform, improved overall stability. However, high-level corruption in the Mozambican government appears to have increased in recent years. Mozambique faces many additional challenges today, including a struggling economy, extremely limited infrastructure, and high levels of crime and disease.

Mozambique is located in southeastern Africa, and borders Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the Indian Ocean. The climate is generally tropical, though some variation exists depending on location. Mozambique's capital, Maputo, is located in the south.

Virtually all of the Mozambican population is ethnically African and divided into smaller tribal groups. The official language is Portuguese, though Emakhuwa is most widely spoken. English is also spoken in tourist areas. The population is religiously diverse, with some 50 percent practicing Christianity of some form.



# SECURITY ASSESSMENT

## Security Risk Rating

Moderate

## Security Risk Overview

Crime levels in major cities and a lack of infrastructure in rural areas pose the greatest threats to travelers to Mozambique. Road travel is insecure, and there is a threat of banditry in rural areas. High tensions between armed opposition forces and government troops exist in Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, and Tete provinces. There have been reports of recent attacks on vehicles traveling on highways and main roads in these provinces, some of which have resulted in fatalities.

## Terrorism

There is a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity in Mozambique. There are no known terrorist groups operating in the country and there have been no reported terror attacks in the past five years.

## Civil Unrest

Protests occur sporadically in Mozambique and have occasionally turned violent. Demonstrations usually revolve around the high costs of food and energy. Protests and rallies tend to increase in frequency surrounding election periods, and clashes between supporters of rival political parties have occurred in the past. Politically-motivated violence has often been reported in Sofala province, particularly the areas around the Gorongosa hills, Muxungue, Chibabava, Maringue, Macossa and Canzixi.

On 4 May, the leader of the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo announced an indefinite ceasefire effective immediately. Under the ceasefire, the rebel group-turned-opposition party has agreed to suspend hostilities against the government. The ceasefire follows two largely successful 2-month-long ceasefire agreements enforced since the 2016 holiday period.

Renamo, also known as the Mozambican National Resistance, is a former rebel movement that was active during the Mozambican Civil War from 1975 until 1992, until it signed a peace agreement with the ruling regime and became an opposition political party. Conflict between Renamo and the ruling Frelimo party restarted in April 2013, ending the 21-year peace agreement.

Tensions between the ruling Mozambican government and the armed militia of the Renamo opposition party increased over the first half of 2016 and continued throughout the second half of the year. The conflict between Renamo and the ruling government manifested itself through guerrilla violence in non-urban areas of central Mozambique. The most tangible effect of this increased tension were armed attacks by Renamo members targeting police, military, and civilian vehicles traveling on roadways in rural areas of the central provinces of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Nampula, and Zambezia. As a result of attacks by Renamo militia members on vehicles, the Mozambican government has implemented heightened security measures in the affected areas, including instituting mandatory armed security escorts for convoys of vehicles traveling on particularly dangerous stretches of highways in central Mozambique, including along the EN1 and EN7 highways. The armed convoys, however, have not completely deterred continued attacks.

## **Personal Security**

Crime levels in Mozambique are high, particularly in the capital and other large cities. Crimes that are most likely to affect foreigners are non-violent and opportunistic in nature; however, criminals do not shy away from using violence against resistant targets. Common crimes range from pick pocketing, residential break-ins and mugging, to car jackings and violent assault. A high number of these incidents have occurred in the area between the Southern Sun Hotel and the Waterfront Restaurant, along Marginal Avenue in Maputo, and along Avenida Friedrich Engels and Rua Caracol. Kidnapping for ransom has been on the rise in Maputo and Beira. Although victims are largely locals, there has been a significant increase in threats against foreigners recently. Additionally, carjacking incidents have been reported between Boane and the Swaziland border crossing points of Namaacha and Goba. Criminal activity is most prevalent at night and during holiday periods.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-are common, especially in rural areas. Law enforcement is generally ineffective in investigating and prosecuting these crimes, leading to a high rate of impunity among perpetrators.

Same-sex relations were legalized in June 2015; however, discrimination and harassment of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community occurs. There are currently no laws in Mozambique prohibiting discrimination against LGBT individuals based on sexual orientation.

Although Mozambican authorities declared that all known landmines have been removed in the northern provinces-including Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, and Niassa-in September 2015, landmines may still exist in some rural areas of central and southern provinces, including Sofala, Tete, Manica, Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo. Not all areas with unexploded ordnance will be clearly marked and may shift for various reasons, such as extreme flooding. Consult with local authorities before travelling in these areas.

According to Mozambican law, travelers must carry identification at all times and present it to officials when asked. Certain parts of Maputo, including the presidential offices, are restricted from pedestrians. It is illegal to photograph establishments and areas of government or military importance unless permission is granted by the Ministry of Information. It is also against the law to destroy the local currency, and offenders may be fined or given prison sentences.

Cyclones are common in central Mozambique along the coast during the rainy season, which occurs from November to April. Flooding is common in low-lying areas around river basins, particularly in Zambezia and Nampula provinces. Avoid water travel during the monsoon season, especially at distances greater than 19 kilometers (12 miles) from shore. Additionally, Mozambique sits in an active seismic zone and experiences earthquakes from time to time.

## **Law Enforcement**

Mozambican police forces in the capital do not have the capability to respond adequately when they are needed, even in some emergency situations. Police response is further limited outside of Maputo.

Police patrols and checkpoints are common throughout the country; foreigners should cooperate with officials and be able to produce identification if stopped. There have been reports that the police, particularly traffic police, may expect, request, or demand illegitimate payments from foreigners for real or imaginary violations of local law, or for providing routine services. Additionally, some travelers have reported being harassed and robbed by police..

Government forces have been known to arbitrarily arrest individuals and use excessive force. Additionally, prison conditions do not meet international standards; overcrowding, poor sanitation, and malnutrition are problems in detention facilities. Not all detainees are given access to a free and fair trial.

## Transportation

**Air:** Mozambique has not been rated by the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA). Despite this, international flights on foreign-owned and -operated carriers may be compliant with IASA standards and provide a safe alternative to Mozambique-based services.

All Mozambican carriers are banned from operating in the European Union (EU) due to safety concerns.

**Bus:** There are few public transport options in Mozambique, and what is available is generally poorly maintained. Minibuses known as *chapas*, are frequently involved in accidents.

**Car:** Traffic in Mozambique moves on the left side of the road. Visitors are allowed to drive for up to 90 days with a home country driver's license. For longer stay, an International Driving Permit (IDP) or a Mozambican driver's license will be required. Third party insurance cover is also compulsory. A vehicle registration and proof of insurance should be carried at all times.

Though most major routes are passable, many roads are narrow, crowded, and poorly maintained, particularly in rural areas. Road conditions are poorest during the rainy season, which lasts from November to April, as flooding and mudslides are common. Dusty conditions may reduce visibility during the dry season. Roads are unpaved and poorly maintained and traffic signals and lighting are nonexistent in most areas. poor road conditions and poor local driving practice result in high number of traffic accidents. A four-wheel drive may be necessary to travel on some roads.

Risk of banditry is high outside of major cities, especially at night. Travelers should be alert to the possibility of carjackings, particularly in Maputo and on routes to Zimbabwe, and South Africa. Travel in a convoy of more than one vehicle to decrease the risk of vehicle robbery and assault. During the first half of 2016, there were occasional reports of militias affiliated with the Renamo having set up checkpoints on the EN1, EN6, and EN7 Highways. Attacks were reported on vehicles travelling on the Save-Muxungue and Gorongosa-Caia sections of the EN1 in Sofala Province and the Vanduzi-Luenha section of the EN7 in Manica Province. Main roads in the southern parts of Zambezia Province were also targeted. Police are escorting traffic in said areas in timed convoys. Travelers are urged to avoid any unnecessary ground travel in these areas, even under police escort.

Fuel is often only available in large towns. Always travel with backup supplies in the event of an emergency.

**Taxi:** Taxis are poorly maintained and frequently involved in accidents. Hiring a car and driver from a trusted company is an alternative option. If the use of taxis is necessary, only use properly marked ones, and book through a hotel if possible.

**Train:** The only passenger train line in Mozambique connects the cities of Nampula and Cuamba, near the Mozambique-Malawi border, and is typically overcrowded.

**Water:** There is a minimal threat of piracy in the region and no incidents have been recorded in Mozambicans waters since 2010. Be aware that some foreign governments refuse to negotiate with pirates or pay ransom as part of a long-standing policy to discourage the targeting of their citizens.

## **Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion**

There are no scams specific to Mozambique. Common scams against foreigners, regardless of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

Government officials, especially traffic police, may expect, request, or demand illegitimate payments from foreigners for real or imaginary violations of local law, or for providing routine services. Exercise caution when dealing with these officials.

## **Security Advice**

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of the city. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads, which tend to be busy and provide a safer environment.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of Mozambique, even if they are not a citizen of Mozambique.

Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

# HEALTH ASSESSMENT

## Health Risk Rating

High

## Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Protect against insect bites and insect-borne diseases, such as tick-borne encephalitis or malaria, by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible.

Prevent foodborne illnesses by avoiding undercooked food and unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating.

## Immunizations - Required for Entry

Immunization	Notes
<b>Yellow Fever</b>	Travelers above the age of one year arriving from an area with risk of infection must present proof of yellow fever vaccination. The yellow fever vaccine must be administered at least 10 days before travel. Certificates of yellow fever vaccination are valid for life, starting 10 days after vaccination.

## Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Recommendations
<b>Routine</b>	Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Hepatitis B is spread through contact with blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles. There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (three-dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, and RECOMBIVAX HB. The full course of three injections is recommended prior to travel.
<b>Influenza</b>	Influenza is spread between humans through sneezing, coughing, and can be spread by touching objects contaminated with the virus. There are two types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Trivalent Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (TIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). TIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Common TIV vaccines include Afluria, Agriflu, FluLaval, Fluarix, Fluvirin, and Fluzone. Common LAIV vaccines include FluMist.

## Vaccine Preventable Diseases Specific to Mozambique

The following are vaccine preventable diseases that are prevalent in Mozambique.

Immunization	Recommendations
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Hepatitis A is found in areas with poor sanitation and poor food and water safety, and can be spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles. Several pre-exposure vaccination options are available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepB, and polio vaccines), HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (three-dose HepA/HepB combination series), AVAXIM, and EPAXAL. The first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after six months.
<b>Rabies</b>	Rabies is spread through the bite or scratch of an infected animal. Vaccination against rabies does not make a person immune to rabies. Those who have been potentially exposed should still seek treatment. Left untreated, rabies can be fatal. A three-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for long-term travelers and those who would be in direct contact with animals. The first dose of the vaccine should be administered at least 21 days before travel.
<b>Typhoid</b>	Typhoid is spread through the ingestion of contaminated food or water. Individuals traveling extensively in the interior of the country or remote areas, or visiting relatives for extended periods, should undergo vaccination at least one week before travel. Booster shots are necessary, as the vaccination loses effectiveness over the course of several years. Two forms of the vaccine are available: an inactivated shot, and a live weakened oral vaccine.

## Health Risks in Mozambique

Health Risks	Details	Recommendations
<b>African Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)</b>	<p>Sleeping sickness is spread through the bite of an infected tsetse fly. Symptoms include headache, fever, joint pain, swelling of the lymph nodes on the back of the neck. Advanced symptoms include sleep disturbances, kidney dysfunction, confusion, weakness, and irreversible neurological damage. Sleeping sickness can be fatal if untreated. It is primarily found in rural areas, and there is a heightened risk of infection in Tete province.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent this disease. Insect repellants are not effective against tsetse flies. Wear long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The tsetse fly is most active during the early morning and late afternoon.</p>
<b>African Tick-Bite Fever (South African Spotted Fever)</b>	<p>African tick-bite fever is transmitted through the bite of a tick infected with <i>Rickettsia africae</i>. Fever and rash may be present three to seven days following the bite.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent African tick-bite fever. To protect against bites, apply a repellent containing DEET to skin and clothing when outdoors, particularly in rural areas. If sleeping outdoors, use a bed net treated with permethrin. If infected, individuals can be treated with 100 mg doxycycline twice daily for three to five days, or 500 mg chloramphenicol four times daily for three to five days.</p>
<b>Chikungunya</b>	<p>Chikungunya is indigenous to Southeast Asia and Africa and is spread during the rainy season through the bite of an infected mosquito. Symptoms can include sudden joint pain and fever, headache, rash, and vomiting, though not all infected persons experience symptoms.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent chikungunya, but taking proper precautions against mosquito and insect bites, such as applying insect repellent and using mosquito nets, may help prevent transmission.</p>

<b>Dengue Fever</b>	Dengue fever is spread through the bite of an infected <i>Aedes</i> mosquito. Symptoms include headache, sudden-onset fever, rash, and joint pain. Cases have been reported in the northernmost province, Cabo Delgado.	There is no vaccine to prevent dengue fever. Protect against bites by using insect repellent (with 30-50% DEET, or 7-15% Picaridin) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The risk of being bitten by a mosquito is highest in the early morning, several hours after daybreak, and in the late afternoons before sunset. The <i>Aedes</i> mosquito, which carries dengue fever, typically lives indoors in dark, cool places like closets, under beds, bathrooms, and behind curtains, as well as around standing water.
<b>Hepatitis C</b>	Hepatitis C is endemic to Mozambique and is spread through IV drug use, contaminated needles for tattoos and body piercings, or unsafe medical procedures such as unscreened blood transfusions. Hepatitis C can also be transferred sexually.	There is no vaccine to prevent Hepatitis C. Travelers are advised to avoid IV drug use and sexual contact with high-risk individuals. Avoid receiving blood transfusions and other procedures that may bring you in contact with contaminated needles, such as tattoos and body piercings.
<b>Hepatitis E</b>	Hepatitis E is contracted usually through exposure to raw or uncooked shellfish, or unclean drinking water.	There is no vaccine to prevent Hepatitis E. Hepatitis E can be avoided through overall care in sanitation, particularly of drinking water.
<b>Lymphatic Filariasis</b>	Filariasis is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito or blackfly. Lymphatic filariasis occupies the lymphatic system, causing a thickening of the skin known as elephantiasis. This disease is found most commonly along the northern coastline and the Zambezi River.	There is no vaccine to prevent lymphatic filariasis. Protect against bites by using insect repellent (with 30-50% DEET, or 7-15% Picaridin) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The risk of being bitten by a mosquito is highest in hours between dusk and dawn. Most treatments against filariasis, while successful in killing microfilariae, are partially effective to ineffective in killing adult worms.

<p><b>Malaria</b></p>	<p>Malaria is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito, and is found countrywide in Mozambique. Risk is present year-round throughout the country, including in urban areas. Strains of malaria found in Mozambique are resistant to chloroquine.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent malaria, but taking a prescription antimalarial drug and taking proper precautions against mosquito bites may help prevent transmission. Malaria prophylaxis is recommended if traveling to endemic areas outside major cities. Travelers should be careful when choosing an antimalarial drug, however, because chloroquine will not prevent malaria in Mozambique.</p>
<p><b>Onchocerciasis (River Blindness)</b></p>	<p>Onchocerciasis is a parasitic disease spread through the bite of an infected blackfly. The parasite causes a variety of skin problems that may spread to the eyes and cause blindness.</p>	<p>Since adult worms can live for many years inside the body, doses of the preferred treatment (Ivermectin) for river blindness may be needed annually or semi-annually over the course of several years. Protect against bites by using insect repellent (with 30-50% DEET, or 7-15% Picaridin) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots and hats. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. Blackflies tend to bite during the day and are found near fast moving bodies of water like rivers and streams.</p>
<p><b>Plague</b></p>	<p>The plague is typically spread through the bite of infected rodent fleas. It is sometimes spread through the inhalation of infected cat or dog droplets, or by handling infected animal tissue. Outbreaks occur sporadically in the north of the country, including in Niassa, Tete, and Zambezia provinces.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent the plague. Measures should be taken to protect against contact with rodents and other potentially infected animals. Those who may have had contact with an infected person, rodent, or other animal should receive antibiotic prophylactic treatment. Infected persons need immediate treatment due to the high risk of death.</p>
<p><b>Schistosomiasis</b></p>	<p>Schistosomiasis is spread via larvae that swim in fresh water, and through sexual contact with infected individuals. Symptoms include a rash, weakness, fever, bloody urine and diarrhea. Infected individuals may not exhibit symptoms for four to six weeks after contracting schistosomiasis. Urinary schistosomiasis is common throughout the country. Intestinal schistosomiasis is also found countrywide, though risk is heightened along the coast in the south, in the Zambezi Valley, and in close proximity to Lake Malawi.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent schistosomiasis. Do not swim in bodies of freshwater near areas where cases have been reported. Schistosomiasis cannot be contracted in chlorinated swimming pools or in bodies of salt water. The use of insect repellent may be effective, but is unreliable. Travelers who come in contact with bodies of fresh water should clean their skin with rubbing alcohol and a clean, dry towel.</p>

<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>	TB is highly endemic to and remains a major public health concern in Mozambique. It is spread through contact with the respiratory secretions of an infected person.	The Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine has historically been used at birth in most developing countries to prevent TB. Results in adults have varied with effectiveness of between 0 and 80 percent. The BCG vaccine is also reported to interfere with TB testing in some cases. Individuals who anticipate prolonged exposure to TB-endemic areas should undergo the tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon- $\gamma$ release assay (IGRA) both before leaving and eight to ten weeks after returning from travel.
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### **Food and Water Safety**

Tap water in Mozambique is not potable. All water should be bottled or otherwise purified before drinking, and ice cubes should not be used. When traveling outside of major cities, it is important to have adequate water supplies before setting out, as bottled or purified water can be scarce.

Avoid the consumption of unpasteurized dairy products. Thoroughly cook all meats, fish, and vegetables prior to consumption. All fruits and vegetables should be washed and peeled.

### **Medical Facilities and Services**

Medical facilities in Mozambique do not meet international standards. There are a few hospitals in Maputo that may be able to provide basic care; however, facilities elsewhere may lack basic capabilities, especially in the north. Few medical personnel in Mozambique speak English. Serious illnesses or injuries may require evacuation to the nearest qualified medical facility, typically in South Africa. Doctors and hospitals may require payment up front and/or in cash. Bring necessary prescription medications in amounts adequate for intended stay, including an antimalarial drug, as many medications are of poor quality or are unavailable in Mozambique.

# DESTINATION DETAILS

## Time Zones

From 1 January to 31 December, Central Africa Time (CAT): GMT +2 hours  
Mozambique does not observe Daylight Saving Time.

## Currency

Mozambiquan metical (MZN)

**NOTE:** US dollars (USD), UK pound sterling (GBP), and South African rand (ZAR) are accepted in many cities.

## Credit Cards

Credit cards are rarely accepted outside of Maputo. Prepare hard currency for necessary purchases, particularly if traveling outside of major urban areas. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

## ATMs

ATMs are available in major cities in Mozambique. ATM functions may be limited, and few ATMs outside of Maputo will accept foreign cards. Carry hard currency for travel to rural areas or the event of an emergency, though travelers should not carry more than MZN 500 to avoid hassle with authorities. Travelers should check with their bank before their trip about any fees that might be charged with ATM use.

## Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday 07:30 - 15:30.  
Hours may vary with bank and location.

## Major Holidays

Services and transportation may be affected on/around these holidays:

Date	Holiday
01 January 2018	New Year's Day
03 February 2018	Heroes' Day
07 April 2018	Woman's Day
30 March 2018	Good Friday
01 May 2018	May Day
25 July 2018	Independence Day
07 September 2018	Victory Day
25 September 2018	Armed Forces Day
04 October 2018	Peace and Reconciliation Day

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25 December 2018	Christmas Day
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**NOTE:** Municiple elections will be held on 15 October 2018.

## Voltage Information

220 V, 50 Hz -- Plug Type C, F, M

## International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
Beira Airport	BEW	Beira
Maputo International Airport	MPM	Maputo
Nampula Airport	APL	Nampula
Pemba Airport	POL	Pemba
Chingozi Airport (Matundo Airport)	TET	Tete

# ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. If you are a citizen of a country other than the United States, contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements. For additional questions regarding entry/exit requirements, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.

A passport, an onward/return ticket, and a visa are required for travel to Mozambique. Passports must be valid for at least six months from the date of entry and must have at least three blank pages. Visa must be obtained prior to travel as visas on arrival are no longer available at entry points into Mozambique. An onward/return ticket and confirmation of accommodation are necessary when applying for a tourist visa. Make note of the granted period of stay, as a fine of USD 33 will be imposed for each additional day spent after this time has elapsed. Proof of yellow fever vaccination is required for all travelers above the age of one year arriving from a country where yellow fever is present.

## IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

**The following items are permitted for travelers aged 18 and older:**

- 200 cigarettes; or
- 100 cigarillos; or
- 50 cigars; or
- 250 grams of tobacco;
- one liter of spirits; or
- 2.25 liters of wine;
- 50 milliliters of perfume; or
- 250 milliliters of eau de toilette; and,
- a reasonable amount of medicine for personal use.

**The following restrictions apply:**

- The value of all imported items must not exceed USD 200.
- Foreign currency exceeding USD 5,000 and local currency exceeding MZN 10,000 must be declared.
- Pets must be accompanied by an import permit from Mozambican authorities, a health certificate from the home country, and a valid rabies vaccination certificate.
- Firearms and weapons require an import permit.

**The following items are prohibited:**

- Beer
- narcotics
- pornographic materials
- animals
- local currency

## EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

**The following restrictions apply:** Travelers may export up to USD 5,000 and MZN 10,000.

**The following items are prohibited:**

- Firearms and ammunition
- narcotics
- pornographic materials
- animals

## IMPORTANT NUMBERS

<b>Intl. Country Code</b>	+258
<b>Fire</b>	198
<b>Police</b>	119
<b>Ambulance</b>	117

### Contact Information for Select Embassies

#### **US Embassy in Maputo**

Avenida Kenneth Kaunda, 193  
Caixa Postal, Maputo  
Telephone: (+258) 21-49-2797  
Emergency After-Hours Telephone: (+258) 21-49-0723

#### **British High Commission in Maputo**

Avenida Vladimir Lenine, 310  
Maputo City, Maputo  
Telephone: (+258) 21-35-6000

#### **Australian High Commission in South Africa**

**NOTE:** *The Australian Honorary Consul in Maputo provides only limited consular assistance. For full consular services, contact the High Commission in South Africa.*

292 Orient Street, Arcadia  
Pretoria, South Africa  
Telephone: (+27) 12-423-6000

For other embassies, contact Global Rescue at (+1) (617) 459-4200.