

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AND DEFENSE POLICY

COUNTRY PROFILE

FOR INFORMATION

Executive Branch: President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi and Prime Minister Carlos Agostinho do Rosario.

Legislative Branch: Unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica – 250 seats, directly elected in single- and multi-seat constituencies by proportional representation vote. Members serve 5-year terms.

Political Parties and Leaders

1. Democratic Movement of Mozambique (Movimento Democratico de Mocambique)(MDM): Daviz Simango.
2. Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frente de Liberatacao de Mocambique)(FRELIMO): Armando Emilio Guebuza.
3. Mozambique National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana)(RENAMO): Afonso Dhlakama.

Judicial Branch;

Highest Court: Supreme Court (1 court president, 1 vice president, and 5 judges), Constitutional Council (7 judges), and the Higher Council of the Judiciary which is responsible for judiciary management and discipline.

Lower Courts: Administrative Court (Only in the capital), provi

The Mozambique Armed Defense Forces (Forças Armadas de Defesa de Moçambique, FADM) is made up of three service branches; The Mozambique Army, the Mozambique Navy (Marinha de Guerra de Moçambique, MGM), and the Mozambique Air Force (Força Aérea de Moçambique, FAM). Military service is mandatory for all males and females at 18 years of age, with selective compulsory military service between 18 and 35 years of age, and voluntary military service at 18 years of age. There is a 2 year service obligation in the armed forces.

Active personnel: 11,200. Reserve personnel: 0

Land force: 96 tanks, 335 armored fighting vehicles (AFVs), 100 towed-artillery, and 12 Multiple-Launch Rocket Systems.

Air force: 8 fighters/interceptors, 8 fixed-wing attack aircraft, 4 transport aircraft, and 1 trainer aircraft.

Naval force: 6 coastal defense craft, and 2 miscellaneous craft.

certain regions. While a cease-fire was agreed upon by both sides near election time, the loss of the RENAMO party and their claims of fraud and refusal to accept the election results have led to speculation of a return to violence.

Considering that Mozambique shares borders with multiple other states it experiences a large amount of movement across its borders. Political instability in a neighboring country can lead to security issues for the Mozambican government, and its infrastructure may not be able to handle a large migration from adjacent states. For example, there have already been issues with migrant workers and their effects on the domestic workforce's ability to find employment in some areas.

3. Corruption

There are reports that both the government and public security forces in Mozambique suffer from systemic corruption, making it difficult to operate in the area without coming into contact with some form of corruption. Although there have been efforts by government officials and private citizen groups to combat corruption, they have been largely ineffective due to how widespread corruption is, and more importantly how weak the judiciary is to enforce corruption penalties. There are also reports that the judiciary is largely influenced by the government, and that they can be pressured to overlook certain cases if it is in the government's interest.

4. Civil Unrest

There have not been many major reports of civil unrest, and the Mozambican government has made significant efforts to limit the possibility of potential unrest, however political protest does remain a concern. For instance in 2010 there was significant unrest in Maputo over the lifting of government subsidies on various necessities, including the price of bread, gas, and other essentials. Police responses were violent, and there have been _____

children. Each year there is an estimated 120 thousand new infections, mainly among sero-discordant couples, commercial sex workers, as well as relationships with multiple partners.⁴

Ebola: While there were reports of cases of Ebola in Mozambique, the Ministry of Health has officially denied that there has been any cases of Ebola within the country. The country is at risk of the spread of the disease, however is currently classified as mainly at risk for the spread through animals and not humans. Due to government interference in the media precise information on the status of Ebola in Mozambique is unreliable, and should be closely monitored for those travelling in the country.⁵

Malaria: The Mozambican government has invested heavily into curbing the spread and impact of Malaria on the population, however the disease is still an endemic issue throughout the country and poses a risk to the majority of the population, especially children, mainly in rural areas but also being reported in urban areas. Malaria is one of the major health issues for the government, and a large portion of the health care budget is allocated to its control.⁶

8. Resource Issues

Mining: The main issues facing the mining sector in Mozambique revolve around inadequate infrastructure to meet the industry's production requirements. The biggest issue is the lack of proper transportation channels, electricity supplies, and export infrastructure, especially from interior areas to the seaboard. Furthermore

domestic violence. Mozambique is also faced with various other human rights abuses including lengthy pretrial detention, government influence on the judiciary, harsh prison conditions, political and media constraints. The problems with government corruption exacerbated these issues, making it difficult to combat them without large-scale political and social reform. Mozambique also