



AJUDE/ICYE MOZAMBIQUE NATIONAL PROFILE 2009-2010

ICYE MOZAMBIQUE NATIONAL PROFILE FOR 2009-10

Dear Exchangee

We would like to welcome you to Mozambique for a volunteer year of 2009 – 2010. AJUDE/ICYE Mozambique is a youth organisation, run by young dynamic and helpful people, and we are responsible for your year here. Most of the members running AJUDE have participated in exchange programs similar to ICYE or are former exchangees of ICYE and have lived and volunteered abroad. You will meet many of those members during your exchange year in Mozambique.

As a volunteer here you will meet the Mozambican people and culture in a way you could never do as a tourist. The outcome of your exchange year abroad is to a great extent depending on your own effort to adapt and to express your needs and wishes. If you, as a volunteer are honest with us, we promise to try to make your year worthwhile and an experience that you will never forget.



There are eleven ways of saying welcome to Mozambique which are:

Hoyo-hoyo le Kaya; Uhyane, Karibo

Bem Vindo a Moçambique

INTRODUCTION

Mozambique is facing many social problems and for you, as a volunteer there are a lot of activities to get involved in.

But Mozambique is much more than the misery you might have been watching on your TV, in magazines or movies. What you will encounter when coming here is the friendliness of the people, the rich culture, exciting history, beautiful nature with some of the best coral reefs and beaches in the world.

In the capital Maputo you will have all you can expect from a modern city and on the weekends its nearest beaches are crowded with people for a party. Other parts of the beach are for people coming for a picnic and for relaxing.

Buses can take you around the country to the bigger towns as well as the neighbouring countries.

We hope this National Profile will give you a good idea of being a volunteer and you are most welcome to contact us for any information you might want.

FACTS ABOUT AJUDE

AJUDE is The Youth Association for Development of Volunteer Service in Mozambique. AJUDE is a non-profit organisation which brings together young people of Mozambique without distinction of race, sex, religion, tribe, level of education or any other way of discrimination. AJUDE's origin dates back to 1993 when a group of students of the Higher Institute for International Relations formed this organisation with the main objective to actively participate in the reconstruction of Mozambique after a long and destructive civil war. Beside this, other objectives came along as follow:

- To promote volunteer activities for young people in their spare time and holidays
- To promote community development and encourage participation of community members in activities for their own benefit
- To promote exchange of youth volunteers in the different regions of Mozambique, of Africa and the rest of the world
- To send young Mozambican volunteers to participate in voluntary work in other countries.
- To create opportunities to exchange experiences between youth from different parts of the country and the rest of the world

AJUDE joined ICYE Federation in 2001 at General Assembly that took place in Kenya. Since then AJUDE/ICYE Mozambique has been exchanging volunteer as Associate member of the Federation and in the 2005 became an ICYE Federation full member.

Beside ICYE, AJUDE is also member of different National and International Organizations and

Networking like:

- 1 Mozambique Youth Council;
- 2 CCIVS: Coordinating Committee for Voluntary Services <http://www.unesco.org/ccivs/>
- 3 SAWC – Southern Africa Workcamp Coordination;
- 4 LINK – Mozambique NGO’s Networking;
- 5 League Of Human Rights in Mozambique

AJUDE runs other exchange programs being short-term workcamps that mainly run for two or three weeks and also medium term exchange programs with the Canada World Youth and also runs in Mozambique the Global Xchange programme with UK.

Our contacts:

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P.Box: 177, Maputo – Mozambique

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AJUDE Chairperson +258823933050 or

ICYE Mozambique National Correspondent +258 82 7398770

ICYE Mozambique Hosting Coordinator +258 82 8382180

MOZAMBIQUE HISTORY

The first people to be in Mozambique were probably the KhoiSan, which was a hunter-gather tribe that had settled in Southern Africa. Although the first evidence of human involvement in Mozambique came with the settlements of Bantu tribes who were growing crops and cattle. The Bantu tribes started to settle in the 3rd century.

In the 8th century the Bantus had made contact with Arab businessmen. The Arabs traded with cloth, spices and pearls for gold, ivory and slaves. This business continued until the arrival of the Europeans.

The European involvement in the area, which is now Mozambique, began in 1498 when Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama landed at Mozambique Island en route to India. Portuguese interest in the area stemmed in part from the need for supply points on the sea route between Europe and the East, and in part from the desire to control the lucrative gold trade with the interior. Within a decade the Portuguese had established a permanent settlement on the island. Over the next two hundred years, they established numerous other trade enclaves and forts along the coast, and several settlements in the interiors along the Zambezi Rivers Valley. By mid 16th century, ivory have had replaced gold as the main trading commodity. By late 18th century, slaves had been added to the list, with hundreds of thousands (some estimates says as high as one millions) Africans sold into slavery through Mozambique’s coastal ports.

The Colonial Period

With the onset of the “Scramble for Africa” in the 1880s, Portugal faced growing competition from the other colonial powers and was forced to strengthen its claims on its territories. In 1891, after considerable dispute, a British-Portuguese treaty was signed which gave the country its present shape and formalised Portuguese control. However, even after this, the Portuguese were only able to directly administer the southern part of the country. In the north, large areas of land were carved out and leased as concessions to private firms, which operated as independent chiefdoms and soon became notorious for forced labour abuses.

Early 20th Century Mozambique was characterised by a large-scale labour migration to South Africa and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). Economic ties with South Africa were strengthened, a rail link was built between Beira (2nd Big city after Maputo) and Mutare (Zimbabwe), and the Portuguese transferred their capital from Mozambique Island to Lourenço Marques (Maputo).

In 1926 Antonio Salazar came to power in Portugal. He sealed off the colonies from non-Portuguese investment to ensure that Portugal would profit from them directly, terminated the leases of the various concession companies in the north, and consolidated Portuguese control over Mozambique. Over the next decades, the number of Portuguese in Mozambique steadily increased, as did repression on the indigenous populations. There was not even a pretence of social investment in the African populations, and of the few schools and hospitals that did exist, most were in the cities and reserved for Portuguese, other whites and “assimilados” (African who assimilated to European ways). Forced cultivation of cash crops led to a dramatic decrease in food production, and famines became frequent.

The Independence

In June 1960, at Mueda in northern Mozambique, villagers protesting peacefully about taxes held an official meeting. Portuguese troops opened fire on the crowd, killing a large number of demonstrators. Resentment at the ‘massacre of Moeda’ was one of the sparks kindling the independence struggle. Resistance to colonial rule coalesced in 1962 with the formation of FRELIMO, The Mozambique Liberation Front. Led by the Eduardo Mondlane (who was assassinated in 1969), and operating from bases in Tanzania, FRELIMO’s aim was the complete liberation of Mozambique. The final blow for Portugal came in 1974 with the overthrow of the Salazar regime. On 25 June 1975, the independent People’s Republic of Mozambique was proclaimed with the wartime commander Samora Machel as president.

The Portuguese pulled out virtually overnight and left the country in a state of chaos with few skilled professionals and virtually no infrastructure. FRELIMO, which found itself suddenly faced with the task of running the country, threw itself headlong into a policy of radical social change. Ties were established with the former USSR and East Germany, and private land ownership was replaced with state farms and peasant co-operatives.

Meanwhile, schools, banks, and insurance companies were nationalised and private practice in medicine and law was abolished in an attempt to disperse skilled labour. Education assumed a high

priority and literacy programs were launched with the aim of teaching 100,000 people to read and write each year. However FRELIMO's socialist program proved unrealistic, and by 1983 the country was almost bankrupt. Money was valueless and shops were empty. While the collective agriculture had worked in some areas, in many others it was a complete disaster. The crisis was compounded by a disastrous three-year drought and by South African and Rhodesian moves to destabilise Mozambique because the ANC and ZAPU (both fighting for majority rule) had basis there. Onto this scene came the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO), which had been established in the mid 1970s by Rhodesian as part of its destabilisation policy, with later backing from the South African military and certain sectors in the west.

Civil War

RENAMO, created solely by external forces rather than internal political motives, had no ideology of its own beyond the wholesale destruction of social and communications infrastructure within Mozambique and destabilisation of the government. Many commentators have pointed out that the war which went on to ravage the country for the next 17 years was thus not a `civil´ war, but one between Mozambique´ s FRELIMO government and RENAMO´ s external backers.

The drought and famine of 1983 crippled the country. Faced with this dire situation, and with the reality of a failed socialist experiment, FRELIMO opened Mozambique to the west in return to the western aid.

On 16th March 1984, South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord, under which South Africa undertook to withdraw its support of RENAMO and Mozambique agreed to expel the ANC and open the country to South African investment. While Mozambique abided by the agreement, South Africa exploited the situation to the full and RENAMO activity did not diminish.

Samora Machel died in a plane crash in 1986 under questionable circumstances, and the more moderate Joaquim Alberto Chissano took his place. While the war between the FRELIMO government and RENAMO rebels continued, by the late 1980s, political change was sweeping through the region. The collapse of USSR altered the political balance, and the new president of South Africa, F W de Klerk, made it more difficult for right-wing faction to supply RENAMO.

By the early 1990s, FRELIMO had disavowed its Marxist ideology, announcing that Mozambique would switch to a market economy, state enterprises would be privatised, and multiparty elections were to be scheduled. After protracted negotiations in Rome during 1990s, a cease-fire was arranged, followed by a formal peace agreement in October 1992 and a successful UN-monitor disarmament and demobilisation campaign.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Representatives of political parties are elected to the National Assembly by universal suffrage using a system of proportional representation. The president is elected separately. There are about dozen minor parties, some with few seats in the National Assembly, others with none at all because of a 5%

cut-off rule. Political allegiance tends to be on regional basis, with RENAMO enjoying considerable support in the centre and north while FRELIMO is stronger in the south

In multiparty elections in 1994, President Chissano won. In Nov. 1995 the country was the first nonformer British colony to become a member of the British Commonwealth. The president's disciplined economic plan was highly successful, winning the country foreign confidence and aid. While Mozambique posted some of the world's largest economic growth rates in the late 1990s, it has suffered enormous setbacks because of natural disaster, such as the enormous damage caused by severe flooding in the winters of 2000 and 2001. Hundreds died and thousands were displaced.

In 2002 Chissano announced he would not seek a third term. FRELIMO's candidate, independence hero Armando Guebuza, was elected president and sworn in on Feb. 2, 2005.

After municipal elections in 2008, won by FRELIMO Party in almost all the electoral circle the year 2009 will witness the Provincial and General elections.

GEOGRAPHY



Mozambique has an area of just more than 800 000 sq km, and a coastline of approximately 2500km. Mozambique is in southern Africa and is bordered by Tanzania in the north, Malawi and Zambia in the northwest, Zimbabwe in the west and South Africa and Swaziland in the south. Along the east runs the warm Indian Ocean. The country consists of relatively low-lying coastal plains covered with palm trees, rising to higher plateaus toward the western border covered in wood and

grassland and mountains. Off the coast there are various small islands and coral reefs. The highest peak is Monte Binga (2436m) in Chimanimani range on the Zimbabwe border. Two of southern Africa's largest rivers- The Zambezi and Limpopo- flow through the country. Other major rivers are the Save and the Rovuma (which form the border with Tanzania)

MOZAMBIQUE`S PROVINCES

Mozambique is divided administratively into 10 provinces, each with a governor and some autonomy. These provinces (and their capitals) are: Maputo (Maputo); Gaza (Xai-Xai); Inhambane (Inhambane); Sofala (Beira); Manica (Chimoio); Tete (Tete); Zambezia (Quelimane); Nampula (Nampula); Niassa (Lichinga); Cabo Delgado (Pemba).

CLIMATE

There are many regional variations, but generally the dry season runs from April/May to October/November, during which daytime maximums are around 24C to 27C on the coast, cooler inland. At nights temperatures go down to 18C to 20C. In the rainy season from November to March, average temperatures range from 27C to 31C, with high humidity.

Severe flooding in early 2000 inundated large areas of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane, parts of southern Sofala and Manica provinces were also affected. The same catastrophe affected in 2001 the central and northern provinces of country. In the worst hit areas roads were cut; bridges washed away, crops damaged, homes and buildings destroyed. Many people lost their lives and countless others were left stranded.

CIVIL SOCIETY

During the first year of independence everything was nationalised. That included organisations as well. Women and Youth organisations which were all part of the FRELIMO Government structures.

In the beginning of 1990 decade when the peace treaty was being negotiated it was allowed to get organised outside the government structures. This opened up for a lot of foreign NGOs (Non governmental organisations) coming to work as well as a lot of national NGOs was founded.

Many of the NGOs deal with the growing poverty, people in the street that the introduction of the free market economy and the privatisation created. The government had been told by international donors to cut their public spending including education, health and other social programmes. This has created a vacuum that the NGOs are trying to fill with their different programmes.

The Mozambican youth is trying to take their part of developing the country. At most schools there are youth groups dealing with issues like AIDS, cultural activities. Outside the school structure youth organisations are also found. But for many youth they do not have time to do voluntarily work, as everyday is a struggle for earning a bit of money for survival.

The original Mozambican culture of solidarity has in many ways also vanished with the free market

economy of the survival of the fittest.

The NGOs are working in all areas of the society like street children, civic education, promotion of volunteer work, environment, culture etc.

ECONOMY

Known as one of the poorest countries in the world, Mozambique has a colossal challenge ahead to provide stability, food and prosperity to its people after a 17 year long crippling civil war. During the past decade, Mozambique has pursued a very rigorous program of market-oriented reforms, including privatisation of more than 900 companies. As a result, it's one of sub-Saharan Africa's fastest growing economies. The inflation rate is about 7.8%. Economic progress is particularly evident in the south, where proximity to South Africa and to the `Maputo corridor´ transport and development initiative (linking Maputo to Johannesburg) have pushed things along at a faster pace than in the more isolated north.

The economic situation is improving steadily, however statistics continue to place Mozambique as one of the world's poorest countries a legal minimum wage of about US\$35per month. The estimated GDP/PPP (2005) was \$ 25.66 billion; per capita \$1.300.

EMPLOYMENT

Most people find their ways of survival outside the formal employment, as employment is very difficult to secure and unemployment rate was estimated at 21% (1997) Even with a monthly salary wages are so low that many people need to do business in informal markets.

POPULATION AND PEOPLE

Mozambique's population is approximately 18 million, of which about 53% are concentrated in the north. There are 16 main tribes including: the Makua, the country's largest group, in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and parts of Zambezia; the Makonde, in Cabo Delgado; the Sena, in Sofala, Manica and Tete; and the Shangaan, who dominate the southern provinces of Gaza and Maputo.

Other groups include: Lomwe and Chuabo (in the north-centre areas); Yao and Nyanja (Niassa Province); Nhungwe (Tete Province); Shona, (Manica Province); Twasa and Bitonga (Inhambane Province); Ronga and Chopi (the south).

Native Portuguese comprise about 1% of the population. There are also small numbers of other European and Asian residents.

RELIGION

Mozambique is a mix of people originated from most parts of the world. Therefore you will meet all kinds of religion here. Most people in the south belong to Christian churches and in the north many people are Muslims. In the countryside you will find that some traditional Mozambican religions are still practised as well as you will meet people that do not belong to any religion at all.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Shaking hands when greetings are normal as well as kissing on the cheeks. The atmosphere is very relaxed and informal.

Every part of the country has its different customs and traditions.

Like in Portugal, it is customary to call people by their professional titles.

Informal wear is allowed. Do not photograph sensitive areas including airports, police and government buildings

Tipping 10% is normal in restaurants and for taxis.

FAMILY STRUCTURES

The Mozambicans are much rooted in their extended family. More than two generations can live in the same house. Children leave for their own places at a late stage being in the late 20ies or the early 30ies. In the cities it is normal that a family has more than 4 children. With the wish for a more material life like cars, televisions and cell phones the new generation is changing to a more European way of living. Thus only one or two children and less involvement with the extended family are getting more common in this generation.

In the countryside it is normal that a man has more than one wife and 10 children. The children take over big part in the home duties as well as work in the fields.

ARTS

Mozambique has a rich artistic tradition that continues to thrive after decades of colonial occupation and civil war.

MUSIC

Traditional music is widely played in Mozambique. The Makonde in the north are noted for their *lupenbe* (wind instrument). They are usually made from animal horn, less often with wood or gourds. In the south, Chope musician play the *timbila*, a form of *marimba* or xylophone, and are famous for their timbila orchestra.

Modern music flourishes in the cities, and Maputo's live music scene is excellent. Marrabenta is perhaps the most typical Mozambican music, its light style inspired by traditional rural *majika* rhythms.

LANGUAGE

Portuguese, the official language, is widely spoken in larger towns, less so in rural areas. African languages spoken in the country all belong to the Bantu language family and can be divided into three groups: Makua-Lomwe languages (spoken by more than one third of the population); Sena-Nyanja languages; and Tsonga languages.

MONEY / CURRENCY

Mozambique's currency is the Metical (plural Meticais and the abbreviated is Mts)
In some cases you can find some coins of the old circulation with 3 more zeros.

EXCHANGE RATES (2009)

US\$1 = MZN 27, 00

Euro1 = MZN 34, 00

EXCHANGING MONEY

Cash USD and EUR are the best currency to carry and are easily exchanged anywhere in the country. South African Rand are also widely accepted in the south, and many places accept direct payment in Rand (or dollars)

We do not advise use of Travellers Cheques because it's very expensive and difficult to be cashed in Maputo and provincial capital.

Maputo has ATMs linked to the worldwide Cirrus and Maestro network where you can withdraw money with your Maestro -, Visa- and Master Card. Keep in mind that fees are charged at each transaction.

CREDIT CARDS

Visa card and master card are accepted in bigger shops and supermarkets.

COSTS OF LIVING

Mozambique is expensive compared to its neighbours. For you to have an idea here are some prices of daily goods:

Soft drink	Mtn 15,00
Beer	Mtn 30,00
Public transport in town	Mtn 10,00
1 kg of tomatoes	Mtn 20,00

1 kg of washing soap Mtn 45,00

Land Mines

An unknown number of unexploded land mines- the legacy of Mozambique's long war- mean that it's unsafe to go wondering off into the bush anywhere without first seeking local advice. Even then, stick to well-used paths. Areas that should always be avoided include the base of bridges, old schools or abandoned buildings, and antennas, water tanks or other structures. Also take special care on road verges in rural areas- if you want relieve yourself, stay on the road or seek out a trodden path

More information about Mozambique you can find:

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0107804.html>

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1063120.stm

VISA PROCEDURES

The visa procedures for going to Mozambique are as follow:

All participants must proceed to the closest Mozambican embassy with an application form accompanied by an invitation letter from ICYE Mozambique. The application form can be collected at embassy. Normally visa is issued within two weeks time. It's important to notice that there is no volunteer visa for people going to Mozambique. Normally you should expect to get a visa that will enable you to enter the country and within the first month it can be renewed or extended from Maputo. Do not worry about the type of visa you should apply for because its clearly explained in the invitation letter that we send you. Remember that when in Mozambique the extension of visa may require you to cross the nearest border to validate your visa. Also note that the nearest borders are located about 90 km from Maputo city and access is quite easy by bus which will take you about 50 minutes. Remember that the cost of travel to the border is about \$2,00 by local transport and it has to be paid by the participant him/her self. ICYE Mozambique will help you with all paper work and administration involved to get your visa extended.

To download visa applications refer to:

<http://www.passportsandvisas.com/application/mozambique.pdf>

<http://www.mosambik-botschaft.de/visa.html> (German embassy)

PROJECTS ROFILES

Volunteer Placement-1

Name of the organization	RENSIDA-Rede Nacional de Organizacoes de Pessoas vivendo com HIV
Location	Maputo
Address	Av. Vlademir Lenine
Country	Mozambique
Phone/Email	25882895251/2581301014 Email: rensida@tvcabo.co.mz
Contact Person	Julio Ramos Mujojo
Type of project	Social: It's a National network of organizations of people living with HIV/AIDS
Purpose of the Project	Prevention Against HIV/AIDS. Home care counselling.
Activities of the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education and awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS and Drugs • Home care counselling
Qualification of the volunteer	The volunteer should have knowledge about HIV /STDs/AIDS and be aware of this problem. Having no prejudices against HIV infected people.
Volunteers Tasks	To help in the campaign and education activities about HIV/AIDS. To help with new ideas in how to address the issue of HIV and prejudices. Teach English and computer skills to the staff members.
Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday; 08:30 to 14:30
Existing number of volunteers	One
Number of volunteer required	One
Host situation	Host families
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Have lots of experience through ICYE and other partner organizations.
Mentor	Not Available

Volunteer Placement-2

Name of the organization	Kindlimuka
Location	Maputo
Address	Av. Maguiguana

Country	Mozambique
Phone/Email	+ 258 21 407180/+258 82 0212110
Contact Person	Dona Angélica
Type of project	Social
Purpose of the Project	Prevention Against HIV/AIDS and Reduction of Drugs Consumption
Activities of the projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education and awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS and Drugs • Projects for people living with HIV/AIDS
Qualification of the volunteer	The volunteer should have some HIV /STDs/AIDS knowledge and be aware of this problem.
Volunteers Tasks	<p>To help in the campaign and education activities about HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>To help with new fundraising ideas for different projects run by the organization.</p> <p>Teach computer skills to the members</p>
Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday; 08:30 to 14:30
Existing number of volunteers	One
Number of volunteer required	One
Host situation	The volunteer will be staying with host families.
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Through ICYE the project is hosting a Germany exchangee.
Mentor	

Volunteer Placement-3

Name of the Institution or the project	Centro Dia Mae
Location	Maputo
Address	Bairro de Mavalane
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+258 82 3127490 (mobile)
Contact person	Padre Jorge (Director)
Theme or Type of Project	Education and vocational training

Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Shelter the children who are in difficult situations and enable possible reintegration into their families of origin: Centre for shelter in substituting families. The children's age range is between 7 and 17 years.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	The centre teaches children who cannot afford to pay for formal public education and introduced different areas of learning such as music, computing, languages (English and French), and sewing.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, be able to teach French or English, Must be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions. Be able to teach different games and sports to children. Have musical skills or play an instrument.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Most of the time the volunteer will work with the children and help with the planning and execution of the programs for the centre.
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday; 08:30 to 14:30
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	one
Number of Volunteers required	One
Lodging situation	Host families
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Through ICYE has hosted Austrian, French and Germany exchangees for six and one year time.
Mentor/Counsellor	Not available

Volunteer Placement -4

Name of the Institution or the project	Infantário 1 de Maio
Location	Maputo City

Address	Av. Eduardo Mondlane
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+258 82 846422 (mobile)
Contact person	Mrs Ana(Director)
Theme or Type of Project	Social
Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Shelter the children who are in difficult situations and enable possible reintegration into their families of origin: Centre for shelter in substitute families. The children's age range is between 0 to 12 years.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	The orphanage is divided into different sectors; management, day care and a kitchen.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, have knowledge of childhood, experience with working with normal, mentally as well as physically handicapped children. Must be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions. Be able to teach different games and sports to children. Have musical skills or play an instrument.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Most of the time the volunteer will work with the children and help with the planning and execution of the programs for the children.
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday; 08:30 to 14:30
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	Two
Number of Volunteers required	One
Lodging situation	Host families

Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Through ICYE has hosted Austrian, Danish, UK and Norwegian exchangees for six and one year time.
Mentor/Counsellor	Not available

Volunteer Placement -5

Name of the Institution or project	REMAR
Location	Matola, Maputo
Address	Km 16, Machava
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+258 82 28811180
Contact person	Pastor Pedro
Theme or Type of Project	Social
Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Help and providing support (shelter, food and health care) for orphans, drug and alcohol addict and street children.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	Informal education, sports, health care, cooking and sewing.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, have knowledge of childhood, experience with working with normal, mentally as well as physically handicapped children. Must be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions. Be able to teach different games and sports to children.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Planning children's activities in- and outdoors; Assisting children with homework (Mathematics, English, Portuguese, etc)
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday; 08:30 to 14:30
Existing number of Volunteers at the	One

Project/Organisation	
Number of Volunteers required	One
Lodging situation	Host Family
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Through ICYE they are currently hosting a Belgium exchangee for one year.
Mentor/Counsellor	Not Available

Volunteer Placement -6

Name of the Institution	Mozarte – Mozambique Arte Resource Centre
Location	Maputo
Address	Av: Filipe Samuel Magaia,
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+258 82 3899860
Contact person	Mr. Williamo Elias
Theme or Type of Project	Art
Purpose of the Project/Organization	To serve as a joining point of young Mozambicans who have talent in arts or willing to learn how to do arts.
Activities of the Project or Organization	Painting, batik, Ceramic, African Song and Dance, sewing African clothes, languages teaching, etc.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	<p>The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, and flexible, have computer skills, especially in information technology, knowledge in website design,</p> <p>Should be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions.</p> <p>Speak English; some knowledge of Spanish could be advantage.</p>

	Be prepared to work in a multicultural environment. Have an artistic sense.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Create and update the website of the centre Train a team of members in order to become web designers. To create publicity and marketing material for the organization.
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Working schedule	Monday to Friday: 08:30h to 15:30h
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organization	Currently hosting a German volunteer for six months.
Number of Volunteers required	One
Hosting situation	Host family
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	They had hosted several ICYE exchangees and currently hosting a German volunteer for six.
Mentor	Not Available

Volunteer Placement -7

Name of the Institution or the project	Centro De Recuperação Juvenil Ingrid Chawner
Location	Maputo, Bairro de Zimpeto
Address	Avenida de Mozambique
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+258 21 470385/ 82-8776570
Contact person	Mr. António Edgar
Theme or Type of Project	Education and Training
Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Attending vulnerable children and children in

	difficult situations. To integrate the children into the society through their education.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	Primary and secondary education Vocational and professional activities Sports, sewing, cooking and others.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer should have some computer skills in order to be able to train the children and some staff members if required. Should speak English and have the capacity to teach some basic knowledge to the children and the staff if required. Have some knowledge of “child-psychology” Be motivated and have the spirit of working in groups, be flexible and adaptable in relation to the offered conditions, be patient, and like to work with children. Be creative.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Help in the area of learning the English language, computer and other vocational work. Volunteer might be asked to integrate into a street working group who try to convince street children to move into the centre. Volunteer might also be asked to work with children who are already living at the centre.
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday: 08.30h to 13.30h
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	None at the moment but have hosted ICYE volunteers twice(Danish and Finish)
Number of Volunteers required	One
Lodging situation	Host Family
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Through ICYE and other partner organization of the centre
Mentor/Counsellor	Not Available

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Volunteer Placement-8

Name of the Institution or the project	CIDADELA DAS CRIANÇAS
Location	Maputo
Address	Bairro dos Pescadores, Costa do Sol, C. postal 489
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	Tel/fax +258 21 450414 Email: cidadelamap@teledata.mz
Contact person	Sarmento Simões Preço
Theme or Type of Project	Social
Purpose of the Project/Organisation	<p>The Cidadela de Crianças is a project that offers academic and professional education to the children of the surrounding of Maputo It started with activities in 1991 with 30 pupils who were street children. At the moment there are 381 pupils of whom 75 are living there at the boarding school. The objective of the Centre is trying to integrate the children into the society through their education. The target group of the project is: Orphans, street children, children who abandoned their families due to lack of security or social conditions.</p>
Activities of the Project or Organisation	<p>Phase 1: Basic teaching of health, hygiene and general knowledge. Activities (creative) and clubs in the spare time. Phase 2: Technical education in different areas such as sewing, administration, dactylographic, locksmith, art, batik, pottery, wood-sculpturing, introduction to the computer skills. Phase 3: Graduation and social integration of the children.</p>
	The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, have knowledge of childhood,

Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	<p>should be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions.</p> <p>Be able to teach different games and sports to children.</p> <p>Have musical skills or play an instruments .The volunteers should be very motivated, open minded, willing to work with children.</p>
Volunteer Tasks	To improve the program of the centre
Gender preference	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday Maximum: 8 hours
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	One
Number of Volunteers required	One
Lodging situation	At the Boarding School or in a host family
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Has worked with foreign volunteers through some years. Majority staying for a period of 6 months.
Mentor	Not available

Volunteer Placement 9

Name of the Institution or the project	Infantário da Matola
Location	Matola, Maputo
Address	Av. Correia de Barros nr. 738/A
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+258 82 5120310
Contact person	Ms: Irmã Isabel Hospitaleira
Theme or Type of Project	Social

Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Sheltering children in difficult situations and enable possible reintegration into their families of origin or substitute families. The children's age range is between 5 and 18 years.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	The orphanage is divided into different sectors; management, health centre, dentist, carpentry and a kitchen.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer, should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, have knowledge of childhood, experience with working with normal, mentally as well as physically handicapped children. Must be a person who can easily adapt to the offered situations and conditions. Have information about mental illnesses and epileptic. Be able to teach different games and sports to children. Have musical skills or play an instrument.
Tasks for the Volunteer	The volunteer will work with the children in the majority of the time. Help with the planning and execution of the programs for the children.
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday: 08.30h to 13.30h
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	One to leave in June.
Number of Volunteers required	One
Lodging situation	Host families
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Through ICYE has hosted twice six month Danish exchangee.
Mentor/Counsellor	Not available

Volunteer Placement -10

Name of the Institution or the project	Igreja Anglicana
Location	Maputo
Address	Av. 24 de Julho,
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+ 258 82 4328830
Contact persons	Ms: Marcia or Mr. João
Theme or Type of Project	Social
Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Sheltering children in difficult situations and enable possible reintegration into their families of origin or substitute families. The children's age range is between 5 and 18 years.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	Sewing, cooking, languages literacy, drawing and sports, teaching in a normal Mozambican curriculum.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, have knowledge of childhood, experience with working with normal, mentally as well as physically handicapped children. Must be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions. Be able to teach different games and sports to children.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Planning children activities in and out doors; Assisting children with homework,
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday Maximum: 8 hours per day
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	One
Number of Volunteers required	One
Host situation	Host Family

Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Usually host volunteers from UK and hosted an ICYE exchangee from German for six month.
Mentor/Counsellor	Not available

Volunteer Placement -11

Name of the Institution or the project	Reencontro – Associação de Apoio a Criança Orfã
Location	Maputo
Address	Bairro Ferroviário
Country	Mozambique
Telephone/Fax/Email	+ 258 82 4328830
Contact persons	Ms: Deroteia
Theme or Type of Project	Social
Purpose of the Project/Organisation	Supporting the advantaged children (orphans and street children) and prepare them to future challenges.
Activities of the Project or Organisation	Sewing, cooking, languages literacy, drawing and sports, supporting with school material and raising scholarships.
Qualifications of the Volunteer (Special characters and needs)	The volunteer should be dynamic, creative, trustworthy, flexible, have knowledge of childhood, experience with working with normal, mentally as well as physically handicapped children. Must be a person who can easily adapt to the given situations and conditions. Be able to teach different games and sports to children.
Tasks for the Volunteer	Planning children activities in- and outdoors; Assisting children with homework,
Preferred Gender	M ale or F emale
Worktable	Monday to Friday

	Maximum: 8 hours per day
Existing number of Volunteers at the Project/Organisation	One
Number of Volunteers required	One
Host situation	Host Family
Experiences of foreign Volunteers	Never hosted ICYE exchange
Mentor/Counsellor	Not available