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MOZAMBIQUE

Media and Telecoms Landscape Guide

July 2012

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Introduction

Mozambique is rich in coal, natural gas and agricultural potential. But it is still a nation of poor people.

The country has a population of about 24 million. 80% live in villages where they depend largely on subsistence agriculture.

Mozambique suffers periodically from floods and drought. These natural calamities hit hardest at the rural poor.

However, disaster preparedness measures put in place since the devastating floods of 2000 have helped to reduce the level of human suffering caused by such emergencies.

The government has encouraged people to move their houses out of flood plains that are vulnerable to flooding. It has also put in place early warning systems to alert communities at risk.

The economy and infrastructure of Mozambique were devastated by a 16-year civil war which began shortly after independence from Portugal in 1975.

Twenty years after the signing of a 1992 peace agreement which ended hostilities, the country is still rebuilding roads, bridges and electricity lines that were destroyed in the conflict.

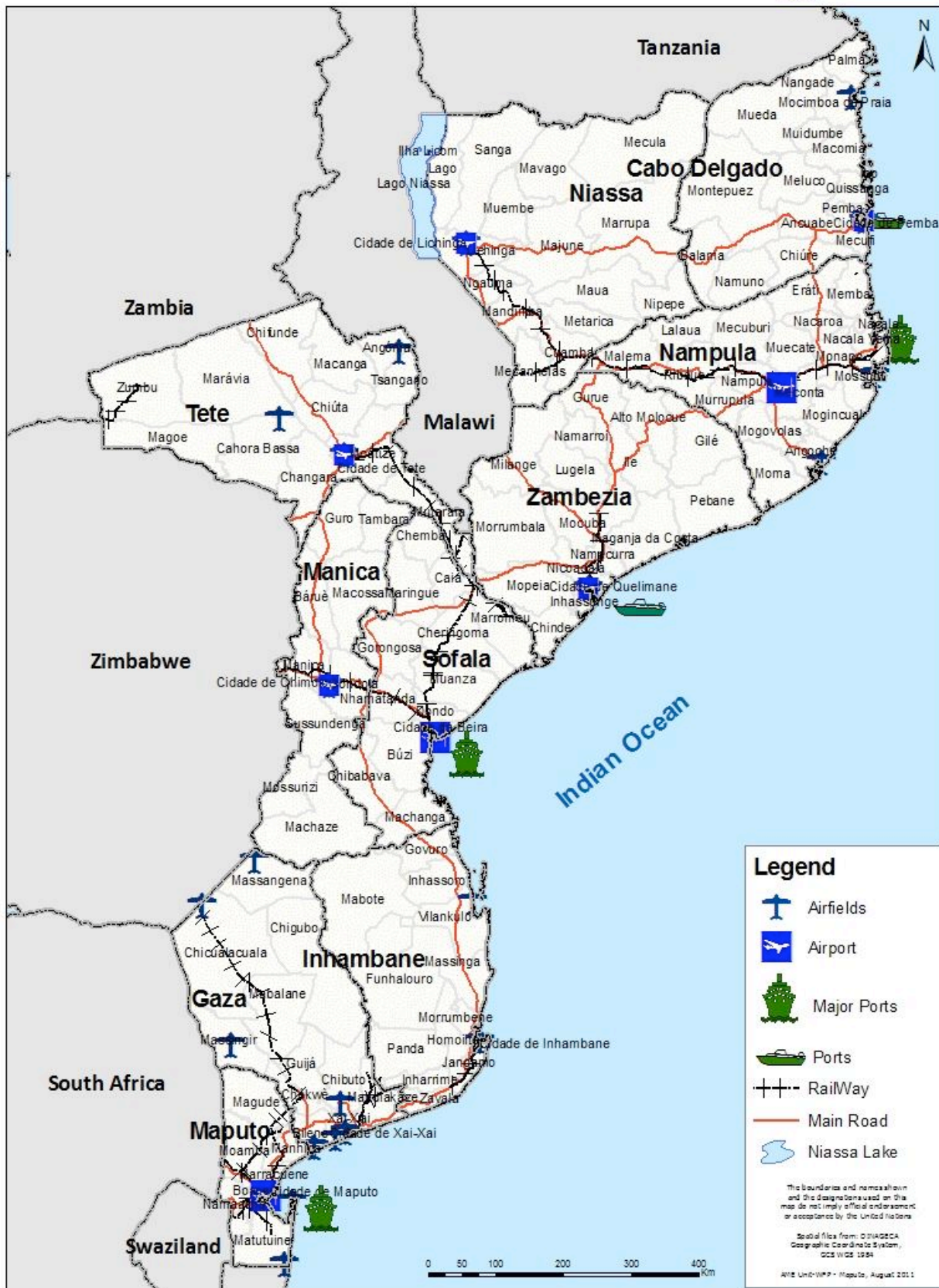
The United Nations continues to classify Mozambique as one of the world's poorest and least developed countries.

The civil war pitted the ruling Frelimo (*Frente de Libertação de Moçambique* - Mozambique Liberation Front) party, against the Renamo (*Resistencia Nacional Moçambicana* – Mozambican National Resistance) rebel movement.

Frelimo had earlier fought a 13-year guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule. The liberation movement assumed control of the government at independence and declared a socialist one-party state.

Renamo was formed as a rebel guerrilla movement with the encouragement of the white minority government in neighbouring Rhodesia.

After Rhodesia achieved independence under black majority rule in 1980 and changed its name to Zimbabwe, the apartheid regime in South Africa became Renamo's main external backer.



Source: World Food Programme (WFP)

Pretoria had a policy of destabilising black-ruled states like Mozambique which actively supported the opponents of white minority rule in South Africa.

South Africa withdrew its support for Renamo after apartheid began to collapse in 1990, following the release of jailed (African National Congress) leader Nelson Mandela.

This paved the way for the Mozambican government to sign a peace agreement with the rebel movement in 1992.

Today, Frelimo remains in power, but it has quietly dropped the Marxist ideology of its early years.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and Communism in Russia, Frelimo embraced multi-party democracy and free market economics.

Renamo has meanwhile transformed itself from a guerrilla movement into a parliamentary opposition party with a small presence in parliament, but a strong grass roots support base in some parts of the north.

Communication

Although the road system remains poor, most large towns are connected by the mobile phone network.

State-run **Rádio Moçambique** and its 10 regional stations cover most of the country.

Rural areas are also served by a network of around 80 independent community radio stations and state-run local radio stations.

There are also several private radio stations in the main cities. Some are purely commercial. Others are run by Christian and Muslim organisations and carry a strong element of religious programming.

Just over half the adult population can read and write, but only 40% speak **Portuguese**, Mozambique's official language.

Most people in urban areas speak some Portuguese, but the language is not widely understood in remote rural communities.

Broadcasts in local languages by Rádio Moçambique and community radio stations are therefore an important channel of communication.

According to UNESCO statistics, only 56.1% of Mozambicans over the age of 15 could read and write in 2010.

However, the literacy rate of young people aged 15 to 24 was much higher at 71.8%.

More than 90% of children now attend primary school.

Mobile phones are widely used in and around the main towns, but network coverage does not yet extend very far into rural areas.

There were 7.7 million active mobile phone lines in Mozambique at the end of 2011, giving a mobile penetration rate of 32%, according to the GSMA, the global association of mobile network operators.

Real coverage may be less because many prepaid SIM cards issued have expired and have not been renewed. Many phone owners also have SIM cards for more than one network.

In 2011, 70% of all mobile phone users were concentrated in Maputo, according to the state telecoms regulator, the National Institute of Communications of Mozambique *Instituto Nacional das Comunicações de Moçambique* (INCM).

Most of the rest were located in the country's other main towns and cities, where network coverage is available.

In early 2012, **Mcel**, the country's largest mobile operator, claimed to cover 75% of the population and 60% of Mozambique's territory with its network.

Language

There are 21 local languages spoken in Mozambique, according to the 2007 census. However, none of them have achieved the status of a national lingua franca. This is still **Portuguese**.

The exact number of African languages spoken in the country is disputed.

Much depends on how you define a language, as opposed to a dialect.

For example, Changana-speakers in Maputo province and Rhonga-speakers in Gaza province use almost identical grammar and vocabulary, but insist that they speak separate languages.

It is quite common for one language to be known by several different names.

For example, Nyanja, a language widely spoken in Northern Mozambique, is called Cicewa in Tete province and in neighbouring Malawi.

Even when there is an agreed name for a language, the spelling may vary.

The language which Portuguese speakers call Changana is often referred to as Shangaan in English. Speakers of Changana/Shangaan refer to it as Xichangana.

The most prominent local languages in Mozambique, according to the 2007 census, are:

- **Makhuwa** – About 4.1 million speakers in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa, Zambezia and Sofala in central and northern Mozambique
- **Changana** – About 1.7 million speakers, mainly concentrated in Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces in Southern Mozambique. There are also some communities of Changana speakers in Niassa in the north.
- **Sena** – About 1.3 million speakers in Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Tete provinces in Central and northwestern Mozambique.
- **Lomwe** – About 1.2 million speakers in Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia provinces in northern Mozambique.
- **Chuwabu** – About one million speakers in Sofala and Zambezi provinces in central Mozambique.
- **Nyanja** – About 900,000 speakers in Niassa, Tete and Zambezia provinces in northwestern Mozambique

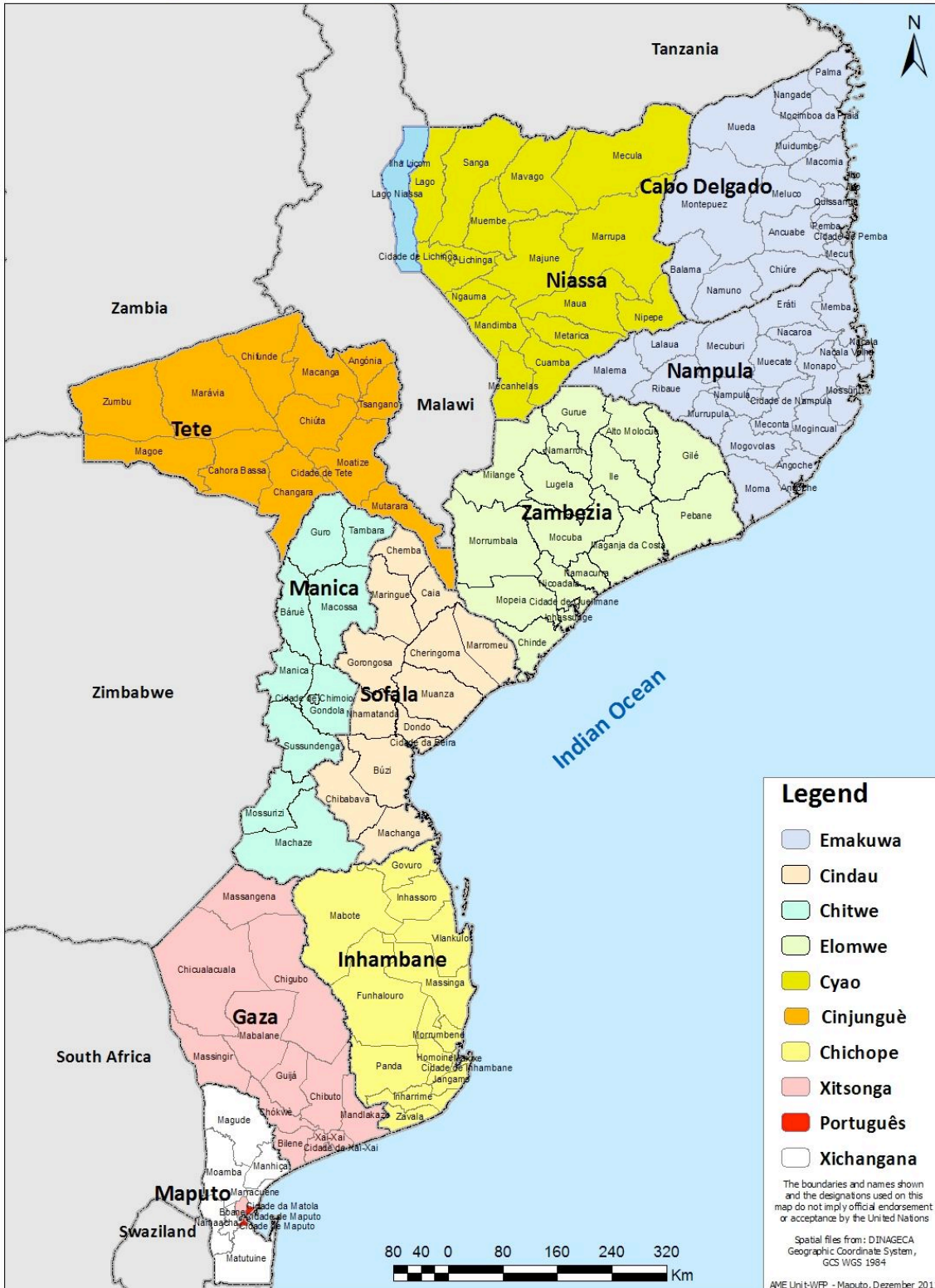
English is widely spoken by the elite in government and business. Many ordinary Mozambicans have picked up a smattering of the language while working as migrants in South Africa.

Economy and living standards

Booming world commodity prices and the discovery of offshore natural gas, have spawned a series of ambitious economic development projects in Mozambique focussed on its abundant energy resources.

Coal mining has been revived in the northern province of Tete, offshore natural gas has been developed for export and power from the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam on the Zambeze River is being used to power industry.

Mozambique Main Languages



Source: World Food Programme (WFP)

NB. This map only shows the dominant local language in each province. It is an approximate guide. In reality the distribution of languages is more complex.

There have also been initiatives to revive commercial farms growing cash crops for export, such as sugar cane.

Some of these plantations were established in colonial times. Other new ones have been set up.

Such capital-intensive projects have provided new sources of revenue for the government and have improved Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings.

The World Bank estimated that Mozambique's economy grew by more than 7% in 2011 as a result of such landmark projects.

Mozambique has some of the world's largest untapped coal reserves.

It also has large offshore natural gas reserves. Major new gas finds were made off the north-eastern coast in 2011.

Development of these hydrocarbons for export will eventually generate a lot of revenue for the government. However, the booming energy sector will provide relatively few opportunities for employment.

The country and its people remain desperately poor.

Foreign aid funded 46% of the government's 2012 budget.

Millions of Mozambicans have spent time as migrant workers in South Africa to escape poverty at home. Others have made their way to Portugal and Europe.

Education and healthcare facilities are limited and life expectancy is short.

The World Bank estimated in 2012 that 55% of Mozambicans still lived in poverty.

11.5% of the adult population were HIV-positive in 2009, according to UNAIDS.

Life expectancy is just under 50 years.

In 2011, Mozambique ranked 184th out of the 187 countries listed in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index.

Politics and government

Mozambique has remained peaceful since the end of the civil war, but the country's extreme poverty occasionally sparks unrest.

At least 14 people were killed in September 2010 when crowds of people took to

the streets of Maputo to protest at a government-approved rise in bread prices.

A new constitution in 1990 introduced multi-party democracy and a free market economy. It also guaranteed freedom of speech and an independent media.

However, no rival political movement has so far emerged to seriously challenge the supremacy of Frelimo.

Many civil servants and security agents belong to the ruling party, a fact which frequently fuels accusations that Frelimo uses the machinery of government to skew the electoral process in its own favour.

The ruling party has increasingly outpolled Renamo in elections since the first multi-party elections for parliament and the presidency were held in 1994.

Renamo meanwhile has suffered from internal splits

Frelimo leader Armando Guebuza won a second five-year term as President in the 2009 elections with nearly 75% of the vote.

Renamo's historic leader, Afonso Dhlakama, came a poor second with just over 16%.

The 2009 legislative elections gave Frelimo 191 seats in parliament and Renamo 51.

The Democratic Movement of Mozambique (*Movimento Democrático de Moçambique*) (MDM), a Renamo splinter group, took the remaining eight seats.

The country is divided into 11 provinces, with Maputo city and Maputo province governed as separate provincial entities.

The provinces in turn are divided into 128 administrative districts. These vary a lot in size.

Humanitarian organisations must be able to communicate in Portuguese in order to work effectively with the government and community representatives.

Despite the arrival of mobile phones and the internet, Mozambique has a strong paper-based bureaucratic culture.

Organisations contacting government departments are usually expected to write a letter to the appropriate person or institution, delivered by either hand or fax.

Fax is still an important means of communication with government departments. The authorities may react more speedily to a fax than an email.

Fax numbers for institutions are given wherever possible in this guide.

Where government officials do use email, they often use a private account, rather than an official government email address.

People do not always answer phone calls. They often respond better to text messages.

Disaster management

Mozambique set up the **National Disaster Management Institute** (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*) (INGC) in the 1980s to help communities affected by the civil war and respond to natural disasters.

Following heavy loss of life and damage to infrastructure and private property during the 2000-floods, disaster management was improved.

The **National Emergency Operations Centre** (*Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência*) (CENOE) was created to coordinate humanitarian response activity.

In 2000, several weeks of heavy rain in southern Mozambique caused swollen rivers to burst their banks, inundating dozens of towns and villages.

800 people were killed and over 200,000 were made homeless by the rising floodwaters.

Mozambique's main north-south highway was cut in several places as vital bridges were swept away, isolating the capital from the rest of the country.

In 2008, heavy rains in the interior of Southern Africa and northern Mozambique funneled heavy water volumes into the Zambeze and its tributaries.

This caused widespread flooding in the Zambeze basin in central Mozambique. About 76,000 people were forced to abandon their homes.

After the 2000 and 2008 floods, many people were resettled away from flood-prone areas.

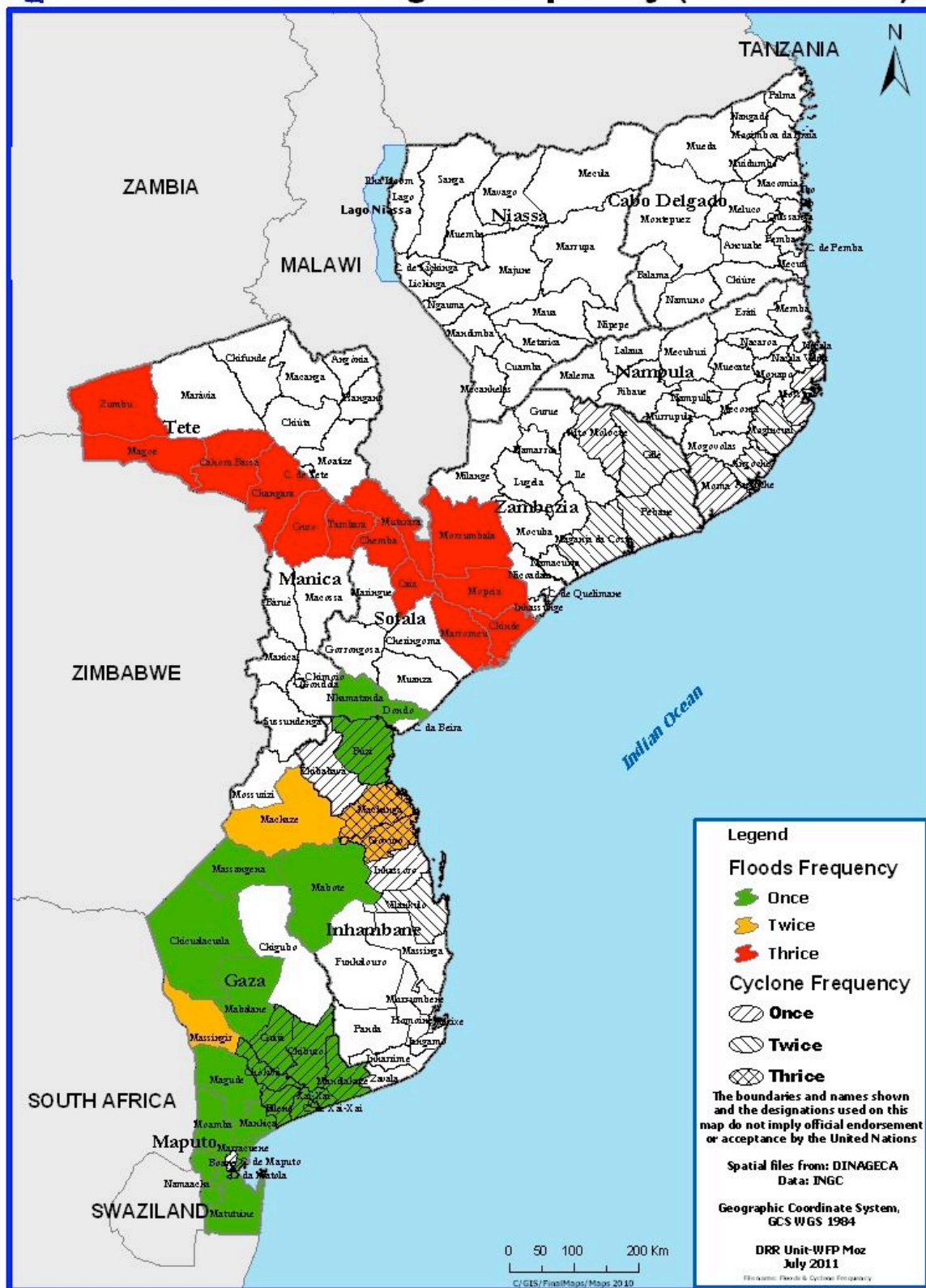
The INGC works throughout the year to prepare for the rainy season between October and March, when floods are most likely to occur.

During an emergency, CENOE coordinates the government's emergency humanitarian interventions during the first 72 hours.

This organisation falls under the INGC.



Floods and Drought Frequency (2000 - 2008)



Source: World Food Programme (WFP)

The UN aid agencies and international NGOs slot their response actions into INGC/CENOE programmes, filling gaps where needed.

The government and international aid agencies divide the country into three regions for operational purposes:

- **South** – Maputo City, Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane provinces
- **Centre** - Manica, Tete, Sofala, and Zambezia provinces
- **North** - Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Nampula provinces.

However, during an emergency, humanitarian interventions are undertaken at district level.

The INGC and CENOE have been successful in setting up early warning systems and training local volunteers across the country.

Emergency drills are carried out in disaster-prone areas so local populations know how to act during a crisis.

The **Mozambican Red Cross** is usually a key player in emergency response work. It has an impressive network of officials at the provincial level.

The Humanitarian Country Team Secretariat coordinates the activities of UN agencies and international NGOs with Mozambican government's programmes. It is based in the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

Humanitarian organisations planning to launch communications initiatives with intended beneficiaries should coordinate their actions with other stakeholders through the Humanitarian Country Team.

In early 2012, the following eight clusters were active in Mozambique (lead agency in brackets)

- Education and protection (UNICEF)
- Water and sanitation (UNICEF)
- Food security (WFP and FAO)
- Health (WHO)
- Nutrition (UNICEF)
- Shelter (Red Cross – crisis/UN Habitat - recovery)
- Logistics (WFP)
- Emergency telecommunications (WFP)

Key contacts for humanitarian coordination in emergencies:

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)

UN Resident Coordinator and HCT Chair - Jennifer Topping

Tel: +258 21 48 51 58

Email: Jennifer.topping@one.un.org

Chair of HCT Working Group and WFP Representative - Lola Castro

Mob: +258 82 301 4280

Tel: +258 21 48 22 28

Email: lola.castro@wfp.org

Emergency Officer HCT Secretariat - Casimiro Sande

Casimiro.antonio@one.un.org,

Mob: +258 820736710

Tel: +258 21 48 51 59/ 65/67

National Disaster Management Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades*) (INGC)

Spokesman - Bonifácio António

Mob: +258 82 420 5300

Email: bantoniomz@yahoo.com

Mozambican Red Cross

Director-General - Américo Ubisse

Mob: +258 82 306 2932

Foreign organisations that wish to work in Mozambique must be accredited with the Department of International Organisations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mozambique at a glance

| | |
|---|---|
| Population | 23.6 million (UNDP, 2011) |
| Main languages | Portuguese (official language), Main local languages: Makhuwa (4.1 million speakers) Changana (1.7 million speakers) Sena (1.3 million speakers) Lomwe (1.2 million speakers) Chuwabu (1.0 million speakers) Nyanja (900,000 speakers) (Figures from 2007 census) |
| GDP per capita | \$476.5 (UNDP, 2011) |
| Adult literacy rate | 56.1% (UNESCO 2010) |
| Mobile phone penetration | 31.7% (GSMA 2011) |
| Mobile phone users | 7.7 million (GSMA 2011) |
| Mobile network coverage (population) | 44% (GSMA 2009) |
| Mobile network coverage (land area) | 10% (GSMA 2009) |
| Internet users per 100 people | 4.2 (ITU, 2010) |
| Ranking in UN Human Development Index 2011 | 184 (out of 187) |
| Ranking in RSF World Press Freedom Index 2011-2012 | 66 (out of 179) |

Media overview

Radio is the main source of news and information in Mozambique - particularly for people who live in the interior without access to a reliable electricity supply.

Television is restricted to the main cities and nearby villages.

Newspapers are not widely read. They hardly circulate outside **Maputo** and the provincial capitals.

Only 56% of Mozambican adults can read and write. Very few literate people can afford to buy a newspaper on a regular basis.

The constitution guarantees freedom of expression, but in practice media criticism of the head of state and other prominent government officials is not tolerated.

Journalists are also subject to a wide variety of informal pressures which limit their ability to report freely.

The 2000 assassination of Carlos Cardoso, one of Mozambique's most respected independent journalists, allegedly on the orders of the son of the president, intimidated many journalists from tackling controversial issues for several years afterwards.

The threat of such an action being repeated has receded, but most journalists remain lethargic about tackling issues which might incur official displeasure.

State-run **Rádio Moçambique** is the only radio station which covers the entire country on Medium Wave and FM.

For most Mozambicans it is the main source of national news.

However, much of Rádio Moçambique's transmission equipment is old and less powerful than it used to be. Some rural areas can no longer receive its broadcasts.

Rádio Moçambique's national service, broadcast from Maputo, consists exclusively of programmes in **Portuguese**.

However, Rádio Moçambique's 10 regional stations in the provincial capitals produce and broadcast several hours of programming each day in local languages.

There are also about 80 independent community radio stations and government

controlled local radio stations in Mozambique. These are an important source of local news.

Most of these local stations broadcast extensively in local languages as well as Portuguese.

The government's Social Communications Institute (*Instituto de Comunicação Social*) (ICS), manages a network of 38 local radio stations.

These are officially described as community stations.

However, given the strong level of control exercised by local government officials over their programming, it is perhaps more accurate to call them as government-run local radio stations.

Besides broadcasting their own radio programmes, the ICS stations relay the national news from Rádio Moçambique three times a day.

About 40 independent community stations, including several run by Christian churches, belong to a different umbrella body; the National Forum for Community Radios (*Forum Nacional das Rádios Comunitarias*) (FORCOM).

This NGO, founded in 2004, helps its affiliated stations with training, the maintenance and repair of equipment and fund raising.

In addition, there are several privately owned commercial FM stations in the cities of **Maputo, Beira, Gaza, Nampula, Tete** and **Quelimane**.

Some of these were started by newspapers that wanted to diversify into broadcasting. All of them address a predominantly urban audience.

Most of Mozambique's private radio stations carry very little news or public information.

The majority devote most of their air time to popular music and advertisements.

Five radio stations based in Maputo are owned by religious organisations. They all include a strong element of religious content in their programming. They are:

- **Radio Maria** (Roman Catholic Church)
- **Radio Capital** (Protestant evangelical)
- **Radio Miramar** (Protestant evangelical)
- **KFM** ((Protestant evangelical)
- **A Voz do Islam** (Islamic Council of Mozambique)

The most popular foreign radio station in Mozambique is Portugal's **RDP Africa**. This broadcasts on FM in **Maputo, Beira, Nampula** and **Quelimane**.

The **Voice of America Portuguese Service** is also widely listened to.

VOA broadcasts to Mozambique on Short Wave and its Portuguese language programmes are relayed on FM by **Top Radio** in **Maputo**.

Radio France Internationale (RFI) broadcasts in **Portuguese** and **French** on FM in the capital.

The **BBC World Service** shut down its Portuguese for Africa service in 2011. However, it is still available in **English** on FM in **Maputo** and six other cities in the interior.

Television only reaches Mozambicans who live in or near large cities and have access to electricity.

State-run **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)** operates the only nationwide TV service, although it only claims to reach a potential audience of five million people – less than a quarter of the country's population.

TVM broadcasts on two channels from **Maputo**.

It also has provincial studios in **Beira**, **Nampula**, **Lichinga**, **Quelimane** and **Pemba**.

Each of these regional TV centres broadcasts up to five hours per day of local programming.

Three independent stations, **Televisão Independente de Moçambique (TIM)**, **STV** and **Miramar**, offer partial coverage of the interior through relay transmitters in provincial capitals.

Besides operating a network of local radio stations, the ICS also runs 20 local TV stations in the interior.

All except one are linked to an ICS community radio station in the same location.

The small town TV stations mainly relay national programming from **TVM**. However, some also broadcast local news and a limited number of locally produced educational programmes on issues such as water provision and health.

The Portuguese international channel **RTP Africa** is popular amongst TV owners with a satellite dish and subscribers to the cable TV networks in **Maputo** and **Beira**.

RTP Africa has its own studio in Maputo and is much followed for its coverage of sporting events in Angola and Mozambique as well as Portugal.

Several daily and weekly newspapers are published in **Maputo** in **Portuguese**.

The most widely read newspaper is the government daily **Notícias**.

It claims to print 40,000 copies per day in **Maputo** and is distributed nationwide. However, some independent estimates put its daily sale as low as 15,000.

Noticias is increasingly challenged by **O País**, Mozambique's only independent daily newspaper. It claims to print 30,000 copies daily from Monday to Friday.

The only provincial daily newspaper is **Diário de Moçambique**, which is published in **Beira**. It was formerly 100% state-owned, but a majority of its shares have been sold to private investors.

Before the government liberalised ownership of the media in 1991, Noticias and Diairio de Moçambique were Mozambique's only daily newspapers.

Newspapers are seldom available outside the main towns and few people can afford to buy them regularly.

The first private publication to appear in Mozambique was **Mediafax** in 1992.

This influential daily was distributed to paying subscribers by fax. It did not print copies for sale in the street.

This necessarily limited the readership of Mediafax to an affluent minority with access to a landline and a fax machine.

However, this electronic newspaper, owned by a cooperative of journalists, was widely read by decision makers. It soon became respected for its independent reporting.

Following the arrival of the internet in Mozambique, Mediafax switched to distribution by email. In early 2012, it had 3,100 paying subscribers, but was undoubtedly read by a much greater number of people.

The founders of Mediafax went on to set up the respected weekly newspaper **Savana**. This claims a print run of 15,000, but some independent analysts reckon that actual sales are more like 5,000 copies per week.

Mediafax and Savana still produce some of the best news reporting in Mozambique.

In recent years, the independent weekly paper **Canal de Moçambique** and its online sister publication **Canalmoz** have acquired an equally good reputation.

Another notable publication is the free weekly newspaper **@Verdade**.

This is widely read in the suburbs in the capital, where few people can afford to buy a newspaper. @Verdade has acquired a large following for its reporting on service delivery issues.

There are several other privately owned weekly newspapers.

There are also several electronic news services, set up in imitation of Mediafax. These distribute information daily or weekly by fax and email.

Some of the daily email newsletters are linked to weekly newspapers, printed in Maputo.

Others are standalone online publications.

Some are based in the interior and mainly cover local news. Many of the latter are very critical of the government.

Mozambique has a high turnover of private newspapers.

They are cheap and easy to start, but harder and more expensive to maintain. Advertising is hard to come by.

These publications are often unreliable and their staff is constantly changing.

Journalists jump a lot from one publication to another or quit the media altogether to find work with NGOs or UN agencies, which pay better.

This brain drain leaves only the most dedicated journalists in the newsroom, along with inexperienced juniors and a rump of less skilled or poorly motivated journalists who find it more difficult to move on.

Many of the private newspapers published in **Maputo**, are printed in **Nelspruit**, 200 km away, across the border in South Africa.

Very few people in Mozambique have access to the internet, but usage is growing fast from a low base.

According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), only 4.2% of Mozambicans used the internet in 2010.

The internet reference website www.internetworldstats.com estimated that there were 975,000 internet users in Mozambique at the end of 2011.

In 2002, the government launched a pilot project with UNESCO, Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo and international donors to set up community multimedia centres (*Centros Multimédia Comunitários*) in selected rural areas.

A national programme to establish these centres throughout the country got under way in 2009 and by 2012 more than 20 were in existence.

Local communities can access internet fax, copying machines and other communication services at these centres for a symbolic fee.

Most of the community media centres are based in the south of the country and are co-located with an ICS-run community radio station.

The limits to press freedom

Mozambique ranked 66 out of 179 countries listed in the Reporters Sans Frontieres (RSF) 2011-12 World Press Freedom Index.

This was an improvement of over 30 places from 98th position in 2010.

However, Mozambique still sits well below the 45th position which it reached in 2006. That was the year in which Nyimpine Chissano, the son of former president Joaquim Chissano, was charged with instigating the murder of investigative journalist Carlos Cardoso.

Press freedom was slow to develop in Mozambique.

The media was part of the state apparatus for the first 16 years after independence when Mozambique was a socialist one party state.

During this period, journalists were expected to disseminate government messages to the general population and put a positive spin on all stories about the government and ruling party.

A new constitution in 1990 introduced multi-party democracy and guaranteed freedom of expression.

It paved the way for a 1991 press law that for the first time allowed private ownership of the media.

During the 1990s, several privately owned newspapers appeared that were very critical of the government.

They provided an independent voice holding the government to account at a time when the former rebel group Renamo was still finding its feet as a parliamentary opposition party after the 1992 peace accord.

However, private newspapers and radio stations have become less strident and outspoken in their criticism of government.

Although the 1991 press law liberalized ownership of the media, it forbade the publication of defamatory reports about the president or any other foreign head of state visiting Mozambique, even such reports were true.

The government does not openly censor media outlets, but it often uses other more subtle ways to limit criticism.

One of these is to withdraw public sector advertising from publications whose message it does not agree with.

Conversely, the government often “rewards” publications which support the official line with abundant advertising.

Journalists are frequently invited to accompany senior government officials on trips to the interior and on overseas missions.

The government pays for the journalists’ travel costs, accommodation and food during these trips. It also provides them with a per diem that is sometimes more than their meagre monthly salary.

Very few reporters who benefit from such largesse publish reports that are critical of their benefactors.

Aid agencies also frequently pay journalists to cover their activities, a move that likewise tends to guarantee favourable coverage.

Prominent businessmen have been known to pay bribe reporters in order to ensure that they appear in a good light.

Publications which do publish unfavourable reports about powerful people may face court charges of defamation or worse.

The weekly newspaper **Zambeze** was charged with threatening state security in 2008, when it questioned the Mozambican nationality of the then-Prime Minister Luisa Diogo.

In the same year, the online newsletter **Faisca**, based in the northern town of **Lichinga**, had to sell its equipment to pay damages after losing a libel suit brought against it by a provincial government official.

Plaintiffs in defamation cases often claim exorbitant amounts damages that are deliberately meant to cripple the offending publication.

Media freedom becomes more tenuous the further north you go from Maputo and the deeper you go into rural areas.

Away from the big cities, local officials frequently threaten and intimidate reporters.

The governor of Tete province sent death threats to a local correspondent of the government newspaper *Noticias* in 2009 because he was angry about his reporting.

Questioning the actions of the authorities is often regarded as unpatriotic.

In 2000 journalist Carlos Cardoso was gunned down outside his offices in Maputo after he exposed massive corruption during the 1996 privatisation of the state-run bank *Banco Comercial de Moçambique* (BCM) in his electronic newspaper *Metical*.

One of the men convicted of Cardoso's murder subsequently said he had been paid to kill the journalist by Nyimpine Chissano, the son of Mozambique's president at the time.

The US-based Committee for the Protection of Journalists (CPJ) found that, following this incident, journalists became much more cautious about reporting on sensitive issues.

The media often criticizes poor service delivery by the government. However, it generally avoids hot topics like high-level corruption and drug trafficking.

The weekly newspapers **Savana** and **Canal de Moçambique** are notable exceptions to this general rule. Both regularly expose high-level corruption.

In January and February 2011 *Savana* revealed that the President of the Constitutional Council had used state funds to pay for private expenses.

The official subsequently resigned.

The government, UN agencies and NGOs use community radio stations extensively to distribute messages to the general population during natural disasters.

The South African-based NGO **Community Media for Development** produces educational radio dramas about topics such as landmines, flood preparedness and human trafficking in **Portuguese, Changana** and **Sena**.

The rural population does not use mobile phones very much, partly because of poor network coverage.

However, SMS messages were used to mobilise protestors in Maputo during the food price riots of September 2010, in which 14 people were killed.

Text messages were sent from one person to another, encouraging people to take to the streets to protest after the price of bread was suddenly increased.

The government responded by broadcasting patriotic text messages to prepaid subscribers of the state-owned mobile network **Mcel**.

When this failed to stop the protests, the government blocked all pre-paid customers of Mozambique's mobile phone networks from sending or receiving text messages.

This blockage lasted for five days.

Post-paid customers – who were more affluent and who could be easily traced because their names and addresses were lodged with the operator – were exempted from this temporary ban.

Shortly after the riots, the authorities imposed new rules, obliging all pre-paid customers register their SIM cards under their name and address.

In June 2012 INCM employees were once again watching SMS traffic closely as a fresh wave of incendiary text messages encouraged people to take to the streets to protest against the government. Nothing came of the calls.

Media Groups

Mozambique's media remain dominated at a national level by the state-run broadcasters **Rádio Moçambique** and **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)**.

These are the only broadcasters with truly national coverage.

The only large privately owned multi-media group in Mozambique is the **Sociedade Independente de Comunicações (SOICO)**.

This runs a TV station, a radio station, Mozambique's largest independent daily newspaper and a monthly magazine.

Three other media groups owned by Christian evangelical churches also provide radio and TV coverage of Maputo and selected cities in the interior.

Miramar, a subsidiary of Brazil's **Record** television network, operates a TV station in **Maputo**, called **TV Miramar**. This has relay transmitters in all the provincial capitals except Pemba.

Miramar also operates FM radio stations in **Maputo**, **Beira** and **Nampula**, Mozambique's three biggest cities, under the **Radio Miramar** brand.

Each of these radio stations provides separate programming for most of the day, but all of them link up with TV Miramar to relay its daily midday phone-in programme *Balanço Geral*.

Miramar's Brazilian parent group is owned by a powerful Brazilian protestant evangelical organisation, the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (*Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus - IURD*).

Its TV and radio stations broadcast a good deal of Christian religious programming, alongside news and entertainment.

Another Brazilian protestant evangelical organisation, the Universal Church of the Power of God (*Igreja Universal do Poder de Deus*) owns the **Maputo**-based radio and TV stations **KTV** and **KFM**.

This church was created as a splinter group from the IURD, which owns the Miramar broadcasting group in Mozambique.

KTV and KFM both broadcast entertainment, music and news programmes. Church services and sermons are broadcast late at night.

Igreja Maná, a Portuguese evangelical Christian organization, runs the radio station **Viva FM** and the television station, **TV Maná**.

Both carry a mixture of news, music and evangelical content.

They broadcast from studios and transmitters in **Maputo** and **Nampula**.

SOICO www.soico.co.mz

SOICO started life as a marketing company. It ventured into media with the launch of a commercial radio station **SFM 96.4** in the late 1990s.

This commercial FM station in **Maputo** plays pop music interspersed with news bulletins.

SOICO expanded into television with the launch of **STV** in 2002.

By early 2012, STV was broadcasting news, current affairs and entertainment programmes 24 hours per day to the provincial cities of **Beira** and **Nampula** as well as **Maputo**.

SOICO acquired the weekly newspaper **O País** in 2005 and turned it into Mozambique's only independent daily.

O País is published five days a week and claims to print 30,000 copies per day. Most of these are sold on the streets of the capital, but some are distributed by air to cities in the interior.

The newspaper also publishes news online through its website www.oPaís.co.mz

In addition, SOICO owns the monthly magazine **Fama**, which covers show business, entertainment, celebrities and popular culture.

SFM 96.4 is now managed independently by a separate company.

A team of about 20 journalists provide news for SOICO's other media outlets.

The group has provincial offices and journalists in **Beira** and **Nampula**. However, STV only has TV studios in **Maputo**. Tapes of all film shot in the interior have to be flown to the capital for broadcasting.

Correspondents provide news coverage for STV and O País from other cities in the interior.

STV and O País both provide insightful coverage of business and economic

issues in Mozambique.

Occasionally they also provide good analysis of current affairs.

In 2010, the Portuguese company Ongoing Media acquired a minority stake in SOICO. The Portuguese group also has media investments in Angola and Brazil.

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Radio overview

Radio is the widest reaching and most influential source of news and information in Mozambique.

Rural audiences depend heavily on the 10 regional stations of state-run **Rádio Moçambique** and the country's network of around 80 community radio stations.

Between them, they cover nearly all the country on FM and Medium Wave.

Rádio Moçambique and the community stations broadcast extensively in more than 20 African languages as well as Portuguese.

Together they constitute a vital source of news and broadcast entertainment for the 60% of Mozambicans who do not speak the country's official language.

Rádio Moçambique and the community radio stations are also an important source of information for the 44% of Mozambicans who cannot read and write.

Rádio Moçambique is the dominant provider of national news. It has a good reputation for straightforward reporting despite the fact that it is government owned.

The 2009 Synovate/Steadman Media Diary Survey of Mozambique found that 68% of respondents had listened to Rádio Moçambique in the previous week.

However, respondents in the provinces said they preferred broadcast content that catered to their local needs.

The community stations provide local news for remote areas of the interior that have little do with life in the distant capital.

These local stations are widely used by aid agencies to distribute information during flood emergencies.

A group of 38 local radio stations are controlled by the state-run **Social Communications Institute** (*Instituto de Comunicação Social*) (ICS).

They are officially described as community radio stations, but in reality they are really government-controlled local radio stations.

The ICS stations relay national news programmes from Rádio Moçambique three times a day, including the two-hour breakfast show *Jornal de Manhã* from 06.00 to 08.00.

At other times of day they transmit local programming. This is determined by a committee chaired by the government's district administrator.

The ICS stations broadcast in Portuguese and up to two local languages.

Twenty of them are run in conjunction with a community TV station. Very few of these community TV stations generate local programming. Most simply relay state television.

There are also more than 40 independently owned community radio stations in Mozambique.

Nearly all of them belong to an alternative grouping, the National Forum of Community Radios (*Forum Nacional das Radios Comunitarias*) (FORCOM) <http://forcom.iuscontaeservicos.com>

This NGO, founded in 2004, serves as a networking organisation for independent community radio stations and as a lobbying organisation which represents their interests.

It also provides training, technical support and assistance with fund raising for its members.

Most of the FORCOM stations are owned by local NGOs and church-based organisations.

The first community radio stations in Mozambique were established in 2002.

Many were set up with support from UNESCO and the Danish NGO Ibis.

The following list shows the local languages used by radio stations in Mozambique's 10 provinces:

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cabo Delgado | Makhuwa, Mwani, Makonde and Swahili |
| Gaza | Changana and Copi |
| Inhambane | Tonga, Tshwa and Ndau |
| Manica | Manyika, Tewe, Barwe and Ndau |
| Maputo | Changana and Rhonga |
| Nampula | Makhuwa |
| Niassa | Makhuwa, Yao and Cicewa |
| Sofala | Ndau and Sena |
| Tete | Nyanja, Nyungwe and Sena |
| Zambézia | Chuwabu, Lomwe, Lolo, Sena and Cicewa |

City-based commercial radio stations mostly play music, interspersed with discussion programmes on topics of current interest.

Two radio stations in Maputo are directly connected to Mozambique's two main political parties through their respective war veterans associations. This colours their news agenda.

Radio Indico is linked to the ruling Frelimo party, whereas **Radio Terra** is affiliated with the Renamo opposition movement.

Five radio stations based in Maputo are owned by religious organisations. They all include a strong element of religious content in their programming. They are:

- **Radio Maria** (Roman Catholic Church)
- **Radio Capital** (Protestant evangelical)
- **Radio Miramar** (Protestant evangelical)
- **KFM** (Protestant evangelical)
- **A Voz do Islam** (Islamic Council of Mozambique)

Private radio stations struggle to survive on commercial revenues alone.

Advertising and commercial programme sponsorship seldom provide sufficient income to break even and many stations face major technical problems.

Many radio stations rely heavily on income generated from broadcasting sponsored programming and public service announcements on behalf of aid agencies.

Radio stations that are church or mosque-sponsored are often subsidised by their owners.

The most popular foreign radio station in Mozambique is Portugal's **RDP Africa**. It broadcasts on FM in **Maputo, Beira, Nampula** and **Quelimane**.

The **Voice of America Portuguese Service** also commands a large following.

VOA broadcasts to Mozambique on Short Wave and its Portuguese language programmes are relayed on FM by **Top Radio** in **Maputo**.

Radio France Internationale (RFI) broadcasts in **Portuguese** and **French** on FM in the capital.

The **BBC World Service** shut down its Portuguese for Africa service in 2011. It is now only available in **English** on FM in **Maputo** and six other cities in the interior.

State radio

Rádio Moçambique www.rm.co.mz

Rádio Moçambique is the national state radio network.

It is the only radio network that reaches the entire country. It is also the main source of national news for all Mozambicans.

Rádio Moçambique's flagship service **Antena Nacional** broadcasts nationwide in **Portuguese** on Medium Wave and FM.

The state radio network also runs 10 regional radio stations in the provincial capitals. These broadcast in a mixture of Portuguese and 19 African languages. One station in Maputo also broadcasts exclusively in **English**.

Its main news programmes are relayed three times per day by a network of 38 local radio stations managed by the state run Social Communications Institute (*Instituto de Comunicação Social – ICS*).

With more than 800 employees – including nearly 340 journalists – Rádio Moçambique is the largest media organisation in the country.

Its nationwide network of journalists provides better coverage of news from the interior than any other media organisation.

The 2009 Synovate/Steadman Media Diary Survey found that 68% of respondents had listened to Rádio Moçambique in the past week.

The survey showed that Rádio Moçambique was particularly popular in the northern provinces of Tete, Niassa and Cabo Delgado.

These are traditional strongholds of the ruling Frelimo party, but they are also provinces where there are few listening alternatives.

The survey showed Rádio Moçambique had a weaker following in Nampula province, a northern stronghold of the opposition party Renamo and home to Mozambique's third largest city.

Rádio Moçambique was created at independence in 1975 from an amalgamation of nationalised radio stations. It was transformed into a public company in 1994.

It remains 100% state owned and its management is appointed by the government.

International studies by the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), the European Union and the Carter Centre, among others, have consistently found that Rádio Moçambique's news coverage is more objective than that of the state television network **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)**.

However, Rádio Moçambique is still some way from being an independent public service broadcaster.

Its news agenda closely follows that of the government agenda. News bulletins typically lead with the president's latest official activities.

The radio often interviews ministers about issues concerning their portfolios.

Opposition politicians and other critics of the government are rarely heard on air.

Rádio Moçambique's geographical reach has shrunk in recent years because many of its FM and Medium Wave transmitters are old and less powerful than they once were.

There is a lack of money to replace them. The last major drive to install new equipment ended in 2003.

According to Rádio Moçambique's website, the network's radio stations could be heard in 26% of the country on FM and 94% of the country on Medium Wave in late 2011.

The flagship service **Antena Nacional** carries a wide range of news, current affairs, music and entertainment programming aimed at all sectors of the population.

The main news programmes are broadcast at 06.00, 12.30 and 19.30.

Antena Nacional is broadcast from a transmitter in Matola, an industrial city adjacent to Maputo. It is relayed on FM by transmitters in the 10 provincial capitals and another in the northern port city of **Nacala**.

Rádio Moçambique operates regional radio stations in the following cities:

Beira
Chimoio
Inhambane
Lichinga
Maputo
Nampula

Pemba
Quelimane
Tete
Xai-Xai

These opt out of the national network for most of the day to broadcast locally produced programming on FM and Medium Wave.

All the provincial stations link up with Antena Nacional from 06:00 to 08:00 for its main morning news and current affairs programme *Jornal da Manhã*. They also broadcast its national news bulletins throughout the day.

In addition to its regional stations, Rádio Moçambique operates four specialist radio stations in **Maputo** and **Beira**.

Radio Cidade Maputo and **Radio Cidade Beira** are both city-based FM music and entertainment stations aimed at youth audiences in Mozambique's two largest cities.

RM Desporto is a sports radio station based in the capital. It can also be heard in Inhambane, Beira and Nampula.

Radio Maputo Corridor is an **English** language FM station aimed at Anglophones living in Maputo and along the road and rail routes to the border with South Africa, 90 km away. It relays a lot of programming from the **BBC World Service**. It also broadcasts English lessons for Mozambicans wishing to learn the language.

Separate profiles of all the Rádio Moçambique local stations are given below.

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RM Cabo Delgado

RM Cabo Delgado is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in the northern port city of **Pemba**. It serves the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

The station broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Makhuwa, Makonde, Mwani, Swahili** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around two million people.

RM Cabo Delgado transmits on 90.4 FM and 1224 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band.

| Language | Broadcast times | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Makonde | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 - 09.00 | 2 hours | 20% | 11% |
| Mwani | 09.00 – 11.00 | 2 hours | 6% | 11% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 11.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 10 hours | 3% | 53% |
| Makhuwa | 14.00 – 18.00 | 4 hours | 67% | 21% |
| Swahili | 18.00 – 19.00 | 1 hour | 1% | 5% |

Provincial Representative - Fernando Canana

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Broadcast Director - Mário Aleixo Timbanga

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RM Niassa

RM Cabo Delgado is is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in the northern city of **Lichinga**. It serves the northern province of Niassa.

The station broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Makhuwa, Yao, Nyanja** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around 1.5 million people.

RM Niassa transmits from **Lichinga** on 101.7 FM and on 1260 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band and from a relay station at **Madjedje**, near Cuamba in the south of the province, on 92.8 FM.

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Makhuwa | 05.00 – 06.00 17.00 – 19.00 | 3 hours | | 26% |
| Yao | 06.00 – 12.00 | 6 hours | | 21% |
| Portuguese | 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | | 47% |
| Nyanja | 14h00 – 17h00 | 3 hours | 8.4% | 16% |

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Broadcast Director: Carlos Andrigo
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RM Nampula

RM Nampula is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in the **Nampula**, the third largest city in Mozambique.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Makhuwa** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around 4.5 million people.

The station transmits from **Nampula** on 95.1 FM, 105.5 FM and 765 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band. It also has relay stations in **Nacala** (90.3FM), **Carrupeia** (87.6 FM) and **Malema** (87.6 FM), (91.9 FM, 90.3 FM and 88.3 FM).

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Makhuwa | 05h00 – 06.00 08.00 - 09.00 14.00 – 19h00 | 7 hours | 87% | 37% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 - 08.00 09.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 12 hours | 9% | 63% |

Provincial Representative: João Matola
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Broadcast Director: Pedro Fernandes
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RM Zambézia

RM Zambézia is is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in **Quelimane**, capital of the central province of Zambézia.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Lomwe, Chuwabu, and Portuguese** to a provincial population of around 4.5 million people.

The station transmits on 97.8 FM and 1179 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band and has FM relay stations in **Caia** and **Dondo**.

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Lomwe | 05.00 – 08.00 0.800 – 09.00 16.00 – 19.00 | 5 hours – | 39% | 26% |
| Chuwabu | 09.00 – 12.00 14.00 – 16.00 | 5 hours | 31% | 26% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | 9% | 47% |

Provincial Representative - Santana Abílio
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Broadcast Director - Elsa Germano
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RM Tete

RM Tete is is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in the Northwestern city of Tete in Mozambique's coal mining region.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Nyanja, Nyungwe, Sena** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around 3.5 million people

The station transmits from **Tete** on 90.7 FM and 87.8 FM and 963 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band. It has a relay station in **Calovera** (100.7 FM).

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Nyanja | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 – 09.00 14.00 – 17.00 | 5 hours | | 26% |
| Nyungwe | 09.00 – 12.00 17.00 – 19.00 | 5 hours | | 26% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | | 47% |
| Sena | Only news highlights | | | |

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Broadcast Director- César Tomás

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RM Manica

RM Manica is is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in **Chimoio**, the capital of the central province of Manica.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Tewe, Manyika, Barwe** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around two million people

The station transmits on 102.5 FM and 1026 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band.

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|----------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Tewe | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 - 09.00 14.00 – 16.00 | 4hours | 23% | 26% |
| Manyika | 09.00 – 12.00 | 3 hours | 12% | 16% |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|----|-----|
| Barwe | 16.00 – 19.00 | 3 hours | 9% | 16% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | 6% | 47% |

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Broadcast Director: Zainadine Omar
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RM Sofala

RM Sofala is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in **Beira**, Mozambique's second largest city and capital of the central province of Sofala.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Sena, Nda** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around two million people

The station transmits from Beira on 96.5 FM, 97.6 FM, 105.2 FM and 873 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band. It has relay stations in **Caia** (98.6 FM) and **Dondo** (88.5FM, 94.8 FM).

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sena | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 – 10.00 14.00 – 16.00 | 5 hours | 49% | 26% |
| Nda | 10.00 – 12.00 16.00 – 19.00 | 5 hours | 30% | 26% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | 13% | 47% |

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Broadcast Director -Hélder Samo
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RM Inhambane

RM Inhambane is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in the Southern coastal city of Inhambane. It serves the whole of Inhambane province

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Tshwa, Tonga, Copi** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around 1.5 million people.

The station transmits from Inhambane on 101.6 FM and 1206 Khz and 873 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band.

It has FM relay stations in Massinga (89.9 FM), Maxixe (104.1 FM) and Nhamposa (105.1 FM).

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Tshwa | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 – 08.00 17.00 – 19.00 | 3 hours | 55% | 16% |
| Tonga | 08.00 – 12.00 | 4 hours | 23% | 21% |
| Copi | 14.00 – 17.00 | 3 hours | 10% | 16% |
| Portuguese | 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | 6% | 47% |

Provincial Representative - Jeremias Angelo

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Broadcast Director - Etelvino de Aguiar

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RM Gaza

RM Gaza is is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique based in the coastal town of **Xai-Xai**, the capital of Gaza province.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Changana, Copi** and **Portuguese** to a provincial population of around 1.5 million people

The station transmits from **Xai-Xai** on 90.9 FM and 810 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band. It also has FM relay stations in **Chicualala** (87.8 FM), **Chokwe** (96.7 FM), **Massingir** (101.7 FM), and **Xicumbane** (87.8 FM).

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Changana | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 - 10.00 17.00 – 19.00 | 4 hours | 87% | 21% |
| Copi | 10.00 – 12.00 14.00 – 17.00 | 5 hours | 6% | 26% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 12.00 – 14.00 19.00 – 00.00 | 9 hours | 5% | 47% |

Provincial Representative- Fátima Cossa

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Broadcast Director - Horácio Dengo

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RM Provincia de Maputo

This is a regional station of state-run Rádio Moçambique broadcasts from the capital to the surrounding province of Maputo.

It broadcasts on FM and Medium Wave in **Changana**, **Rhonga** and **Portuguese** to a population of around 1.5 million people in the rural area around Maputo city.

The station transmits from **Maputo** on 102.3 FM and 738 Khz and 1008 Khz in the AM or Medium Wave band.

| Language | Broadcast time | Hours per day | % of speakers in province | % of hours broadcast |
|-------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Rhonga | 05.00 – 06.00 08.00 - 09.00 12.00 – 16.00 | 8 hours | 14% | 42% |
| Portuguese | 06.00 – 08.00 09.00 – 12.00 | 5 hours | 34% | 16% |
| Changana | 16.00 – 00.00 | 8 hours | 46% | 42% |

Provincial Representative - Angelo Chipanga

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Broadcast Director- David Miambo

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Radio Cidade Maputo

Radio Cidade Maputo broadcasts in **Portuguese** on 97.9 FM to a youth audience in the capital and the adjacent industrial city of Matola.

It carries popular music and programming about youth and student issues.

These include education, job access, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, sport and moral issues.

Radio Cidade Maputo is part of the Rádio Moçambique network. It is on air 24 hours per day and has a nightly offering of classical music.

Rádio Moçambique operates a similar youth station, Radio Cidade Beira in the the city of Beira.

The 2009 Synovate/Stedman Media Diary Survey showed that the two Radio Cidade stations were the second most popular stations in Maputo and Beira after Rádio Moçambique, with an audience share of 25%.

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Rádio Cidade Beira

Radio Cidade Beira broadcasts in **Portuguese** on 105.2 FM to a youth audience in Mozambique's second city Beira.

It has a similar format of popular music and talk programmes about issues relevant to young people as its sister station, Radio Cidade Maputo, in the capital.

Both stations form part of state-run Rádio Moçambique.

Radio Cidade Beira is on air for 18 hours per day during the week and 24 hours per day at weekends.

The 2009 Synovate/Stedman Media Diary Survey, showed that the two Radio Cidade stations were the second most popular stations in Maputo and Beira after Rádio Moçambique, with an audience share of 25%.

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RM Desporto www.radioMoçambique.com/rm/desporto

RM Desporto is Mozambique's only dedicated sport radio station.

This Rádio Moçambique subsidiary was started in 2003 to broadcast national and international sports events on FM to fans in the country's main cities.

RM Desporto sends correspondents to major international events such as the football World Cup or the Olympic Games.

It also works closely with **Radio Nacional de Angola** and the Portuguese state radio station **RDP Africa** to provide coverage of international sporting events.

Mozambicans are avid football fans and follow both local and European leagues.

The station is on air from 05.00 in the morning until midnight.

RM Desporto broadcasts from the capital on FM to **Maputo** on 93.1 FM, to **Maputo province** from a relay station at **Manhiça** on 93.1 FM, to **Beira** on 99.2 FM, Nampula on 93.6 FM and **Inhambane** on 98.1 FM.

News Editor: Fernando Chilungvane
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Email: desporto@rm.co.mz

Maputo Corridor Rádio

This **English**-language station of the Rádio Moçambique network broadcasts from Maputo on 105.9 FM.

It is aimed mainly at Anglophone residents in the capital and people travelling to and from nearby South Africa by road and rail.

The station also targets Mozambicans wishing to improve their English. Its regular programmes include short English lessons.

Maputo Corridor Radio can be heard in Maputo and along the road and rail corridor that connects the capital to South Africa.

The station is on air daily from midday until 01.00.

It mixes local content with **BBC World Service** programmes, including the evening news magazine programme *Focus on Africa*.

Maputo Corridor Radio also showcases Mozambican and African music.

It was launched in 1999.

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Community radio stations

Rural Mozambique has about 80 local radio stations, officially described as community radio stations.

Half are independently owned and managed.

The rest are state owned and their broadcast output is controlled by the government.

All broadcast in one or two local languages as well as Portuguese. They are extremely important for disseminating news and information to local communities.

Mozambican community radio stations typically have a 500 watt transmitter, giving them a range of up to 50 km.

The country's community radio stations are divided into two main groups;

- Radio stations run by the government. These are administered by the Institute of Social Communication (***Instituto de Comunicação Social (ICS)***), and are directly controlled by the local government administrator. It would be more accurate to describe them as local government stations, but they are officially described as community stations.
- Independent radio stations owned by NGOs, local associations and church-based organisations. These are affiliated to the National Forum for Community Radios (***Fórum Nacional das Rádios Comunitárias (FORCOM)***).

The first community radio stations in Mozambique were established in 2002.

Many were set up with support from UNESCO and the Danish NGO Ibis.

ICS community radio stations

Thirty eight community radio stations were operated by the government-run Institute of Social Communication (*Instituto da Comunicação Social*) (**ICS**) in early 2012.

Their broadcast output is decided by local committees chaired by the district administrator. This allows the government to strongly influence their programming. They were excluded from FORCOM, the forum for independent radios, because of this link with the state.

ICS stations relay the national news programmes of Rádio Moçambique three times a day, at 06.00, 12.30 and 19.30. They broadcast their own locally produced programming in between.

Twenty of the ICS stations are linked with a community television station. However, most of the community TV stations do not provide any local programming. They simply relay programming from the public broadcaster, **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)**.

Some ICS stations are also linked to a government-sponsored Community Multimedia Centre (*Centro Multimedia Comunitario*) which provides IT services to the public.

Local people can access the internet at these centres or use a fax machine and photocopying facilities for a nominal charge.

National ICS coordinator - Boaventura Massango

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+258 84 703 1475

Email: boamassa.massango@gmail.com

List of ICS-managed community radio stations

Source: ICS

| | Province | Name/Location | TV | Local languages | Contact | Telephone |
|----|-----------|-------------------------|----|------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Maputo | RC de Moamb | - | Changana, Rhonga | João Sambo | +258 82 478 3210 |
| 2 | Maputo | RC de Inhaca | - | Changana, Rhonga | Dinis | +258 82 514 4570 |
| 3 | Gaza | Xai-Xai | - | Changana, Copi | Teresa Zitha | +258 82 224 0680 |
| 4 | Gaza | Mabalane | - | Changana | Lazaro Uamusse | +258 82 903 0555 |
| 5 | Gaza | Chibuto | - | Changana | Fernando Mucatso | +258 82 664 551 |
| 6 | Inhambane | RTV Vilankulo | Y | Tshwa | Herminio | +258 82 462 4670 |
| 7 | Sofala | RTV Marromeu | Y | Sena | Mouzinho Carlos | +258 82 954 2458 |
| 8 | Manica | RC de Sussundenga | - | Manyika, Tewe | Matai | +258 82 324 1384 |
| 9 | Manica | Mossurize | - | Manyika, Tewe | Kele Zacarias | +258 82 764 3454 |
| 10 | Manica | Tambara | - | - | Bilema | +258 82 437 5550 |
| 11 | Tete | RTVC de Mutarara | Y | Sena | Aibo Papel | +258 82 404 4952 |
| 12 | Tete | RTVC de Bawa | Y | Nyanja, Chicunda | José Hilario | +258 82 854 5214 |
| 13 | Tete | RTVC de Ulongue/Angonia | Y | Nyanja, Nyungwe | - | - |
| 14 | Tete | RTVC de Nkhanta | Y | Sena | - | - |
| 15 | Tete | Changara | - | Sena | - | - |
| 16 | Zambézia | RTVC de Licungo/Mocuba | Y | Chuwabu, Manhawa | Rosalina Januário | +258 82 391 0500 |
| 17 | Zambézia | RTVC de Gurue | Y | Lomwe | Celestino Conforme | +258 82 545 3730 |
| 18 | Zambézia | RTVC de Alto-Molócué | Y | Lomwe | Tomé Candieiro | +258 82 801 8080 |
| 19 | Zambézia | RC de Maganja da Costa | - | Nharinga | - | - |
| 20 | Zambézia | RTVC de Morrumbala | Y | Sena, Lolo | José Tomo | +258 82 517 0043 |
| 21 | Nampula | RTVC de Namialo | Y | Makhuwa | Carlitos Sabonete | - |
| 22 | Nampula | RC de Namapa | - | Makhuwa | - | - |
| 23 | Nampula | RC de Nacala | - | Makhuwa | Omar Mussá | +258 82 601 8580 +258 82 906 9210 |
| 24 | Nampula | RTVC de Eráti | Y | Makhuwa | Eugénio A. Pedro | +258 82 385 8134 +258 84 563 0624 |
| 25 | Nampula | RC de Memba | - | Makhuwa | Assuat | +258 82 727 5778 |
| 26 | Nampula | RTVC de Ribaué | Y | Makhuwa | Jackson Francisco | +258 82 446 9040 |
| 27 | Nampula | RC de Mossuril | - | Makhuwa | Judeu Rosário | - |
| 28 | Niassa | RTVC de Mandimba | Y | Nyanja, Yao | António Avisado | +258 82 472 0860 |
| 29 | Niassa | RTVC de Marrupa | Y | Nyanja, Yao | - | - |
| 30 | Niassa | RC de Nipepe | - | Nyanja, Yao | Juriassi Fitaube | - |
| 31 | Niassa | RC de Majune | - | Nyanja, Yao | - | - |
| 32 | Niassa | RC de Sanga | - | Nyanja, Yao | - | - |
| 33 | Niassa | RC de Mavango | - | Nyanja, Yao | - | - |
| 34 | C/Delgado | RTVC de Chiure | Y | Makhuwa | Lázaro Minrange | - |
| 35 | C/Delgado | RTVC de Mueda | Y | Makonde | Tiago Afonso | +258 82 728 4036 |
| 36 | C/Delgado | RTVC de MontePuez | Y | Makonde | Fernado Geraldo | +258 82 389 1467 |
| 37 | C/Delgado | RTVC de Nacedje | Y | Makonde | Júlio | - |
| 38 | C/Delgado | RC de Girimba | - | Makonde | - | - |

FORCOM community radio stations

There are more than 40 community radio stations which are independently owned. These have greater editorial freedom than the ICS stations.

Most are owned and operated by local associations, NGOs and church organisations.

Nearly all of the independent community stations belong to the National Forum for Community Radios (*Fórum Nacional das Rádios Comunitárias*) (**FORCOM**) <http://forcom.iuscontaeservicos.com>

This NGO, founded in 2004, serves as a networking organisation for community radio stations and acts as a lobbyist to promote their interests.

FORCOM also provides members stations with training, technical support and assistance with fund raising.

In May 2012 FORCOM had 41 member radio stations.

FORCOM Executive Director - Benilde Nhalivilo

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List of FORCOM community radio stations *Source: FORCOM website*

| | Station name | Location/District | Province | African languages broadcast |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Radio Esperança | Lichinga | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 2. | RC daCuamba | Cuamba | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 3. | RC do Lago | Metangula | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 4. | Mandimba | Mandimba | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 5. | RC deN'gauma | Massangulo | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 6. | RC Rurumwana | Maua | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 7. | RC Luvila | Muembe | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 8. | RCMira-Lago | Mecanhelas | Niassa | Yao , Nyanja |
| 9. | Radio Sem Fronteiras | Pemba | Cabo Delgado | Makonde |
| 10. | RC Sao Francisco de Assis | Nangololo | Cabo Delgado | Makonde |
| 11. | Radio Encontro | Nampula | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 12. | Radio Watana | Nacala | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 13. | RC On'hipite | Iha de Moçambique | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 14. | Radio Escola Femenina | Nacala | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 15. | RC de Parapato | Angoche | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 16. | RC Monapo | Monapo | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 17. | RC Luluti | Luluti | Nampula | Makhuwa |
| 18. | RC Thumbine | Milange | Zambezia | Cicewa , Marengue |
| 19. | Nova Rádio Paz | Quelimane | Zambazia | Chuwabu |
| 20. | RC Planalto de Funrancungo | Furancungo | Tete | Tewe, Manyika, Nyungwe |
| 21. | RC N'sanangwe | Chitima | Tete | Tewe, Manyika, Nyungwe |
| 22. | Gesom | Chimoio | Manica | Tewe, Manyika |
| 23. | Radio Macequece | Macequece | Manica | Manyika |
| 24. | RC Catandica | Barue | Manica | Tewe, Chicunda , Manyika |
| 25. | RC do Dondo | Dondo | Sofala | Ndau, Sena |
| 26. | Rádio Pax | Beira | Sofala | Ndau, Sena |
| 27. | RC doBúzi | Búzi | Sofala | Ndau |
| 28. | RC de Nhamatanda | Nhamatanda | Sofala | N/A |
| 29. | RC de Chemba | Chemba | Sofala | N/A |
| 30. | RC de Gorongosa | Gorongosa | Sofala | N/A |
| 31. | RC de Homoíne | Homoíne | Inhambane | Tonga |
| 32. | RC Save | Govuro | Inhambane | Tshwa, Botonga |
| 33. | RC Kusinga | Massinga | Inhambane | Changana |
| 34. | RC Vembe | Chokwe | Gaza | Changana |
| 35. | Xinavane | Xinavane | Maputo | Changana |
| 36. | RC Komati | Manhiça | Maputo | Changana |
| 37. | Rádio Maria | Machava | Maputo | Changana, Tshwa |
| 38. | RC Cascatas | Namaacha | Maputo | Changana |
| 39. | Rádio Muthyana | Bairro Ferroviario, | Maputo City | Changana |
| 40. | RC Voz Cooperativa | Bairro de Bagamoyo, | Maputo City | Rhonga |
| 41. | RC de Caia | Caia | Sofala | N/A |

Private radio stations

SFM (94.6 FM)

SFM is a popular commercial radio station in **Maputo** that belongs to Mozambique's largest private media group **SOICO**.

It plays Mozambican and international pop music, interspersed with news bulletins.

The 2009 Synovate Stedman Media Diary Survey found SFM to be the third most popular radio station in Maputo after Rádio Moçambique and Radio Cidade Maputo.

SFM's management has been sub-contracted to a separate company.

As a result, the station does not share the news gathering resources of SOICO's other two main media outlets, the daily newspaper **O País** and the TV station **STV**.

SOICO Chief Executive – Daniel David

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Group Information Director: Jeremias Langa

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Radio Miramar www.miramar.co.mz

The Brazilian-owned **Record** media group runs three FM radio stations and a TV station in Mozambique under the brand name Miramar.

The Radio Miramar stations are based in the country's three largest cities – **Maputo** (101.4 FM), **Beira** (98.1 FM) and **Nampula** (98.4 FM).

They play music, interspersed with news bulletins, a variety of talk programmes and religious programmes.

Their broadcasts are targeted at people over the age of 20.

The main news programmes are at 06.00 and 11.00, but news flashes are broadcast throughout the day.

Each Miramar FM station produces and broadcasts a lot of local programming, but the three share some common content.

All three radio stations relay TV Miramar's daily lunchtime phone-in programme *Balanço Geral* (General Evaluation) which deals with topical current affairs issues.

They also share some religious programming.

Record, Miramar's Brazilian parent, is owned by a wealthy and influential protestant evangelical church *Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus* (Universal Church of the Kingdom of God).

The Radio Miramar station in Maputo opened in 1995. It can be heard within 100km of the capital.

The Beira and Nampula stations were established later. They only cover the urban area of each city.

The 2009 Synovate/Stedman Media Diary Survey showed Radio Miramar to be one of the most popular stations in areas where it can be heard, with an audience share of 15%.

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Marketing Director - Alexandre Mari

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Email: mari@miramar.co.mz

Address: Avenida Julius Nyerere 1555, Bairro Polana Cimento, Maputo

Viva FM

This radio station is owned by *Maná Igreja Cristã* www.igrejamana.com, a Portuguese-based protestant evangelical church.

It broadcasts in **Portuguese** and **Changana** in **Maputo** on 99.6 FM and in **Nampula** on 90.8 FM.

The station features news programming and family content in the morning, music for young people (mostly R&B) in the afternoon, and evangelical programming the evening.

Viva FM broadcasts news flashes on the hour, based on information published on the internet. The station does not have its own reporters to gather local news.

Maná Igreja Cristã also owns a TV station in Mozambique called **TV Maná**. This also broadcasts in Maputo and Nampula.

Viva FM began broadcasting in 2002.

Director: Bruno Pedro
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 Email: bruno.pedro123@gmail.com

Address: Avenida Emilia Daússe 1735, Alto Maé, Maputo

Rádio Índico

Rádio Índico is a **Portuguese**-language station linked to the ruling Frelimo party that targets a youth audience.

It is based in **Maputo** and broadcasts to the city on 105.5 FM.

Rádio Índico has relay transmitters in the following provincial capitals:

Inhambane (89.7 FM)
Quelimane (88.2 FM)
Beira (90.0 FM)
Xai-Xai (90.0 FM)
Chimoio (90.0 FM)
Tete (90.0 FM)
Nampula (90.0 FM)
Pemba (90.0 FM)
Lichinga (90.0 FM)

The station is owned by the Liberation War Veterans' Association (*Associação dos Combatentes da Luta de Libertação Nacional*), which is linked to ruling party Frelimo.

Rádio Índico was launched in 2007, with President Armando Guebuza attending the opening ceremony.

Rádio Índico spends around 40% of its airtime on music, 40% on information and 20% on advertisements.

It broadcasts national and international news on the hour on weekdays, and at 13.00 and 19.00 on weekends.

Director: Celso Vasco

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Tel: +258 21 49 60 45
+258 21 49 60 08

Email: celsovasco@radioindico.fm

Rádio Maria FM www.radiomaria.org.mz / www.radiomaria.org

Rádio Maria FM is a Roman Catholic Church station that broadcasts to a large swathe of southern Mozambique.

Its studios are based in **Matola**, an industrial city adjacent to the capital Maputo.

The station broadcasts mainly in **Portuguese**. Other languages used include **Ronga, Changana, Tonga, Xitswa, Copi** and **Ndau**.

The station broadcasts religious content along with music and programmes about cultural and social issues.

Rádio Maria FM forms part of an international chain of Catholic stations called The World Family of Radio Maria. This NGO was started in 1998 and has branches in over 50 countries. It is independent from the Catholic Church, but works closely with the institution.

Radio Maria began broadcasting in Mozambique in 1995. It has transmitters in:

Maputo (103.1 FM)

Chokwe (101.4 FM)

Xai Xai (102.0 FM)

Maxixe (102.0 FM)

Vilanculos (102.0 FM)

Nova Mambone (102.5 FM)

Director – Father Alberto Buque Alberto

Mob: +258 82 409 6257

Tel: +258 21 75 05 05

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Fax: +258 21 75 21 24

Email: director.moz@radiomaria.org

Address: Rádio Maria FM, Rua da Igreja 156A, Machava Sede,
Matola

A Voz do Islam (The Voice of Islam)

A Voz do Islam is a Muslim radio station that broadcasts from **Matola**, an industrial city just outside **Maputo**, on 96.3 FM

The station was launched in 2002 and was originally known as Radio Imane.

It is owned by Sheikh Mahamad Aminuddin, the president of the Islamic Council of Mozambique.

The station claims to reach 200,000 people in Southern Mozambique.

In early 2012, it had plans to extend its transmissions to **Quelimane**, **Nampula** and **Pemba** in the North.

A Voz do Islam broadcasts mainly in **Portuguese**, **Arabic**, **Urdu** and **English**.

It also has some programmes in local languages.

The station says its programming aims to “entertain, inform, instruct and sensitise” the Muslim community about current affairs and promote the values of Islam.

Director: Inusso Zacarias

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Tel: +258 21 72 29 90

Email: inussoh@yahoo.com

99 FM/Rádio TGV www.99fm.co.mz

Rádio TGV, also known as **99FM**, is a music and entertainment radio station aimed mainly at a youth audience. It is based in **Maputo**.

The station broadcasts on 99.3 FM in the capital and has relay stations in the following cities:

Beira (89.3 FM)
Nampula (97.3 FM)
Xai Xai (95.0 FM)
Inhambane (96.0 FM)
Tete (95.0 FM)
Pemba (99.5 FM)

The station is owned by businessman Nelson Camal.

Director: Dário Alcibes
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 Tel: +258 21 41 42 24
 Email: dario.alcibes@99fm.co.mz

Rádio Savana

Radio Savana is a pop music radio station based in **Maputo**. It broadcasts in **Portuguese** on 100.2 FM.

The radio station is a subsidiary of Mediacoop, the independent journalists' cooperative which also publishes the online daily newspaper **Mediafax** and the weekly news magazine **Savana**.

Radio Savana has been broadcasting on an experimental basis since 2009.

It was planning to launch news programmes and other talk programmes in 2012.

Administrator: Naita Ussene
 Mob: +258 82 324 8310
 Email: savananaitau@gmail.com

Top Rádio (104.2 FM)

Top Rádio is an independent music station that broadcasts in **Portuguese** on 104.2FM from **Maputo**.

It relays Portuguese language programmes of **Voice of America (VOA)**.

The station carries information programmes on current events and sports from midnight to 12.00 every day, and a youth programme on popular culture from 14.00 to 1800.

It also plays Mozambican and international music.

Top Rádio relays VOA's Portuguese language news programme for Lusophone Africa from 19:30-20:00 and a daily one-hour VOA English lesson from Monday to Friday.

It also carries a two-hour VOA health show, *Vida sem Medo* (Life without Fear), on Saturday afternoons.

Top Rádio used to have a **Chagana**-language programme, but this was off air in early 2012.

Station Manager - David Muianga

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Tel: + 258 21 31 52 12

Email: davidmuianga@gmail.com

Rádio Terra

Rádio Terra is a radio station linked to the opposition party Renamo that broadcasts from **Maputo** in **Portuguese** and **Changana** on 98.6 FM.

It first went on air in 1993, a year after the peace agreement that ended Mozambique's 16-year civil war. The station was known in its early days as Rádio Terra Verde.

It belongs to the Association of Ex-combatants of the Fight for Democracy (*Associação dos Antigos Combatentes da Luta pela Democracia*) (Acolde), which is the war veterans association of Renamo.

Its broadcast content is frequently critical of the Frelimo-government.

Rádio Terra broadcasts general information on democracy and human rights and programmes about HIV/AIDS.

The station also features religious and entertainment programmes and programmes for children.

News bulletins are broadcast daily at 12:00 and 15:00, with news summaries at 10:00, 15:00 and 16:00.

Director: Florentino Escova

Mob: +258 84 488 8810

+258 82 406 9940

Email: flordosares@gmail.com

Address: Rádio Terra, Unit 62, 5th floor, Avenida Eduardo Mondlane 2623, Maputo

Rádio Capital

Rádio Capital is a Christian radio station broadcasting in Portuguese in **Maputo** city on 90.7 FM.

It features programmes produced by the South African Christian evangelical organisation Trans World Radio.

Coordinator: Nelson Pereira

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+258 84 820 7544

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Lifetime Music Radio (LM Radio) www.lmradio.co.mz

LM Radio is the only private **English** language radio station serving Maputo.

It broadcasts music and tourism information to the capital and the surrounding region on 87.8 FM.

The station competes with Maputo Corridor Radio, an English language subsidiary of Rádio Moçambique.

LM Radio began broadcasting in 2009. It aims to revive Lourenço Marques Radio, the first LM Radio, which broadcast from Maputo from 1935 until it was shut down at independence in 1975.

Maputo was called Lourenço Marques during the colonial era.

The new LM Radio broadcasts popular American, British and South African music of the 1960s, 70s and 80s and Latin and Brazilian music.

It also broadcasts information about tourism, music, arts and culture in and around Mozambique.

In its own words, LM Radio follows a model of “More Music, less talk and no news”.

Local and international headlines are broadcast twice a day, once during the morning breakfast show, and once in the afternoon drive time show. News is provided by local news aggregator Club of Mozambique (see online news section).

LM Radio claims to reach an audience of up to 100,000 listeners, primarily English speakers in Maputo and neighbouring city Matola, many of whom are South African. It can be heard within 80 km radius of the capital.

The station also has a loyal following amongst older South Africans within South Africa, who remember it as the only station that played banned pop music during apartheid times.

Two-hour segments of its programming are broadcast daily on Medium Wave by relay stations in **Maseru**, the capital of Lesotho, and **Johannesburg**.

In early 2012 LM Radio was applying for a full broadcast license in South Africa.

The station is owned by Mozambique Radio Holdings.

Director: Chris Turner
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 Email: chris@lmradio.net

Address: LM Radio, T&W Mozambique Lda, Shop 6, Hotel Cardoso, Avenida Mártires de Mueda, Maputo

Rádio Quelimane

Rádio Quelimane is a community radio station run by a local association in **Quelimane**, the capital of Zambezia province, but is classified a commercial station by authorities.

It broadcasts from **Quelimane**, the capital of Zambezia province, on 94.5 FM.

The station started operations in 2009. It does not appear to be a member of either Forcom or the ICS.

Rádio Quelimane broadcasts in **Portuguese** and **Chuwabu**.

It targets women and the youth with popular music, programmes on health, entrepreneurship, culture and sport.

News bulletins are broadcast on the hour from Monday to Saturday.

Director: Antonio Zumbira
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Coorindator - Jocas Achar
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 Email: acharjocas@gmail.com

Address: Radio Quelimane, Avenida Julius Nyerere 1033, Bairro Sinacura, Quelimane

Rádio SiRT 104.3 FM

Rádio SiRT is a commercial station based in the Northwestern town of **Tete**.

It covers a large part of Tete province and parts of adjacent Manica.

Rádio SiRT broadcasts local music and information as well as religious content from Brazilian *Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus* (Universal Church of the Kingdom of God) which owns the Miramar broadcasting group in Mozambique.

The station also relays programmes from Germany's **Radio Deutsche Welle** and Portugal's **RDP África**.

Local news bulletins are broadcast at 12.00 and 19.00 Monday to Friday.

It receives technical assistance from Radio Capital FM in nearby Malawi.

Radio SiRT began broadcasting in 2001. It was set up by Virgílio Ferrão, who was the governor of Tete province at the time. He continues to own and manage the station.

SiRT also runs a local TV station in Tete which rebroadcasts programming from the Portuguese international station **RTP Africa**.

The acronym SiRT stands for *Sistema Independente de Radio e Televisão* (Independent Radio and Television Company).

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Director - José Francisco
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 Email: sirt.1998@gmail.com

News Editor - Sarmento Macuacua
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Rádio Haq

Radio Haq is a Muslim station based in northern city **Nampula**. It broadcasts on 104.4 FM in **Portuguese, Arabic** and **Makhuwa** to the city and the surrounding district.

It broadcasts Islamic programmes and readings from the Quran for Muslim listeners, along with a wide range of educational and discussion programmes. Many of these are phone-ins.

Islam em Foco (Islam in Focus) is a two-hour daily programme hosted by a religious leader who talks about proper behaviour in society. Sometimes he receives a guest speaker and interacts with the public. It begins at 09.00.

Radio Haq is owned by Muslim NGO Munazzamat-ALDUA. This is based in neighbouring Malawi, but it collaborates with the Islamic Council of Mozambique.

The station was opened in 2005 and is on air 24 hours a day.

It broadcasts five news bulletins per day, mostly in Portuguese.

Radio Haq also broadcasts religious music, information about entrepreneurship, politics and health, including HIV/AIDS and educational programmes for children.

Director: Jumito Zeferino
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 Mob: +258 84 421 4575
 Email: zeferinojumito@yahoo.com.br

KFM

KFM is a **Maputo** radio station owned by the Brazilian Protestant church *Igreja Mundial do Poder de Deus* (Worldwide Church of the Power of God).

This broke away from the powerful *Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus* church, which operates the rival chain of Miramar radio and TV stations in Mozambique.

KFM broadcasts pop music and information on sport and culture, with some debate programmes as well.

It broadcasts on 88.3 FM.

Two journalists produce hourly news bulletins. The station links up with its television sister station, KTV, for the 19.30 news every day.

Pre-recorded church services are broadcast late at night.

KFM and KTV began life as Rádio e Televisão Klint (RTK), a small private broadcasting group set up by Carlos Klint, a former Frelimo commander.

He subsequently became a member of parliament for the ruling party for Zambezia province.

RTK closed down following Klint's death in 2002, but its radio and TV broadcasting license were subsequently acquired by the *Igreja Mundial do Poder de Deus*.

The church opened KFM in 2006 and and KTV in 2010.

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Director- General – Izilda Kayroniss Mussa

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Email: kay_roniss@hotmail.com

Email: ktvcomercial@hotmail.com

Address: KTV, Avenida Agostinho Neto 946, Maputo

International radio stations

RDP África www.rtp.pt/rdpafrica

RDP Africa, an international radio station of Portugal's state broadcaster Radiodifusão Portuguesa (RDP), is the most popular foreign radio station in Mozambique.

It broadcasts 24 hours per day on Short Wave and on FM in the following cities:

Beira (94.8 FM)

Maputo (98.2)

Nampula (91.9 FM)

Quelimane (89.0 FM)

RDP Africa broadcasts news, current affairs, sport and music in **Portuguese**.

It was the most widely listened to foreign radio station in Mozambique, according to the 2009 Synovate/Stedman Media Audience Diary Survey.

Head of Programmes RDP Africa - Nuno Miguel Sardinha

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Fax (Portugal): +351 213 820 081

Email: rdp.africa@rtp.pt

Address: RDP Africa, Avenida Marechal Gomes da Costa 37, 1849-030 Lisbon, Portugal

BBC World Service (95.5 FM) www.bbc.co.uk

The BBC was once very popular in Mozambique. However its audience share is likely to have declined substantially since the the UK government funded broadcaster ended its **Portuguese** for Africa service in February 2011.

The 2009 Synovate/Stedman Media Diary Survey found the BBC to be the second most popular international news station in Mozambique after Portugal's RDP Africa. The Portuguese for Africa service was still broadcasting for 11 hours per week at that time.

The survey showed that the BBC commanded a particularly strong audience in the northwestern province of Tete. This lies on major trade routes linking three landlocked Anglophone countries – Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi – to the Indian Ocean.

The BBC World Service in **English** broadcasts on FM in the following locations:

Beira (88.5 FM)
Chimoio (99.0 FM)
Maputo (95.5 FM)
Nampula (88.3 FM)
Quelimane (95.3 FM)
Tete (87.8 FM)
Xai-Xai (100.9 FM)

Elsewhere in Mozambique the BBC World Service is only available on Short Wave.

BBC World Service programmes in **English** are also relayed by Radio Maputo Corridor, the English language FM radio station of Rádio Moçambique in the capital.

Mozambique Correspondent - José Tembe (he also works for Rádio Moçambique's Maputo Corridor Radio)
 Mob: +258 82 314 6190
 Email: jtembe1@yahoo.com

BBC Africa Service

Tel (UK): +44 20 7240 3456
 Fax (UK): +44 20 7557 1258
 Email: bbcwsafrica@bbc.co.uk

BBC World Service Africa, Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH, UK

Voice of America (VOA) www.voanews.com/portuguese www.topradio.co.mz

The US government-funded radio station Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts programmes in **Portuguese** for Africa for two and a half hours per day, but some of these are aimed specifically at audiences in Angola.

Many VOA programmes are relayed on FM Maputo by the independent commercial station **Top Rádio**.

This local station broadcasts VOA news in Portuguese from 19.30 to 20:00 on weekday evenings.

It also broadcasts a daily English lesson from VOA and a weekly two-hour VOA health show *Vida sem Medo* (Life without Fear), on Saturday afternoons.

Portuguese Service Director - Ana Guedes
Tel (USA): +1 202 203 4144
Email: aguedes@voanews.com

Africa Coverage Editor - Jennifer Janin
Tel (South Africa): +27 11 726 4225
Email: jenjano@voanews.com

Tel (USA): +1 202 203 4136
Fax: +1 202 401 2073
Email: portugues@voanews.com

RFI Afrique (105 FM) www.rfi.fr

The African service of Radio France Internationale broadcasts in **French** and **Portuguese** in Maputo on 105.0 FM.

Its Portuguese for Africa service is on air from 16.00 to 20.00 daily.

RFI covers current affairs and politics in Portuguese-speaking Africa, as well as in France and the world in general.

Mozambique Correspondent – Gervásio Jesus
Tel: +258 21 32 01 20
Fax: +258 21 31 45 31

Address: RFI, Avenida Zedequias Manganhelo 10, Bairro Central, Maputo

News Editor, Portuguese for Africa Service -: Ursula Soares
Tel (France): +33 1 56 40 15 20
Tel (France): +33 1 44 30 83 92
Fax:(France) +33 1 56 40 10 58
Email: ursula.soares@rfi.fr
service.portugais@rfi.fr

List of community radio stations and community multimedia centres by region

Northern Mozambique

| Province | Radio stations and CMCs | Contact details |
|----------------|---|--|
| Niassa (12) | CMC de Cuamba Telecentro Cuamba Rádio Comunitária de Cuamba Cuamba Telefax: 27162899 OXFAM: 27162537 Celular: 826756810 | Coordenador: Stiven Mapira Celular: 825588233 Gestor: Antonio Bernardo Siveleque Celular: 824624310 Técnico: Fernando Paulino Celular: 828245361 |
| | CMC de Mandimba Telecentro de Mandimba Rádio Comunitária de Mandimba Mandimba | Coordenador: António Avisado Celular: 824720860 E-mail: avisado9@yahoo.com.br Administrativo: Camilo Cássimo Celular: 827832440 Coordenador Telecentro: Alexandre Camilo Calisto Celular: 827083250 E-mail: camilocalisto@yahoo.com.br |
| | Rádio Comunitária do Lago Metangula | Coordenador: Damião Silvestre Celular: 824010326 Gestora: Graça Majáua Celular: 825512855 Técnico: Tomé Ernesto Celular: 826363154 E-mail: macuate@gmail.com |
| | Rádio Comunitária Mira-Lago Mecanhelas Telefone: 27162818 (posto da TDM) 27162740 (Ibis, Cuamba Pedro Armando) | Coordenador: Zeca Ernesto Celular: 827718500 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Ngauma Massangulo Telefone: 27162955 (ao cuidado da Ibis, Cuamba) | Coordenador: Mamudo Daude Celular: 826288090 Gestor: Napaça Celular: 828033716 |
| | Rádio Comunitária Nipepe | Coordenador: Sitaube Celular: 828616226 |
| | Rádio Comunitária Majune | Coordenador: Albino Macaibo Celular: Não há telefone. Contatar o delegado do ICS Celular: 824988820 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Sanga | Coordenador: César Celular: 828000756 |
| | Rádio Comunitária Rurumwana Maúa Telefone: 27162955 (ao cuidado da Ibis, Cuamba) | Coordenador: Gabriel Metonga Celular: 825876153 |

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| | Rádio Comunitária Luvila Muembe Telefone: 27162955 (Ibis, Cuamba) | Coordenador: Pedro Baina Celular: 825205636 (deixar sms) Ou Fernando Saimone Malemia Celular: 829757071 |
| | Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Marrupa Marrupa Telefone: 27120633 (ICS Lichinga) Fax: 27120024 | Coordenador: Estevão Maquina Celular: 824200333 E-mail: estevaomaquina@gmail.com Sede Admin: Joana Celular: 829460255 |
| | Rádio Esperança FM Lichinga Endereço: Av. Julius Nyerere nr. 219, Rua do Aeroporto, C. Postal nr. 243 Telefone: 27120794 TeleFax: 27121426 | Director executivo: Ernesto Saul Celular: E-Mail: fundesp@teledata.mz ; telmaneta@yahoo.com.br Skype: telmito.joao MSN: ev.telmito@hotmail.com Director rádio: André Narrubala Celular: 823190890 |
| Cabo Delgado (7) | Rádio Sem Fronteiras Pemba Telefone: 27221315 | Directora de programação: Maria Anselmina Cesário Celular: 829845600 E-mail: anselminacesario@yahoo.com Coordenadora: Irmã Dina Ranzanto E-mail: irmadina@gmail.com E-mail: sjboppemba@vocievolti.it Celular: 824983880 Técnico: Fidelio Artur Celular: 820344190 Jornalista: Agapto Cornélio Celular: 826353792 E-mail: agaptocornelio@gmail.com |
| | Rádio S. Francisco de Assis Nangololo | Director: Padre Beato Cornélio Contactar Rádio Sem Fronteiras (Pemba) |
| | Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Mueda Mueda Telefone : 27284036 | Coordenador: Tiago Afonso Celular: 822917492 Delegada do ICS : Liusa Lourenço Telef 27221892 |
| | CMC de Chiúre Telecentro de Chiúre Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Chiúre Chiúre Celular: 823190530 Telefax: 27244021 | Coordenador: Minrage Lázaro Celular: 823858002 E-mail: morilando@gmail.com Administrador: Jatila Mário Raul. Celular: 827250444 Jornalista: Rosário Saíde Celular: 825524914 E-mail: rosariosaide@gmail.com |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Nacedje Distrito de Macumia | Coordenador: João André Celular: 829471994 Técnico: Júlio António Celular: |

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|-----------------|--|---|
| | Rádio Comunitária Girimba Em Mumtepez Telefone: 272006 | Coordenador: Salesio Ndanele Celular: 823891467 Locutor: Abubacar Celular: 829714793 |
| | CMC de Muidumbe Telecentro de Muidumbe Rádio Comunitária de Muidumbe Distrito de Muidumbe | Coordenador: Antonio Jorge Celular: 828410590 Gestor: Celular: 827622177 Tecnico: Melembe Celular: 828410590 |
| Nampula (13) | Rádio Encontro Nampula Telefone: 26216161 Fax: 26215878 E-mail: radioencontro@teledata.mz | Directo: Dr. Nuno Calquer Albuquerque Celular: 826938450 Jornalista: Octávio Fonseca Celular: 826538677 Jornalista: Faizal Ibramgy Celular: 825515365 E-mail: fifaizalinho@gmail.com Locutor: Felizmino Celular: 825979118 |
| | Rádio Watana Nacala-Porto Endereço: Alta da Cidade Telefone: 26520682/3 E-mail: radiowatana2@yahoo.es | Coordenadora : Loli Contacto : 827511245 E-mail : lola15706@gmail.com Coordenador adjunto : Edson Francisco Raja Celular: 828283681 Email: edsonfrancisco00@yahoo.com.br Gestora: Maria da Dolores Martinez Celular: 824200619 Directora: Sílvia Bravo Celular: 827137390 Tecnica: Girvinia Alfaro Contacto: 828800689 Jornalista: Tijoca Celular: 825347378 |
| | Rádio Escola Feminina de Nacala Nacala Porto Telefone: 2652019 Fax: 26526051 | Coordenador: Rogério Manuel selix Celular: 825810543, Gestora: Irma Ruti Valência 825281894 Substituta: Monica Simonete Celularz: 829984624 |
| | Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Nacala— Porto Nacala — Porto Telefone: 26520322 Fax: 26520322 Celelular : 826018580 | Coordenador: Omar Mussa Celular: 829069210 Gestor: Clarice Luante Técnico: Arlindo Chissale Celular: 825356003 E-mail: arlindochissale@yahoo.sr |
| | Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Namialo Namialo Telefone: 26340071 Fax: 26213362 (ao cuidado do ICS, Nampula) | Coordenador: Ambopa Rafael Celular: 823895111 |

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| <p>CMC de Ribáuè Telecentro de Ribáuè Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Ribáuè Ribáuè Telefax: 26820003 Celular: 82 3190520 E-mail: teleriba@zebra.uem.mz</p> | <p>Coordenador: Jackson Celular: 825859670 Tecnico:</p> |
| <p>CMC de Angoche Telecentro de Angoche Rádio Comunitária Parapato Angoche Telefone: 26720303 Fax: 26720304</p> | <p>Coordenador Rádio: Faustino Omar Atumane Gestor: Sorudo Assane Omar Celular: 824012641 Técnica: Lina Francisco Lima Celular: 828851895 Jornalista: Alves Alexandre Celular: 828195913 Email: alvez.alexandrea@gmail.com</p> |
| <p>CMC de Monapo Telecentro de Monapo Rádio Comunitária de Monapo Monapo Telefone: 26620145 Fax: 26620145</p> | <p>Coordenador: Avelino Paulino Muligeque Celular: 826812500; 847786439 Email: avemuligeque@yahoo.com.br E-mail : avemuligeque@gmail.com</p> <p>Jornalista : Araújo Daniel Navahe E-mail: araujonavahe@gmail.com Celular: 826622494 Tecnico: Adamo Selemene Celular: 828385790</p> |
| <p>CMC de Ilha de Moçambique Telecentro da Ilha de Moçambique Rádio Comunitária On´Hipiti Ilha de Moçambique Telefone: 26610120 Fax: 26610105 (hotel da Inha) 26610120 (TDM) 824436943 (Mcel)</p> | <p>Coordenador: Ismael Amade Celular: 824759220 E-mail: amadeilha@gmail.com Tecnico: Jone Ali Mussa Celular: 825875877</p> |
| <p>CMC de Iuluti Telecentro de Iuluti Rádio Comunitária de Iuluti Mogovolas Telefone: 26351001 (Att. Empresa ALEXIM)</p> | <p>Coordenador: Rui dos Santos Lopes Celular: 827036098 Tel. Cabine Pública: 26351000</p> |
| <p>Telecentro de Namapa Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Namapa Erati</p> | <p>Coordenador: Abel arcanjo Mota Celular: 829238453 Jornalista: Amido Celular: 825274317 Gestor: Felizardo Cussi Celular: 829708169</p> |
| <p>Rádio Comunitária de Mossuril</p> | <p>Coordenador: Nelson Rafael Celular: 825893876 Técnico: Salvador Pedro Celular: 822588025</p> |
| <p>Rádio Comunitária de Momba</p> | <p>Coordenador e tecnico: Jermano Xavier Celular: 828158078 Locutor: Assuate Satar Celular: 827275778</p> |

Central Mozambique

| Province | Radio stations and CMCs | Contact details |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Zambézia (6) | Rádio Comunitária Licungo Mocuba Telefone: 24810301 Telefone: 24213190 Delegado provincial: Cossa Celular: 828922140 | Coordenador: Celestino Conforme Celular: 825453730 E-mail: celestino.conforme@gmail.com Gestor: Fernando Jaime Gouveia Celular: 825122810 |
| | Rádio Comunitária Thumbine Milange Fax: 24860024 (A/C do BIM) | Coordenador: Izequiel Celular: 828993895 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Morrumbala Morrumbala Telefone: 24213190 | Coordenador: Tomé Carvalho Celular: 828018080 Jornalista: António João Amoro Liva Celular: 825132454 Email: Amoroliva.morrumbala@gmail.com |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Gurue Gurue Telefone: 24910302 | Coordenador: Vinesto Morais Celular: 820380260 |
| | CMC de Alto Molócuè Telecentro Alto-Malócuè Rádio Comunitária de Alto Molócuè Alto Molócuè Telefax: 24630042 | Coordenadora: Rosalina Caetano Celular: 823910500 Presidente do Comité: Baptista Ribeiro Celular: 822471320 Técnico: Francisco Vasco Cigarro Celular: 828197330 |
| | CMC de Nova Rádio Paz Telecentro Nova Rádio Paz Nova Rádio Paz Quelimane Endereço: Av. Paulo Samuel Kankomba, Nº 510, 1º Andar Direito. Telefax: 24212879 Celular: 828514410 | Coordenadora: Irmã Justina Camilo Celular: 824425090 E-mail: novaradiopaz@teledata.mz Formadora: Maria da Graça Patia Celular: 825820720 E-mail: magrapa2003@yahoo.com.br , magrapa2007@gmail.com , mpatiamz@yahoo.com.br Skype: mariadagracapatia Jornalista: Virgílio António Celular – 8253 95 855 Técnico: Ito Rapoio Celular: 827232370 |
| Tete (5) | Rádio Comunitária de Mutarara Mutarara Telefone: 25292003 Fax: 25222538 E-mail: rccmutarara@yahoo.com.br | Coordenador: Aibo Patel Celular: 824044952 Cell : 845300222 Jornalista: Aibo Jussub Patel Celular: 824044952 Locutor: Omesio 842220335 ou 828326418 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Bawa Zumbo | Coordenador: José Hilário Celular: 825017230 (A/C de Vítor Marrão, ICS Tete) |

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| | Rádio Comunitária de Changara | Coordenador: Marcos Faqueiro |
| | Rádio Comunitária Nkanta | Coordenador: Celular: |
| | Rádio Comunitária e Televisão de Angónia Angonia Telefone ICS 25222538 | Coordenador: Canama Celular: 82 7813154 Gestora: Elsa Rosa Celulatr: 822419270 ou 847677722 |
| | Rádio Coumitaria Dom Bosco de Moatize Distrito de Muatize | Coordenador: Padre Tomas Missai Cell: 823932139 Productor: Elvítico Augusto John 824283125 |
| | CMC de Macanga Telecentro de Macanga Rádio Comunitária Planalto de Furancungo Macanga Telefone: 25267006 | Coordenador: Vasco Fernando Capitone Celular: 844795314 Cell :827645505 (sms) E-mail: vcapitone2010@gmail.com |
| | CMC de Chitima Telecentro Chitima Rádio Comunitária N'sanangwe Chitima – Cahora Bassa Telefone: 25284006 Fax: 25284006 | Coordenador Rádio: Orlando Nsede Pedro Celular: 825141257 Gestor: Ambrósio Fato José Celular: 824047714 Jornalista: Betinho Marquesa Celular: 825485243 |
| Manica (7) | CMC de Sussundenga Telecentro Sussundenga Rádio Comunitária de Sussundenga Susendenga Telefax: 25152059, 25152020 | Coordenadora e técnico: Domingos Matai Celular: 823241384 Administrativo: Samussoni Manuel Celular: 826592369 E-mail: samussonimakone@yahoo.com.br Jornalista: Ricardo Lourenço Celular: 825138444 Fax: 25123079 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Mossurize | Coordenador: Quet Zacarias Celular: |
| | CMC de Catandica Telecentro Catandica Rádio Comunitária de Catandica Báruè E-mail: rádio.cmcdecandica87@gmail.com | Coordenador: John Chekwe Celular: 825444480, 844007976 Jornalista: Sitenule Fibione Jacopo Celular: 827387086 Gestor Telecentro: Inácio Pangonasse. Celular: 848977148 Tecnico: Nicolas Nhadado Celular: 828253884 |

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| | Rádio Comunitária Gesom Chimoio Endereço: Rua Barue 835 Email: gesom@chimoio.Moçambique.net | Coordenador: Narciso Ernesto Alberto Celular: 825963120 E-mail: narcisoernesto@yahoo.com.br Técnico: Agostinha Cassalo Celular: 825989380 Email: agostopower@yahoo.com.br Jornalista: José Sebastião Jeco Celular: 822452320 |
| | Rádio Comunitária Macequece Telefone: 25162262 Fax: 25162207 Manica | Coordenador: Ines João Charomene Celular: 823903561 Gestor: Maria Isabel Celular: 828466426 Técnico: Augusto Salomão Celular: 828521197 Jornalista: José Canetane |
| | Telecentro de Macequece Rádio Macequece Manica TeleFax: 25162238 Email: telemacece@tdm.co.mz | Gestor: Alby Dickson Lourenço Celular: 822278790 Email: vairadu2000@yahoo.com.br |
| | Telecentro de Gôndola Gondola Fax TDM Gôndola: 25141037 E-mail: telegondola@zebra.uem.mz | Gestor tecnico: António William Celular: 825211899 |
| Sofala (6) | CMC de Dondo Telecentro de Dondo Rádio Comunitária do Dondo Dondo Telefax: 23950473 ASSERCO: 23950027 Celular: 828469340 E-mail: rcdondo@yahoo.com.br , radiodondo@yahoo.com.br | Coordenador: Manuel Ussene Celular: 825586420 Gestora: Amália Salomão Celular: 824056140 Tecnico: João Alberto Mujui Dove Celular: 828317910 Jornalista: José Augusto Madaule Celular: 844236264 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Caia Telefone: 23970044 E-mail: consorcio.caia@gmail.com | Coordenador: António Zeca Menezes Celular: 829828521 |
| | Rádio Pax Beira Endereço: Bairro Pontagea, Sé Catedral - Entre Rua Cooreia de Brito e Av. Eduardo Mondlane Telefone: 23320149/51 Fax: 23327639 Email: radiopaxfm@yahoo.com.br arquidbeira@teledata.mz | Coordenador: Padre Justino César Celular: 823894940 Jornalista: José Chirindza 825895895 Jornalista: Rosa 827513902 |

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| | Rádio Comunitária do Búzi Buzi Telefone: 23410078 Fax: 23410041 | Coordenador: António Mafeca Celular: 825448590 mafecaantonio@yahoo.com.br Administrativa: Sonia Antonio Celular: 826446966 Jornalista: Jorge Zacarias Celular: 826008257 |
| | Rádio Comunitária de Marromeu Marromeu Telefone: 23326801(ICS) Fax: 23326801 | Coordenador: Monzinho Rafael Celular: 829542458 Comité de Gestão: Bastos Jamusse Celular 825608010 Tecnico: Dembo. Celular: 825758047 |

Southern Mozambique

| Province | Radio stations and CMCs | Contact details |
|------------------|--|---|
| Inhambane (6) | Rádio Comunitária ARCO Homoíne Endereço: Bairro Nzucueene – Em frente a administração local Telefone: 29356138 Fax: 29351016 | Coordenador: Imani Ali Barra Celular: 828977160 Programas: Natalia Celular: 823516330 Gestor: Benedito Cuno Tecnico: Berlaves Alexandre Celular: 827898640 |
| | Rádio e Televisão Comunitária de Vilankulo Vilankulo Endereço: Rua da agricultura, Bairro Central Telefone: 29382209 Fax: 29382032 (A/C C. Municipal) | Coordenador: Hermínio Nhanombe Celular: 824624670 E-mail: herminionhanomb@yahoo.com.br |
| | Rádio Comunitária Save Govuro Endereço: Bairro Genga da Sede do Distrito Mambone Telefone: 29395002 Fax: 29395002 Celular: 844084798 | Coordenador: Alberto Francisco Mambuque Celular: 825966210 ou 847875993 Gestor: José Mocote Jornalista: Fernando Joaquim Mandima Celular: 827113006 Jornalista: Veronica Celular: 825390816 Administrativo: Amujibo Bai Celular: 823991911 Tecnico: Fernando Joaqui Celular: 827113006 ou 847075075 |

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| | <p>CMC de Massinga Telecentro Kusinga Rádio Comunitária Kusinga Massinga Endereço: Vila Sede – Atrás do Governo Distrital-Massinga Telefone: 29371180 & 29371213 Fax: 29371180</p> | <p>Coordenador: Pedro Egas Celular: 827877660 E-mail: mmauaiep@yahoo.com.br</p> <p>Gestora: Chadida Sultuane Celular: 829894980 Email: chadidasultuane@yahoo.com.br Chadida.dida@gmail.com</p> <p>Técnico: António Pedro Celular: 826749250</p> |
| | <p>Rádio Comunitaria de Mabote Telecentro de Mabote Inhambane</p> | <p>Coordenador : João Baptista de cruz Celular: 842356100</p> |
| | <p>Mabote - Inhambane Serviço distrital de Educaç. Juventude e Tecnologia de Mabote Endereço: Villa de Mabote, Rua Principal de Mabote. Director: Estevão Oliveira Faive Celular: 827547890</p> | <p>Coordenador: João Baptista do Ruz Celular: 842356100 Administrador: Paulo Titos Chichongue Celular: 848654475 Tecnico:</p> |
| Gaza (4) | <p>Rádio Comunitária de Xai-Xai Xai Xai Telefone: 28226895 Fax: 28226895</p> | <p>Coordenador: Tereza Celular: 822240680 Técnico: Teodomira Celular: 828029104</p> |
| | <p>Rádio Comunitária Limpopo ICS Mabalane Endereço: Distrito de Mabalane, Gaza Fax: 28226895 (A/C da Rádio Comunitária de Xai-Xai)</p> | <p>Coordenador: Jeremias Mahumane Celular: 829405670 Redação: Lucas Miguel Celular: 828970875</p> |
| | <p>Rádio Comunitaria de Chicualacuala Distrito de Chicualacuala Bairro 25 de Setembro Vila Eduardo Momdlane</p> | <p>Coordenador: Abel wilson Ndove Celular: 829831036 Comunicação: Julio Salomão Ngonhamo Celular: 829731264 Tecnico: Raimundo Julião Celular: 825185663</p> |
| | <p>CMC de Chókwè Telecentro de Chockwé Rádio Comunitária Vembe Chókwè Endereço: 1º Bairro – Rua dos combatentes Telefone: 28120181 Fax: 28120183 Celular: 823223600 E-mail: telechokwe@telechokwe.org.mz</p> | <p>Gestora do CMC: Soraya Omar Celular: 826247233, 827171590 Coordenador da rádio: Adalberto dos Santos Celular: 826845020 Técnico: Gerson António Norte Celular: 822733550 E-mail: geronnorte@yahoo.com.br Assistente: Laurinda Nhabanga Celular: 829086543</p> |

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| Maputo- Província (7) | <p>CMC de Manhiça Telecentro Manhiça Rádio Comunitária Komati Manhiça Endereço: Rua 8, Manhiça Telefone: 21810171 Telefax: 21810052 E-mail: telemanhica@zebra.uem.mz</p> <p>raullanga@telemanhica.org.mz</p> <p>athawana@telemanhica.or.mz</p> | <p>Coordenador do telecentro: Ernesto Manhiça Celular: 847390005 Vice-Presidente do comité de Gestão: Elias Raul Seth Langa Celular: 827674321 E-mail: raulseth.langa@gmail.com E-mail : bchavana@gmail.com</p> <p>Coordenador da rádio: Benedito Armando Chavana Celular: 825930241</p> |
| | <p>Rário Comunitaria da Ilha de Inhaca ICS</p> | <p>Coordenador: Belmiro (ICS) Celular: 82 5167225</p> |
| | <p>CMC de Xinavane Telecentro de Xinavane Rádio Comunitária de Xinavane Xinavane Endereço: Recinto da Escola Secundária de Xinavane, EN204, Bairro Mepambe Telefone: 82 4585210, 825247291, 825445549 (82 0023260 - AJUCOM) Fax: 21 870025 Celular: 825563842 E-mail: xinavane@zebra.uem.mz</p> | <p>Coordenadora: Marta Banbe Celular: 824634510 Programas: Renato Ribeiro (AJUCOM) Celular: 824585210 TeleFax: 21870000 E-Mail: renato.ribeiro@xinavane.co.mz Gestora: Catija Jamale Celular: 844752480 Administrativo: Paulo Ernesto Celular: 828677475</p> |
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| <p>Maputo Cidade (2)</p> | <p>Rádio Comunitária Voz Coop Maputo Endereço: Bairro do Bagamoio N.5829 Celular: 821111190 Telefone: 21470617 Fax: 21472503 E-mail: radiovozcoop@yahoo.com.br</p> | <p>Coordenador: Domingos Mazoio Celular: 823189400 Gestora: Olga Mutemba Celular: 824651870 Técnico: Amâncio Siteo Celular: 845537790</p> |
| | <p>Rádio Muthiyana Bairro Ferroviário Endereço: Bairro Ferroviário, Rua 4330 Telefone: 21455841 Fax: 21455840 amcs@tvcabo.co.mz</p> | <p>Coordenadora: Palmira Velasco Celular: 824968590 Gestora: Otilia Titos Chilungo Celular: 820942000 823065911 Radio</p> |

Television overview

Television can only be viewed by a privileged urban minority in Mozambique.

Terrestrial transmission does not extend far beyond the main provincial cities and few people have a reliable electricity supply at home.

The state television network **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)** is the dominant player in local television and the only station with wide national coverage.

TVM broadcasts nationwide on two different channels from **Maputo**.

It also has five regional stations in:

- **Beira**
- **Nampula**
- **Inhambane**
- **Lichinga**
- **Pemba**

These regional stations provide some local programming, including a 15-minute daily bulletin of local news.

TVM has 18 terrestrial transmitters across the country and covers other areas by satellite.

Many of its programmes are relayed by a network of 20 community TV stations in small towns managed by the state-run Social Communications Institute (*Instituto de Comunicação Social – ICS*).

Even so, TVM only claims to reach a potential audience of five million people – less than a quarter of the overall population.

Its main competitors are:

- **STV**, which is owned by the SOICO private media group.
- **TV Miramar**, a subsidiary of the powerful Brazilian broadcasting company Record.
- **Televisão Independente de Moçambique (TIM)**, a private TV station with close links to President Armando Guebuza.
- **RTP África**, a Portuguese government cable and satellite channel for Africa.

The first three channels broadcast from terrestrial transmitters, but their national coverage is more limited than that of TVM.

RTP can only be received by viewers with access to satellite or cable TV or digital pay-TV.

Mozambique's TV stations broadcast almost exclusively in **Portuguese**.

There are only three exceptions.

TVM offers some local programming in the **Ndau** language in **Beira**.

It also broadcasts some output in **Makhuwa** in **Nampula**.

The small Christian station **TV Maná**, which only broadcasts to **Maputo** and **Nampula**, carries some programmes in **Changana**.

The lack of local language programming makes television difficult to follow for the majority of Mozambicans who do not speak Portuguese.

Television came late to Mozambique.

The first experimental TV station went on air in 1981. It subsequently evolved into TVM.

The first private commercial TV stations opened in 1998.

Most TV stations are based in the capital, Maputo.

However, one private station, **TV SiRT**, has been established in the northwestern city of **Tete**.

The state-run Institute of Social Communication (*Instituto de Comunicação Social* (ICS) said in July 2012 it was operating 30 community TV stations in the following towns:

Chimoio (Manica province)
Vilanculos (Inhambane province)
Marromeu (Sofala province)
Licungo/Mocuba (Zambezia province)
Gurue (Zambezia province)
Alto-Molócué (Zambezia province)
Morrumbala (Zambezia province)
Namialo (Nampula province)
Eráti (Nampula province)
Ribaue (Nampula province)
Mutarara (Tete province)
Bawa (Tete province)
Ulongue/Angonia (Tete province)
Nkanta (Tete province)

Mutarara (Tete province)
Mandimba (Niassa province)
Marrupa (Niassa province)
Chiure (Cabo Delgado province)
Mueda (Cabo Delgado province)
Montepuez (Cabo Delgado province)
Macomia (Cabo Delgado province)

These community stations mostly relay TVM programming. A few also produce local news bulletins and programmes about local development issues.

All except the TV station in Chimoio are linked to an ICS-run local radio station in the same location.

TVM, STV, Miramar and TIM all broadcast news and current affairs programmes, but their standard of production is usually quite low.

The commercial stations also produce talk shows, talent shows, educational programmes and debates.

Sometimes the debate programmes include a phone-in element or participation by a live studio audience.

Almost all Mozambican TV stations broadcast Brazilian television soap operas, called *telenovelas*. These are very popular.

Mozambique started migrating from analogue to digital terrestrial television broadcasting in early 2011. A Chinese company, **Startimes**, owns a majority share in the Mozambican company responsible for the changeover.

Valentina Guebuza, daughter of President Armando Guebuza, heads Startimes' Mozambican operations.

Since April 2011, the company has offered a package of 31 pay TV channels through digital terrestrial broadcasting. To receive them, subscribers must purchase a decoder and pay a monthly fee of 300 meticals (US\$11).

Mozambique is due to complete a nationwide migration to digital television broadcasting in 2015.

A local subsidiary of the Portuguese cable TV company **TV Cabo** offers over 60 local and international channels to residents of **Maputo** and **Beira**. Subscriptions cost from US\$18 per month.

TV Cabo completed a fibre optic cable network in Beira in 2011. It has plans to build similar cable networks in **Quelimane**, **Nampula**, **Nacala**, **Tete** and **Pemba**.

South African satellite TV network **DSTV** offers access to over 90 television channels and 10 radio stations via a satellite dish and a decoder from US\$28 a month.

The Angolan satellite TV network **ZAP** meanwhile offers access to 100 TV channels for a fee of 500 meticals (US\$18) a month. ZAP forms part of the business empire of Isabel dos Santos, the powerful daughter of Angolan president José Eduardo dos Santos.

Television stations

Televisão de Moçambique (TVM) www.tvn.co.mz

Televisão de Moçambique (TVM) is the state-owned television company.

It claims to reach five million of Mozambique's 24 million people, but reception is mainly confined to the big towns and cities, and nearby villages.

The state broadcaster has two national channels which broadcast 24 hours a day in **Portuguese**:

- **TVM1** is the national flagship channel. It carries a broad mix of general programming.
- **TVM2** is a new channel launched in March 2012. It was designed to be more entertainment-focused and commercial in its programming, with a view to picking up additional advertising revenue.

TVM's main studios are in **Maputo**, but it also operates small regional stations in the following five cities:

- **Beira**
- **Nampula**
- **Inhambane**
- **Lichinga**
- **Quelimane**

These regional stations broadcast up to five hours a day of local programming, including a 15-minute daily news bulletin about local events. For the rest of the day they transmit national programming from Maputo.

TVM broadcasts almost exclusively in **Portuguese**.

However, its regional station in **Beira** broadcasts some programming in **Ndau** and its station in **Nampula** produces some content in **Makhuwa**.

TVM started life in 1981 as an experimental TV station in Maputo.

The government appoints its management and has considerable influence in determining its editorial content.

The public broadcaster closely follows the government's news agenda and often leads its bulletins with items about the President's most recent activities.

Several studies of the Mozambican media by the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), the European Union and the Carter Centre, among others, have highlighted the fact that TVM's news coverage is invariably more biased in favour of the government and the ruling Frelimo party than that of the state radio network **Rádio Moçambique**.

The national flagship channel TVM 1 has four daily news programmes.

There is a two-hour morning news and current affairs show from 06.00 to 08.00. This often repeats a lot of material from the preceding day.

There is a 15-minute lunchtime news summary at 13.00.

The main 30-minute evening news programme goes out at 20.00 and there is a 15-minute late night news summary at 23.00.

TVM1 also broadcasts a variety of discussion programmes on political, economic and cultural issues.

Much of its other programming consists of Brazilian soap operas known as *telenovelas*, and European league football matches.

TVM1's regular programmes include the following:

- ***Espaço público*** (Public Area): a 45-minute live discussion programme broadcast five days a week. It discusses current affairs with the participation of a live studio audience
- ***Ver Moçambique*** (See Mozambique): a 30-minute programme broadcast five days a week about Mozambican daily life.
- ***Pólos de desenvolvimento*** (Poles of Development): a 30-minute weekly programme covering the government's poverty reduction plan.
- ***Justiça e ordem*** (Justice and Order): a 55-minute weekly programme on the justice system and law and order issues
- ***Quinta a Noite*** (Thursday Night): a 55-minute weekly debate programme broadcast on Thursday nights. A studio panel discusses a topic of current interest.
- ***África Magazine***: a 30-minute weekly programme about events in other African countries.
- ***A Semana*** (The Week): a 30-minute weekly programme in which studio guests discuss events of the preceding seven days.
- ***Canal Zero*** (Channel Zero): a 30-minute weekly programme on socio-economic and cultural issues in rural communities. It is produced by the government's *Instituto de Comunicação Social* (ICS).
- ***Com a Imprensa*** (With the Press): a 60-minute weekly programme that discusses issues covered by the local press over the preceding week.

- ***Tudo as 10*** (Everything at 10): a three-hour “infotainment” programme broadcast five days a week that covers current affairs, culture, and social issues around the country. It features reports from different provinces.
- ***Responsabilidade Social***: a weekly environmental programme that touches on social responsibility

A second channel **TVM 2** was launched in March 2012. It is intended to provide more commercial programming that will attract additional advertising revenue.

TVM2 carries a mixture of entertainment programmes and features covering economics, sports and culture.

TVM has 18 terrestrial TV transmitters across Mozambique in the following locations:

Beira
Chimoio
Chiure
Ilha de Moçambique
Lichinga
Mandimba
Maputo
Marromeu
Maxixe
Namialo
Nampula
Pemba
Quelimane
Songo
Tete
Ulongue
Vilanculos
Xai-Xai

Each mast has a coverage area of approximately 50 km radius.

TVM also broadcasts by satellite to the entire country on Intersat 906.

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STV www.stv.co.mz

STV is Mozambique's leading private TV station.

It broadcasts from **Maputo** in **Portuguese** and claims to cover eight of Mozambique's 10 provincial capitals with its terrestrial signal.

STV has regional offices in **Beira** and **Nampula**.

Although the TV station has journalists based in these two provincial cities, it does not have fully equipped studios there. Tapes of film shot in the provinces have to be flown to Maputo for broadcast.

SOICO Chief Executive Daniel David told an Open Society In Southern Africa researcher in 2008 that STV's broadcast network covered 40% of the population. <http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/report/Moz%20Broadcasting%20Survey%20Porto%20Web.pdf>

This seems improbable, since STV's network of transmitters is less extensive than that of state-run **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)**.

In early 2012, STV still did not reach Niassa and Cabo Delgado in the far north.

STV was established in 2002 by SOICO, Mozambique's largest private media group.

SOICO also owns the Maputo daily **O País** and the commercial radio station **SFM**.

Its programming consists of a broad mixture of entertainment, news and current affairs, children's programmes and educational programmes.

The television station shares a common pool of about 20 news reporters with its newspaper stablemate O País.

STV claims to draw the attention of the elite to the issues which most Mozambicans face.

Most of its news and current affairs programmes are broadcast at 21.30, following the daily soap opera or *telenovela*.

Regular programmes include:

- **Telediário:** The daily breakfast news and current affairs show from 06.00 to 08.00 Monday to Friday. It often repeats Inews from the previous day.
- **Primeiro Jornal:** a 30-minute lunchtime news programme broadcast at 13.00 Monday to Friday.
- **Jornal da noite** (Evening News): This flagship 35-minute evening news programme is aired daily at 19h.55. It was originally timed to start five minutes earlier than the main evening news programme of competing TV stations. Most now broadcast their main evening news programme beforehand.
- **Debate da nação** (Debate of the Nation): A two-hour weekly discussion programme broadcast on Tuesdays at 21.30. A panel of government officials and invited commentators discuss the topic of the day with a live audience. The programme is recorded in different parts of the country to give all Mozambicans a chance to participate.
- **Opinão pública** (Public Opinion) 90-minute discussion programme about issues that arise in daily life. It is broadcast Monday to Friday at 11.00. A journalist moderates. Viewers can phone with comments or send in text messages.
- **Pontos de vista** (Points of view). A 60-minute political analysis programme broadcast on Sundays at 21.30. STV Information Director Jeremias Langa hosts two journalists who comment on local and international events.
- **Discurso directo** (Plain Speaking) 60-minute economic analysis programme broadcast on Tuesdays at 21.30. STV Information Director Jeremias Langa hosts two economists who discuss Mozambican and international economic issues.
- **O País económico** (The Country's Economy): 60-minute current affairs programme broadcast on Thursdays at 21.30. News teams report on economic issues faced by ordinary Mozambicans.
- **Grande entrevista** (Big Interview): News Editor Francisco Mandlate conducts a weekly interview with a prominent personality, usually a senior government or businessman. The 60-minute programme is broadcast on Wednesdays at 21.30.

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TV Miramar www.miramar.co.mz

TV Miramar is a subsidiary of the Brazilian Record broadcasting group. This also owns three Miramar FM radio stations in Mozambique.

TV Miramar is based in **Maputo** and has repeater stations in several provincial capitals. The channel is also broadcast nationwide by satellite.

According to audience research commissioned by Miramar and made available to Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa in 2008, its broadcast coverage area reached about 20% of Mozambique's population
<http://www.afrimap.org/english/images/report/Moz%20Broadcasting%20Survey%20Porto%20Web.pdf>

About 60% of Miramar's programming is locally produced. The remaining 40% consists of imports from Brazil and the United States.

Miramar's Brazilian parent company Record is owned by the *Igreja Universal do Reino do Deus* (Universal Church of the Kingdom of God), a wealthy protestant evangelical church based in Brazil.

TV Miramar and its sister radio stations therefore broadcast a lot of Christian religious programmes, in addition to information and entertainment.

TV Miramar broadcasts in **Portuguese** and targets viewers in the 15 to 45 age group. It began broadcasting in 1998.

In 2011 it was voted the best free-to-air television channel in the country at the Mozambique Best Brands awards.

In February 2012 marketing research company GFK found that TV Miramar's soap opera *Vidas em Jogo* commanded the largest audience of any television programme in the country, with an average audience share of 49%.

Miramar also won the CNN African Journalism prize in 2011 for its investigative journalism programme *Programa Contacto Directo*.

The main 45-minute evening news programme is broadcast at 19.30.

One of TV Miramar's most influential programmes is ***Balanço Geral*** (General Assessment). This two-hour lunctime phone-in show goes out Monday to Saturday at 12.00. It reports on issues which affect the everyday life of people in Mozambique.

Balanço Geral is also relayed live on Miramar's three FM radio stations in **Maputo, Beira and Nampula**.

TV Miramar's award-winning investigative journalism programme ***Contacto Directo*** goes out on Wednesdays at 21.15.

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Televisão Independente de Moçambique (TIM) www.tim.co.mz

Televisão Independente de Moçambique (TIM) is owned by a company with close links to President Armando Guebuza.

It broadcasts a lot of foreign programmes, especially Hollywood films and Brazilian *telenovelas*.

The main daily news programme goes out at 19.00.

A series of weekly current affairs programmes are broadcast most evenings at 21.00.

They include:

- **21a Hora Saúde e Ambiente:** a discussion programme about health and the environment, broadcast on Tuesdays
- **21a Hora Mulher:** a discussion programme about women's issues, broadcast on Wednesdays
- **21a Hora Economia:** a current affairs programme about the economy, broadcast on Thursdays

The TV station was launched in Maputo in 2005 as 9TV, but changed its name to TIM two years later.

In 2011, Insitec, a company with close links to President Guebuza, purchased a majority stake in the station.

In early 2012, TIM had transmitters in the following cities:

Maputo
Beira
Nampula
Quelimane
Tete
Pemba

It had plans to extend its terrestrial free-to-air coverage to four other provincial capitals: **Lichinga**, **Chimoio**, **Inhambane** and **Xai-Xai**.

The station was formerly owned by the same company as 99FM radio, but the two businesses were sold off separately.

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TV Maná

TV Maná broadcasts Christian religious programming in **Maputo** and **Nampula**.

It is owned by the Brazilian-based Maná *Igreja Crista*, (Mana Christian Church), a Portuguese-based protestant evangelical church.

TV Maná started in November 2004 as part of the church's evangelism project.

It broadcasts family programming in the morning, youth programming in the afternoon and family content again the evening.

All its news flashes are pre-recorded.

TV Maná broadcasts mainly in **Portuguese**, but has some programmes in **Changana**.

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KTV

KTV is a **Maputo** TV station owned and operated by a Brazilian-based protestant evangelical church.

Programming includes entertainment, news and culture and a lot of Christian religious content.

Two journalists produce three 30-minute daily news bulletins which are broadcast at 06.30, 12.30 and 19.30.

Late-night programming consists of filmed sermons and church services.

The station is owned by *Igreja Mundial do Poder de Deus* (Worldwide Church of the Power of God), a breakaway group from the powerful *Igreja Universal do Reino de Deus* church, which operates the rival Mozambican station TV Miramar.

KTV was originally set up as Rádio e Televisão Klint (RTK) by Carlos Klint, a former Frelimo commander who subsequently became a member of parliament for the ruling party for Zambezia province.

The station closed down following Klint's death in 2002.

RTK and its broadcasting license were subsequently acquired by the *Igreja Mundial do Poder de Deus*, which reopened the station as KTV in 2010.

KTV has a sister FM radio station in Maputo - **KFM**.

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TV SiRT (Sistema Independente de Rádio e Televisão)

SiRT is a small regional broadcasting company which owns a local television station and an FM radio station in **Tete** city in northwest Mozambique.

It is owned by Virgílio Ferrão, a former governor of Tete province.

In early 2012, TV SiRT was only relaying broadcasts from Portugal's international TV channel **RTP África**. It was not producing any local programming.

TV SiRT covers an area within 30 km radius of Tete city, including the nearby coal mining town of Moatize.

It was the first TV station to be based outside of Maputo when it launched in 2002.

At the time, there was no television in Tete and the only radio station which could be heard there was Rádio Moçambique.

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Instituto de Comunicação Social (ICS) community TV stations

The government-run *Instituto de Comunicação Social* (Institute of Social Communications) operates 17 local television stations across Mozambique.

These are officially described as community TV stations.

Most of these simply retransmit programmes of the state broadcaster TVM, but a few also carry some locally produced programming.

This typically consists of local news bulletins and programmes about development issues such as water provision and health.

All the ICS TV stations are operated in conjunction with an ICS local radio station in the same town, except for **TV de Chimoio**, in Chimoio, the capital of Manica province. This is a standalone station.

TV de Chimoio produces some local programming in **Portuguese** on women's issues, culture, music and local affairs. It also produces children's programmes.

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The following ICS community television stations were operational in early 2012:

Chimoio (Manica province)
Manjacaze (Gaza province)
Massinga (Inhambane province)
Vilanculos (Inhambane province)
Marromeu (Sofala province)
Mutarara (Tete province)
Bawa (Tete province)
Ulongue/Angonia (Tete province)
Nkanta (Tete province)
Licungo/Mocuba (Zambezia province)
Gurue (Zambezia province)
Alto-Molócué (Zambezia province)

Morrumbala (Zambezia province)

Namialo (Nampula province)

Eráti (Nampula province)

Ribaue (Nampula province)

Mandimba (Niassa province)

RTP África www.rtp.pt

RTP África is the African channel of Portuguese public broadcaster Rádio e Televisão de Portugal (RTP). It has the second largest national coverage in Mozambique after TVM.

Its programming focuses on news and current affairs about Portugal and Lusophone Africa and sport.

RTP África has its own studio in Maputo that produces culture and current affairs programmes on the southern African region.

It covers major sporting events in Mozambique and Angola from Maputo.

The channel is broadcast free-to-air by satellite on Intelsat 907. It is also available on cable networks in **Maputo** and **Beira**.

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Cable, satellite and digital TV distribution companies

TV Cabo www.tvcabo.co.mz

Cable network TV Cabo offers over 60 local and international television channels to subscribers in **Maputo** and **Beira**.

The company also offers internet access through its fibre optic cable networks in Mozambique's two largest cities.

Cable TV subscriptions start at \$18 per month.

Mozambique's state telecommunications company *TeleComunicações de Moçambique* (TDM) owns 50% of TV Cabo. Portuguese telecoms group *Grupo Visabeira* owns the rest.

In 2011 the company completed a \$4.5-million fibre optic cable network in **Beira**.

TV Cabo has announced plans to establish local networks in **Quelimane, Nampula, Nacala, Tete** and **Pemba**.

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DSTV www.dstv.com

South African satellite television network DSTV offers over 90 television and 10 radio stations to owners of a satellite dish and a decoder.

Subscriptions are from \$28 a month.

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Tel: +258 21 30 36 05

ZAP www.zap.co.ao

Angolan satellite TV network ZAP offers access to 100 TV channels from 500 meticals (US\$18) a month.

The company is part of the business portfolio of Isabel dos Santos, the powerful daughter of Angolan president José dos Santos.

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StarTimes www.startimes.co.mz

The Chinese company StarTimes is responsible for Mozambique's migration from analogue to digital terrestrial television broadcasting by 2015.

It uses the European Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB-T2) model.

Startimes offers 31 TV channels in its pay TV package for 300 meticals (US\$11) per month. Subscribers must also buy a decoder.

Subscribers must be within 50 km of a transmitter mast in order to receive a clear signal.

StarTimes Mozambique is run by Valentina Guebuza, a daughter of Mozambican president Armando Guebuza.

Mob: +258 84 640 9828

+258 84 640 9838

+258 82 123 3206

+258 82 123 3208

Tel: +258 21 31 56 78

Address: Startimes, Avenida Albert Luthuli 934/940, Maputo

Print media overview

Newspapers only circulate amongst literate Portuguese speakers in Maputo and a handful of other large cities.

They are influential in breaking news stories and in forming opinion amongst the ruling elite.

However, they do not reach the vast majority of Mozambicans who live in poverty in the countryside.

Only 54% of Mozambicans can read and write.

Only 40% speak **Portuguese**, the language in which all newspapers are written.

Most Mozambicans cannot afford to buy newspapers on a regular basis, even if they are locally available.

However, each copy sold is read by several people, so newspapers are more widely read than their crude circulation figures would suggest.

There is no official audit of newspaper circulation in Mozambique and the sales figures claimed by newspaper publishers are widely regarded as exaggerated. They should therefore be treated with caution.

Mozambique pioneered the concept of electronic newspapers in the early 1990s to overcome the problems of physical distribution.

The country's first independent daily **Mediafax**, was established in 1992 as a newspaper that was only distributed by fax to paying subscribers.

It has since moved online and is now distributed by email instead.

Several other small publications have followed this electronic distribution model, especially dailies in the capital and regional weeklies.

Some of these are described in detail in the Online Media section of this guide.

The quality of print journalism in Mozambique is generally low. Very few outlets produce good independent reporting.

Most newspapers simply carry government announcements or report on official events.

Where they deviate from this pedestrian model, they often sensationalise stories and fail to check key facts thoroughly

The exceptions are **Mediafax** and the weekly printed newspaper **Savana**, which is owned by the same company and **Canal de Moçambique**, an independent weekly, and its online offshoot **CanalMoz** www.canalmoz.co.mz

All have a reputation for accuracy, reliability and fearless investigative reporting.

There are three printed daily newspapers in Mozambique:

- **Notícias** - The government daily newspaper published in **Maputo**. It claims to print 40,000 copies per day Monday to Saturday, but some independent media analysts doubt that it sells more than 15,000. The newspaper is distributed by plane to cities in the interior. Its Sunday companion paper is called **Domingo**.
- **O País** - An independent daily published Monday to Friday in **Maputo** by the SOICO media group. It claims to print 30,000 copies per day. The newspaper shares an editorial team with SOICO's commercial TV station **STV**.
- **Diário de Moçambique** - The country's only provincial daily newspaper. It is published in **Beira**. **Diário de Moçambique** was formerly state-owned, but the government sold a majority shareholding to private investors.

In addition, there are several online daily newspapers and a several printed and electronic weekly newspapers. Most are published in **Maputo**.

The most important and influential electronic daily is **Mediafax**.

This newspaper is distributed by email to more than 3,000 paying subscribers Monday to Friday.

Founded in 1992, it pioneered independent quality journalism in Mozambique.

Mediacoop, the journalists' cooperative which published Mediafax, also owns the weekly news magazine **Savana**.

Most provincial newspapers based in cities such as **Beira**, **Nampula**, **Lichinga** and **Quelimane** are only published online or are distributed by fax, following the Mediafax model.

Some also produce printed editions. These are often popular and influential, but they do not always appear regularly.

Notícias, **O País** and **Diário de Moçambique** have their own printing presses.

However, most of the weekly newspapers published in Maputo are printed across the border at **Nelspruit** in South Africa.

Notícias and Domingo jointly employ staff correspondents in the interior. These enable the two state-run newspapers to provide coverage of provincial affairs.

O País is particularly noted for its business and economic news coverage. The weekly newspapers published in Maputo generally use freelance correspondents to gather news from the interior. These are often staff journalists of Rádio Moçambique or Notícias who moonlight under different names.

Few weekly newspapers and magazines sell more than 5,000 copies per edition. The most influential weekly newspapers are:

- **Savana** – A respected independent weekly newspaper published on Fridays with a reputation for breaking investigative stories. It claims a print run of 15,000, but some media analysts estimate its actual sales as being nearer 5,000. Savana is owned by the publishers of the online daily Mediafax.
- **Canal de Moçambique** – An independent weekly newspaper published Wednesdays. It has a print run of 5,000. Canal de Moçambique has a reputation for breaking important stories that are critical of both the government and opposition. It also runs a news website www.canalmoz.co.mz which is updated daily.
- **@Verdade** – This is Mozambique's only free sheet newspaper. It is published on Fridays and targets the poor townships around Maputo which few other newspapers reach. Its website www.verdade.co.mz is updated throughout the day with news from the Mozambican government news agency **AIM** and the Portuguese news agency **Lusa**. The editor, Erik Charas, is one of Mozambique's foremost users of Twitter. The paper has a modern layout and makes good use of new technology.

Printed newspapers struggle to survive in Mozambique because there is little advertising revenue to support them.

The biggest advertisers are the government and public sector companies, the banks and telecommunications companies. They often influence the editorial line of the newspapers where they place large advertisements.

Many private sector publications in the provinces are run by journalists who also have full-time jobs in the state media.

This does not seem to influence the editorial line of their private publishing ventures. They are often strongly critical of the government.

The same journalists will often produce much milder and less controversial news coverage of the same issues for their state media employer.

Many newspapers have their own websites which are followed by the Mozambican diaspora overseas, but updates are infrequent.

Few people in Mozambique outside the affluent educated elite have access to the internet.

According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), only 4.2% of Mozambicans used the internet in 2010.

However that represented a rise from 2.7% in 2009.

Internet use is growing fast from a low base.

Newspapers

Sociedade do Notícias SARL www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

Sociedade do Notícias is the state-owned newspaper publishing company.

It produces three titles in Maputo:

- **Notícias** – Mozambique’s largest circulation daily newspaper, published Monday to Saturday
- **Domingo** – A Sunday newspaper
- **Desafio** – A sports weekly mostly dedicated to football, published on Fridays.

Sociedade do Noticias has its own printing press in Maputo and distributes its newspapers around the country by air and road.

The company is majority owned by three public sector organizations; the central bank *Banco de Moçambique*, state insurance company *Emose* and national oil company *Petromoc*.

In addition to its editorial staff based in Maputo, Sociedade do Noticias has full-time correspondents in the following cities:

- **Beira**
- **Nampula**
- **Xai-Xai**
- **Inhambane**
- **Chimoio**
- **Tete**
- **Quelimane**
- **Lichinga**
- **Pemba**

Managing Director – Jorge Matine

Mob: +258 82 326 8860

Tel: +258 21 320 119

+258 21 320 120

Address: Sociedade do Notícias, Rua Joaquim Lapa 55, Maputo

Notícias www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

The government daily Notícias is the largest circulation newspaper in Mozambique. It is published six days a week from Monday to Saturday in **Maputo**.

Notícias claims to print 40,000 copies per day and is distributed around the country by air and road.

However, it can seldom be found on sale outside Maputo and the 10 provincial capitals.

Some independent media analysts reckon the newspaper's actual sale is about 15,000 copies per day.

The newspaper gives prominent and favourable coverage to government activities. Its main front page story often features the president or prime minister.

Notícias rarely criticises the government on issues other than service delivery.

The views and activities of the ruling party Frelimo party receive far more coverage than those of Renamo and the other opposition parties.

However, Notícias is the only newspaper to provide regular and comprehensive coverage of news from the interior. It often carries features on development issues such as education, agriculture and health.

Editor - Rogério Siteo
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News Editor - Alfredo Macarique
Mob: +258 82 314 5980
Tel: +258 21 32 31 36
Email: alfredomacarique@hotmail.com

Newsroom
Mob: +258 82 318 0340
Tel: +258 21 32 01 21
Fax: +258 21 31 45 31

Tel: +258 21 32 01 19
+258 21 32 01 20
Fax: +258 21 32 05 75
Email: j.noticias@tvcabo.co.mz

Address: Notícias, Rua Joaquim Lapa 55, Maputo

Domingo www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

Domingo is the Sunday newspaper linked to the government-owned daily **Notícias**.

It is published in Maputo and distributed to provincial capitals by plane and truck.

The newspaper gives a breakdown of the week's events and often carries keynote interviews with notable personalities. It also publishes features on issues related to development.

Domingo is a staunch defender of the Frelimo and government policies and often editorialises in its news articles.

Editor: Jorge Matine
Mob: +258 82 326 8860

News editor: Alfredo Dacala
Mob: + 258 82 321 9980

Tel: + 258 21 43 10 26
Fax: + 258 21 43 10 27

Address: Domingo, Rua Joaquim Lapa 55, Maputo

Desafio www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

Desafio (Challenge) is Mozambique's only sports newspaper. It focuses heavily on football.

Desafio is published weekly on Friday's by the government newspaper publishing company Sociedade do Notícias.

Mozambicans are avid football fans. They follow closely news of their national team, the Mambas.

Editor – Almiro Santos

News Editor - Reginaldo Cumbana
Mob: +258 84 470 8455
Email: reginaldocumbana@yahoo.com.br

Assistant News Editor- Narciso Nhacila
Mob: +258 84 888 7881
Email: nhacila@yahoo.com.br

Address: Desafío, Rua Joaquim Lapa 55, Maputo

O País www.oPaís.co.mz

O País is the only independent printed daily newspaper in **Maputo**. It is often critical of the government

O País is published five days a week from Monday to Friday and claims a daily print run of 30,000.

The newspaper began life as a weekly.

It was acquired by SOICO, Mozambique's largest private media group, in 2005 and became a daily in 2009.

O País shares an editorial team of about 20 journalists with SOICO's television station STV.

It is printed at the company's printing press in Matola, an industrial city adjacent to Maputo.

The newspaper's general news reporting is often quite superficial.

However, it has a better reputation for business news and analysis.

O País provides extensive coverage of economic and business issues, including the development of coal mining in Tete and offshore natural gas in Cabo Delgado.

The news stories published in O País are often similar to those carried on STV the previous day. This is probably because the TV and newspaper versions of any given story are usually written by the same journalist.

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Email: jeremias.langa@soico.co.mz

Group News Editor - José Belmiro
Mob: +258 82 528 9053
Email: jose.belmiro@soico.co.mz

Group News Editor - Francisco Mandlate
Mob: +258 82 398 5426
Email: francisco.mandlate@soico.co.mz

Newsroom

Tel: +258 21 30 08 34

Mob; +258 82 84 55 942

Fax: +258 21 30 18 65

Email: oPaís@soico.co.mz

Address: O País, Rua Timor Leste 108, Maputo

Diário de Moçambique

Diário de Moçambique is based in the coastal city of **Beira**.

It is the only printed daily newspaper based outside Maputo.

The formerly state-owned newspaper is now majority owned by private shareholders and pursues an independent editorial policy.

It provides good news coverage of Central Mozambique region and the Beira transport corridor to Zimbabwe.

Diário de Moçambique was started by a Catholic bishop in colonial times and was nationalised after independence in 1975.

The Mozambican state subsequently sold 60% of the shares to a private company and 20% to the newspaper's employees. It still owns a 20% stake in the publication.

Editor: Artur Ricardo

Mob: +258 82 501 0310

Email: arturricardo2000@yahoo.com.br

News Editor - Faruco Sadique

Cell: +258 82 389 3910

email: farucosadique@hotmail.com

Representative in Maputo - Alexandre Chiure

Mob: +258 82 490 1280

+258 84 835 4554

Tel: +258 21 42 73 12

+258 21 31 36 30

Fax: +258 21 31 36 29

Address: Diário de Moçambique, Corner of Rua Dom João de Mascarenhas and Rua Major Serpa, Beira

Mediafax www.savana.co.mz

Mediafax is an independent daily newspaper that is distributed by email to paying subscribers five days a week, from Monday to Friday.

It is owned by Mediacoop, a journalists' cooperative which also produces the respected weekly magazine **Savana**.

Mediafax was the first independent newspaper to be published in Mozambique in 1992.

It was originally distributed by fax, but switched to email after the internet arrived in Mozambique and became popular amongst the affluent elite in Maputo. It has never been printed and sold in the street.

In early 2012, Mediafax had about 3,100 paying subscribers, but it is read much more widely.

The newspaper's core readership consists of government officials, businesspeople and members of the international community.

Mediafax often publishes investigative stories with the help of whistleblowers.

It mainly covers news from the capital Maputo, but sometimes breaks news stories from freelancers elsewhere in the country.

Many analysts consider that Savana and Mediafax produce some of the best independent journalism in Mozambique.

The founders of many other independent newspapers in Mozambique worked at Mediafax during the earlier stages of their career in journalism.

Editor: Fernando Mbanze
Mobile: +258 819 2960
Email: fmbanze@gmail.com

Tel: + 258 82 819 2960
+ 258 21 30 17 37
Fax: + 258 21 30 24 02

Savana www.savana.co.mz

Savana is one of Mozambique's two largest and most respected weekly newspapers.

Its main competitor is **Canal de Mocambique**.

Savana is published by Mediacoop, the journalists' cooperative which also produces the online daily newspaper **Mediafax**.

Savana is published on Fridays and claims a print run of 15,000. However, some independent media analysts estimate that its actual sales are around 5,000.

Savana is mainly distributed in **Maputo**, but covers news from the entire country.

The newspaper is very critical of the Frelimo-led government and often publishes investigative stories about cases of corruption.

In 2011, the head of Mozambique's Constitutional Council resigned after Savana revealed that he had misappropriated state funds.

Many analysts consider that Savana and Mediafax produce the best independent journalism in Mozambique.

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Editor - Fernando Gonçalves
Mob: +258 82 327 6670
Email: editorsav@mediacoop.co.mz

News Editor - Francisco Carmona
Mob: +258 82 392 8450
+258 84 442 8011
Email: fcarmona15@gmail.com
francisco.carmona@mediacoop.co.mz

Tel: + 258 82 327 66 70
Fax: + 258 21 30 24 02

Canal de Moçambique www.canalmoz.co.mz

Canal de Moçambique is an independent weekly newspaper published in Maputo on Wednesdays.

It has become highly regarded for its investigative reporting.

Canal de Moçambique claims a print run of 5,000. It is only distributed in the capital.

The newspaper's website **CanalMoz** www.canalmoz.co.mz is updated daily.

Canal de Moçambique has broken some important stories, but its news reporting is not always accurate and reliable.

The newspaper is frequently critical of the government, the ruling Frelimo party and the main opposition party Renamo.

The Editor, Fernando Veloso, is from Beira. Canal de Moçambique often carries stories about events in the city.

Editor: Fernando Veloso

Mob: +258 82 840 5012

+258 84 212 0415

Email: veloso.f2@gmail.com

fveloso@tvcabo.co.mz

News Editor: Borges Nhamirre

Mob: +258 84 886 6440

+258 82 305 3189

Email: borge sfaduco@gmail.com

Fax: +258 21 30 37 03

Tel: +258 84 212 04 15

Address: Canal de Moçambique, Avenida Samora Machel 11, Predio Fonte Azul
2nd floor, Door 4, Maputo

@Verdade www.verdade.co.mz

@Verdade (The Truth) is the only newspaper distributed free of charge in Mozambique.

It is published every Friday in **Maputo**.

@Verdade is widely distributed in the low income townships around the capital, an area which few other newspapers reach.

It focuses mostly on service delivery issues in Maputo and has become openly critical of the Frelimo-led government.

The paper sports a modern layout and is printed in colour.

It encourages citizen journalism by getting readers to send in news by SMS.

During the September 2010 riots in Maputo, the newspaper asked people to text in where protests were taking place in their neighbourhood.

It then collated these flashpoints on an interactive map on its website.

The Editor, Erik Charas, is a young engineer-turned-businessman.

He is one of Mozambique's foremost users of Twitter. His account is:

[@verdademz](https://twitter.com/verdademz)

Address: @Verdade, Avenida Mártires da Machava 905, Maputo

Editor: Erik Charas

Mob: +258 84 328 1930

Email: mcharas@gmail.com

Tel: + 258 84 399 8624

+ 258 84 399 8634

Fax: + 258 21 48 68 35

+ 258 21 49 03 29

Email: averdademz@gmail.com

Magazine Independente

Magazine Independente is a weekly newspaper published in **Maputo** on Wednesdays.

It covers current affairs throughout Mozambique, but rarely breaks a new story. Its reports are often sensationalist and are sometimes inaccurate.

Magazine Independente used to be very critical of the Frelimo government, but the newspaper has toned down its comments in recent times.

Director - Salomão Moyana
Mob: +258 82 310 4870
Email: smoyana@magazinemultimedia.com

Editor - Lourenço Jossias
Mob: +258 82 309 3420
Email: jossiasgira@gmail.com

Mob: +258 303 1283
+258 82 015 2830
Fax: +258 21 32 85 79
Tel: +258 21 32 85 79
Email: jornal@magazinemultimedia.com

Address: Magazine Independente, Avenida Ahmed Sekou Touré 1078
First floor, Apartment 1, Maputo

Zambeze

Zambeze is a weekly newspaper published every Thursday in **Maputo**.

It covers a wide range of current affairs and occasionally breaks a new story.

Zambeze is often sensationalist in its approach to news and sometimes inaccurate.

The newspaper generally takes a pro-government editorial line.

Editor: Ângelo Munguambe
Mob: +258 82 431 2890
+258 82 305 8979

Tel: +258 82 857 63 80
Fax: +258 21 30 20 19

Jornal Público www.jornalpublico-moz.com

Jornal Público is a weekly newspaper published on Mondays in **Maputo**.

It covers current affairs throughout the country, but rarely breaks a story.

It sometimes sensationalist and inaccurate.

Jornal Público runs a subscription email service that gives daily news updates.

Director - Rui de Carvalho
Mob: +258 82 381 2091
Email: ruidecarvalho7@yahoo.com.br

News Editor - Miguel Munguambe
Mob: +258 82 895 9407
+258 84 013 5798
Email: mmunguambe@yahoo.com.br

Mob: +258 82 381 2091
Tel: +258 21 41 43 82
Fax: +258 21 41 43 82
Email: jpublic MOZ@GMAIL.COM
info@jornalpublico-moz.com

Address: Jornal Público, Rua da Resistência 1141 Ground Floor, Maputo

Escorpião

Escorpião (Scorpion) is a weekly newspaper published on Mondays in **Maputo**.

Like many of the weeklies published in the capital it has a reputation for sensationalism and inaccuracy.

Director - Carlos Andre
Mobile: +258 82 6312140
Email: carlosandrejunior@yahoo.com.br

News Editor - Seródio Towo
Email: mudumela@yahoo.com.br

Tel: +258 21 74 86 84
Fax: +258 21 74 86 84
Email: edicaoescorpiao@yahoo.com.br

Address: Escorpião, Avenida das Indústrias 2671, Machava, Matola

Diário da Zambézia

Diário da Zambézia is a daily online newspaper published in the northern coastal town of **Quelimane**, the capital of Zambézia province.

It was launched in 2006 and has a reputation for criticising the provincial

government.

In July 2011, Diário da Zambézia began to publish a printed monthly version of the newspaper for sale on the streets.

Director – Antonio Zefanias

News Editor - Alvarito Carvalho

Mob: +258 82 857 6380

+258 82 431 2890

Email: alvaritodecarvalho@yahoo.com.br

News agencies

AIM – Agência de Informação de Moçambique www.aim.org.mz

AIM is the state news agency. It is an important source of news for all the Mozambican media.

The news agency publishes stories in **Portuguese** and **English**.

Only authorised subscribers can access its website www.aim.org.mz.

However, the AIM news service in **Portuguese** can be viewed free of charge through the link to AIM on the home page of search engine and internet services provider www.sapo.mz

Weekly summaries of AIM's news in English can be accessed free of charge at www.poptel.org.uk/mozambique-news

The wire service publishes most of its stories in the afternoon.

Most news outlets in Mozambique subscribe to AIM. So too do some international news aggregators.

AIM's news coverage is openly pro-government.

Its writers often editorialise in news articles, lambasting opposition parties and government critics.

Editor of English language news service - Paul Fauvet

Mob: +258 82 004 3820

Tel: +258 21 31 32 25

Email: pfauvet@live.com

pfauvet@tvcabo.co.mz

Address: AIM, Rua da Rádio, Maputo

Agência Lusa www.lusa.pt

The Portuguese news agency Lusa provides more news coverage of Mozambique than any other international news agency.

Its **Maputo** bureau publishes several articles a day about the country in **Portuguese**.

Bureau Chief: Luís Sá

Mob: +258 82 329 9480

Email: lsa@lusa.pt

Journalist: Manuel Matola

Mob: +258 82 138 3080

Email: mmatola@lusa.pt
manumatola@gmail.com

Tel: +258 21 30 44 99

Fax: +258 21 32 16 90

Address: Lusa, Avenida Ho Chi Min 111 Ground floor, Maputo

Online media

The internet is still the exclusive preserve of the educated and relatively wealthy urban elite.

However, internet usage is growing fast from a low base.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) estimated that only 4.2% of Mozambicans used the internet in 2010. However that figure represented a steep rise from 2.7% a year earlier.

The internet reference website www.internetworldstats.com estimated that there were nearly one million internet users in Mozambique at the end of 2011.

Social media have not yet developed very strongly in the country.

The web traffic analysis website www.socialbakers.com said there were only 216,000 Facebook users in the country in April 2012.

All of Mozambique's main media outlets have news websites which are updated frequently.

These include:

- **Rádio Moçambique** www.rm.co.mz
- **Televisão de Moçambique** www.tvm.co.mz
- **Noticias** www.jornalnoticias.co.mz
- **Mediafax/Savana** www.savana.co.mz
- **O País** www.oPaís.co.mz
- **Canal de Moçambique** www.canalmoz.co.mz

In addition, there are several daily and weekly newsletters which are only distributed by email and fax to paying subscribers.

Some of these are published in the interior and cover provincial rather than national affairs.

Well known electronic newspapers exist in **Beira, Nampula, Nacala** and **Lichinga**.

Journalists are part of the social elite that uses the internet regularly.

Many have started news websites and email newsletters because they are cheap to produce and easy to distribute.

These electronic publications have been inspired by the success of Mozambique's first daily electronic newspaper **Mediafax**.

This influential daily electronic newspaper, published in **Maputo** since 1992, has a strong reputation for accurate independent reporting and breaking new stories.

In early 2012 Mediafax had about 3,100 paying subscribers.

However, its actual readership is undoubtedly much higher since Mediafax stories are widely printed out, copied and forwarded. (See the newspaper section of this guide for more detailed information about **Mediafax** and its associated printed weekly newspaper **Savana**).

Many online news sources are less restrained in their comments and criticisms than the mainstream radio and TV stations and newspapers.

There are a handful of news aggregator websites with a special focus on Mozambique. These gather news from several different online sources and display them on a single website.

The principal news aggregator sites are:

Sapo www.sapo.co.mz

Sapo is a **Portuguese** language internet search engine and internet services provider based in Portugal.

The home page of its Mozambican subsidiary features news on Mozambican current affairs, arts, music and culture

There are also links to the news pages of Mozambique's main online news providers, including:

- **Rádio Moçambique**
- **Televisão de Moçambique**
- **Noticias**
- **AIM**
- **O País**
- **Savana**
- **Lusa**
- **STV**

The Mozambican website employs several local journalists.

Manager - Joana Correia da Silva

Mob: +258 84 259 3483

Email: joanasilva@sapo.mz

Club of Mozambique www.clubofmozambique.com

This website carries news about Mozambique in **English**.

It is the brain-child of Swiss investor Adrian Frey, who came to Mozambique in the mid-1990s.

Club of Mozambique rarely produces its own news content, but is widely read by the expatriate community in Maputo, especially for its events calendar.

Frey also produces a series of free weekly email newsletters:

- **The Mozambican Investor** - covers business and investment in Mozambique, but draws heavily on material from the government news agency AIM
- **Living in Maputo** - a local events newsletter
- **Mozambican Traveller** - a tourism newsletter.

All these can be accessed through the Club of Mozambique website

Owner/Director: Adrian Frey

Mob: +258 84 399 3999

+258 84 307 7560

Tel: +258 21 49 72 51

Email: adrian.frey@clubofmozambique.com

Macauhub www.macauhub.com

This news aggregator is based in former Portuguese colony Macau in China.

It publishes news about Lusophone countries, including Mozambique, in **Portuguese** and **English**.

Electronic newsletters distributed by email and fax

Correio da Manhã

Correio da Manhã is an independent electronic newsletter published by email five days a week in **Maputo**.

It mainly relies on press releases and government announcements for content.

It seldom breaks a major news story.

The publication was founded in 1997 by Refinaldo Chilengue, a former journalist with the Portuguese news agency Lusa.

It distributes by fax and email.

Editor - Refinaldo Chilengue
Mob: +258 82 308 5360

News Editor: Filemão Saveca
Mob: +258 82 803 6480

Tel: +258 21 30 53 21/3
Fax: +258 21 30 53 28/21

Diário Público www.jornalpublico-moz.com

Diário Público is a daily electronic news service provided by the printed weekly newspaper **Jornal Público**.

It is distributed from **Maputo** five days a week by fax and email.

Diário Público mainly relies on press releases and government announcements for content. Its news coverage focuses on Maputo.

Director - Rui de Carvalho
Mob: +258 82 381 2091
Email: ruidcarvalho7@yahoo.com.br

News Editor - Osvaldo Tembe
Mob: +258 84 587 7195

Tel: +258 21 41 43 82
Fax: +258 21 41 43 82
Email: publico.elect@gmail.com

Vertical

Vertical is an email newsletter published five days a week in **Maputo**. Its news coverage is focused on the capital.

It was started in 2001.

Vertical seldom breaks any news stories. Like many other email newsletters, it relies heavily on government announcements and press releases for content.

Editor: Victor Matsinhe
Mob: +258 82 977 6533

Mob: +258 82 977 6533
+258 82 836 9710

Email: vertical@tropical.co.mz

Address: Vertical, Avenida Amilcar Cabral 412, Maputo

Diário do País

Diário do País is a daily email newsletter, published Monday to Friday in **Maputo**.

It seldom breaks any news, but relies on media releases and government announcements for content. Its news coverage is focused on Maputo.

Director: Benjamin Cumbe
Mob: +258 82 396 6059
+258 84 514 7965

Editor: Bernardo Mbembele
Mob: +258 82 563 3351
Tel: +258 21 32 87 19
Fax: +258 21 33 33 53
Email: DiariodoPaís@tvcabo.co.mz
DiariodoPaís@gmail.com

Address: Diário do País, Avenida 4 de Outubro 946, Ground floor Infulene/T.3, Maputo

Horizonte

Horizonte is an independent email newsletter is published daily Monday to Friday

in Maputo.

Editor - Paulo Deves

Mob: +258 82 725 6216

+258 82 305 5535

Email: horizonte25@tvcabo.co.mz

Address: Horizonte, Avenida Eduardo Mondlane 1928 - 3rd Floor, Maputo

O Autarca

This independent email newsletter is based in **Beira** and covers the central province of **Sofala**.

It was launched in 1998.

At the end of 2011, O Autarca was sued for defamation after it declared support for a girl who had been excluded from a primary school in Beira because of a physical disability.

Editor - Falume Chabane

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Email: outarca@teledata.mz

outarcabeira@yahoo.com.br

Address: O Autarca, Rua do Aeroporto no 711, Desvio 2141, Beira

Faisca

Faisca (Spark) is a weekly email newsletter published in **Lichinga**, the capital of northern province **Niassa**.

It provides original news coverage of Niassa province and is often critical of the government.

Faisca is produced by a journalists' cooperative. The publication was forced to sell most of its equipment after losing a 2008 libel case brought by a local government official.

Director: Rafael Suizane

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Email: faiscacoop_jornal@yahoo.com.br

Address: Faisca, Avenida do Trabalho (Oficina do ICM), Lichinga, Niassa.

O Nacalense

O Nacalense is a weekly email newsletter based in the northern port town of **Nacala** in **Nampula** province. It is published every Tuesday.

Nacala is rapidly gaining in importance because of its deep water port and road and rail links to Nampula city, Niassa province and Malawi.

O Nacalense focuses on politics, business and human rights in the Nacala area and in Nampula province as a whole.

The newsletter's owner, Felizardo Cono, is the Nampula delegate of state broadcaster Rádio Moçambique.

Editor - Faizal Ibramugy

Mob: +258 82 551 5365

Reporter - Nelson Carvalho

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Email: onacalenseindependente@gmail.com

Address: O Nacalense, Cidade Alta, Block 1, Quarteirão 14, House 16, Nalaca-Porto

Nampula sub-office: O Nacalense, 539 Avenida Francisco Manyanga, Nampula

Whampula Fax

Whampulafax is an independent weekly newsletter based in **Nampula** that covers news and current affairs in Northern Mozambique.

It has run into trouble with the authorities on several occasions for criticising government actions in the region.

Whampula Fax was founded in 2002 by Carlos Coelho, the Nampula correspondent of the government daily newspaper **Notícias**.

The publication is more widely read in Nampula than the government daily Notícias.

Editor - Carlos Coelho

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Email: carcoelhonpl@gmail.com

Address: Whampula Fax, Red Cross Building, 1175 Avenida 25 de setembro, Nampula

Mozambique Political Process Bulletin

Joséph Hanlon, an expert on Mozambique at the UK's Open University, compiles a more-or-less quarterly newsletter on important political issues in the country.

This is published by the Centre for Public Integrity (*Centro da Integridade Pública*) and European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA).

Editor: Joséph Hanlon

Email: j.hanlon@open.ac.uk

Traditional and informal channels of communication

Word of mouth remains an important channel of communication in the rural

areas.

The role played by local chiefs and government officials in gathering and disseminating information at the community level is crucial.

The traditional chiefs, appointed by their own communities, are called *regulos*. They have been important intermediaries between local communities and central government since colonial times.

The government-appointed local administrators at village level are known as *chefes de posto administrativo*.

There is a *regulo* in virtually every village. These people are well connected to the community grapevine. They are invariably the first to hear about events in remote areas where there are no government officials or police.

The *regulo* is normally the person who reports new developments to the state authorities, especially in the north, where government officials are more thinly spread on the ground.

Outsiders are expected to introduce themselves to the local *regulo* or *chefe de posto* as soon as they arrive in a rural area.

Media resources

Media and telecoms regulators

Gabinete de Informação (Gabinfo) www.gabinfo.gov.mz

The government Information Bureau, widely known as Gabinfo, supervises the state and private media in Mozambique and acts as the government mouthpiece for official announcements.

It falls under the Prime Minister's office and broadly fulfils the role of an information ministry and media licencing authority.

Gabinfo directly supervises the main state media organisations, including:

- **Rádio Moçambique**
- **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)**
- **Agencia de Informação de Moçambique (AIM)**
- **The Public Information Bureau**
- **The School of Journalism at Eduardo Mondlane University**

It also licences private newspapers, radio stations and television channels.

Gabinfo gives accreditation to foreign journalists wishing to work in Mozambique. This is a formality. Applications are easily approved.

It notifies the media of government news conferences and issues official announcements.

Gabinfo also monitors what is published and broadcast in the country.

It may query articles or programmes that the authorities regard as particularly objectionable. However, this does not happen often.

Director - Ezequiel Mavota

Contact person for the international media - Saíde Habibo

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Fax: +258 21 49 02 09

Email: gabinfo.dic@gmail.com

Address: Gabinete de Informação (Gabinfo), Avenida Francisco Mugumbwe 780
Maputo

Instituto Nacional das Comunicações de Moçambique (INCM)

www.incm.gov.mz

The National Communications Institute of Mozambique (*Instituto Nacional das Comunicações de Moçambique*) (INCM) is the government body which regulates the telecommunications sector.

The INCM issues licences to telecommunications companies.

It also assigns frequencies to radio stations and television channels after their broadcasting licenses have been approved by the *Gabinete de Informação* (Gabinfo).

In September 2010 the INCM ordered mobile phone operators Mcel and Vodacom to block text messaging for all pre-paid customers for several days during riots in Maputo in protest at a steep increase in food prices.

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 +258 84 398 5951
 Tel: +258 21 22 71 00
 +258 21 49 01 31/9
 Fax: +258 21 49 44 35
 Email: info@incm.gov.mz

Address: INCM, Avenida Eduardo Mondlane 123/127, Maputo

Instituto de Comunicação Social (ICS)

The Social Communication Institute was created to manage the government-run community radio and TV stations across the country.

It falls under the government information bureau *Gabinete de Informação* (Gabinfo).

The ICS trains community radio journalists.

Its studios in Maputo also produce programming in **Portuguese**, **Changana**, and **Makhuwa** for the 38 ICS radio stations around Mozambique.

In 2012 the ICS was planning to launch a radio station for rural areas with nationwide reach.

This would broadcast educational programmes in **Portuguese**, **Makhuwa** and southern languages **Changana**, **Rhonga** and **Copi**.

Contact - Boaventura Massango

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 +258 82 41 39 073

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Address: ICS, Avenida Amilcar Cabral 214, Maputo

Conselho Superior de Comunicação Social (CSCS) www.cscs.gov.mz

The Superior Council for Social Communication (*Conselho Superior de Comunicação Social*) (CSCS) is a state-run media ombudsman.

It is charged with upholding the freedom of the press, while at the same time protecting the rights of individuals who have been defamed or misreported.

The CSCS has acted on behalf of journalists in disputes when they have been sued for stories published.

However, it is widely seen as a government agency without many teeth.

President: Armindo Ngunga

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+258 84 318 2400

Email: atelela.ngunga@uem.mz

Tel: +258 21 48 54 90

+258 21 49 38 45

Email: cscs@tvcabo.co.mz

Address: CSCS, Avenida Mártires da Machava 1002, Maputo

Media associations

Sindicato Nacional de Jornalistas (SNJ)

The National Union of Journalists (*Sindicato Nacional de Jornalistas*) (SNJ) is Mozambique's sole trade union for journalists.

It serves as an arbiter in labour disputes between journalists and their employers.

In 2011 the union was developing a journalists' code of practice.

Like all other trade unions in Mozambique, the SNJ has close links with the Frelimo government.

Secretary-General - Eduardo Constantino
Mob: +258 82 300 5499

Fórum Moçambicano de Editores (EditMoz)

EditMoz is the Mozambican Editors Forum, but it has never really taken off as a professional association.

One reason is that many editors in Mozambique have a history of conflicts and disagreements between themselves.

These disputes have led many of them to set up separate, competing newspapers.

The Danish aid organisation Ibis gave in US\$40,000 towards kick-starting the forum's activities in 2011.

Installation Committee Coordinator - Fernando Gonçalves (Editor of Savana newspaper)
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Email: editorsav@mediacoop.co.mz

Associação das Empresas Jornalísticas (AEJ)

The Association of Journalistic Companies (*Associação das Empresas Jornalísticas*) AEJ is a little known association of media company owners.

It is not very active.

Contact - Refinaldo Chilengue (Editor of Correio da Manhã email newsletter)
Mob: +258 82 308 5360
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correiodamanha@tv cabo.co.mz

Media development organisations

Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) www.misa.org.mz

The Namibia-based Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) is an NGO that promotes press freedom and media development throughout the region.

The Mozambican branch of the organisation produces reports on the Mozambican media from time to time. It highlights infringements of press freedom, particularly by the government.

MISA also has a legal fund to assist the independent media fight cases in court.

The organisation is supportive of community radio stations and helps to develop programming for the local media with humanitarian organisations.

Communications Officer - Celia Mbanze

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Tel: +258 21 30 28 42/33

Address: MISA, Rua Romão Fernandes Farinha 75 2nd Floor, Maputo

Open Society Initiative of South Africa (OSISA) www.osisa.org

The Open Society Initiative is an NGO founded by the US-based billionaire George Soros that works towards strengthening good governance and democracy.

Its Southern Africa branch funds various projects to change policy, law and practice in the long-term.

OSISA funded training in environmental reporting for Mozambican journalists in 2010 following a major pollution incident at the country's largest factory, which leaked toxic gasses into the atmosphere for over four months.

The organization covers Mozambique from its office in South Africa.

Address: OSISA, 1st Floor, President Place, 1 Hood Avenue / 148 Jan Smuts Avenue, Rosebank, South Africa

Tel (South Africa): +27 11 587 5000

Fax (South Africa): +27 11 587 5099

Email: info@osisa.org

Centro de Integridade Pública (CIP) www.cip.org.mz

The Centre for Public Integrity (*Centro de Integridade Pública*) (CIP) is an independent think tank with an investigative unit.

It has become a leading watchdog of Mozambican society.

It monitors budget spending by the government and respect for the law. Many of its researchers are investigative journalists.

The organisation has published respected reports on issues ranging from the mining industry to the state budget and human rights.

The CIP's legitimacy has sometimes been questioned by the Mozambican government because it receives extensive funding from foreign donors.

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 Tel: +258 21 49 23 35
 Fax: +258 21 49 23 40
 Email: cip@cip.org.mz

Address: CIP, Rua Frente de Libertação de Moçambique 354, Maputo

Panos Institute Southern Africa (PSAF) www.panos.org.zm

Panos Southern Africa (PSAF) is a non-profit organisation that promotes communication for development.

It is independent of its parent organisation based in the United Kingdom.

PSAF is based in Lusaka, Zambia, but has satellite offices in Mozambique and South Africa. It works in 12 countries in the Southern Africa region.

In 2011 Panos sponsored media investigations into illegal logging in the north of Mozambique.

Mozambique Director: Tomas Vieira Mário
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Address: PASF Mozambique Office, Rua de Mucumbura 416 1st Floor, Maputo

Johns Hopkins University www.jhuccp.org.mz

Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, United States, has been involved in HIV/AIDS-related communications projects in Mozambique since 2003.

The University's Centre for Communication Programmes (JHU.CCP) helped to draft and implement the Mozambican government's National AIDS communications strategy in 2005.

In 2010, it launched a four-year HIV prevention project Gaza and Maputo provinces and Maputo city.

This aims to change behaviour and social norms around HIV/AIDS at the community and family levels.

The project involves media training in a series of 18-month cycles.

Participating journalists from all types of media receive quarterly feedback on articles and programmes they have produced on HIV prevention and services.

John Hopkins University has worked with **Rádio Moçambique** and **Rádio Cidade**, religious radios **Voz do Islam** and **Rádio Maria** and community radio stations in **Maputo**, **Manhiça** and **Namaacha**.

The newspapers **Notícias**, **O País** and **@Verdade** are also involved in the project, along with **Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)** and **STV**.

John Hopkins University also develops radio programming on HIV/AIDS for community radio stations.

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Media contact - Mario Marrengula
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marregula@hotmail.com

Address: John Hopkins University, Avenida Mártires da Machava 297, Maputo

UNICEF Mozambique www.unicef.org/mozambique

UNICEF has sponsored several projects to improve reporting on children's issues in Mozambique.

It has collaborated with MISA Mozambique and has also launched a course on child rights and journalism at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

The organisation supports a project training children to produce programmes for community radio.

Communications specialist - Gabriel Muthisse
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IREX www.irex.org

IREX is a US-based media development NGO.

In June 2012, it was awarded a \$10 million contract to run a five-year Media Strengthening Program for Mozambique, funded by USAID.

The programme aims to improve the quality of information provided to the Mozambican people by the state and non-state media.

It also aims to enhance enhance the news reporting capacity and financial viability of non-state media organisations.

The programme will organise journalism training in areas such as investigative reporting, HIV prevention and health promotion.

It will also foster public discussion and debate through the media, advocate for policy reforms to protect and broaden media freedom, and will build the capacity of media organizations to become more financially viable and stable.

Irex was planning to begin project activities in Mozambique in late 2012.

Chief of Party – Arild Drivdal

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Email: adrivdal@gmail.com

Community Media for Development Productions (CMFD) www.cmfd.org

Community Media for Development Productions (CMFD) is a small South African-based media consultancy, headed by Canadian journalist Daniel Walter.

It has produced programming with community and non-commercial radio stations in Mozambique to promote development.

CMFD produces serial radio dramas, radio spots, digital stories, music, theatre and print publications. It also undertakes journalism training.

It has produced radio documentaries and dramas on topics like disaster management, flooding, landmines, human trafficking and governance.

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Director – Daniel Walter
Tel (South Africa): +27 11 615 6278
Fax (South Africa): +27 11 614 6903
Email: info@cmfd.org

Address: CMFD Productions, PO Box 66193, Broadway, Bez Valley 2020, South Africa

Gender Links www.genderlinks.org.za

Gender Links is a South African based NGO, which has held several workshops for journalists in Mozambique on reporting gender issues.

Mozambique contact - Eduardo Namburete
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+258 82 279 5454

Headquarters in South Africa

Tel: +27 11 622 2877
Fax: +27 11 622 4732
Email: execassistant@genderlinks.org.za

Address: Gender Links, Head Office, 9 Derrick Ave, Cnr Marcia St, Cyrildene 2198, Johannesburg South Africa

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung www.kas.de/wf/en/

The Konrad Adenauer Stiftung is a political foundation linked to Germany's centre-right Christian Democrat party.

It promotes the development of multi-party democracy and a market economy in developing countries, often by supporting media development.

The foundation has also produced a manual on investigative reporting for journalists in Lusophone Africa.

Mozambique contact - Annette Scherzbauer
Mob: +258 82 320 7710

Address: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Mozambique Office, Rua B, 139, Bairro da Coop, Maputo

Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung www.fesmedia.org

The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung is a political foundation linked to Germany's centre-left Social Democrat Party.

It aims to improve media freedom, access to information and media diversity in sub-Saharan Africa.

The foundation publishes the African Media Barometer, an index of media environments in Africa.

Its Southern Africa regional office is based in Windhoek, Namibia.

Tel (Namibia): +264 61 237 438
Fax (Namibia): +264 61 237 441
Email: info@fesmedia.org

Human rights organisations

Liga dos Direitos Humanos (LDH) www.ldh.org.mz

The Human Rights League (*Liga dos Direitos Humanos*) (LDH), has a reputation for talking tough on controversial issues such as police brutality, prisoners' rights and corruption in government.

It has also done important work on human trafficking.

The LDH has offices **in Maputo, Beira and Nampula** which cover Mozambique by region.

Director: Alice Mabota
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National Headquarters and Southern Region office (Maputo)

Tel: +258 21 40 59 41
Fax: +258 21 40 60 22

Central Region office (Beira)

Tel: +258 23 32 26 14
Fax: +258 23 32 60 24

Northern Region office (Nampula)

Tel: +258 26 21 65 62
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Audio and video services

Chico Carneiro

Filmmaker Chico Carneiro has made made films all over Mozambique for 30 years. He is known internationally for his documentaries.

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Email: chicocarneiro@gmail.com

Ebano Multimedia

Ebano Multimedia is a production house run by the well-known Mozambican film-making duo, Camillo de Sousa and Licinio Azevedo.

It produces documentary films and has worked in the USA, Germany, Zimbabwe and Malawi for NGOs like Save the Children, Care and the Ford Foundation.

The company has been going for more than 20 years and has a production studio in Maputo.

Partner - Camillo de Sousa

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Email: camillodesousa53@gmail.com

Partner - Licinio Azevedo

Mob: +258 82 328 3110

Email: licinioazevedo@gmail.com

Email: ebanocinevideo@gmail.com

Address: Ebano Multimedia, Rua Dr Almeida Ribeiro 58, Maputo

João Carlos Schwalbach

João Carlos Schwalbach is a musician and music producer based in Maputo.

He rcomposes jingles for advertisements and runs a music recording studio, Ekaya Productions.

He has also worked for the BBC in the past.

Schwalbach is a member of the popular Mozambican music group Ghorwana.

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Email: joaocarlos@africamail.com
info@ekayaproductions.com

Instituto de Comunicação Social (ICS)

The government-run Institute of Social Communication (*Instituto de Comunicação Social*) (ICS), which manages a network of community radio and TV stations, has excellent radio studios for hire in **Maputo**.

ICS National Coordinator - Boaventura Massango

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RGB

RGB is the radio and television production house of Golo advertising agency.

Besides producing for Golo's contracts, RGB also hires out production services and equipment.

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Tel: +258 21 49 63 36

Fax: +258 21 49 63 37

Address: RGB, Avenida Kim Il Sung 153, Maputo

Rádio Moçambique

State broadcaster Rádio Moçambique rents out studios at its headquarters in Maputo.

Director of Information - Antonio Bernardo Cuna

Tel: +258 21 43 16 87

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+258 21 32 18 16

Graphic designers, cartoonists and illustrators

Luciana Hees www.lucianajustinianihees.blogspot.com

Luciana Hees is a designer and illustrator who has been based in Mozambique since 2003.

She has worked with NGOs such as Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) and UN agencies on illustrating the Millennium Development Goals.

Mob: +258 82 257 6190

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Luis Cardoso

Luis Cardoso is an experienced designer with in-depth knowledge of Mozambican society. He mostly works for NGOs.

Cardoso's clients include John Hopkins University, UNICEF and Care International.

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Email: luis.cardoso@layout.co.mz

Sebastião Montalvão

Sebastião Montalvão is a designer and animator who has lived in Mozambique for over four years.

He undertakes web design for **MZBusiness**, a design company in Maputo, and manages his own design company, **Lateral Media**.

Montalvão has worked for a number of local and international NGOs including Action Aid and Pathfinder International, in Mozambique, Portugal and Cyprus.

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Email: smontalvao@gmail.com

Address: Lateral Media, Avenida Freiderich Engels 1061 Ground Floor, Maputo

Zimba

Sergio Zimba works as graphic designer at state daily newspaper **Notícias**, but is more famous for his cartoons that appear in the same publication.

Mob: +258 82 421 7740
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Walter Zand www.walterzand.blogspot.com

Walter Zand is an enthusiastic Mozambican artist known for his fine art. He has also done illustrations for books.

Mob: +258 84 233 0233

Neivaldo Nhatugueja

Neivaldo Nhatugueja is an architect, but also draws cartoons for respected independent weekly **Savana**.

Nhatugueja has also done cartoon work for NGOs such as the Human Rights League (*Liga dos Direitos Humanos*), and the Centre for Public Integrity (*Centro de Integridade Pública*).

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Photographers

Sergio Costa

Sergio Costa is an experienced freelance news photographer who works for

national and international news agencies.

He has also taken pictures in South Africa, Angola and Kenya for UN agencies and humanitarian organisations such as Actionaid and Danida.

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taiguara@sapo.mz

Carlos Litulo <http://carloslitulo.photoshelter.com>

Carlos Litulo is an award-winning photographer. Besides taking journalism pictures for AFP, AP and EPA, he has done photography for USAID, the British Council and humanitarian organisations such as Actionaid.

Litulo has worked in Ghana, South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Swaziland as well as Mozambique.

Mob: +258 82 401 1250

Email: litulo@yahoo.com

Grant Lee Neuenberg www.facebook.com/grant.lee.neuenberg

Grant Neuenberg is a freelance photographer that has been based in Mozambique for 20 years.

He has worked for international news agency Reuters, and has done various projects with NGOs in Mozambique.

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Advertising and media marketing

Golo www.golo.co.mz

Golo produces TV advertising spots.

Mob: +258 84 300 8484
Tel: +258 21 49 25 42
Email: golo@golo.co.mz

Address: Golo, Avenida Mao Tse Tung 488, Maputo

Ogilvy Group Mozambique www.ogilvy.co.mz

Ogilvy Group Mozambique is the local subsidiary of global advertising giant Ogilvy & Mather.

Contact – João dos Santos

Mob: +258 82 312 3660
Tel: +258 21 49 06 74
+258 21 49 06 75
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Email: ogilvy@ogilvy.co.mz

Address: Ogilvy Group Mozambique, Avenida Agostinho Neto 17, Maputo

DDB www.ddb.co.mz

DDB is the Mozambican subsidiary of the global advertising agency. It was founded in 2000.

Mob: +258 82 328 4960
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Telecommunications overview

Mobile networks provide the basis of Mozambique's current telecommunications infrastructure, but their signal does not extend far beyond the main urban

centres.

Mozambique had 7.7 million mobile subscribers at the end of 2011, according to the GSMA, an association of the world's main mobile networks.

This gave a mobile penetration rate of 31.7%.

However, mobile phone ownership is heavily concentrated in urban areas. 70% of all mobile subscribers live in Maputo, according to National Communications Institute of Mozambique (*Instituto Nacional das Comunicações de Moçambique*) (INCM).

But this city of around two million people accounts for less than 10% of Mozambique's overall population.

Mozambique boasts of having mobile network coverage in all 128 administrative districts of the country, but in most cases this is restricted to a 5 km radius of the district headquarters town.

The reality is that few people who live deep in the rural areas can get a signal and very few of them have phones.

Mozambique's landline network suffered heavy damage during the civil war and is very limited.

The country had only 88,000 fixed line telephone connections at the end of 2010, according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) – approximately one line for every 300 inhabitants.

The internet is still the exclusive preserve of the educated and relatively wealthy urban elite.

However, internet usage is growing fast from a low base.

The ITU estimated that 4.2% of Mozambicans used the internet in 2010, up from 2.7% a year earlier.

The internet reference website www.internetworldstats.com estimated that there were 975,000 internet users in Mozambique at the end of 2011.

Social media have not yet developed very strongly in the country.

The web traffic analysis website www.socialbakers.com said there were only 216,000 Facebook users in Mozambique in April 2012.

However, Mozambique is now connected to the rest of the world by three submarine fibre-optic cables and the availability of the internet via mobile

connections is increasing.

Until January 2012, mobile telephony in Mozambique was controlled by two companies: state-controlled **Mcel** and **Vodacom**, a subsidiary of the UK-based mobile operator Vodafone.

A third network, **Movitel** began operations with a limited network in January 2012.

Movitel is a partnership between Vietnam's Viettel Telecom and SPI – Gestão e Investimentos, the investment arm of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party.

Mcel is the largest company, with the most extensive network coverage and the highest number of subscribers – more than 4.5 million in early 2012.

All three mobile networks offer 3G internet services.

Mcel launched a mobile money transfer service called **mKesh** in 2011.

Mcel and Vodacom each have their own separate networks, but in 2011 the government ordered all mobile operators to share their infrastructure, including masts, in order to reduce the cost of their expansion into new areas.

Seven out of ten cellphone users in Mozambique are prepaid customers.

Voice calls typically cost between five and seven Mozambican meticals (18 to 25 US cents) per minute.

Text messages cost 2 meticals (7 US cents). SMS messages are popular because they are much cheaper than voice calls.

Text messages were widely used to mobilise protestors during the food price riots in Maputo in September 2010.

This phenomenon prompted the government to block all text messages to and from pre-paid mobile phone subscribers for several days.

Post-paid subscribers, who are generally more affluent and could be personally identified through their subscription records, were not affected by the ban.

The government initially denied blocking SMS traffic, but the newspapers **Mediafax** and **Savana** subsequently published a leaked letter from the government's National Institute of Communications of Mozambique (*Instituto Nacional das Comunicações de Moçambique – INCM*) ordering the mobile networks to take this action

The government subsequently ordered all pre-paid mobile phone subscribers to

register their SIM cards with the cellphone companies or risk being cut off.

By March 2011, only 70,000 had bothered to comply, but the authorities did not take any action against the vast majority of phone users who ignored the order.

All landline services are operated by the state telephone company **Telecomunicações de Moçambique (TDM)**.

TDM owns a 74% controlling stake in the mobile operator **Mcel**.

Fixed-line infrastructure is still poor.

In 2010, TDM's undersea cable linking Maputo with Xai-Xai, the capital of Gaza province 224 km to the north, broke.

This interrupted telephone communications between the capital and the whole of central Mozambique until multi-million dollar repairs had been completed.

Internet is still very expensive in comparison to the low level of personal incomes and connectivity erratic.

Subscription via the cable TV networks in **Maputo** and **Beira** costs 800 meticals (US\$28) per month.

Mobile internet access costs upwards of US\$18 per month.

However the cost of internet access should fall and connection speeds should improve following the recent arrival of three undersea cables linking East Africa to Europe.

The Seacom cable, which connects Southern Africa with Europe and Southern Asia was launched in 2009, but has suffered frequent breakdowns.

The East African Marine System (TEAMS), which links the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Kenya was also completed in 2009.

This cable should speed up internet connectivity right along the east coast of Africa, but it suffered a major breakage in March 2012 and was still out of action three months later.

The EASSY (East African Submarine System) was connected to Mozambique in 2010.

The government has launched a project with UNESCO, Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo and international donors to set up a network of community multimedia centres in selected rural areas.

These centres, many of which are co-located with a community radio station, offer internet access, fax, photocopying and other communication services for a nominal fee.

By early 2012 about 20 Community Multimedia Centres had been set up, mostly in the south of the country. (See separate list of community radio stations and community multimedia centres for full details).

Telecommunications companies

Mcel www.mcel.co.mz

MCel is Mozambique's largest mobile network. It is 100% owned by the

government.

In early 2012 Mcel claimed to have more than 4.5 million subscribers, and a mobile network that covered 75% of Mozambique's population, and 60% of the country's territory.

The main coverage gaps were in the northern provinces of Tete and Niassa, and inland areas of Gaza province in the south.

Mcel (*Moçambique Celular*) began operations in 1997.

The state telecoms company **Telecomunicações de Moçambique (TDM)**, which operates the landline network, owns a 74% stake in Mcel.

The Institute for the Management of State Companies (*Instituto de Gestão de Participações do Estado*) (IGEPE) owns the remaining 26%.

Mcel provides voice, SMS and mobile internet services.

Pre-paid subscribers can get unlimited mobile internet access for 2,400 meticaís (US\$87) per month. Limited internet use packages can be purchased more cheaply.

In 2011, Mcel launched a mobile money service called **mKesh**. Users can open an account at Mcel and deposit any amount of money at accredited agents.

Services include mobile credit purchase, mobile credit transfer to other Mcel subscribers, and money transfers of up to 25,000 meticaís (US\$900) to any other mobile phone user in Mozambique - including those on other networks.

The system is capable of handling bulk distributions such as salary payments.

The service is also available in Tete and Nampula.

The Chairman of Mcel, Teodato Hunguana, is a former Labour Minister and Information Minister.

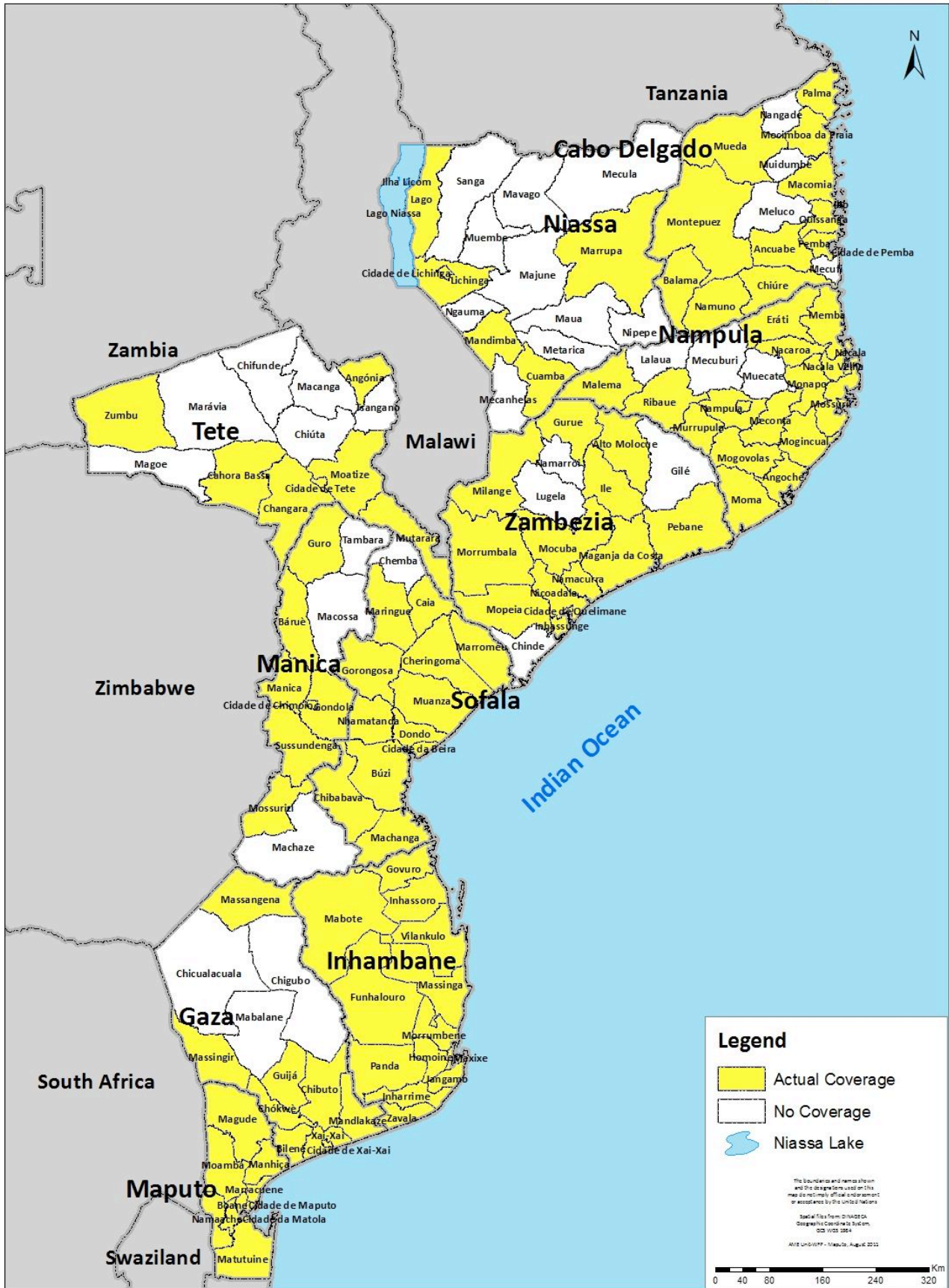
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Mcel Coverage Per District (2011)



Source: World Food Programme (WFP)
(Network coverage may only be available in some parts of the districts shown)

Vodacom Moçambique www.vm.co.mz

Vodacom Moçambique is the number two player in Mozambique after the market leader Mcel.

It began operations in 2003 and had over three million subscribers by the end of 2010.

Vodacom's network covers much of Southern Mozambique and the transport corridor from Beira to Zimbabwe.

It also provides network coverage in the coal mining area of **Tete**, the area around **Nampula** and a few other areas.

Vodacom Moçambique is an 85% owned subsidiary of the South African mobile company Vodacom.

This in turn is controlled by the UK-based global telecoms group Vodafone.

Like most large companies in Mozambique, Vodacom Moçambique has political connections. In this case, they take the shape of three minority shareholders.

A 5% stake in Vodacom Mozambique is held by Intelec Holdings, of which Mozambican president Armando Guebuza is a shareholder.

Another 5% is owned by Whatana Investments, a company owned by Graça Machel, the widow of Mozambique's first president Samora Machel and current wife of former South African president Nelson Mandela.

The remaining 5% is held by Mozambican Telecommunications Company EMTEL (*Empresa Moçambicana de Telecomunicações*).

One of the Mozambican minority shareholders usually appoints Vodacom Moçambique's chief executive.

Whatana nominated the current chief executive, Rui Fonseca, in April 2011.

Vodacom offers voice and SMS communication as well as mobile internet services.

Limited mobile internet access is available to pre-paid subscribers from 49 meticais (US\$1.80) per day, or 499 meticais (US\$18) per month.

Communications and Public Relations - Paula Zandamela

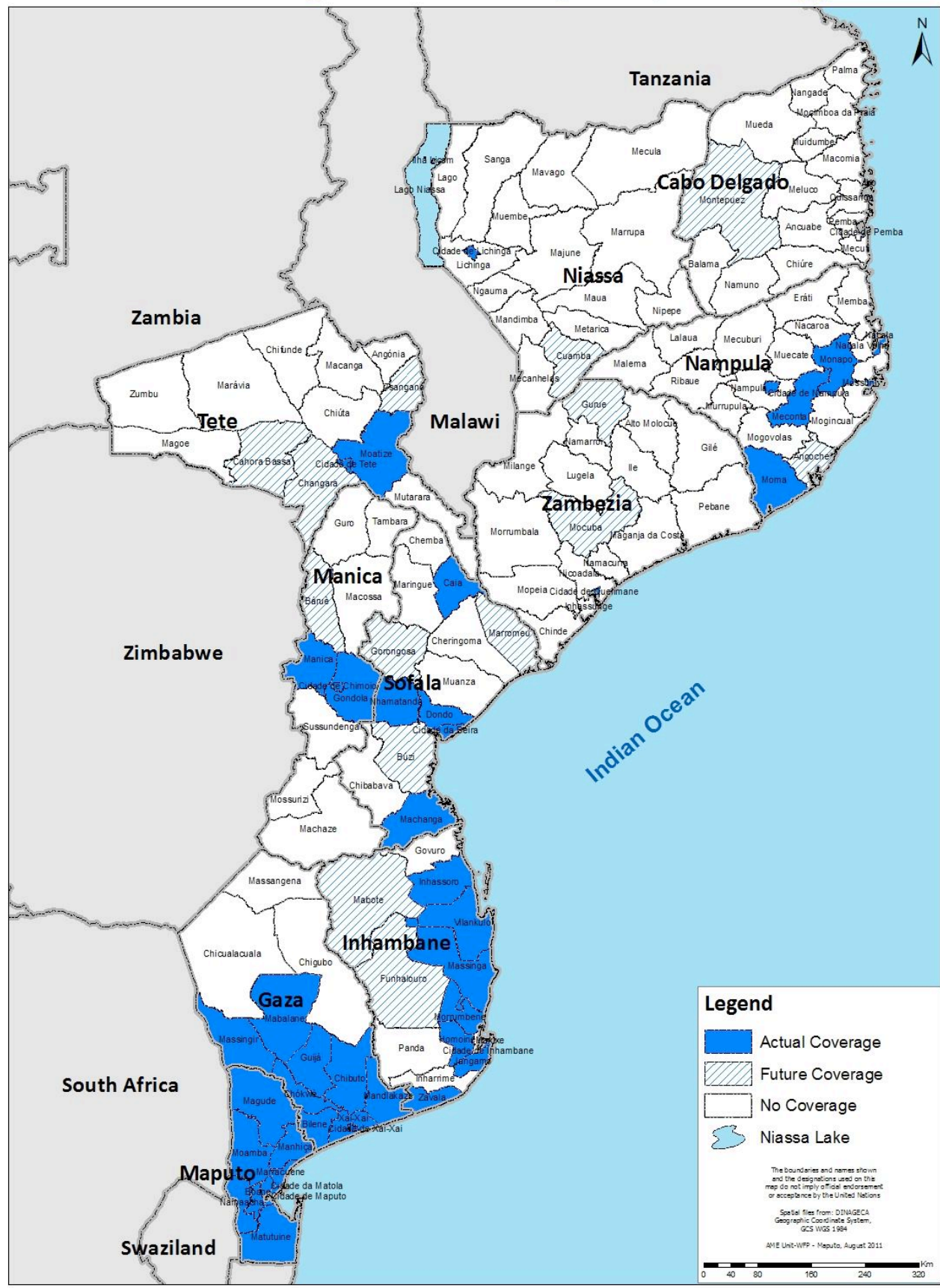
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Vodacom Coverage Per District (2011)



Source: World Food Programme
 (Network coverage may only be available in some parts of the districts shown)

Telecomunicações de Moçambique (TDM) www.tdm.co.mz

Telecommunications of Mozambique (*Telecomunicações de Moçambique – TDM*) is the state telecommunications company.

It operates the country's fixed line services – which had just over 88,000 subscribers at the end of 2010.

TDM also owns a 74% controlling stake in **Mcel**, Mozambique's largest mobile network.

The company offers internet access, both in its own name and through its 50% owned subsidiary TV Cabo.

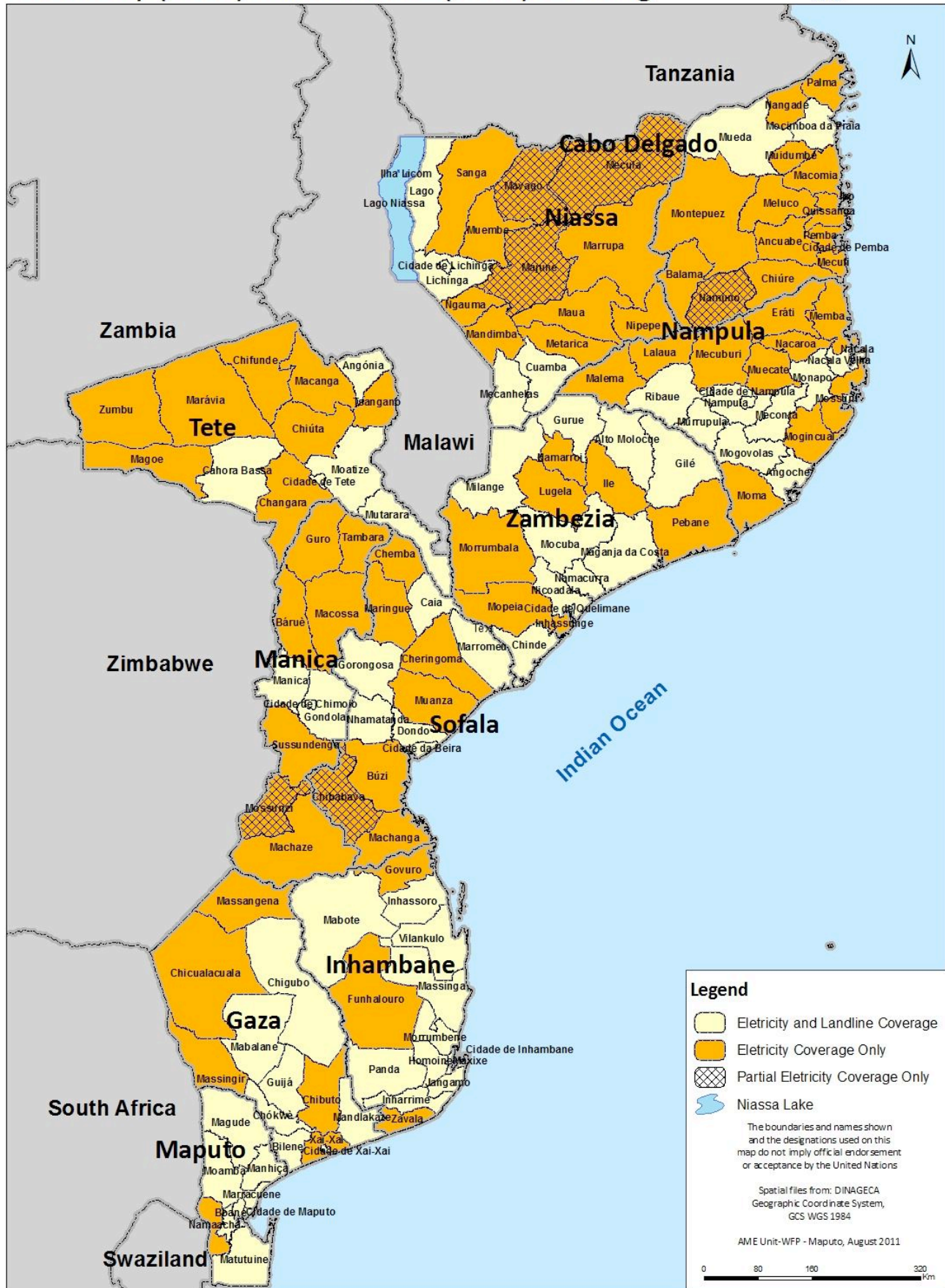
TV Cabo has built fibre optic cable networks in **Maputo** and **Beira** and plans to establish new networks in Mozambique's other main cities.

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Electricity (EDM) and Landline (TDM) Coverage



Movitel Moçambique

Movitel is Mozambique's newest and smallest mobile network.

It announced the launch of commercial operations in May 2012 after signing up 415,000 pre-paid subscribers.

The company is a joint venture between Vietnam's Viettel Telecom (70%) and *SPI-Gestão e Investimentos*, the investment branch of Mozambique's ruling party Frelimo (30%).

Movitel aims to cover 80% of the Mozambican population with its network within three years.

At the time of its launch, Movitel claimed to provide some degree of network coverage in 105 of Mozambique's 128 administrative districts.

The company had laid 12,500 km of fibre optic cable, and had constructed a nationwide network of 1,800 base stations offering a mixture of 2G and 3G capacity.

In May 2011, Movitel signed an agreement with the state electricity company Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) that allowed the mobile operator to run fibre optic cables alongside EDM's electricity wires on the national grid.

The company has pledged an initial investment of US\$465 million to establish its nationwide network. This will eventually consist of 20,000 km of fibre optic cable and 3,200 transmission masts.

Movitel is contractually obliged to provide mobile coverage of 60% of Mozambique's national territory.

The company's stated aim is to secure 10 million customers within five years – with a focus on recruiting new mobile phone users among the rural population.

Chairman – Safura de Conceição

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