

2013-2014 MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY GUIDELINES FOR U.S. FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS

The Fulbright Program is sponsored and administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the United States Department of State, and awards scholarships to lecture, conduct research, and study abroad. The program is managed in country by the Public Affairs Section (PAS) at U.S. Embassy Mozambique.

Country guidelines contain **summary** information about the Fulbright award, and logistical and program support provided through ECA, contact information for PAS or the U.S. embassy, and advisory information about your host country. These guidelines are an important resource, and should be reviewed prior to departing for your host country. This document may be supplemented by PAS during your arrival orientation at post. Please note that this information is subject to change.

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECTION OF U.S. EMBASSY MOZAMBIQUE

The Public Affairs Section (PAS) is responsible for managing Fulbright in Mozambique. PAS offices are located on the 5th floor of the JAT Complex in Baixa area of Maputo. Embassy hours are 7:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Monday-Thursday, and 7:30 a.m.-11:30 p.m. on Friday. The Embassy website is: <http://maputo.usembassy.gov/>

Fulbright Program Team Contact Information:

Felizardo Mogole, Cultural Assistant (Primary):	Mogolef@state.gov
Ann Perrelli, Public Diplomacy Officer (Primary):	perrelliam@state.gov
Caroline Savage, Public Affairs Officer (Alternate):	SavageCJ@state.gov

PAS direct line:	(011-258) 21-35-5412
PAS fax line:	(011-258) 21-32-9256
Embassy after-hours number:	(011-258) 21-49-0723

Fulbright scholars/students in the U.S. may write to PAS at:

Public Affairs Office
2330 Maputo Place
Dulles, VA 20189-2330

All Fulbright grantees must register with the embassy in case of emergency. This can be done on this website at any time: <http://www.travel.state.gov/>

YOUR FULBRIGHT GRANT AND THE BINATIONAL NATURE OF THE PROGRAM

The Fulbright Program is administered in accordance with regulations established by the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board (FSB). The Board has ruled that Fulbright grant funds cannot duplicate benefits received under other auspices. Therefore, grantees who receive host government or host institution financial contributions (for example, international travel, per diem/subsistence/housing allowance) in cash or kind do not receive allowances for these grant benefits. Grantees who receive a concurrent grant to the same country under other auspices may have their Fulbright grants reduced if Fulbright grant benefits are duplicated by the other grant.

Host country governments and institutions support the exchange program through two ways: (a) *monetary contributions*, which result in a sharing of program costs, or (b) *non-monetary assistance* to enhance the exchange experience for the guest scholar.

WHAT THE FULBRIGHT GRANT PROVIDES

For Student Grantees

Fulbright student grants have two components: (1) a base amount, and (2) a monthly maintenance allowance. Additional funds may be included in your grant as allowances and are described separately. Benefits authorized by ECA are paid in U.S. dollars through the Institute of International Education (IIE).

1. The **base amount** is provided to cover initial or one-time start-up expenses such as:
 - a. Unaccompanied and/or excess baggage.
 - b. Miscellaneous costs, such as visa fees, permits, medical exams, immunizations, etc. This is a fixed sum in each grant and may not reimburse all expenses completely.
2. A monthly **maintenance allowance** is provided to cover recurring subsistence needs such as housing, fuel, utilities, and food. The allowance is based upon the estimated standard living costs in the country of assignment.

For Scholar Grantees

Fulbright scholar grants have three components: (1) travel and relocation, (2) a monthly maintenance allowance, and (3) a monthly stipend. Additional funds may be included in your grant as special allowances and are described separately. Benefits are based upon the estimated standard living costs in the country of assignment, and are not intended to duplicate U.S. salary levels or the standard of living of U.S. diplomatic personnel. Benefits authorized by ECA are paid in U.S. dollars through the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES).

1. Travel and Relocation
 - a. Unaccompanied and/or excess baggage.
 - b. Relocation allowance for expenses such as visa fees, permits, medical exams, immunizations, etc. This is a fixed sum in each grant and may not reimburse all expenses completely.
2. A monthly **maintenance allowance** is provided to cover recurring subsistence needs such as

housing, fuel, utilities, and food.

3. Monthly **base stipend**

PRIOR TO YOUR ARRIVAL

Travel to Mozambique

Grantee air travel is coordinated by the travel agency, HRG Worldwide, which will bill IIE or CIES directly for the costs of your tickets. HRG staff will assist you with your reservation and then send your reservation to IIE or CIES for approval. You must book a round-trip ticket with a return date that corresponds to the grant end date. All air travel and all air shipments paid for with United States Government funds must conform to the Fly America Act, which requires that all such travel and shipments be on “U.S. flag” airlines where such service is available.

Visas and Residence/Work/Research Permits for Students & Scholars

Grantees should take copies of all identification certificates and documents, including marriage and birth certificates, driver's licenses, criminal records (valid one year from issuance), etc., to your host country. Make photocopies of the first two pages of your passport, which should be kept separate from your passport in case of loss or theft. Also bring extra passport photos for obtaining visas and conducting other business.

Getting the Visa and Residence Permit/DIRE

Fulbright lecturers coming to Mozambique to teach at a university should ensure that they receive from the Mozambican Embassy in Washington a visa called “visto de entrada para residência”. In order to obtain this visa, applicants should attach a confirmation letter from their host educational institution, stamped at the Ministry of Education and Culture, and their criminal record.

Upon arrival in Mozambique, you are strongly recommended to immediately start processing your Autorização de Residência status as well as your DIRE. Please be advised that while processing your Autorização de Residência you cannot leave the country unless you ask for Declaração de Residência.

Please bring your criminal record for this process. Be advised that it is often difficult to alter your visa status once in country and significant penalties can be incurred for overstaying a shorter term visa. If you have any difficulty obtaining this visa, please contact the Public Affairs Office immediately.

Obtaining the DIRE for Temporary Residency

- a. Fulbrighters need to arrive in Mozambique with an up-to-date criminal report (local sheriff or police report). They are valid for one year from the time of issuance, so ensure that the report is not expired by the time arrival. This criminal report needs to be translated by an official translator. (See the embassy list.) The document and translation DO NOT need to be "stamped by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Mozambican Embassy in the U.S."

- b. Recent Fulbrighters needed another updated letter from their host institution from the Faculty Director confirming employment from the institution. Because Universidade of Eduardo Mondlane is a public institution, it did not need to show "the last tax payment to Ministry of Finances," however, other institutions may.
- c. The DIRE form "Modelo 23" is available at the Migração Center and costs approximately Mets 0.10 (US\$0.04).
- d. Those applying for a DIRE DO NOT need photos; they take their own.
- e. Once in Mozambique, Fulbrighters need notarized copies of their passports to include the Mozambique visa stamp. The estimated notary fee was Mets 19,200.00 (US\$620.00).
- f. Once receiving the "Recibo Original" of the "Serviços de Migração da Cidade de Maputo," Fulbrighters need to get a notarized copy of this, keep it with them AT ALL TIMES with the notarized copies of the passport and visa stamp. At this point, wait for the DIRE card to be made.

While in Mozambique, all foreigners are required to carry identification at all times. A notarized copy of the bio page of the passport (showing photo, name, passport number and validity) and the page with the valid Mozambican visa are recommended for this purpose. Notary services are available from many public notaries in town.

Note: please copy the PDO on any communication requesting affiliation with an institution in Mozambique. The post can often help facilitate communications, and critically, confirm that your message has reached the correct party. If you are having any difficulty identifying a proper institution/individual for affiliation, the Embassy can often be of assistance.

It is critical that the grantee have a valid visa allowing exit and reentry before making plans to travel out of Mozambique after arrival. If there is any question about visa status, clarification can be obtained through the Embassy's Public Affairs section.

Fulbrighters should ensure that they receive the correct type of visa. Grantees should carefully check their passports after obtaining the visa to determine exactly what type of visa has been issued and to clarify all restrictions or peculiarities with the consular officer at the time of issuance. The fees charged in Mozambique for visa irregularities or expiration range from \$100 to \$300 per day and are rigorously enforced.

Upon arrival, grantees are advised to register on the website www.travel.state.gov to be entered into the warden system of the Consular Section at the American Embassy.

Visas for South Africa and Swaziland are not currently required for U.S. passport holders, but grantees are advised to verify latest visa requirements before departing from the U.S. Given the proximity of South Africa and Swaziland, multiple-entry visas for Mozambique are advisable.

If you have any questions regarding the visa process or run into any difficulties during the procedure of applying for the appropriate visa, including obtaining the proper documents (such

as letters of affiliation), please contact the Public Affairs Office of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo.

Sending and Receiving Mail

Fulbright grantees have been approved for access to the diplomatic pouch to receive first-class letter mail only (maximum of two pounds). Magazines, newspapers, DVDs, and package mail are not authorized. Take sufficient U.S. postage stamps with you for first-class mail to the U.S. The Department of State accepts no liability for loss or damage. First-class mail via the pouch can take up to three weeks or more for delivery.

The address format for correspondence is as follows:

Your name (Fulbrighter)
C/o Public Affairs Officer
2330 Maputo Place
Dulles, VA 20189-2330

Books and Educational Materials Sent by Diplomatic Pouch

Fulbrighters have access to the diplomatic pouch for sending a maximum of four 8.5"x11" copy paper-size boxes of books and other educational materials. These pouch privileges are provided by the U.S. Embassy on a one-time, one-way basis only; materials cannot be sent back to the U.S. by pouch at any time during your stay. Package mail in excess of the four permitted boxes will be returned to the U.S. at your expense. For additional information on the exact dimensions, address information, and recommendations, consult the *Instructions for Shipment of Books and Educational Materials by Fulbright Scholars* document included in your pre-departure orientation packet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: In the past, abuse by several Fulbright scholars caused near revocation of privileges for all program participants. Anyone who violates pouch regulations will be barred from use and will have to make other arrangements for handling personal and professional correspondence.

Customs Restrictions on Professional and Personal Affects

Besides the limited pouch shipment and airline excess baggage, grantees may airmail materials addressed to themselves via international mail, but are subject to paying customs duty at the local post office before taking possession of the materials. All goods taken into the host country must be declared. There are no duties levied on equipment, such as computers, that are imported for personal use. Firearms may not be brought in without prior arrangements with the Department of Customs and the host country police department. Pets require special handling and prior clearance with appropriate authorities before importation into the host country. Please be aware that additional transit stops may also require clearance when traveling with pets. The Community Liaison Office at the U.S. Embassy can provide additional information.

Schooling for Dependents

The American International School of Mozambique (AISM) is the primary English-language school available to children of Americans living in Maputo. It offers education for grades pre-K through 12 and follows an American curriculum and offers an IB diploma. Door-to-door bus

transportation is now available through the school at an additional cost. Grantees with school-aged children can contact AISM directly by phone at 258-21-491-994, fax 258-21-490-596, email: director@aism-moz.com, web: <http://www.aism-moz.com/>, or through the diplomatic pouch address: AISM, c/o American Embassy-Maputo, Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2330. Places at the school need to be arranged in advance. The International School of Mozambique is another K-12 option that follows a British curriculum. Other international schools are also available. Contact post for additional information on schooling options in Mozambique.

PAS AND EMBASSY SUPPORT

In an effort to support U.S. Fulbright scholars/students and their families, the following services are provided by PAS and the Embassy:

Security

All Fulbright grantees will receive a security briefing by the Regional Security Office upon arrival. The biggest threat facing U.S. citizens in Mozambique is crime. The U.S. State Department has designated Mozambique a critical-threat post for crime. Street crime and vehicle hijackings are common and can be violent. Previously, Fulbright scholars and another contractor's apartment have been robbed of nearly all high-value items as well as items of lesser value such as clothes. Years ago, a Fulbright researcher was also the victim of a mugging while walking in the city. It is important to be vigilant when out in public areas and not display jewelry, iPhones, or other items of high value. Avoid carrying backpacks or purses, as these can draw unwanted attention of would-be muggers. Isolated areas, such as the Marginal (the area along the sea), should be avoided as joggers and pedestrians have been mugged frequently, even during daylight hours. Similarly, residences should have security devices, such as multiple locks and metal grills to cover accessible windows and doors. There have been a number of apartment break-ins and sexual assaults on women of the international community in the past few years. It is strongly advised that single Fulbright grantees especially women, reside in shared housing with adequate security measures installed and 24-hour guard service.

Evening travel outside of urban areas is dangerous and not recommended. City streets are patrolled by police who carry automatic weapons. Check points are not uncommon and the authority of government officials should not be challenged. There are a few areas in the city where pedestrian traffic is prohibited, such as the president's compound, located near the Polana Hotel. It is prohibited to photograph many government facilities. Visitors are cautioned that some areas of the country are in the process of clearing land mines.

Arrival and Temporary Lodging

All grantees may be met by Public Affairs representatives and assisted upon arrival. It is preferable for grantees to arrive on weekdays rather than weekends. Grantees must provide CIES or IIE with their final itineraries at least 3 weeks in advance.

Fulbright researchers and students must arrange their own permanent accommodations. If needed, PAS will arrange for temporary accommodations, at the grantee's expense, for a few days until the grantee finds permanent lodgings.

U.S. Embassy Access

The Embassy issues Fulbrighters badges for limited access to Embassy offices once they complete the security brief. Please arrange to visit the Embassy within one week of your arrival.

Check Cashing and Local Banking Arrangements

Fulbright grantees have been approved for check cashing facilities at the Embassy. Fulbright grantees may also open bank accounts at local commercial banks if they have resident permits. ATMs are readily available.

Prior to their departure from the U.S., Fulbrighters should consult their U.S. banks concerning overdraft privileges. When mail is delayed, scholars and students may not have current information about account balances. Additional U.S. dollar travelers' checks and a major U.S. credit card (Visa, MasterCard, Diner's Club, etc.) are valuable for travel and emergencies. Most retail facilities such as hotels, restaurants, grocery and clothing stores, pharmacies, and gas stations accept credit cards.

Local Health Services and Access to Embassy Health Facilities

Fulbright grantees should ensure you have current yellow fever vaccination and tetanus immunizations. Vaccines for hepatitis A, hepatitis B, typhoid, and current booster/vaccines against childhood diseases (tetanus diphtheria, polio, and measles/mumps/rubella) are also strongly recommended for adults, as well as children. For additional information, consult the Centers for Disease Control's website: <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/index.htm>.

Grantees should carry copies of complete medical records and basic information that will enable quick and efficient medical assistance, if necessary. Seek the guidance of your personal physician prior to departure from the U.S. in selecting basic health information records to bring with you. Grantees should carry a good supply of aspirin, vitamins, band-aids, and preferred over-the-counter medications. Grantees should either bring enough prescription medications to last through their assignment or find out the international name of each prescription, since drug names often differ from those used in the U.S. Maputo has several pharmacies with limited stocks and medicinal availability. Many people living in the international community travel to South Africa for medicine and doctor visits.

Fulbright grantees have health care benefits under the Department of State Group Accident and Sickness Program for Exchanges (ASPE). ASPE is a health benefits program; it is not an all purpose health insurance, and it is subject to limitations. Traveler's medical insurance, particularly emergency evacuation coverage is strongly recommended, especially for grantees based outside the capital. The Fulbright grant provides limited medical and medical evacuation (medevac) coverage for the grantee only. The cost of medical insurance and medevac insurance for dependents must be paid by the Fulbrighter. Fulbrighters based outside the capital should explore membership in a local medical evacuation service that transports injured or ill members from rural areas to a major city; these may be less expensive than worldwide services. Fulbrighters are strongly encouraged to provide copies of their medical evacuation coverage documents with PAS in the event of an emergency.

Access to the U.S. Embassy's Health Unit is not extended to U.S. Fulbright grantees or their dependents. Health Unit personnel can provide information concerning local health care resources for primary care. Local healthcare can be expensive. Emergency paramedical services are available through Medical Rescue International (MRI).

Malaria is a serious problem in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially for grantees traveling outside urban areas. Take precautions and be familiar with the symptoms so that you seek treatment early. Proper precautions, such as malaria prophylaxis, boiling and filtering water, washing fruits and vegetables, etc., should be taken.

Malaria prophylaxis medication is not readily available on the local market and it is strongly recommended that Fulbright grantees travel with a sufficient supply of prophylaxis if they intend to take it.

Grantees are advised to check with their physicians to ensure that these medications are compatible with other medications that they might be taking.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Permanent Housing and Household Goods

Fulbright lecturers and researchers should contact Felizardo Mogole at MogoleF@state.gov for housing recommendations in Mozambique.

The Universidade of Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) in Maputo had maintained on a rent-free basis two university-owned apartments for Fulbright lecturers and researchers affiliated with UEM. However, they are no longer available to Fulbright lecturers or researchers because of a 2011 house robbery of an American Fulbright Scholar and due to poor maintenance and security for the complex.

Housing at institutions other than UEM:

- The Catholic University in Beira has furnished housing available for U.S. professors and other grantees.
- Other universities in Mozambique are asked to provide safe housing when offered a Fulbright lecturer, and every effort is made to make it acceptable prior to the grantee's arrival.

In all cases, it is essential that Fulbrighters establish a link early on with their host institution, especially those located outside of Maputo, in order to allow time for housing issues to be resolved. The Embassy and in-country grantees can assist, if necessary, in facilitating communication with the host institution. Should the grantee require temporary housing assistance upon arrival, the Embassy Maputo must be fully informed of the travel plans, family size and housing requirements well in advance. Handicapped accessibility for many campuses can be a challenge and would require special accommodation and advanced notification.

Fulbright researchers and students are responsible for finding their own housing. Housing can be very expensive and the costs vary greatly depending on the city and area within the city. Household effects are not readily available and are expensive. Maputo has a few large stores that carry electronics, furniture and other consumer goods. There are a few small shopping centers, several grocery stores, and many markets in the city. The other major cities have few options for department stores, but also have grocery stores and markets. Food is expensive by U.S. standards and water cannot be safely drunk from the tap.

The television system used is PAL. Because the U.S. uses the NTSC system, DVDs brought from the U.S. will not be viewable on locally-acquired TV sets, unless they are multi-system. Satellite television service is widely subscribed to and costs about US \$100 per month for a package that includes news, sports and movie channels.

Computers and Other Electronic Equipment

Fulbrighters do not have duty-free privileges, so all computers and electronic equipment brought into the country must be taken out of the country when the grant is completed or duty must be paid. Previous Fulbrighters have donated computer equipment to host universities at the end of their stay in exchange for the university's obtaining duty-free entry. Do not send computers as unaccompanied baggage.

Power outages and power fluctuations are common and can destroy a computer. The best solution is to bring a laptop which does not require a transformer and can easily convert from 120 to 220 volts. Another option is to purchase a transformer to convert your computer from 110 to 220 volts, and a heavy-duty surge protector and a voltage regulator. All can be purchased in-country. A previous Fulbrighter also advised that by bringing his own laser printer on his grant, he was able to avoid the tedious process of getting copies made at the university.

Larger cities offer several e-mail and Internet service providers at reasonable rates. Direct Internet access is available, though a bit more expensive, and is becoming more widely used, particularly in the NGO and business communities. Unlike the U.S. where the universities were in the forefront of providing Internet service, universities in Mozambique lag behind in both e-mail and Internet.

Cameras intended for personal use are allowed into the country duty-free.

Phoning Home and Mobile Phones

1-800 numbers cannot be accessed from Mozambique. Use of international long-distance calling cards is very limited. International calling rates are high. Most Fulbright grantees use Skype or purchase equipment such as an Ooma or Vonage system to facilitate international calls through an internet connection.

Most Fulbrighters find it impossible to live without a mobile phone. There are several companies - Vodacom and MCell are most common - and mobile networks are expanding. American phones, unless compatible with the GSM900 system, will not be compatible with the host country system. Mobile phones purchased in Europe should work.

Academic Life

Academic life varies greatly depending on the institution and city of assignment. Please direct questions to Public Affairs and host institution contact(s) regarding specific information.

Academic Calendar

The academic year varies by institution but generally runs from late January or early February through late November or early December. There are two 16-week semesters with a recess in June and July. Fulbright lecturers should plan to arrive in late January or early February. While classes may not actually start on dates scheduled, course assignments are often decided during the last semester of the previous academic year. Given this, lecturers must be present before classes are scheduled to start.

Teaching Requirements, Attendance, and Staff Hours

Lecturers may be assigned up to four courses, due to staff shortages in various departments. As stated in the Fulbright grant, PAS expects all lecturers to fulfill their professional responsibilities, including class attendance, faculty meetings, special projects, etc. Class sizes tend to be very large, and university administration can be less organized than western standards. Campuses also have lower access to technology affecting students' technology capabilities too. Lecturers should communicate with their department heads as soon as possible to get an idea of classes to be assigned; however, Fulbright lecturers should also take note of workload assigned to them, and advise PAS if the host department is unbalanced in assignments.

Local Transportation and the Used Car Market

Fulbrighters who plan to drive should obtain an international driver's license from the American Automobile Association (AAA) before leaving the U.S. Japanese vehicles are common here, and therefore spare parts are generally available. Excessive speed, unpredictable local driving habits, poor vehicle maintenance, and the lack of basic safety equipment on many vehicles are daily hazards. Vehicle travel outside major cities at night should be avoided due to the poor condition of the roads and the threat of banditry. High clearance or four-wheel drive vehicles are essential for driving outside major cities and to game parks. During the rainy season, many roads are passable only with four-wheel drive vehicles.

Fulbrighters are not granted duty-free privileges to purchase or import vehicles. For that reason, Fulbrighters are advised not to import vehicles, as import duty is very expensive and delays are common in clearing vehicles through customs. The Embassy and PAS cannot assist with customs clearance.

Scholars who plan to drive are advised to look for a used vehicle upon their arrival in the host country. Prices are high by American standards, but most grantees can sell the vehicle for approximately the same amount upon departure. Car rental is possible but also expensive. PAS cannot provide official vehicles for personal use.

Depending upon where you live, it may be possible to call for a taxi by phone, especially if you can identify a reliable driver. Public transportation is not considered to be safe. Even long distance travel in modern buses can be unsafe, both because of criminal activity aboard the buses

and because of hazardous driving conditions.

Roads are generally poorly maintained, with numerous potholes even on major thoroughfares. Travel via passenger train is unsafe, particularly during the rainy seasons, because of the lack of routine maintenance and safety checks.

Other Websites or Resource Material

Consular Information Sheet: http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_976.html
State Alumni: <http://alumni.state.gov>
Fulbright Association: <http://www.fulbright.org>

The major daily newspapers are *O Pais* and *Noticias* and the major national radio station is Radio Moçambique. The English language www.allafrica.com and Portuguese language international outlets RTP (Portugal) and BBC (BBC Para Africa) are the best sources for news on Mozambique before arrival.

Public Holidays

In addition to observing U.S. holidays, the U.S. Embassy also observes Mozambican holidays, according to the following holiday schedule for 2013:

January 1	New Year's Day
January 21	Martin Luther King Day
February 3/4	Mozambican Heroes Day
February 18	Presidents' Day
April 7/8	Mozambican Woman's Day
May 1	Workers' Day
May 27	Memorial Day
June 25	Mozambican Independence Day
July 4	U.S. Independence Day
September 2	Labor Day
September 7	Lusaka Agreement Day
September 25	Revolution Day
October 4	Peace and Reconciliation Day
October 14	Columbus Day
November 10/11	Maputo Day
November 11	Veterans' Day
November 28	Thanksgiving Day
December 25	Christmas Day

FULBRIGHT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Fulbright award requires submission of two reports: 1) the interim or mid-term of the grant, and 2) a final report prior to departing the host country. Grantees will receive instructions from CIES or IIE, as appropriate, on filing these reports online.