

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Mozambique

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Mozambique was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Mozambique's population increased from 7.2 million in 1960, via 13 million in 1990, to 30.1 million in 2020.
- 2 Mozambique's literacy rate is 60.7% (15 years and older, 2017).
- 3 The so-called education index (used as part of the human development index) improved between 1990 (earlier data not available) and 2018: from .131 to .398 (it can vary between 0 and 1). For Africa this was very low in 1990, but is still relatively low in 2018.
- 4 Regional inequality in education is high throughout the period. It decreased slightly between 1990 and 2010. Between 2010 and 2018 it has increased again. Maputo city always had the best position, Cabo Delgado the worst, Sofala the fastest development, and Zambezia the slowest.
- 5 The Mean Years of Education for adults increased between 1999 and 2018, from 0.8 years to 3.5 years, but this is very low for African standards. There is fairly high regional inequality throughout the period.
- 6 The Expected Years of Education for children improved considerably: from 3.7 to 9.8 years. There is moderate regional inequality.
- 7 In 1960 Mozambique did not have any higher education institutions; in 1990 there were 3. Currently there are 22 public tertiary knowledge institutions in Mozambique and 33 private ones. There are 220,000 students in Mozambique's higher education institutions, and 2,300 Mozambiquan students abroad.

- 8 According to the 4ICU website three Mozambican universities belong to the top 200 of Africa: Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (29), Universidade Pedagógica (141), and Universidade Católica de Moçambique (158).
- 9 Mozambique's think tanks: we found information on three think tanks in Mozambique.
- 10 Museums: Mozambique has 13 known museums and/or historical sites. Most of them have a focus on the history/culture of Mozambique. Eleven are located in Maputo City.

Part 1: The Story

Mozambique's demographic and education development

Mozambique, officially the Republic of Mozambique or República de Moçambique, is located in Southern Africa, bordered by Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Eswatini, and South Africa.

Mozambique was a Portuguese colony from the early 1500s onwards, displacing the Arabic commercial and military hegemony which dated back to the late medieval period.

The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) started a guerrilla campaign against Portuguese rule in September 1964. This lasted for about 10 years. In 1975 FRELIMO took control and independence was declared in June of that year.

Shortly after the declaration of independence a civil war followed between the opposition forces of anti-communist Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) rebel militias and the FRELIMO regime. This era of violent conflict lasted from 1977 to 1992. Since 1994 all elections have been won by FRELIMO.

Mozambique's population increased from 7.2 million in 1960 to 30.1 million in the second half of 2020¹. In 1960, only 7.1% of the Mozambique's population lived in cities (only 508,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 38.3% or 12 million. Mozambique's largest city is the capital Maputo.

Mozambique's life expectancy increased from 39.3 years for males and 40.5 years for females in 1960 to 59.1 years for males and 65 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 19 years in 1960 to 16.5 years in 1990 (lowest year). Since then, it started to increase and is presently 17.6 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.3 live-born children, which increased to 6.7 in 1975. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.9 live-born children².

Literacy and enrolment

¹ <http://www.ine.gov.mz>

² <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/mozambique-population/>

Mozambique's adult literacy rate is currently 60.7%: men 73% and women only 50%³. Of the youth (15-24 years old) 651,000 males and 1 million females were regarded as illiterate in 2017. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 2 million for males and 4 million for females.

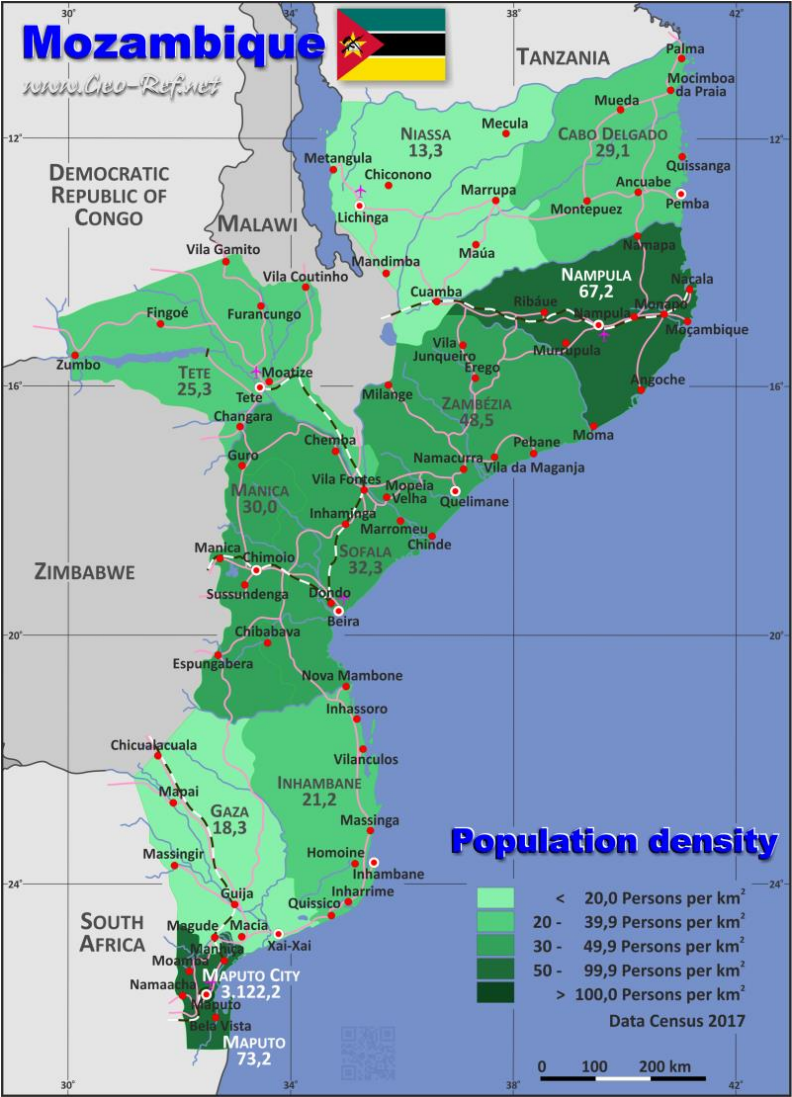
Mozambique's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 6 million children⁴. There are no details for the period of compulsory education. Currently, 98% of the primary school age group attend primary school (2019). Children with the age to attend secondary school (13-17) are about 4 million. 19% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2015): females 19.3% and males at 19.2%. Finally, 3 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 18 and 22). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 4.7% in 2010 to 7.3% in 2018 with females at 6.5%, and males at 8.1%. This would mean that there are 220,000 students in Mozambique's higher education institutions. Campusfrance gives data for 2010-2015, with 104,000 students in 2010, and 175,000 in 2015, a major increase that has continued after 2015. In 2015 there were 2,400 foreign students in Mozambique (mainly from Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Tanzania, and South Africa, in that order). And in 2015 2,300 students from Mozambique studied abroad: mainly in Portugal, South Africa, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and India⁵.

At 801,537 km², Mozambique is the world's 36th-largest country. See below for the map of Mozambique and the population density per province.

³ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mz>

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/mz>

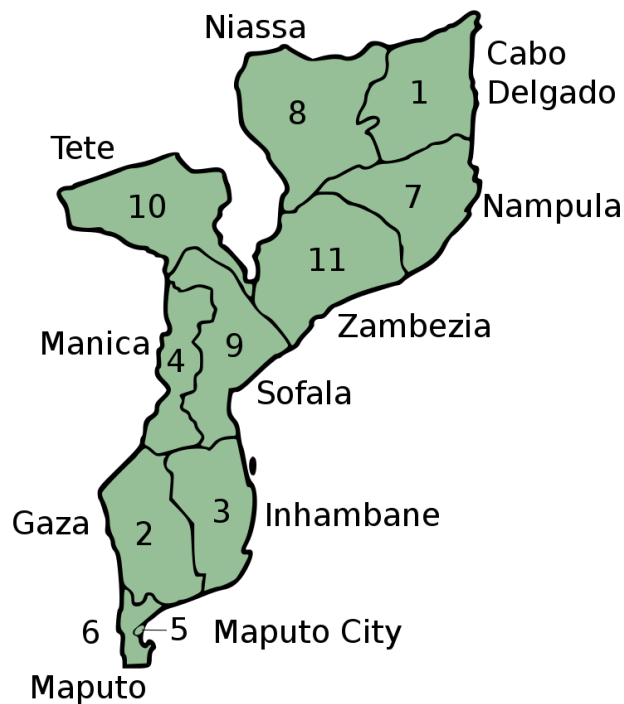
⁵ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/mozambique_en.pdf



Source: <http://www.geo-ref.net/en/moz.htm>

Regional differentiation of education results, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, for the 11 Mozambican provinces. See map and list of provinces:



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Mozambique

- 1- Cabo Delgado
- 2- Gaza
- 3- Inhambane
- 4- Manica
- 5- Maputo (Cidade)
- 6- Maputo (Provincia)
- 7- Nampula
- 8- Niassa
- 9- Sofala
- 10- Tete
- 11- Zambezia

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990 (earliest year available), 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2 ('the data').

Education index

The education index has improved in all of Mozambique's provinces between 1990 and 2018 (see table 1 in part 2). The fastest development took place in Manica and Sofala, both located in the centre of Mozambique. Cabo Delgado scores the lowest throughout the period though the province with the lowest improvement score overall is Zambezia. Maputo city always had the best education situation.

There does not appear to be a clear correlation between the scores on the education index and population growth.

Mean years of schooling for adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"⁶. The educational standard of the adult population of Mozambique has improved in most of the provinces in the period 1990-2018 (see table 3 in part 2), though the number of 'mean years of education' is still low. The level of regional inequality dropped between 1990 and 2000 but has increased between 2000 and 2018. Maputo city has the best results, Nampula the worst in 1990 and 2000, and Cabo Delgado in 2010 and 2018. Sofala has seen the fastest improvement, and Zambezia the slowest.

Expected years of schooling for children

UNDP defines the 'expected years of schooling' as the: "Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life"⁷. For Mozambican children educational prospects have improved in all of the provinces (see table 4 in part 2). Regional inequality has been low throughout the period. The situation improved the most in Sofala, was best in Maputo city and worst in Cabo Delgado. The slowest improvement happened in Zambezia.

Historical Development of Private and Public Tertiary Knowledge Institutes in Mozambique

Mozambique currently has 55 universities or other tertiary institutions (see tables 5 and 6). There are 22 public ones and 33 private ones⁸. Tertiary education started in 1962. The majority of tertiary institutions in Mozambique is located in or near the capital city Maputo.

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	1	1	3	3	4	8	17	18	22
Private	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	20	32	33
Total	0	1	1	3	4	8	17	37	50	55

(Sources: see part 2)

⁶ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

⁸ 22 Public Institutions and 31 Private institutions, according to <https://www.mctestp.gov.mz/por/Ensino-Superior/Instituicoes-de-ES>, but we cannot access this website.



Universidade Eduardo Mondlane⁹



Universidade Pedagógica¹⁰

Public Universities

Mozambique has 16 known public institutions for tertiary educations. Two are in the 4icu top 200 list for Africa. In part 2, tables 5 and 6 gives the data for public and private universities. Between 2005 and 2010 the number of public institutions more than doubled. Mozambique's oldest public university, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, was established in 1962 by (and largely for) the Portuguese in Mozambique (as the University of Lourenco Marques, the former name of Maputo).



Universidade Católica de Moçambique¹¹

Private Universities

Mozambique has 25 known private institutions for tertiary educations. One is in the 4icu top 200 list for Africa. There are four private institutions with a Christian affiliation. As with the public institutions, the number of private institutions more than doubled between 2005 and 2010. Mozambique's oldest private university, Universidade Politécnica, was established in 1994.

Regional distribution of Mozambique's Universities

Most of Mozambique's known institutions of tertiary education are located in Maputo

⁹ Source: <http://mobilidade-aulp.org/project/universidade-eduardo-mondlane-11/>

¹⁰ Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Universidade_Pedagogica_Massinga_2.jpg

¹¹ Source: [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katholieke_Universiteit_van_Mozambique#/media/Bestand:Universit%C3%A0_Cattolica_del_Mozambico_\(20481186245\).jpg](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katholieke_Universiteit_van_Mozambique#/media/Bestand:Universit%C3%A0_Cattolica_del_Mozambico_(20481186245).jpg)

Cidade (23 institutions), Maputo Provincia (3 institutions), and Sofala (4 institutions).

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions



According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 5 think tanks or research institutes in Mozambique, outside the university system. The report provides the name of three of them though one does not seem to be based in Mozambique. The other two are mentioned in Table 8 in part 2. We also added six other ones¹².

Museums in Mozambique



Museu De História Natural de Maputo¹³



Museu Nacional de Geologia¹⁴

We found information on 13 museums and/or historical sites in Mozambique. Eleven museums are located in Maputo. See table 9 in part 2.

¹² See : Nylen, William R. "The demand for 'critical research' in a competitive authoritarian regime: think tanks in Mozambique." The Journal of Modern African Studies 56.2 (2018): 269.

¹³ Source: <http://mhn.mz/>

¹⁴ Source: <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/museum-of-geology-hydrocarbon-exhibition-space-to-cost-us170000-mozambique-151749/>

Part 2: the data

Table 1: Mozambique: Education index 1990-2018¹⁵

Province	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1- Cabo Delgado	0.086	0.188	0.276	0.279	3.24
2- Gaza	0.128	0.233	0.368	0.381	2.97
3- Inhambane	0.142	0.245	0.393	0.408	2.87
4- Manica	0.122	0.245	0.443	0.466	3.81
5- Maputo Cid.	0.231	0.420	0.617	0.648	2.80
6- Maputo Prov.	0.182	0.341	0.509	0.529	2.90
7- Nampula	0.107	0.194	0.319	0.333	3.11
8- Niassa	0.123	0.195	0.315	0.332	2.69
9- Sofala	0.112	0.224	0.403	0.423	3.77
10- Tete	0.116	0.201	0.308	0.320	2.75
11- Zambezia	0.137	0.215	0.344	0.362	2.64
Total	0.131	0.236	0.373	0.389	2.96
Inequality	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	

Table 2: Mozambique: changes in regional population between 1990 and 2018; population numbers in millions

Province	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1- Cabo Delgado	0.87	1.40	1.89	2.33	2.67
2- Gaza	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.65	1.25
3- Inhambane	1.20	1.56	1.47	1.76	1.46
4- Manica	0.75	1.14	1.56	1.95	2.60
5- Maputo Cid.	0.74	1.12	1.25	1.51	2.04
6- Maputo Prov.	0.92	1.27	1.62	2.01	2.18
7- Nampula	2.13	3.23	3.70	4.50	2.11
8- Niassa	0.67	0.87	1.37	1.75	2.61
9- Sofala	1.75	1.79	2.18	2.80	1.60
10- Tete	0.57	1.17	2.82	3.66	6.42
11- Zambezia	2.10	2.87	4.38	5.57	2.65
Total	13.0	17.7	23.5	29.5	2.26

Table 3: Mozambique: Regional data for 'mean years of schooling for adults'

Province	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1- Cabo Delgado	0.64	1.71	2.11	2.32	3.62
2- Gaza	0.78	2.01	2.83	3.16	4.05
3- Inhambane	0.75	1.97	2.69	2.99	3.98
4- Manica	0.85	2.36	4.12	4.67	5.49
5- Maputo Cid	1.94	5.27	7.22	8.01	4.12

¹⁵ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

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6- Maputo Prov.	1.47	3.93	5.18	5.73	3.89
7- Nampula	0.58	1.69	2.60	2.90	5.00
8- Niassa	0.70	1.76	2.74	3.09	4.41
9- Sofala	0.71	2.23	3.61	4.02	5.66
10- Tete	0.61	1.80	2.49	2.74	4.49
11- Zambezia	0.76	1.88	2.43	2.70	3.55
Total	0.82	2.25	3.18	3.54	4.31
Inequality	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	

Table 4: Mozambique: Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'

Province	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1- Cabo Delgado	2.34	4.73	7.39	7.25	3.09
2- Gaza	3.68	5.97	9.84	9.93	2.69
3- Inhambane	4.22	6.47	10.9	11.1	2.63
4- Manica	3.36	5.97	11.0	11.2	3.33
5- Maputo Cid.	6.00	8.80	13.6	13.7	2.28
6- Maputo Prov.	4.78	7.57	12.1	12.2	2.55
7- Nampula	3.15	4.95	8.36	8.49	2.69
8- Niassa	3.58	4.92	8.04	8.24	2.30
9- Sofala	3.18	5.37	10.2	10.4	3.27
10- Tete	3.46	5.09	8.11	8.22	2.37
11- Zambezia	4.01	5.47	9.48	9.79	2.44
Total	3.74	5.80	9.61	9.75	2.60
Inequality	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	

Table 5: Public universities and other tertiary knowledge institutes in Mozambique

University	Year of establishment	Location	Rank 4icu (2019)
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) (https://www.uem.mz/)	1962 as General University Studies of Mozambique, (1968: University of Lourenco Marques; 1976 UEM)	Maputo (Cidade); also branches elsewhere incl. The Superior School of Coastal and Marine Sciences headquarters in Zambezia Province.	2375 (country: 1) (Africa200: 29)
Universidade Pedagógica (UP) (https://www.up.ac.mz/) The UP was split in 5 in 2019: Maputo University - UP Maputo (2019); Save University - UniSave, in	1985 (Founded 1985 as Instituto Superior	Maputo (Cidade) (with campuses in Beira, Nampula,	6404 (country: 2) (Africa200: 141)

Niassa (2019); Púnguè University – UniPúnguè (2019); Licungo University – UniLicungo (2019); Rovuma University – UniRovuma (2019).	Pedagógico (ISP). Acquired current status and title 1995)	Quelimane, Gaza, Niassa)	
Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais (ISRI) (Higher Institute of international Relations) http://www.cedol.org/partner/higher-institute-of-international-relations/ (http://www.isri.ac.mz/). Merged with ISAP in 2018 And formed the University Joaquim Chissano - UJC” (2018)	1986 (1997) (started in 1986 training diplomats) (2018)	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Academy of Police Sciences	1999	Maputo	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências de Saúde (ISCISA) http://www.iscisa.ac.mz/iscisa.ac.mz/index.php/pt/)	2003	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Academia Militar Marechal Samora Machel	2003	Maputo	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Contabilidade e Auditoria de Moçambique (ISCAM) (https://www.iscam.ac.mz/)	2004	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Escola Superior de Ciências Náuticas (http://www.enautica.ac.mz/)	2004	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Administração Pública (ISAP) Merged with ISRI in 2018	2004-2018	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Gaza Campus Politecnico, Chókwe (ISPG) (https://ispg.ac.mz/)	2005	Chokwe (Gaza)	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica (ISPM)	2005	Manica (Manica)	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Tete (ISPT)	2005	Tete (Tete)	Not referred
Universidade Lúrio (UniLúrio) (http://www.unilurio.ac.mz/unilurio/pt/)	2006	Nampula (Nampula)	10456 (country: 6)
Universidade Zambeze (UniZambeze) (http://unizambeze.ac.mz/)	2007	Beira (Sofala)	10379 (country: 5)
Instituto Superior de Artes e Cultura (ISArC) (http://www.isarc.edu.mz/)	2008	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Escola Superior de Jornalismo (ESJ)	2008	Maputo (Cidade)	Not referred
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Songo (ISPS) (http://www.ispsongo.ac.mz/)	2008	Songo (Tete)	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Estudos de Defesa	2011	Maputo	Not referred
Academia de Altos Estudos Estratégicos	2018	Maputo	Not referred

(Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available. Also additional information provided by Nilza Cesar (UEM Maputo).

Table 6: Private Universities and other tertiary knowledge institutes in Mozambique

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation	Rank 4icu (2019)

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Universidade Politécnica (APOLITECNICA) (http://www.apolitecnica.ac.mz/)	1994	Maputo (Cidade)	No	10701 (country: 7)
Universidade Católica de Moçambique (UCM) (http://www.ucm.ac.mz/)	1996	Beira (Sofala), with branches in Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Zambezia	Christia n	6799 (country: 3) (Africa20 0: 158)
Instituto Superior de Ciências e Tecnologia de Moçambique (ISCTEM) (https://isctem.ac.mz/)	1996	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Transportes e Comunicações (ISUTC) (https://www.isutc.ac.mz/)	1999	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM) (http://www.udm.ac.mz/)	2003	Maputo (Cidade)	No	11508 (country: 9)
Universidade São Tomás de Moçambique (USTM) (https://ustm.ac.mz/)	2004	Maputo (Cidade)	Christia n	10203 (country: 4)
Universidade Jean Piaget de Moçambique (UniPiaget) (http://unipiaget.ac.mz/)	2004	Beira (Sofala)	No	11358 (country: 8)
Escola Superior de Economia e Gestão (ESEG) (https://eseg.ac.mz/)	2004	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Formação, Investigação e Ciência (ISFIC) (http://isfic.ac.mz/)	2005	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Cristão https://nl-nl.facebook.com/isc.angonia	2005	Ulongue (Tete)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Dom Bosco (ISDB) (https://portal.eadisdb.net/wp/)	2006	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Universidade Pedagógica Sagrada Família (UniSaF)	2007	Maxixe (Inhamban e)	Christia n	13258 (country: 10)
Instituto Superior de Comunicação e Imagem (ISCIM) (https://iscim.ac.mz/)	2008	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Educação e Tecnologia/One World University (ISET/OWU) (<a href="https://www.iset-
oneworld.ac.mz/">https://www.iset- oneworld.ac.mz/)	2008	Namaacha – Changalane (Maputo Prov.)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão (ISTEG) In 2014 changed the designation to Universidade Wutive	2008 (2014)	Boane (Maputo Prov.)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Monitor (ISM) (https://www.ismonitor.ac.mz/)	2008	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Maria Mãe de Africa (ISMMA)	2008	Maputo (Cidade)	Christia n	Not referred

Instituto Superior de Ciências e Tecnologia Alberto Chipande (ISCTAC) (http://www.isctac.ac.mz/isctac/)	2009	Beira (Sofala)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Gestão, Comércio e Finanças (ISGECOF) (https://isgecof.ac.mz/isgecof/)	2009	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciência e Gestão (INSCIG) (https://inscig.ac.mz/)	2009	Nacala-Porto (Nampula) Also campuses in Maputo and Dondo	No	Not referred
Universidade Mussa Bin Bique (UMB)	2010	Nampula (Nampula)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Gestão de Negócios (ISGN) (https://www.isgn.ac.mz/)	2011	Manjacaze (Gaza)	No	Not referred
Universidade Nachingweia https://www.facebook.com/UnivesidadeNachingwea/	2011	Nachingweia (Cabo Delgado)	No	Not referred
Universidade adventista de Moçambique https://www.facebook.com/uam.mzb/	2011	Beira (Nampula)	Yes	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Estudos e Desenvolvimento Local (ISEDEL) (http://isedel.edu.mz/)	2012	Manhiça (Maputo Prov.)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior Mutasa (ISMU)	2012	Manica (Manica)	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Gestão, Administração e Educação (ISG) (https://www.isg.ac.mz/)	2013	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Escola Superior de Gestão Corporativa e Social (ESGCS)	2013	Maputo (Cidade)	No	Not referred
Universidade Metodista Unida de Moçambique (UMUM)	2014	Inhambane	Yes	Not referred
Universidade Wutive (UNITIVA)	2014	Maputo	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Gestão e Empreendedorismo Gwaza-Muthini (ISGE-GM)	2014	Maputo-Province	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação a Distância (ISCED)	2014	Sofala	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Educação Aberta e a Distância (ISEAD)	2014	Maputo-Province	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Gestão, Administração e Educação (ISG)	2014	Maputo	No	Not referred
Instituto Superior de Ciências Empresariais e Tecnológicas (ISCET)	2016	Maputo	No	Not referred

Sources: see table 5

Table 7: Regional distribution of the locations of universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions in Mozambique

Provinces (and city)	Public	Private	Total	Number per million inhabitants
1- Cabo Delgado	0	2	2	0.9
2- Gaza	2	1	3	1.8
3- Inhambane	0	2	2	1.1
4- Manica	1	1	2	1.0
5- Maputo Cidade	12	17	29	19.2
6- Maputo Prov.	0	5	5	2.5
7- Nampula	2	2	4	0.9
8- Niassa	1	1	2	1.1
9- Sofala	2	5	7	2.5
10- Tete	2	1	3	0.8
11- Zambezia	2	1	3	0.5
Total	24	38	62	2.1

For the last column we used the population numbers as given in table 2. This overview includes some branches of main universities elsewhere in the country (unlike the table in part 1), but this might not be complete.

Table 8: Think Tanks in Mozambique

Think Tanks	website	year of establishment	location
Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM) ¹⁶	Not accessible	? (old)	Maputo
Centro de Investigacao em Saude de Manhiça (CISM)	http://manhica.org/wp/	1996	Maputo
Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia de Moçambique	No longer functional ¹⁷	<2002	Maputo
Centro Terra Viva	http://ctv.org.mz/	2002	Maputo

¹⁶ <https://un-spider.org/links-and-resources/institutions/mozambique-institute-agricultural-research-iiam> , and <https://www.weadapt.org/organisation/iiam-0>

¹⁷ See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozambique_National_Institute_of_Meteorology

Centro de Integridade Pública (CIP)	https://cipmoz.org/	2005	Maputo
Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Economicos (IESE)	https://www.iese.ac.mz/	2007	Maputo
Academy of Science of Mozambique	https://www.interacademies.org/organization/academy-science-mozambique	2009	Maputo
Centro para Democracia e Desenvolvimento	https://cddmoz.org/	2018	Maputo
WLSA Mozambique (Woman and Law in Southern Africa)	https://www.wlsa.org.mz/information-in-english/		Maputo

There is also a Centre of Economics and Management Studies, but that is part of the Eduardo Mondlane University¹⁸.

Table 9: Museums in Mozambique

Museums	websites	Location
Museu De História Natural de Maputo	http://mhnem.uem.mz/	Maputo
Museu Nacional da Moeda		Maputo
Museu Nacional de Arte		Maputo
Museu Nacional de Etnografia (Museu Nacional de Etnografia de Nampula)		Nampula
Museu Nacional de Geologia		Maputo
Museu Regional de Inhambane		Inhambane

¹⁸ <http://africathinktanks.org/think-tanks/centre-of-economics-and-management-studies>

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Museu da Ilha de Moçambique	https://www.ilhademocambique.co.mz/entidade/museu-da-ilha-de-mocambique	Ilha de Moçambique
Museu dos CFM		Maputo
Fortress of Maputo		Maputo
Museu Das Pescas		Maputo
Museu Mafalala		Maputo
Casa-Museu MALANGATANA		Maputo
Museum of the Revolution		Maputo

(Source: Wikipedia: Museums & Google) Not included: cultural centres

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