

- Association founded 1976
- Affiliated to FIFA in 1976



Flag



Association emblem



World map



Football in Mozambique

Football is without doubt the most popular sport and is extremely important for the youth of Mozambique. However, football must be regarded from two different angles: before and after Portuguese colonial rule, which came to an end in 1975. In the 1950s, Mozambique provided Portugal with countless talented footballers. Mário Esteves Coluna (the current president of the national association) was the first African player to lift the European Champion Clubs' Cup. Like Coluna, Eusébio da Silva Ferreira led Benfica to further glory in the European Champion Clubs' Cup and also played for the New York Cosmos towards the end of his career. Both men played for the Portuguese national team that finished third at the 1966 FIFA World Cup in England. Other famous players from that era include Costa Pereira, Augusto, Hilário, Nene and Armando. The Mozambique FA was formed in 1976 after the country gained independence, and the national team qualified for the finals of the African Cup of Nations in 1986, 1996 and 1998. The most famous person from Mozambique currently in the public eye is the coach Carlos Queiroz. He was born in Mozambique and has enjoyed a successful career as a coach in Europe, America and Asia. He was recently employed by Real Madrid as coach for the 2003/2004 season. Finally, Ferroviário de Moçambique is perhaps the most active club in the entire world. It is represented in 30 of the 110 districts in Mozambique, and in each of these districts, the club has a football/multi-purpose playing field, a 5,000-seat stand and a building that acts as a local base for the club.

The first Goal Project

On 8 April 2002, FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter opened the new technical centre in Namaacha (75km from the capital city of Maputo and 3km from the border with Swaziland). This centre was financed by Goal and FIFA's Financial Assistance Programme, while the Mozambique Government donated the necessary land for the centre, which has three pitches, dressing rooms, floodlight installations and a swimming pool. Thanks to these new facilities, the national association will no longer have to spend as much money on training camps for their national teams. The national association also recently drew up a long-term development plan until 2010, concentrating on the development of youth football. Women's football is also high on the list of priorities as the game is very popular with girls in Mozambique. There are approximately 4,000 registered female players at the moment. The league championship is broken down into regional competitions.



Financing of Goal project

Project

Technical centre in Namaacha

Project approved

4 July 2001

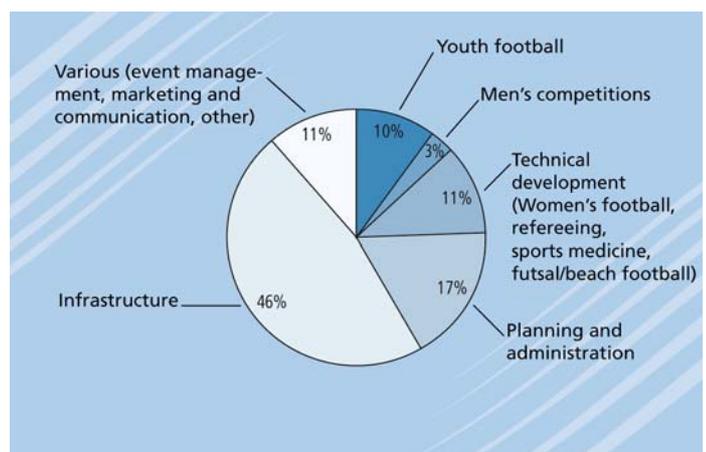
Status

Opened on 8 April 2002

Financed by

| | | |
|-------------------|------|---------|
| Goal | USD | 400,000 |
| FAP | USD | 48,000 |
| Government | Land | |
| Total cost | USD | 448,000 |

Use of FAP funds



- Association founded 1976
- Affiliated to FIFA in 1976



Flag



Association emblem



World map



Football in Mozambique

Football is without doubt the most popular sport and is extremely important for the youth of Mozambique. However, football must be regarded from two different angles: before and after Portuguese colonial rule, which came to an end in 1975. In the 1950s, Mozambique provided Portugal with countless talented footballers. Mário Esteves Coluna (the current president of the national association) was the first African player to lift the European Champion Clubs' Cup. Like Coluna, Eusébio da Silva Ferreira led Benfica to further glory in the European Champion Clubs' Cup and also played for the New York Cosmos towards the end of his career. Both men played for the Portuguese national team that finished third at the 1966 FIFA World Cup in England. Other famous players from that era include Costa Perreira, Augusto, Hilário, Nene and Armando. The Mozambique FA was formed in 1976 after the country gained independence, and the national team qualified for the finals of the African Cup of Nations in 1986, 1996 and 1998. The most famous person from Mozambique currently in the public eye is the coach Carlos Queiroz. He was born in Mozambique and has enjoyed a successful career as a coach in Europe, America and Asia. He was recently employed by Real Madrid as coach for the 2003/2004 season. Finally, Ferroviário de Moçambique is perhaps the most active club in the entire world. It is represented in 30 of the 110 districts in Mozambique, and in each of these districts, the club has a football/multi-purpose playing field, a 5,000-seat stand and a building that acts as a local base for the club.

The second Goal project

The technical centre erected as part of the first Goal project (Academia Mario Coluna in Nama'acha) is very well maintained. The pitches are in perfect condition and have already been hired by various clubs from neighbouring Swaziland and South Africa. On 22 September 2004, the Goal Bureau approved a project extending the existing sports facilities by erecting and equipping a building with overnight stay amenities for participants and permanent accommodation for the academy's management.



Financing of Goal project

Project

Accommodation facilities in the technical centre in Nama'acha

Project approved

22 September 2004

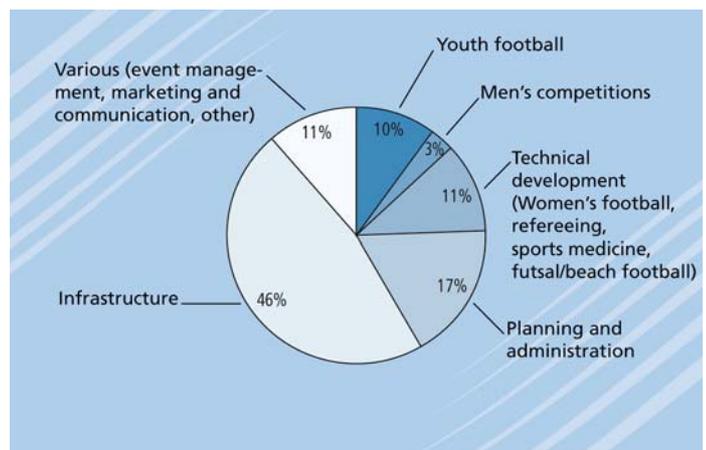
Status

Implementation

Financed by

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| Goal | USD | 400,000 |
| Government | USD | 2,050 |
| Total cost | USD | 402,050 |

Use of FAP funds



| Football education and courses | No of courses until 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | FUTURO III regional courses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refereeing (men and women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| Coaching (men) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | □ | | ● | | | | |
| Coaching (women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration and management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Football medicine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seminars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women's football | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Futsal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Com-Unity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MA Seminars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MA courses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refereeing (men and women) | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| Coaching (men and women) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beach soccer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Futsal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | |
| Olympic solidarity coaching courses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development courses and academies (1975 - 1990) | 0 | ● | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| FUTURO I-II courses for all football branches | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

●: Course host country □: Course participant in another country

Women's football

When, in 1995, today's FIFA President said "The future of football is feminine", it was more than mere lip service. It reflected a strong belief in the huge potential that women's football has to develop. Ever since, FIFA has given targeted support for the efforts of associations who offer women the same opportunities to develop as male players. Launched in 1998, FIFA's Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) introduced a requirement in 2004 for the associations and confederations to invest at least 4% of their FAP funding into women's football. This threshold was increased to 10% in 2005. On top of this commitment, FIFA also promotes the women's game in more general ways by directly financing women's matches and organising competitions and symposiums. Thanks to its development programmes, FIFA is also playing an active role in the training of administrators, coaches, referees and sports doctors.



The Mozambique U-20 women's team

| | |
|--|------|
| Does an organised women's football set-up exist? | yes |
| If so, since when? | 1997 |
| From which age on, players are registered? | 13 |
| Women's teams (open or over 16 years) | 30 |
| Women's teams (below 16 years, youth) | 30 |
| National competition (or women's league) | yes |
| Regional competitions | yes |
| University competitions | no |
| School competitions | yes |
| Futsal competitions | yes |
| National "A" team | no |
| National youth teams: age categories | U-20 |



The U-20 team lining up before the kick-off versus Russia

Win in Africa with Africa

Under this motto, FIFA is seeking to use football pointedly as a development tool. At the same time, the governing body is aiming to focus attention on Africa in the build-up to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and project a positive image of a continent that is working hard for its own development.. The Win in Africa with Africa campaign was endorsed by the FIFA Congress in Marrakesh and assigned a USD 70 million budget by the Congress in Munich.

At its heart lies the initiative to provide every African nation with an international-standard artificial turf pitch. The remainder of the eight-point programme is intended to develop domestic competitions, train African sports executives, promote sports medicine and address topical issues relating to the FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa.

Further information on Win in Africa with Africa:
http://www.fifa.com/mm/goalprojectWinAF_E.pdf



Estadio da Machava – one of the two venues where FIFA-approved football turf pitches have been installed.



Machava stadium ready for unlimited service.



The other football site: Clube de Desportos Costa do Sol.



The overall costs were born 50-50 by FIFA and the Mozambique government.