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Reports: Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names

Report of Mozambique

Submitted by Mozambique**

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Summary

The report presents the activities carried out by Mozambique since the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and discusses some difficulties that have been faced.

This report aims at presenting the main actions in the field of toponymy taken by Mozambique since the 11th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, which took place in August 2017.

I. Main actions

According to its competences, the Instituto de Nomes Geográficos de Moçambique (INGEMO), the national entity responsible for the management of the geographical names of Mozambique, has taken the following actions of great importance in the above-mentioned period:

- Training of 03 INGEMO technicians on the standardization of geographical names, which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2018, with the support of IBGE;
- Training of 76 public employees from local governments (provinces, districts and municipalities) on the elaboration of proposals for attributions of geographical names and name changes in accordance with both nationally and internationally recommended principles, criteria and procedures;
- Standardization of 87 geographical names of roads, public edifices and public places, of which 19 in Maputo, 06 in Chimoio, 30 in Ulónguè, 15 in Maganja da Costa and 17 in Malema municipalities;
- Compilation of the history of the origin and the meaning of 6 bantu language native toponyms, aiming at the preservation of History and Culture through the publication of books, brochure and others. However, the publication of this and other names history collected years ago is not done until now because of lack of financial resources.

2. Constraints

- The main constraint is still the lack of financial resources to carry out research on the origin and meaning of native Mozambican geographical names and for the publication of its results. This is caused by the fact that the government has been prioritizing their investments in the provision of basic social services, which is heightened by the economic crisis faced by the country at present-day.