

# MOZAMBIQUE News reports & clippings

400 10 January 2018

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**Editor's note:** Late December always sees a flood of announcements, as donors rush to hold conferences and release reports before the end of the year, and Mozambicans clear their desks to go on holiday. This is the last of three issues in which we try to catch up with December events. The first catch-up issue is on <http://bit.ly/2m86WwY> and headlined **No elected governors** and ongoing **Islamic violence**. The second catch-up issue is on <http://bit.ly/2mj95WY> and is headlined: **New year message: No concessions to donors**.

## Matola doubles in a decade to become the biggest city

Matola is now Mozambique's biggest city; it has more than doubled in size in a decade and has 1,616,267 people. Maputo comes second with 1,101,170, giving the capital area a population of 2,717,437. The population of Maputo city actually fell by 10,468 in the past decade, while Matola has more than doubled in size - it had only 682,260 people a decade ago. There are five other cities over 300,000:

743,125 - Nampula

533,825 - Beira

372,821 - Chimoio

349,842 - Quelimane

305,722 - Tete

First results of the August 2017 national census were announced on 29 December by the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatística). National population in August was 28,861,863, of whom 13,800,857 men and 15,061,006 women. The two largest provinces are Nampula (6,102,867) and Zambézia (5,110,787). Preliminary data is available on <http://bit.ly/2lvXR0A>

## Population growth of 3.5%/y near highest in Africa

Population growth in Mozambique in the past decade has jumped to 3.5% per year, compared to 2.4% in the previous decade. It is now one of the highest in Africa - only Equatorial Guinea and Niger are higher, at 3.8%, as estimated by the World Bank. The sub-Saharan African average is 2.7% per year. It will take Mozambique less than a decade to reach 40 mn people.

Population and annual growth rates for Mozambique at the four censuses were:

2017 - 28.9 mn - 3.5% per year growth

2007 - 20.5 mn - 2.4% per year growth

1997 - 16.1 mn - 2.2% per year growth

1980 - 12.1 mn

The World Bank in its latest Mozambique Economic Update ([bit.ly/WB-M-D17](http://bit.ly/WB-M-D17)) notes that 45% of the population is under 14 years old and that the average woman has 5.9 children. The Bank argues that Mozambique needs to address its "unenviable record of the country with the fourth-highest prevalence of teenage marriage in the world, with half of Mozambican women married or mothers by the age of 18."

## Recent reports

**Special report on social protection** <http://bit.ly/MozSocPro>

**Mozambique corruption articles 2016-7** <http://bit.ly/2upF8XI>

## Secret debt documents and report:

**Kroll full report** (80 Mb!) <http://bit.ly/Kroll-Moz-full>

**Kroll audit Executive Summary** <http://bit.ly/Kroll-sum>

**Parliamentary Report on the Secret Debt** (complete, in Portuguese) [bit.ly/MozAR-debt](http://bit.ly/MozAR-debt)

**Key points from the Parliamentary Report on the Secret Debt** <http://bit.ly/MozAR-debt-En>

**Mozambique should not pay the hidden debt** <http://bit.ly/Moz-do-not-pay>

**Following the donor-designed path to the \$2.2 billion secret debt** <http://bit.ly/3WQ-hanlon>

## Other books and reports:

**Government's detailed flood reports:** <http://bit.ly/flood-17>

**Local media monitoring of Mozambique elections** (background of election newsletters)  
<http://bit.ly/LSE-newsletter>

**Chickens and beer: A recipe for agricultural growth in Mozambique** book by Teresa Smart and Joseph Hanlon, **free** English download <http://bit.ly/chickens-beer>

**Há mais bicicletas - mas há desenvolvimento?** book by Joseph Hanlon and Teresa Smart, **free** Portuguese download <http://bit.ly/Mais-bicicletas>

**Gas for development or just for money?** <http://bit.ly/MozGasEn>

**Minimum wages & exchange rates 1996-2017** <http://bit.ly/MinWage2017>

Previous newsletters and other Mozambique material are posted on [bit.ly/mozamb](http://bit.ly/mozamb)

The labour force is growing at the rate of 500,000 people per year and few are being absorbed in formal sector jobs. The Bank says that government should focus "on enhancing earnings opportunities for those who remain in the informal sector, either in agriculture or in non-farm self-employment."

**Only 3 secondary schools** and 218 new primary classrooms were built last year, President Nyusi admitted in his state of the national address. The plan for 2018 is to build 1,422 classrooms, but the shortfall is 30,000. (@Verdade 13, 27 Dec) Nyusi also proudly announced that during the year school desks has been made for 162,000 pupils - just 2% of the 6.8 mn school pupils.

## Climate change will make Moz drier soon

Mozambique (and much of southern Africa) will become significantly drier if climate change continues unchecked, and the impact will be felt within the next 30 years. But if temperature rise is kept below 1.5°C the impact will be relatively small, according to a paper published 1 January in the prestigious journal *Nature Climate Change*. But keeping below 1.5°C requires rapid emissions cuts by China, the United States, Europe, India and Russia.

The paper compares rainfall (precipitation) to evaporation (evapotranspiration). It finds relatively small impacts at 1.5°C but finds that unchecked global warming significantly reduces rainfall (and this starts to be noticeable soon) and also increases evaporation (especially later in this century). So less rain and more evaporation makes Mozambique more arid.

The article is "Keeping global warming within 1.5 °C constrains emergence of aridification" by Chang-Eui Par et al, in *Nature Climate Change* 8, 70–74 (2018). It can be downloaded from [doi:10.1038/s41558-017-0034-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-017-0034-4) but there is a charge. However the figures are free. Most important are Figure 2, showing how quickly counties will become noticeably more arid, and supplement figure S8 which shows the impact of climate change for southern Africa (SAF) on rainfall (P) and evapotranspiration (PET).

**No water for Maputo:** Despite some rain in the city, the far south of Mozambique has been

dry and the level of water behind the Pequenos Libombos dam has fallen below 20% of capacity. This reservoir supplies drinking water to Matola and Maputo, and without a lot more rain, there will be water restrictions in the coming year. This has also created problems for farmers of 40,000 ha in Boane who are not getting irrigation water. They grow bananas for export and vegetables for the capital. (*O Pais*, AIM En 9 Jan) The government's detailed daily water and flood reports are posted on: <http://bit.ly/flood-17>

### **Other news:**

**\$9.5 mn in delayed overtime payments** have been paid to teachers, and another \$2 mn is still due, according to Education Ministry spokesperson, Manuel Simbine. The money, some overdue for a year or more and not paid because of the government's shortage of money, is largely for teaching extra classes. (*O Pais*, AIM En, 9 Jan)

**24 people allegedly attempting to join Islamic fundamentalists** in Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado, were taken off a bus from Nacala and arrested on 3 January. Police spokesperson Augusto Guta said the 24 claimed they were going to Mocimboa da Praia for fishing, but he did not believe them. (AIM En, *O Pais* 9 Jan)

### **Academic research:**

#### **Looking at donors from the bottom up**

Aid is usually evaluated according to benchmarks and indicators set by the donors themselves, primarily scored by consultants the donors select. But three studies look at how Mozambicans, the objects of the aid, see the donors - perhaps a salutary lesson.

**Decolonising Intervention: International Statebuilding in Mozambique** by Meera Sabaratnam (2017), Rowan & Littlefield, London.

This book shows how aid looks to the targets of intervention on the ground in Mozambique, and that rare view should be required reading for diplomats and aid workers.

Consider agriculture, where they have been countless projects to help peasants produce more. "These interventions have still left them in highly precarious situations, mostly because there are no consistent or predictable purchasing arrangements for the crops, despite the promises of higher incomes by the NGOs, social enterprises and companies promoting it. Every farmer group interviewed raised this issue - that they tried to follow the schemes but were mostly let down when it came to sell." Sabaratnam comments that "the donors are fundamentally reluctant, even when the evidence is there, to allow for the state to mitigate risks to the family sector [because they have] a specific ideological firewall against sustained and direct state support for the family sector and the kinds of support that peasants have said that they need. ... Donors for their part have been unwilling to confront the often hypocritical and counter-productive character of their own policy prescriptions, refusing forms of support which are widely used elsewhere."

The targets of intervention see four structural features of intervention, Sabaratnam says: "protagonismo" which means aid workers must see themselves at the centre of the narrative; "disposability" which is that the target state and its people have no opportunity costs and thus repeated aid failures are seen to have no local cost; "entitlement" of the interveners (and the domestic elite) to rewards and privileges, and the permanent "dependency" on aid.

Many Mozambicans see their own elite as part of same group as the interveners - members of the same class. They are international and wealthy, with big houses and cars, eating in the fancy restaurants. Is it possible that the point of intervention has been to create Mozambique's part of the

global elite? The book asks "why does interventions keep failing". It talks about interventions being "dysfunctional", "counter-productive", "detrimental" and of "a determined and structural indifference to its own repeated failures". But is this the wrong question? This assumes tens of thousands of aid workers and managers did not see this. Could it be that aid workers and World Bank officials are not that stupid? Is it possible that aid in Mozambique has been successful?

**"Corporações Económicas e Expropriação: Raparigas, Mulheres e Comunidades Reassentadas no Distrito de Moatize"** (English summary: "Economic Corporations and Expropriation: The case of girls, women and resettled communities in Moatize district") by Conceição Osório and Teresa Cruz e Silva (2017), WLSA Moçambique, <http://bit.ly/2qtEwJj>

Tete coal mines have become a model for how not to do resettlement. This study is interesting for pointing to the inability of the government to monitor its agreements with the coal companies, and for pointing to restrictions imposed on NGOs by donors unwilling to challenge large corporations and local power structures. There is an English summary, but the interesting stories and examples are only in the main Portuguese book.

The companies monitor themselves, and the government has neither the staff nor equipment to check - so they just accept the companies' reports.

"Without the CSOs [civil society organisations] community life would be much more difficult," the book notes (En p 23, Pt with more detail p 132). However, CSOs "focus on their immediate object without contextualizing power relations. This is the case, for example, in work to prevent HIV/AIDS where the issue of sexual and reproductive rights is excluded from the discourse and the strategy. This could be due to the objectives of some donors who remove from activities the most profound and decisive issue of defending human rights. Moreover, the organisations' dependence on external funding and their difficulty in becoming sustainable means that they limit their work to that specified in the funding contract. It was also clear that often, for reasons that only the donors know, support has been withdrawn from organisations that are operating effectively within communities."

**"Ownership and Results in Swedish General Budget Support to Mozambique"**, by Therese Brolin (2017) *Forum for Development Studies*, 44:3, 377-399, <https://doi.org/10.1080/08039410.2017.1388279> (not free)

In the first decade of the 2000s donors stressed "ownership" by "partner" (that is the aid-recipient) countries, defined in the 2005 Paris accord as "Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies." This was linked to General Budget Support (GBS) which gave aid directly to the state budget, maximizing ownership. But the mood soon changed. The peak year for GBS was 2008, and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action defined a new agenda by stressing "Achieving development results - and openly accounting for them". The last decade has been one of more conservative donor governments and a "results agenda" and a disappearance of GBS.

Mozambique was an important recipient of Swedish GBS, and this paper looks at the impact on Mozambique of Sweden's shift from ownership to results. Therese Brolin makes clear that the objectives are contradictory and the results agenda "limit[s] the partner country's ownership." It is also about power, and donors re-asserting their power after the "ownership era".

She notes that "the focus on how the budget is executed, rather than on what it should achieve, [which] could also imply that donors are interfering with how the GoM [Government of Mozambique] is defining its goals and objectives."

"The requirements on results that are possible to report within a short time frame are argued to have increased in Sweden and other donor countries. In addition, there is increased demand for results that are possible to attribute to a specific donor's intervention. As results from GBS are difficult to trace and impossible to attribute to a specific donor, there are other forms of aid that are found to be more attractive. For instance, interventions such as delivering mosquito nets are much easier to measure; as it means that X number of nets are distributed to X number of families. ... By

focusing on activities undertaken ... rather than outcomes and impacts, it is possible to deliver evidence within a short time frame and it is easier to attribute achievements related to activities to a specific donor's interventions."

Brolin concludes: "Being able to trace results is contradictory to one of the fundamental principles of GBS, namely that money should support partner countries own policies, where funding is distributed through their own budgetary systems, making it impossible to attribute results of GBS to a specific donor."

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"Mozambique News Reports & Clippings, number XXX", DATE, [bit.ly/mozamb](http://bit.ly/mozamb), accessed XXX.

**Previous newsletters and other Mozambique material** are posted on [bit.ly/mozamb](http://bit.ly/mozamb)

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**Election study collaboration:** We have detailed election data from 1999 through 2014 and are inviting scholars to use this data collaboratively. <http://bit.ly/MozElecData>

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## Other books and reports by Joseph Hanlon

**Special report on four poverty surveys:** [bit.ly/MozPoverty](http://bit.ly/MozPoverty)

**Comment: something will turn up:** <http://bit.ly/28SN7QP>

**Oxfam blog on Bill Gates & chickens:**

<http://oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/will-bill-gates-chickens-end-african-poverty/>

**Bangladesh confronts climate change: Keeping our heads above water**

by Manoj Roy, Joseph Hanlon and David Hulme

Published by Anthem Press

<http://www.anthempress.com/bangladesh-confronts-climate-change-pb>

**Chickens and beer: A recipe for agricultural growth in Mozambique** by Teresa Smart and Joseph Hanlon

In pdf format, 6 Mb file, free on <http://bit.ly/chickens-beer>

E-book for Kindle and iPad, <http://www.amazon.com/dp/B00NRZXXKE>

**Galinhas e cerveja: uma receita para o crescimento**

by Teresa Smart & Joseph Hanlon.

Copies are in Maputo bookshops (Karibu at airport, Livaria UEM, Bazar Pariso, Mivany) or from

**KAPICUA**, which recently moved to Av de Maguiguana (nr Lenine), Maputo; Tel: +258 21 413 201.

Telm.: +258 823 219 950 E-mail: [kapicuidir@tdm.co.mz](mailto:kapicuidir@tdm.co.mz) / [kapicuacom@tdm.co.mz](mailto:kapicuacom@tdm.co.mz)

Outside Mozambique, we have a few copies we can send from London. Please e-mail [j.hanlon@open.ac.uk](mailto:j.hanlon@open.ac.uk).

**Zimbabwe takes back its land**

by Joseph Hanlon, Jeanette Manjengwa & Teresa Smart is now available from the publishers

[https://www.rienner.com/title/Zimbabwe\\_Takes\\_Back\\_Its\\_Land](https://www.rienner.com/title/Zimbabwe_Takes_Back_Its_Land) also as an e-book and

<http://www.jacana.co.za/book-categories/current-affairs-a-history/zimbabwe-takes-back-it-s-land-detail>

**Do bicycles equal development in Mozambique?** by Joseph Hanlon & Teresa Smart

is available from the publisher <http://www.boydellandbrewer.com/store/viewItem.asp?idProduct=13503>

**Há mais bicicletas - mas há desenvolvimento?** free download of Portuguese edition (5 Mb)

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**Just Give Money to the Poor: The Development Revolution from the Global South**

by Joseph Hanlon, Armando Barrientos, and David Hulme

Most of this book can be **read on the web** [tinyurl.com/justgivemoney](http://tinyurl.com/justgivemoney)

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NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

One mailing list is used to distribute two publications, both edited by Joseph Hanlon. This is my own sporadic

"News reports & clippings", which is entirely my own responsibility. This list is also used to distribute the *Mozambique Political Process Bulletin*, published by CIP and AWEPA, but those organisations are not linked to "News reports & clippings" Joseph Hanlon

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**Mozambique media websites, Portuguese:**

Notícias: [www.jornalnoticias.co.mz](http://www.jornalnoticias.co.mz)

O País: [www.opais.co.mz](http://www.opais.co.mz)

@Verdade: <http://www.verdade.co.mz>

Diario de Moçambique (Beira): <http://www.diariodemocambique.co.mz>

Carlos Serra Diário de um sociologo: <http://oficinadesociologia.blogspot.com>

**Mozambique media websites, English:**

Club of Mozambique: <http://clubofmozambique.com/>

Rhula weekly newsletter: <http://www.rhula.net/news-announcements.html>

Zitamar: <http://zitamar.com/>

Macauhub English: <http://www.macauhub.com.mo/en/>

AIM Reports: [www.poptel.org.uk/mozambique-news](http://www.poptel.org.uk/mozambique-news)

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