

MOZAMBIQUE News reports & clippings

304 25 November 2015 Editor: Joseph Hanlon (j.hanlon@open.ac.uk)

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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>

Chickens and beer: A recipe for agricultural growth in Mozambique by Teresa Smart and Joseph Hanlon is on <http://bit.ly/chickens-beer>

Also in this issue:

Nyusi calls halt to disarming Renamo

More austerity & price rises

More deaths at Gilé tantalum mine

Global warming hits Mozambique

New UNCTAD report backs commercial smallholder farms

"The main route out of [rural] poverty is through some combination of market-oriented smallholder farming, non-farm activities and emigration from rural areas," says the UN Conference on Trade and Development in its *Least Developed Countries Report* published today (25 Nov; <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Publications/TheLeastDevelopedCountriesReport.aspx>)

The report warns that despite urban migration, Mozambique's rural working age population will increase by 40% by 2030. And it points out that Mozambique is one of only 11 least developed countries where agricultural labour productivity has declined since the 1990s. So Mozambique must move fast to create rural jobs, on and off the farm.

But the issue is not just rural, because "agricultural growth, rather than overall economic growth, has been found to be the primary driver of poverty reduction at the national level."

UNCTAD's stress on commercial smallholders is because they create more jobs, and because "agricultural yields have generally been found to be higher on smaller than on larger farms, leading to a shift of emphasis towards small farms in recent years."

The first step is raising the productivity of commercial smallholders - largely family farmers who grow mainly for the market. This requires higher-yielding varieties, fertiliser, irrigation, and machinery - which can be small machinery such as small pumps and two-wheel tractors. At the same time, rural non-farm business activity should be encouraged, usually linked to commercial farming - input sales, crop processing, equipment rental and repair, construction of roads and irrigation systems. Not only do non-farm businesses create more jobs, but "in African least developed countries in particular, rural non-farm income is usually the main source of cash for agricultural investment "

Most smallholders cannot afford to make even small investments. So the report repeatedly

stresses the need for public sector investment, input subsidies, and increased support for R&D and extension. "Subsidy schemes for agricultural inputs can help to promote the adoption of higher-productivity technologies." The unwillingness of private banks to provide rural credit will require public intervention - directly providing credit, subsidising credit, or at least initially providing low-cost or free inputs. It notes that "creating and maintaining local food stocks can also play a major role in ensuring local food security and stabilizing prices, by buying staple foods when supply is abundant, and selling them in the event of undersupply," which clearly hints at a return to marketing boards, at least for food crops

"The financial costs of rural economic transformation will be very considerable," the report notes. "Most of these resources will in practice need to come from the public sector, and in many cases public funding will be needed even to catalyse private investment." Some of this money can come from the government, but UNCTAD calls on aid donors in this post-MDG era to shift their aid from social to productive sectors.

There is clearly space for more non-farm business. In Mozambique rural consumers spend 34% of their incomes on non-food products and buy 44% of the food they consume, the report says. The report notes that rural growth reduces poverty more than urban growth, as does movement of labour from agriculture to rural non-farm employment and to smaller towns rather than to large cities.

The report makes an important distinction between "push" and "pull" factors. Poorer households are generally "entrepreneurs by necessity", pushed to seek additional incomes by the need to sustain a minimum level of consumption through "survivalist income diversification" and pushed into areas of low income and high competition. By contrast "entrepreneurs by choice" are pulled by seeing opportunities to increase their incomes and wanting to build small businesses. It is this second group that needs support, because they will stimulate growth and create rural jobs. Finally, the report comes out strongly against titling and land markets and against microcredit. Security of tenure is important to encourage investment. But land markets "tends to result in large numbers of landless peasants", who simply sell their land or lose their land when they cannot repay a loan. It says there is no evidence that microfinance works and growing evidence of its "negative impacts".

+ For Mozambique: We raised these issues last year in our book *Chickens and beer: A recipe for agricultural growth in Mozambique* which can be downloaded free in English on <http://bit.ly/chickens-beer>

The original Portuguese version *Galinhas e cerveja: uma receita para o crescimento* may still be in Maputo bookshops or from Kapicua, Rua Fernão Veloso 12, Maputo; Tel.: +258 21 413 201 or +258 21 415 451.

Also on smallholders

+ Debate over pigeon pea. Feijão-boer (pigeon pea) which is used to make dhal and is widely consumed in India has become an important smallholder crop in Zambézia. *Savana* (6 Nov) reports that Mozambique is the fifth largest producer and third largest exporter in the world, exporting 60,000 tonnes. Input costs are 3900 Meticaís per hectare, but production is 800 kg per hectare which sells at 43 MT/kg (\$.90/kg), so the profit can be more than 30,000 MT (\$650) per hectare. The debate, similar to that over cashew, is if the peas should be exported raw or processed in Mozambique. Local processing would create local jobs, raise the value of exports, and create local demand - as happens with cashew. *Savana* reports that government wants to impose a 20% tax on exports of raw peas, to encourage local processing. Free-marketeers are opposed.

+ Cashew processing rose 66% last year, said the president of the Cashew Industry Association (Aicaju) Mohammed Yunus Abdul Gaffar. There are 14 processing factories employing 12,000 workers. They will process 41,500 tonnes of nuts this year, compared to 25,000 last year. (Macauhub) Meanwhile, regulations have changed and there are now three levels of quality - small,

medium and large nuts. And there will be a formal ban on buying from farmers before the start of the official campaign (which is different in each province).

+ A sharp cassava price cut, from 2.5 MT/kg to 1 MT/kg, in Namigonha, Ribaué, Nampula, is causing smallholders to stop producing the crop. (@Verdade 16 Nov) The Dutch company DADTCO has been buying cassava from smallholders, processing it, and then selling it to Cervejas de Moçambique (CDM) for the production of Impala beer. Initially supported by Dutch aid, DADTCO has apparently never been profitable. CDM is owned by SABMiller (ex South African Breweries) which has just been taken over by ABInBev (ex Anheuser-Busch).

Nyusi calls halt to disarming Renamo

President Filipe Nyusi has called a halt to disarming Renamo by force. He was speaking 19 November in Moamba at the graduation ceremony of prison guards. Making clear that he was speaking to some in Frelimo who have opposed his line, he said: "I use this podium to instruct the pausing and reconsideration of compulsive disarmament. This is to allow everyone to voluntarily deliver what we think they should not have, but above all to enable us to work and dialogue, in the spirit of trust and mutual willingness. If we do not find good will on the part of all stakeholders in the peace process in Mozambique, we are aware that peace cannot happen." He used the Portuguese word "ponderação", meaning ponder or study, but clearly implying a halt while the reconsideration takes place. (AIM Pt 21 Nov)

And Interior Minister Basílio Monteiro told Radio Mozambique that arms outside the control of the state did not represent a threat to stability, which effectively backed Nyusi. (AIM Pt 21 Nov)

Nyusi also stressed that he wants to talk to the Renamo leadership. But Renamo head Afonso Dhlakama has not been seen in public for more than a month, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Meanwhile *Savana* (13 Nov) reports that the army late at night on 10 November unloaded 12 new armoured cars from a ship in Maputo port.

More austerity & price rises predicted in economic crisis

"Further adjustments are inevitable to stabilise the macro-economic situation," according to Alex Segura, IMF representative in Maputo. (LUSA, 19 Nov) This probably means cuts in public spending.

The economic crisis which forced Mozambique to ask for an IMF loan continues to worsen. The Bank of Mozambique has raised interest rates for a second time. The standard lending facility rate (paid by commercial banks to borrow from the central bank) was raised to 8.25%, having been raised from 7.5% to 7.75% only last month. Mozambique's international reserves fell by \$93 million in October, and are now \$2 billion, enough to cover 3.7 months of imports (excluding mega-projects).

Dramatically increased debt, devaluation, and a decline in aid seem to be at the heart of the problem, and forced Mozambique to take the IMF loan.

Debt: Public foreign debt grew dramatically between 2012 and 2014, increasing from \$4.8 billion to \$7 billion. \$1.5 bn of the new lending is three loans, two of which are widely seen as inflated and perhaps corrupt. \$500 mn is the part of the Ematum loan that has been taken over by the government, and which has never been explained; \$700 mn is a Chinese loan for the Maputo-

KaTembe bridge, which will be one of the largest suspension bridges in Africa, but engineers say a less dramatic bridge could have been built for half the price; and \$300 mn from China for the Maputo ring road. Domestic public debt is \$1 bn. Private foreign debt remained almost constant over the same period, rising from \$4.5 bn to \$4.7 bn, but domestic private debt has risen to \$4.4 bn.

The figures were given were given by Finance Minister Adriano Maleiane at a conference 20 November hosted by the Mozambique debt group. Mozambique's foreign debt is still at sustainable levels, he said, and borrowing for investment like the roads is essential and sensible. (O Pais 23 Nov)

Devaluation & prices: The Metical continues to fall, and has reached 47 Meticaïs to \$1, compared to 34 just six months ago. Similarly, there are now 3.3 Meticaïs to 1 South African Rand, compared to 2.8. Even the IMF representative in Maputo, Alex Segua, says this is too great a devaluation, and felt that 45 was appropriate. The huge devaluation makes imports and Mozambique's now large debt, both mainly denominated in dollars, much more expensive. But the rand is also being devalued against the dollar, so South African imports are still much cheaper than locally produced food and other goods.

Luis Siteo, director of CTA (Confederation of Economic Associations), said on 18 November "that prices will rise" due to higher interest rates and devaluation. And CTA Vice President Rogério Samo Gudo, called for a reduction in the free market in foreign exchange, and a return to Bank of Mozambique allocation.

Without any public announcement, water prices were increased by 9% to 16% in most cities. This follows increases in bread and electricity prices. Water prices rose only 4% in Maputo, where there have been riots in the past.

Prices in Maputo markets of food imported from South Africa are already rising. In the past week, a 10 kg bag of potatoes has risen from 180 MT to 200 MT, onions rose from 170 MT to 180 MT per bag, and eggs from 60 MT to 65 MT a dozen. (*Folha de Maputo* 23 Nov) All three are also grown in Mozambique, but it is still cheaper to import from South Africa.

Rising prices "could create social tension" warned Mário Machungo, ex Finance Minister and ex-president of Millenium-BIM, speaking to LUSA (20 Nov) in Porto.

One beneficiary of the devaluation are cotton producers. The minimum price for first grade cotton has been raised from 10.25 MT/kg to 13 MT/kg, although this is a sharp drop in dollar terms, from \$.33/kg to \$.28/kg. (The low price has been causing peasants to move to other crops.)

Malnutrition: Meanwhile, UNICEF has called for an increase in Mozambique's social protection budget. It mostly supports the elderly and now goes to 500,000 families. The current budget is \$100 million, 0.75% of GDP. But 43% of Mozambican children suffer chronic malnutrition, the same level as 2008, according to Mayke Huijbregts, UNICEF Mozambique child protection head, and thus the country needs to spend more on children.

More deaths at Gilé tantalum mine

Up to 13 people have been killed at the mine in Muiane, Gilé, Zambézia operated by Tantalum Mineração. The crisis started on 9 November when police shot and killed a man they said was an illegal miner who had slipped into the mine.

There is a long history of bad relations with the local community, who stormed the mine, chasing away the South African manager and staff, and destroying equipment. *Rhula* (13-20 Nov) points out that the mine director, Shamim 'Chippy' Shaik, is the brother of South African businessman Schabir Shaik. Schabir was found guilty in 2005 of corruption and fraud relating to an arms deal

involving the then Deputy President (now President) of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, and sentenced to 15 years in jail. Chippy was Head of Acquisitions at Armscor at the time of the corrupt arms deal. The third Shaik brother, Mo, headed the National Intelligence Agency and acted as the South African National Defence Force's head of acquisitions during the arms deal. Fourth brother Yunis is a director of the Canadian-based Pacific Wildcat Resources Corp, which owns the mine.

Tantalum is highly corrosion resistant and is used in alloys for electronics and biomedical applications. It often occurs in the same place as semi-precious stones, notably tourmalines, which are also found at this mine. Chippy Shaik's home in Durban was robbed last year, and he reported the theft of 8kg of tourmaline, which would have had a value of at least \$4 million.

There were further confrontations between police and residents starting 12 November and lasting three days, according to *Savana* and *Diário da Zambézia*. Reports are extremely confused, with some saying either 1, 4 or 7 local people were killed by police, and perhaps a policeman was also killed. *Diário da Zambézia* reports that three further bodies were found on 17 November, quoting a mine employee saying the bodies were found because they had started to smell: "We were looking for the cause of the smell, and found the bodies".

The mine was then invaded by artisanal miners and community members, including children, who began hacking away at the white cliffs of the mine looking for tourmalines. On 19 November, part of a cliff collapsed, killing three people. (STV and AIM En, 20 & 21 Nov)



Muiane tantalum mine. Photo: Savana

Other resource news

The complex battle over the Pemba gas logistics port continues, according to *Savana* (20 Nov) citing *Sweet Crude Reports*. The government of Armando Guebuza decided that equipment for the multi-billion dollar gas liquification project in Palma, Cabo Delgado, should pass through a new Pemba Logistics Base, owned 51% by Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH), the state hydrocarbons company, and 49% owned by Orlean Invest which is owned by Italian billionaire Gabriele Volpi. Anadarko says that questionable dealings by Orlean in Italy and Nigeria mean that under US law it cannot deal with Orlean (although US company ExxonMobil apparently does). It also says that Orlean overcharges in Nigeria and Angola. Anadarko would prefer to use Palma or manage the Pemba logistics base itself. The changing of the guard at national level also

has an impact. Orlean and the Pemba base are seen as linked to Guebuza, while the most powerful man in Cabo Delgado and a patron of Nyusi, Alberto Chipande, would gain more profit from Anadarko's proposals.

Vale Protest. 50 residents of Namigonha, Ribaué, Nampula staged a two day protest against Vale, claiming they have not been given the compensation due when they were relocated for the railway upgrade. Vale says they have been paid. (@Verdade 19 Nov)

The Brazilian dam owned by Vale and BHP Billiton, two companies important in Mozambique, not only killed 23 people when it collapsed but has caused what is being billed as the biggest ecological disaster in Brazilian history. A toxic tide of contaminated mud has reached the sea and is spreading out along the coast, threatening nature reserves and fishing.

Global warming hits southern Mozambique

This year will be the warmest on record according to a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) statement issued today (25 Nov). This year, southern Mozambique has had unusually high temperatures and South Africa has had record high temperatures. By contrast northern Mozambique this year has had temperatures very close to the 1961-90 average. But the WMO points to heavy rain and flooding in northern Mozambique in January. (<https://www.wmo.int/media/content/wmo-2015-likely-be-warmest-record-2011-2015-warmest-five-year-period>) (Temperature data from the UK Met Office Hadley Centre)

The temperature rise is partly driven by El Nino, but WMO points out that this will also be the hottest El Nino year on record.

Temperature rise is broadly in line with long term predictions, that global warming will increase temperatures more in the south than in the north. On average there is likely to be a decrease in rainfall in Mozambique and across all of southern Africa. (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, report of Working Group II, Part A, 2014. pp 57-58)

If the COP talks in Paris can reach agreement on limiting emission of greenhouse gases then the increase in temperature by the end of the century will be 1 degree above the 1986-2005 average in the north and 1.5 degrees in the south. But the worst case no-reduction scenario would lead to a 4 degree rise in the north and 5 degrees in the south.

Books and reports

Sanctions against apartheid South Africa is one of the case studies in a new book *Societies under Siege: Exploring How International Economic Sanctions (Do Not) Work*. (Oxford UP, hardback £55, and e-book.) Author Lee Jones underestimates that impact of sanctions on South Africa. But he makes the important point that sanctions only worked because they exacerbated and interacted with internal factors - internal resistance, changing attitudes of the big domestic companies, and the internal economic and debt crises of the mid-1980s. He cites the importance of domestic forces, and that in both South Africa in the 1980s and Rhodesia in the 1970s, "capitalists only promoted a settlement with the black majority when the racist regime's capacity to maintain the social order upon which 'fat profits' depended was dwindling."

Ironically these sanctions were opposed by the US and British governments, which subsequently have promoted sanction in Iraq and elsewhere. But Rhodesia and South Africa show that sanctions only work when the majority opposes the government, and not in Iraq or elsewhere where the majority supports the government.

Voter abstention in 2014. More than 40% of registered voters in Manjacaze, Gaza, did not vote

on polling day. Interviews in the district by IESE (Institute de Estudos Sociais e Económicos, Economic and Social Studies Institute) point to technical and social factors. This is a dry and sparsely populated district and polling stations were supposed to be at the school where people registered, but some were moved to the nearest town, 9 km or more away, but the voters were not told - so they went to where they registered only to find no polling station. The other issue was that voters were dissatisfied with lack of services - water, electricity, health and education - and in this overwhelmingly Frelimo zone saw no point in voting for the governing party. (*Afinal new todos votam em Manjacaze*, http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/publication/outras/IESE_RR3.pdf)

Chinese attempts to expand their "soft power" in Mozambique have been compromised in part by what is seen as "their association with large-scale corruption involving the previous presidential family in Mozambique." (*A cobertura da China na imprensa moçambicana: repercussões para o soft power chinês*, Cadernos IESE N°16: http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/publication/cad_iese/IESE_Cad16.PDF)

Corruption

Britalar, the bankrupt Portuguese construction company, used poor quality stone on the extension of Av Julius Nyerere in Maputo that it was building, and which broke up before it was completed. Subcontractor Gabriel Couto was allowed to continue by the company inspecting the works (AFA Plan) and the city of Maputo even after the stone was found to be sub-standard. The city then issued a tender to do the road again. One company, MCA, already doing work in the area for the National Roads Authority, made the lowest offer, \$5.5 mn. But the city gave the contract to the company which built the bad road in the first place, Gabriel Couto, for \$6.5 mn. (*Savana* 13 Nov) Mozambique's Central Office for the Fight against Corruption (GCCC) believes there is solid evidence of corruption in the award of the contract to Britalar and Couto. Meanwhile Britalar is also blamed for the incorrect assembly of scaffolding which collapsed on 14 July, killing five construction workers at a new 17-storey building owned by the JAT group, and intended to house the future offices of the National Social Security Institute (INSS). (AIM 27, 30 Oct)

The FIFA scandal has spread to Mozambique. The International Football Associations Federation (FIFA) has been giving \$250,000 per year to the Mozambican Football Federation (FMF), but it cannot account for more than \$1 million, and FIFA announced on 19 November that it was suspending funding to the FMF. (AIM En 20 Nov)

The water investment fund (FIPAG) was caught lying by the Sofala provincial governor, Helena Taipo. FIPAG said it would solve the Beira water crisis with 15 new standpipes installed by the end of the year. However, local FIPAG commercial director Augusto Chipenembe told Taipo that only three of the standpipes are ready. But when she reached the place in the Macarungo-2 neighbourhood where one of these standpipes was supposed to have been erected, Taipo saw there was nothing there but a tap buried in mud, and pipes vandalized by local residents in desperate attempts to obtain drinking water. (*Diário de Moçambique*, AIM En 19 Nov)

2000 phantom pensioners were identified in Maputo by the social security institute, as a result of its campaign launched in July to require that pensioners prove they are alive. (AIM Pt 12 Nov)

The former director of the Atomic Energy Agency, Carlos Machili, is on trial accused of stealing \$210,000 from the agency. (AIM En 12 Nov)

10% of medicines are being stolen, according to an audit of the National Health System. (Lusa 11 Nov)

Other news

Dina Forti, one of Frelimo's longest supporters, died aged 100 in Italy on 29 October. A communist and member of the Italian resistance in World War II, she later supported the southern African liberation movements, visiting Frelimo's liberated areas in the late 1960s and working in

Maputo in the office of President Samora Machel 1977-81.

Maputo Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). Brazilian company Odebrecht will start work next year on Maputo's \$200 million BRT system. The 17 km system will carry 18,500 passengers per hour from the suburbs to the inner city. BRT systems are common in Latin America and one has opened in Johannesburg. Meanwhile, Odebrecht has also announced that it will develop a \$65 mn poultry project in Zambézia and a \$21 mn cassava starch project in Gaza. (*Rhula, Macauhub, Lusa*)

Beira's iconic Casa dos Bicos, abandoned and empty for 20 years, will be rehabilitated next year at a cost of \$350,000 and transformed into a tourist bureau and showcase for Sofala province.

"Weak democratic institutions" are one Mozambique's problems, Dean Pittman, nominated by President Barack Obama as ambassador to Mozambique, told the Senate Foreign Policy Committee as part of his confirmation hearings on 10 Nov. (VoA Pt)

More than 2,000 Mozambicans died as a result of road accidents in 2014, according to the Mozambican Association for Victims of Road Accidents (AMVIRO).

One university at a time. Academics will be prohibited from teaching in more than one higher education institution at a time, Minister of Science, Technology, Higher, Technical and Professional Education, Jorge Nhambiu, has announced. It has long been a complaint of students that staff on one university, particularly the state Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) are never present because they are teaching elsewhere, earning a second salary. But João Leopoldo da Costa, rector of ISCTEM (Instituto Superior de Ciências e Tecnologia de Moçambique; Institute of Science and Technology), who is dependent on UEM staff to teach at his institution, has protested. (*Rhula, VoA Pt*)

Valentina Guebuza, age 34, daughter of former president Armando Guebuza, and head of the Guebuza family firm Focus 21; Anabela Chambuca, age 37 and CEO of the Mozambique stock market; and Érik Charas, founder of the @Verdade newspaper are three young Mozambicans included among a hundred Africans chosen as economic leaders for the continent's future.

João Rodrigues Ferreira dos Santos, head of the JFS group founded by his grandfather in Ilha de Moçambique in 1897, died in Portugal 18 Nov. Unlike most other Portuguese businesses which abandoned Mozambique at independence, João Rodrigues went the other direction, moving to Mozambique and keeping the business operating.

Renamed banks. Banco Mercantil e de Investimentos is now called Nosso Banco (our bank). It is owned indirectly by government through the social security institute INSS and the state electricity company EDM. And Banco Moza becomes simply Moza. It is 49% owned by the Portuguese Novo Banco, which took over the assets of the failed Banco Espírito Santo; the other 51% is owned by Moçambique Capitais, a local company. Prakash Ratilal is bank chair.

Delays to roadbuilding are caused by the failure to pay contractors, which in turn is due to delays in releasing funds by donors and lenders, particularly Portugal, Japan, and the African Development Bank, according to Minister of Public Works, Carlos Bonete. (AIM En 24 Nov)

No new logging licences will be issued for the next two years, to try to end the exploitation of precious woods, and also allow time for the Ministry of Environment to restructure its timber control systems. (Lusa 24 Nov)

Toxic bacterium in beer killed 75 people in Chitima, Tete on 9 January. They had been drinking a contaminated local beer, known as phombe, made from, sorghum, maize bran, and sugar. The dead included the woman who brewed the beer and all her family. The remains of the beer and the inputs were sent to laboratories in Mozambique, South Africa, and Portugal, and finally to a forensic lab in the US, which discovered toxins from the bacterium *Burkholderia Gladioli*

in the beer and the maize. The maize had been affected by flooding and begun to rot, so could not be used as food but it was assumed it could still be used for brewing. Poisoning by these toxins has been recorded in Indonesia and China, with symptoms similar to those of the victims, and with a similarly high lethality rate. Of 256 people who drank the contaminated phombe, 232 fell ill and 75 died. The researchers found a correlation between the amount drunk and the seriousness of the subsequent illness. (AIM En 5 Nov)

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Chickens and beer: A recipe for agricultural growth in Mozambique

by Teresa Smart and Joseph Hanlon

E-book for Kindle and iPad, for \$9.32 from US Amazon -
<http://www.amazon.com/dp/B00NRZXXKE> - £5.14 from UK Amazon.

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

Galinhas e cerveja: uma receita para o crescimento

by Teresa Smart & Joseph Hanlon. Copies are in Maputo bookshops or from
KAPICUA, Rua Fernão Veloso 12, Maputo; Tel.: +258 21 413 201 or +258 21 415 451
Telm.: +258 823 219 950 E-mail: kapicudir@tdm.co.mz / kapicuacom@tdm.co.mz

Outside Mozambique, we have a few copies we can send from London.
Please email j.hanlon@open.ac.uk.

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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 now be **read on the web**
tinyurl.com/justgivemoney

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NOTE OF EXPLANATION:

This 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:

Noticias: www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

O Pais: www.opais.co.mz

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

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

CanalMoz on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/CanalMoz>

Macauhub English: www.macauhub.com.mo/en/

AIM Reports: www.poptel.org.uk/mozambique-news

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

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