

MOZAMBIQUE News reports & clippings

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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>

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

Also in this special research issue:

Inequality underestimated - and a note on imputed values

Labour and cash limit small farmers - and alcohol is an issue

Malaria mosquitoes show resistance to insecticides

Are community health workers too donor dependent?

and WTO, climate change, sweet potatoes, rubies

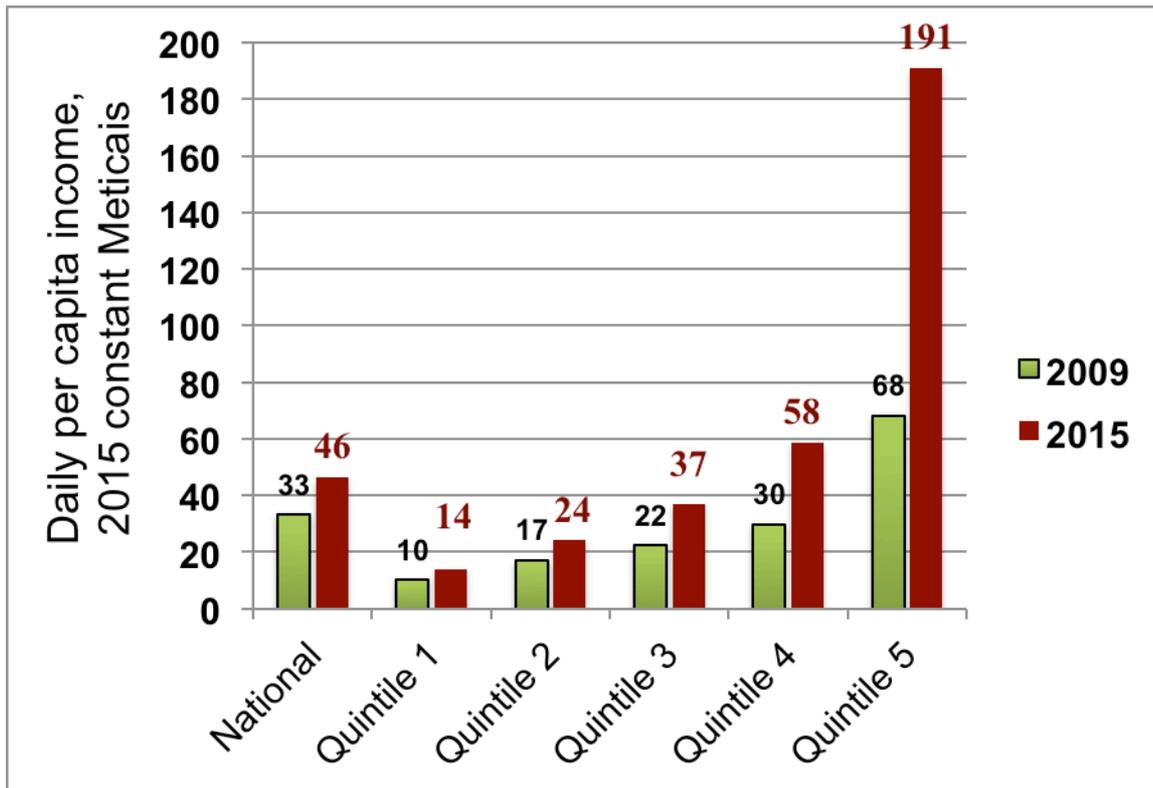
Survey shows inequality doubled in six years

The best off fifth of Mozambicans spend 14 times as much as the poorest fifth - double the ratio of 7 to 1 just six years ago - according to the Family Expenditure Survey (Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar, IOF) released on 30 December by the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, INE).

The survey shows that average per capita expenditure rose 40% in real terms in the past six years, but the big grainers were the better off. In just six years, the top fifth of the population has seen their spending triple, rising from \$1.93 per person per day to \$5.88. (See graph, next page.) By contrast, the poorest fifth saw their spending rise from \$0.29/person/day to \$0.43/person/day. If the population is divided into fifths by expenditure, their daily expenditures in dollars per person are \$0.43 (43 US cents), \$0.75, \$1.13, \$1.80, and \$5.88. Thus suggests about half of Mozambicans live on less than \$1/day.

The rural-urban gap has widened, with urban per capita spending increasing from 2.1 times rural to 2.5 times rural. For rural people this is not necessarily cash spending, as it includes the market "value" of food they grow and eat and the value of self-built houses. The poorest provinces remain Zambézia, with average per capita expenditure of \$0.82/day and Nampula with \$0.88/day.

The full report (in Portuguese) is available on <http://www.ine.gov.mz/operacoes-estatisticas/inqueritos/inquerito-sobre-orcamento-familiar/relatorio-final-do-inquerito-ao-orcamento-familiar-iof-2014-15/view>



2009	\$ 0.94	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.93
2015	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.80	\$ 5.88
	Nat	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5

Based on IOF Gráfico 4.4, page 34, changed from monthly to daily, and 2009 corrected to 2015 Meticaais using ratios of Quadro 4.10 (2009 constant prices) compared to Quadro 4.3. US\$ exchange rates are January of each year.

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Other interesting statistics are that 56% of families have mobile telephones while only 52% have a bed. The percentage of families with a bicycle has declined since 2009, from 38% to 33% due to a move up to motorcycles (4% up to 8%) and cars (2% up to 4%). Also 10% of families have solar panels and 6% have computers.

Illiteracy has fallen from 50% to 45%. But for the group 15 to 19 years old, it remains 29%, which is surprising as only 13% say they have not been to school. By sex, 30% of men and 58% of women are illiterate.

Other research

This issue of *Mozambique News Reports and Clippings* is composed of reports on research about Mozambique. All articles are available free, and for most a digital object identifier (DOI) is provided. Just put this into a browser address and it will link to the article.

Inequality is high and underestimated

"Inequality of real income in Mozambique [was] substantially higher" than was reported after the Family Expenditure Survey (IOF) of 2009 because it did not properly take into account that "the degree of inequality in Mozambique is comparatively high by international standards and observed consumption patterns differ markedly between the rich and poor," according to researchers from Wider at the United Nations University and at University of Copenhagen. The poor spend a higher proportion of their budget on foods which were becoming more expensive in 2007-9, and this was

not properly taken into account.

doi:10.1007/s10888-015-9303-5

"When do relative prices matter for measuring income inequality? The case of food prices in Mozambique", Channing Arndt, Sam Jones and Vincenzo Salvucci. *The Journal of Economic Inequality*, 13, 2015, 449-464

A note on 'imputed' values: income and expenditure is not just cash

When income or expenditure is calculated, it is not just the cash that changes hands. Some value is given to the food people grow and eat themselves and to the houses they build for themselves. These are known as "imputed" values and they can behave in odd ways. For example, if the price of maize rises, people's imputed "spending" rises because the maize they grow and eat is more valuable in cash terms - yet they are eating the same maize and do not think of themselves as richer. Similarly, Channing Arndt and others in the paper above note that the IOF imputes value for owner-occupied housing in a way that distorts expenditure patterns. Supplementary material in the electronic version of the article, Table A1, shows that the 2009 IOF claims that the poorest fifth of people spend a smaller proportion on food compared to those who are somewhat better off, which is manifestly not the case. They say "this reflects, in substantial measure, imputed values for owner-occupied housing."

The point here is extreme care must be taken when income, expenditure and GDP figures use imputed values of food and housing, because they may exaggerate the real incomes of poor people. *jh*

Labour and cash limit small farmers - and alcohol is an issue

Lack of labour and labour saving equipment, combined with lack of money to buy food and fertiliser limit peasant farm production, according to a study in Manica. The survey in Zembe (Sussendenga) and in Dombe found that about one-fifth of family farmers are what we called small commercial farmers in our book *Galinhas e Cerveja (Chickens and beer)*. They farmed up to 8 hectares, were more likely to use animal traction, and sold significant amounts of maize, sesame and sunflower.

The biggest constraint for all farmers was weeding. Even the farmers with animals could not buy labour-saving technology such as cultivators for weeding, so had to hire labour. The poorest farmers needed money and food, so they weeded for the big farmers, which meant their own productivity was lower because they did not weed their own crop.

Expanding production means both intensification to get higher yields and extensification - farming more land. This means more use of fertilizer and labour-saving technologies, which even larger farmers could not afford find or afford.

Meanwhile, when the researchers did their first interviews they noted many farmers had consumed alcohol from the early morning. During later interviews they breathalysed 176 heads households between 9 and 11 am. The small commercial farmers had consumed relatively little alcohol. But most of the others had an alcohol level at which it would be illegal to drive in Mozambique and some had three times the legal limit. There was no difference between male and female household heads.

doi:10.1007/s12571-015-0480-7

"Labour not land constrains agricultural production and food self-sufficiency in maize-based smallholder farming systems in Mozambique" Wilson J. Leonardo et al. *Food Security*, 7, 2015, pp 857-874.

Malaria mosquitoes show resistance to insecticides

Malaria-carrying mosquitoes are becoming resistant to the pyrethroid insecticides used in bed nets. The bed nets do not last as long as predicted, and they are not yet widely enough distributed.
doi 10.1186/s12936-015-0807-z

"Long-lasting insecticidal nets no longer effectively kill the highly resistant *Anopheles funestus* of southern Mozambique", Katey D Glunt et al, *Malaria Journal* 14, 2015.

DOI 10.1186/s12936-015-0885-y

"Bio-efficacy of new long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets ...", Ana Paula Abílio et al, *Malaria Journal* 14, 2015

Also DOI 10.1186/s12936-015-0811-3 and doi 10.4269/ajtmh.14-0023

Are community health workers too donor dependent?

The national community health worker programme was launched in 1978, suspended in 1989, and relaunched in 2010. The study finds that embedding the programme in the Ministry of Health and paying community health workers facilitated sustainability but also made it vulnerable to health system constraints, such as weak supervision and poor logistics. It warns that a reliance on donor funding and a donor-led agenda threatens sustainability in the long term. It calls for government to finance the programme through the state budget and incorporate community health workers in the civil service.

doi: 10.1093/heapol/czv014

"Relaunch of the official community healthworker programme in Mozambique", Baltazar Chilundo, Julie L Cliff, Alda RE Mariano, et al. *Health Policy and Planning*, 30, 2015, ii54–ii64

No gains from WTO

African farmers gained nothing from the World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in Nairobi in December despite claims of WTO director general Roberto Azevedo about a "historic" agreement. There were two important decisions - the industrialised countries refused to allow any changes to the farm subsidy rules, and India was allowed to continue break the rules but not change them. Current rules are hugely complex but are based on history - subsidies can be no larger than they have been in the past. So the United States will continue to be able to massively subsidise not just agriculture but exports, selling maize and cotton on the world market for less than the cost of production. But other countries which did not subsidise agriculture 30 years ago cannot do so now. The "historic" agreement is that this will not change, but the US promised not to increase export subsidies above current levels. The Indian challenge is that it buys grain from poor farmers and pays them extra (a subsidy) and then sells it at a lower price to poor city dwellers (another subsidy). The US said this was not acceptable, but in Nairobi agreed to allow India to continue to break the rules. So the US can subsidise the maize it sends to Mozambique but Mozambique cannot subsidise the maize it grows.

"Don't buy the spin: The WTO talks in Nairobi ended badly", by Biraj Patnaik and Timothy A Wise.
<http://scroll.in/article/777647/dont-buy-the-spin-the-wto-talks-in-nairobi-ended-badly-and-india-will-pay-a-price>

Wise is policy research director at Tufts University's Global Development and Environment Institute. He does one of the best newsletters on the WTO and agriculture. To subscribe, go to http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/mailling_list.html and just click "agriculture"

Climate change and the Zambeze valley

Mozambique will be less harmed by climate change than many other countries, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment issued in 2014 and 2015. (<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/>) A special issue of the journal *Climate Change* on "Climate Change and the Zambezi River Valley" issued in May 2015 largely confirms this.

(<http://link.springer.com/journal/10584/130/1/page/1>)

An article by Charles Fant and others concludes that for the Zambeze River Valley, in the worst case scenario, "floods are likely to be worse in Mozambique, irrigation demands are likely to be unmet in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and hydropower generation is likely to be reduced in Zambia". An article by Channing Arndt and James Thurlow also sees flooding as the biggest problem. The articles are highly technical but often assume a worst case scenario - that emission of greenhouse gases continues to grow unchecked.

For the December climate talks in Paris, governments made pledges equivalent to limiting the increase in global temperature by the end of this century to 2.7 degrees, compared to the start of the industrial revolution. This is lower than unchecked growth, but still not close the 1.5 degrees most developing countries see as important. Climate change is probably already making an impact in Mozambique, and more investment in infrastructure will be needed, to reduce the damage of floods such as those last year.

Orange sweet potatoes & vitamin A

Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes are being introduced in Mozambique because they have beta-carotene, a precursor to vitamin A which is important for eye and skin health and immunity. Mangoes are an important source of beta-carotene for children and sweet potatoes have a different season and thus fill a gap. They have proved acceptable in Mozambique and improved child health but there are problems for farmers due to weevils, lack of drought tolerance, and maintaining vines in the off season. doi: 10.1177/0379572115597397

"Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potato..." Mica Jenkins, Carmen Byker Shanks and Bailey Houghtalin, *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* 36, 2015 pp 327-353.

Montepuez rubies

Montepuez is now considered the world's largest supplier of rubies and the Gemological Institute of America has posted a detailed article with excellent colour photos of the mine and how the rubies are sorted (and separated from garnets and pink sapphire). It also gives details of the chemistry (the red in rubies comes from iron and chromium) and geology (the rubies are found in gravel in an ancient river bed). The mine expects to process 10 million tonnes of rock per year, to find between 1 gram and 35 grams of rubies per tonne of rock. The mine is huge - 400 square kilometres (40,000 ha). Montepuez Ruby Mining is 75% owned by the British company Gemfields and 25% by Mwiriti, which in turn is owned by Raimundo Pachinuapa.

<http://www.gia.edu/gia-news-research-mozambique-expedition-ruby-discovery-new-millennium>
"Mozambique: A Ruby Discovery for the 21st Century", Tao Hsu, Andrew Lucas and Vincent Pardieu, posted on the web 2014 by the Gemological Institute of America. And a shorter version in its journal:

<http://www.gia.edu/gems-gemology/spring-2015-mozambique-ruby-discovery-21st-century>
"Mozambique: A Ruby Discovery for the 21st Century", Merilee Chapin, Vincent Pardieu, and Andrew Lucas, *Gems & Gemology*, 15, 2015.

And on a lighter note

After all this hard academic material, I could not resist adding this from *Savana* (25 Dec). With the photos of the police, it says: "**READINESS**: The Mozambican police guarantees that its force is in readiness to guarantee order and tranquillity during the holidays."

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Savana 25-12-2015

SUPLEMENTO

Savana 25-12-2015

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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.

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 also as an e-book and

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

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Do bicycles equal development in Mozambique?

by Joseph Hanlon & Teresa Smart

is now available in **paperback**, for £17.99 (+ p&p)

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

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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Also on the web: Previous newsletters and other Mozambique material are posted on bit.ly/mozamb

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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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