

MOZAMBIQUE News reports & clippings

205 11 October 2012

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Subtle changes on investment

The programme for the 18-19 October Mozambique Investment Forum to be held in Maputo suggests some subtle changes in government attitudes to investment in mining and agriculture, to give a greater share and more power to Mozambique.

As always, such meetings are to encourage foreign investment. But this year has seen much more public discussion about the minerals and gas sector – how it is to be controlled and how it should benefit Mozambican development. The programme says that the session on mining, when Minerals Minister Esperança Bias will speak, "will share lessons from leading mining economies such as Australia and Botswana."

This is the first time Botswana has been mentioned so prominently as a possible model for Mozambique. Highly praised for good governance, its model for diamond mining is not as well known. In 1978 the government of Botswana and De Beers created Debswana, which is half owned by each. Since then, the Botswana government has purchased 15% of De Beers. In the three decades since Debswana was set up, the government has used its power in the company to improve working conditions and to create more local jobs. Under a 2011 agreement, 10% of diamonds are now sold locally which is creating a new local industry. And after several years of negotiation, De Beers in August began to move all final sorting, valuing and marketing operations to Gaborone, Botswana, so that all skilled staff and technology will be in Botswana. (*Africa Confidential*, 7 Sept 2012) This unusual 50:50 model has allowed Botswana to maximize local benefits while ensuring the mines remained well run, and could be a model for Mozambican coal and gas.

And the session on agriculture, with a talk by Agriculture Minister and re-elected member of the Frelimo Political Commission José Pacheco, says that "as well as highlighting the experience of successful investors, the session will also consider how Mozambique can increase the productivity of small scale farmers and increase value addition." Here the balance is firmly shifted away from

large land grants, toward what investors will do to support contract farming, buying and processing.

The investment meeting is organised by the Commonwealth Business Council which bills itself as "the voice of the private sector within the Commonwealth" and says it "helps to mobilise investment into Commonwealth countries." It appears to have no formal link to the Commonwealth. The Agenda quoted above is on http://www.cbcbglobal.org/images/uploads/docs/MIF2012_Brochure.pdf

- The Mozambique country case study for the World Bank *2013 World Development Report* (see Newsletter 203) argues that "there are good reasons to 'go slow' with the development of natural resources in order not to overwhelm the economy as well as to foster skills and capacity over time." At a time when many senior Mozambican officials are still trying to promote the most rapid expansion of mining possible, this note of caution may also reflect a change in thinking.

Further on the government reshuffle

Aires Ali made it known before the reshuffle that he was resigning, and *Canal de Moçambique* reported this Monday morning, before the mid-day announcement of the reshuffle. But *Canal* asks: Did he jump or was he pushed? (*Canal*, 8, 9 Oct 2012) The Portuguese press, including *Diário de Notícias*, reported that, unusually, initial Radio Moçambique reports said Ali had resigned (but this is not on the RM website). Also unusual, Ali was present at the swearing in of the new Prime Minister, and spoke to the press afterwards. And he said he was available for any task Frelimo might wish him to undertake. Is he still a possible Presidential candidate?

The naming of **Alberto Vaquina** as Prime Minister has been well received. He is seen as competent and hard working and has been well thought of as governor of Tete. He now has experience dealing with the mining companies, which will be useful. Even the opposition MDM has given him qualified approval; *O País* quoted MDM election agent Jose de Sousa to say Vaquina had "shown some competence and was able to manage potential conflicts when he was governor of Sofala". Vaquina is also a rising star within Frelimo. He is from Nampula and is Macua, from Mozambique's largest ethnic group which is often seen as under-represented in the Frelimo leadership. And as governor of Tete, he is said to have managed well Guebuza's and Guebuza's daughter's business interests there.

Former Zambézia governor **Itai Meque** was named Deputy Education Minister, although this was not in the first list of appointments released Monday.

More details are being released about the new appointees. The new Tourism Minister and Political Commission member **Carvalho Muária** had been Vice Minister of Public Works and then governor of Sofala. Of the new governors, **Cidália Chaúque** (Nampula) and **Joaquim Veríssimo** (Zambézia) are both members of parliament and of the parliamentary Standing Commission. Chaúque has also worked in the Ministry of Finance. **Ratxide Gogo** (Tete) is a mechanical engineer in the Faculty of Engineering at Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, and has had various political posts, including as a Frelimo appointee as deputy director of STAE (Election Technical Secretariat) 1999-2004. **Félix Paulo** (Sofala) was National Director of Veterinary Services

And more thoughts on those who lost their jobs. Managing the rapid expansion of education has been a difficult task, and it was felt that **Zeferino Martins** had not been up to the task. An issue that became emblematic was the failure to provide desks for new schools. Desks are ideal for local contracts, using local wood and local labour. But Martins first experimented with small imported plastic tables at 9 Euros each that could be used by primary school pupils sitting on the ground, which proved unpopular, then he moved to a 2.3 million Euro contract to import desks. And the new Minister, Augusto Jone, said his top priority was to "end the systematic delays in the payment of teachers salaries." (*Notícias* 10 Oct 2012)

Felismino Tocoli, ex governor of Nampula, was the only governor not elected to the Central

Committee. He was not popular with some in the party because of his relationships with women, including wives of subordinates. **Pedrito Caetano**, ex-Minister of Youth & Sport, was widely seen as a poor minister; being a nephew of Guebuza did not save him.

Complete Government List

Presidente da República: Armando Emilio Guebuza
Primeiro-ministro: Alberto Clementino Vaquina
Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação: Oldemiro Julio Balói
 Vices: Henrique Banze, Eduardo Koloma
Planificação e Desenvolvimento: Aiuba Cuereneia
 Vice: Amélia Nancare
Finanças: Manuel Chang
 Vice: Pedro Couto
Agricultura: José Condungua Pacheco
 Vice: António Raul Limbau
Indústria e Comércio: Armando Inronga
 Vice: Kenneth Marizane
Transportes e Comunicações: Paulo Zucula
Recursos Minerais: Esperança Bias
 Vice: Abdul Razak Noormahomed
Energia: Salvador Namburete
 Vice: Jaime Himede
Obras Públicas e Habitação: Cadmiel Muthemba
 Vice: Francisco Pereira
Pescas: Victor Borges
 Vice: Gabriel Muthisse
Educação: Augusto Luís Jone
 Vices: Arlindo Chilundo, Francisco Itai Meque e Leda Florinda Hugo
Saúde: Alexandre Manguele
 Vice: Nazira Abdula
Defesa Nacional: Filipe Nyussi
 Vice: Agostinho Monjane
Interior: Alberto Mondlane
 Vice: José Mandra
Administração Estatal: Carmelita Namashalua
 Vice: Jose Tsambe
Combatentes: Mateus Oscar Kida
 Vice: Marcelino Liphola
Turismo: Carvalho Muaria
Juventude e Desportos: Fernando Sumbana Júnior
 Vice: Carlos Castro de Sousa
Função Pública: Vitória Diogo
 Vice: Abdurremane Lino de Almeida
Trabalho: Maria Helena Taipo
Justiça: Benvinda Levy
 Vice: Alberto Ntukumula
Ciência e Tecnologia: Luís Augusto Pelembe
Cultura: Armando Artur
Mulher e Ação Social: Iolanda Cintura
 Vice: Virgílio Mateus
Coordenação da Ação Ambiental: Alcinda Abreu
 Vice: Ana Paula Chichava
Assuntos da Casa Civil: António Fernandes Sumbana
Assuntos Sociais: Feliciano Gundana

Provincial governors

Niassa - David Marizane
Cabo Delgado - Eliseu Machava
Nampula - Cidália Chauque
Zambézia - Joaquim Veríssimo
Tete - Ratxide Gogo
Manica - Ana Comoana
Sofala - Félix Paulo
Inhambane - Agostinho Trinta
Gaza - Raimundo Diomba
Maputo - Maria Elias Jonas
Maputo Cidade - Lucília Nota Hama

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Discussion on:

**World Bank says
agriculture & rural poverty
unchanged from end of war**

in Newsletter 203

Is the Bank partly responsible?

A former diplomat who was based in Maputo and stayed on my mailing list wrote to me to comment on the country study for the *2013 World Development Report*, reported Monday in Newsletter 203: "I wonder if the World Bank sees any reflected criticism here. The WB has been active in Moz for the past 20 years and has very little to show for it in agriculture, I imagine. So aren't they partly to blame?" I replied that his embassy had backed the policy, and should share any blame. Yes, he replied: "I think we at the embassy deferred to the WB on agriculture when I was there. I don't remember anyone who was excited about the prospects for agriculture. Pretty depressing."

What do other readers think? Is the WDR country report correct? If so, what is the responsibility of the World Bank and of donors? Comments please to j.hanlon@open.ac.uk

Thanks. *Joseph Hanlon*

No change in 50 years

Agricultural stagnation is not only since the end of the war, as stated in the WDR country report. "Productivity per hectare has not changed significantly in the last 50 years," writes João Mosca in his most recent paper. He blames the World Bank, donors, and government for never prioritising agriculture. And he notes that "when there is a market, favourable prices, and technical assistance (rural extension), there is a rapid response of production of export crops, as it shown with tobacco, sesame and cotton." But such packages are not being made available for other crops.

Mosca is Professor Catedrático at the Universidade Politécnica in Maputo and director of the newly established Observatório do Meio Rural (Rural Observatory). His paper "Porque é que a produção alimentar não é prioritária?" is on http://www.omrmz.org/documents/publicacoes/Observador_Rural_N_1.pdf
He is the most knowledgeable writer on Mozambique's agricultural policies, and his 2011 book *Políticas Agrárias de (em) Moçambique (1975-2009)* is still available in Maputo.

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37 MDM jailed for election violations

37 members of the MDM (Movimento Democrático de Moçambique) were jailed for two months and fined 2850 Mt (\$100) on 5 October for campaigning inside polling stations during the Inhambane mayoral by-election on 18 April. All denied the charges. Some said they were more than 300 metres from polling stations, while others said they were taking food to MDM party delegates in the polling station. (*Canal de Moçambique*, 8 Oct 2012) AIM (8 October) reports that defence lawyers slipped up and failed to submit an appeal application on time. *Diário de Moçambique* (8 Oct) reports that most of those convicted come from Beira or Maputo, and not Inhambane. Ten of those sentenced are women and were immediately transferred to the Ndlavela women's prison in Matola. Lutero Simango, head of the MDM parliamentary group, said "We consider that this was a political trial".

Dhlakama meets Domingos after 12 years. Could the opposition collaborate?

Renamo president Afonso Dhlakama shook hands on 4 October with Raul Domingos, once Renamo number 2 but expelled from the party in 2000. Since then, they have hardly met. Domingos went to Quelimane at the invitation of the city's mayor, Manuel de Araujo, a leader of the Mozambique Democratic Movement (MDM). Dhlakama was in Quelimane for a Renamo Political Commission and he and Domingos were both invited to the inauguration of a monument to peace in Quelimane, and the two men greeted each other effusively. A photo of the three together in Quelimane from *Diário da Zambézia* is posted on <http://macua.blogs.com>

Domingos was Chief of Staff of Renamo during the war of destabilisation, and he led the Renamo team that negotiated the peace agreement with the government signed 20 years ago, on 4 October 1992. After the first multi-party elections in 1994, Domingos became the head of the Renamo parliamentary group. But Dhlakama saw him as a threat, and expelled him from the party in 2000. Domingos went on to found the Party for Peace, Democracy and Development (PDD), but in the 2004 presidential elections he only received 3% of the vote, and disappeared from politics.

In a similar way, Beira mayor Daviz Simango was forced out of Renamo in 2008, and created the opposition MDM, which is now doing much better than the PDD. Araujo is the MDM's second mayor. Renamo has become ever weaker and Dhlakama more unpredictable. But the three way meeting has led to speculation about possible opposition collaboration.

Education: high failure rate & too few teachers

Last year (2011) 607,838 pupils enrolled in fifth grade, the final year of first level primary education (EP1). But at the end of the year only 385,869 (63%) passed and could make the transition to sixth grade and second level primary education (EP2); 134,216 (22%) failed and 87,773 (14%) dropped out of school during the year.

AIM (15 Aug 2012) points out that the education system appears to have gone backwards – since 2008 the fifth grade pass rates have been lower than they were in 2004, the year when the new curriculum for basic education was introduced.

A report submitted to the Ministry of Education coordinating council showed pass rates at higher

levels to also be poor: EP2 (6th and 7th grades) 74%, the first level of secondary school (8th to 10th grades), 64%. and the final year of secondary (12th grade), only 52%.

In explaining the dismal pass rates, the document says there are not enough teachers, and many of those teaching do not have adequate training. The number of pupils per class in EP2 can reach 84 and there are 97 per class in secondary schools in some districts.

The Ministry of Education admitted that in a desperate attempt to reach the Millennium Development Goal target of universal primary education, for the past two years they have mainly recruited primary teachers. Only 1,200 teachers were recruited for secondary schools. That means students who have graduated with good qualifications from the Pedagogic University have been unable to get jobs. This is made worse because university graduates are paid more than those without degrees, so the Ministry prefers to hire those without degrees. So the best trained teachers cannot get jobs.

Nampula province alone is short of 3000 teachers. (*Noticias* 9 Sept 2012) The Ministry admits that the shortage of teachers means that many are teaching more than one set of classes – either in several shifts (Mozambicans schools run three shifts, morning, afternoon, and evening) and paid overtime, or in different schools. And the Ministry report pointed to a high level of absenteeism by secondary teachers.

The *Anuário Estatístico 2011* published recently by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística gives more figures on education and shows the massive expansion. And it shows that the number of schools beyond basic level has doubled in just five years. Nevertheless the pyramid remains very flat, with five times more children entering primary school than can go to secondary school. (As school types range from just 2 year to 5 years, the second table gives pupils per year as well.) Nearly 6 million children are in school and there are more than 100,000 teachers.

There are 63 pupils per teacher in EP1, ranging from 82 in Zambézia to 48 in Inhambane.

The *Anuário Estatístico 2011* also gives numbers for university students, with 79,333 in state universities and 33,454 in private universities.

From the *Anuário Estatístico 2011*:

Number of schools

	Years	2007	2011	Increase
EP1	1-5	9 303	10 800	16%
EP2	6-7	1 842	3 524	91%
Secondary-1	8-10	253	412	63%
Secondary-2	11-12	58	139	140%
Technical		49	86	76%

Number of teachers

	Years	2007	2011	Increase
EP1	1-5	55 055	69 322	26%
EP2	6-7	14 921	22 641	52%
Secondary-1	8-10	6 824	11 190	64%
Secondary-2	11-12	1 281	3 403	166%
Technical		1 157	2 309	100%
TOTAL		79 238	108 865	37%

Number of pupils

	Years	State schools				2010 pupils in private schools
		2007		2011		
		Pupils	Pupils per year	Pupils	Pupils per year	
EP1	1-5	3 866 906	773 381	4 373 183	874 637	68 801
EP2	6-7	616 091	308 046	792 679	396 340	19 466
Secondary-1	8-10	311 903	103 968	501 845	167 282	56 246
Secondary-2	11-12	47 368	23 684	96 614	48 307	16 844
Technical		29 913		31 043		
		4 872 181		5 795 364		161 357

More practical training

Since 2007 the agricultural institutes in Chimoio (Manica) and Macuxa (Nampula) have been pilot schools for a much more practical, hands-on training. Previously, students did two years of theoretical classes and only then more practical ones. Since 2007 in these two institutes, the students start with a mix of practical and theoretical from day 1. The model seems to be a success, and the two institutes have their own productive farms. But *O Pais* (5 Sept 2012) reports that the budgets have been cut, so they cannot obtain equipment and cannot take as many students as they have space for. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education is still considering the results of the pilot, and whether or not to apply the model elsewhere.

Health service overstretched

Mozambique should increase its spending on health by 50%, the World Health Organisation director for Africa, Luis Sambo, told the speaker of parliament, Verónica Macamo. (*O Pais*, 18 Sept 2012) And on 2 October Deputy National Director of Health Luisa Panguene told a meeting that increasing numbers of doctors were leaving the National Health Service, as NGOs and the private sector paid higher salaries to the best qualified doctors.

Meanwhile *Noticias* (4 Oct 2012) did a long article on problems with the health service in Maputo city. Long queues meant that patients said they had to arrive very early in the morning if they wanted to be seen at clinics. And there are shortages of medicines. Maputo city health director Páscoa Wate blames lack of staff and facilities

The article highlighted ongoing corruption, with staff taking money to allow queue-jumping and medicines being sold on the parallel market; some patients even claimed pharmacists in health centres were selling medicines they should be giving for 5 Mt (20 US cents), but said that if you were poor they would charge a lower price than the private pharmacies.

Growing civil service

The number of people employed by the government rose by 38% between 2009 and 2011, from 179,383 to 247,725, according to the latest statistics produced by the Ministry of the Public Service. The share with higher education rose from 8% to 12% in that period. Of the number of people employed in the public sector, 108,865 (44%) are teachers and 34,092 (14%) are health workers.

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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

Mozambique media websites:

Noticias: www.jornalnoticias.co.mz

O Pais: www.opais.co.mz

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

Savana: www.savana.co.mz

Canal de Moçambique: www.canalmoz.co.mz

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

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

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