

# MOZAMBIQUE News reports & clippings

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## **Expenditure survey (IOF) special issue**

+ Spending drop shows poverty

+ High inequalities with poorest hit worst

+ Markers of under-development

+ Technical note

+ Comment: Statistics are political

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## **Huge drop in spending shows Mozambicans poorer than a decade ago, says new IOF survey**

A dramatic drop in household spending in the past five years is shown in the 2019-20 Family Expenditure Survey (Inquérito sobre Orçamento Familiar, IOF). Median spending dropped 17% in five years, making most people poorer than they were a decade ago. Urban spending fell 24% while rural spending dropped 13%. Gaza (down 42%), Maputo city (down 38%) and Cabo Delgado (also down 38%) were hit hardest. All spending, including food, was sharply reduced.

The IOF is a very detailed structured survey conducted every five years by the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, INE) and the 2019-20 survey was published on 24 September. Comparing with the IOF's of 2014-15 and 2008-09, shows that there after six years of significant growth in household spending (and increased inequality) up to the 2014-15 survey, Mozambicans were hit hard in the next five years to 2019-20.

The fall in the past five years is so large that it wiped out all the gains of the previous six years. Median spending per month per person was \$27.60 in 2019-20, lower than the \$28.80 of the 2008-09 IOF.

The survey shows that 75% of Mozambicans spend less than \$1 per day, more than 90% are under the World Bank international poverty line of \$1.90 per day. The survey also shows huge inequality, noting that the poorest "50% of the population accounts for 14.7% of the total expenditure. The share of the poorest 10% of the population is only 0.8% of total national expenditure, and the richest 10% of the population account for 43.1% of total expenditure."

Looking separately at urban and rural and comparing 2019-20 to 2014-15 shows the scale of the drop. In constant 2019/20 Meticais, urban residents cut their spending by one quarter in those five years, and urban spending is more than double rural spending. (Constant meticaais means adjusting 2014-15 according to the consumer prices index.) But if one looks at the US dollar value, the huge devaluation in 2016 due to the secret debt crisis had a major effect. In \$ terms, rural spending fell by one-third, but urban spending fell by 41% - from \$2.36 per person per day to \$1.37.

<b>Median spending, per person per month, 2019-20 MT</b>			
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>Change</b>
National	2037	1695	-17%
Urban	3419	2605	-24%
Rural	1385	1207	-13%
<b>Median spending, per person per month, \$</b>			
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>Change</b>
National	43	28	-36%
Urban	72	42	-41%
Rural	29	20	-33%

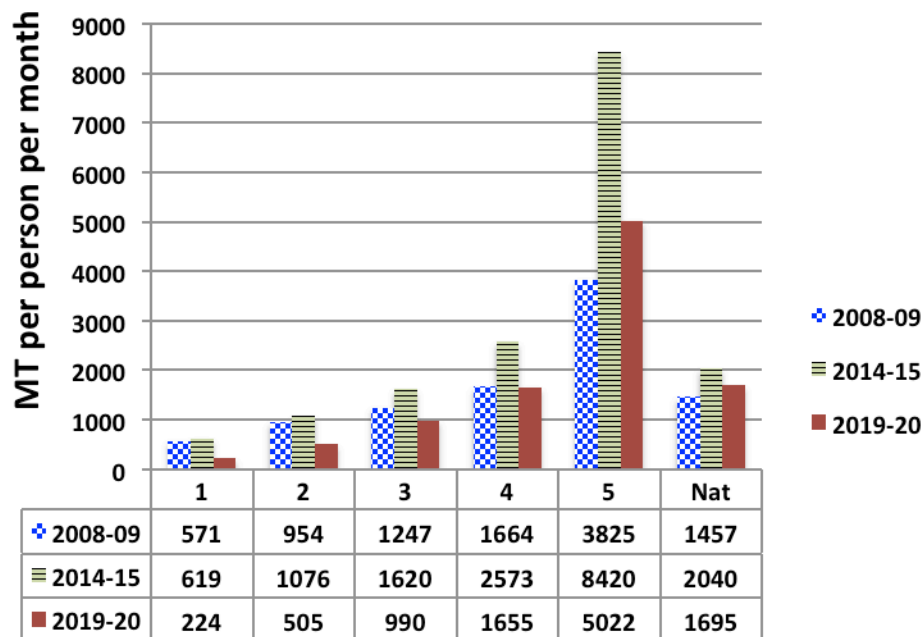
The changes by province are also notable, with major drops of spending in the south and Cabo Delgado and Nampula, but little change in the centre - Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia.

<b>Median spending, per person, per province, per month, 2019-20 MT</b>			
	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>Change</b>
Total	2037	1695	<b>-17%</b>
Niassa	1585	1588	0%
Cabo Delgado	1892	1175	<b>-38%</b>
Nampula	1266	1124	<b>-11%</b>
Zambézia	1172	1132	<b>-3%</b>
Tete	1898	1927	2%
Manica	1911	1792	<b>-6%</b>
Sofala	1685	1782	6%
Inhambane	1902	1650	<b>-13%</b>
Gaza	1737	1008	<b>-42%</b>
Maputo Prov.	4563	4006	<b>-12%</b>
Maputo Cidade	7380	4567	<b>-38%</b>

## **High inequalities continue, with poorest hit worst**

The data also shows the very high inequalities, as well as the drop from 2014-15. Data below is in quintiles - that is population is divided into fifths, from poorest fifth to richest. This data is in 2019-20 Meticaís, and again is spending per person per month. Note that only the richest half of the population gained from the growth between 2008-09 and 2014-05, and then lost those gains between 2014-15 and 2019-20. By contrast, the poorest half of the population gained nothing in the first period but lost substantially in the second period - so they are much poorer than they were a decade ago. The poorest fifth of the population spent MT 571 (in current Meticaís) per person per month, but are now spending MT 224. That means each person in the poorest fifth spends less than MT 4 per day.

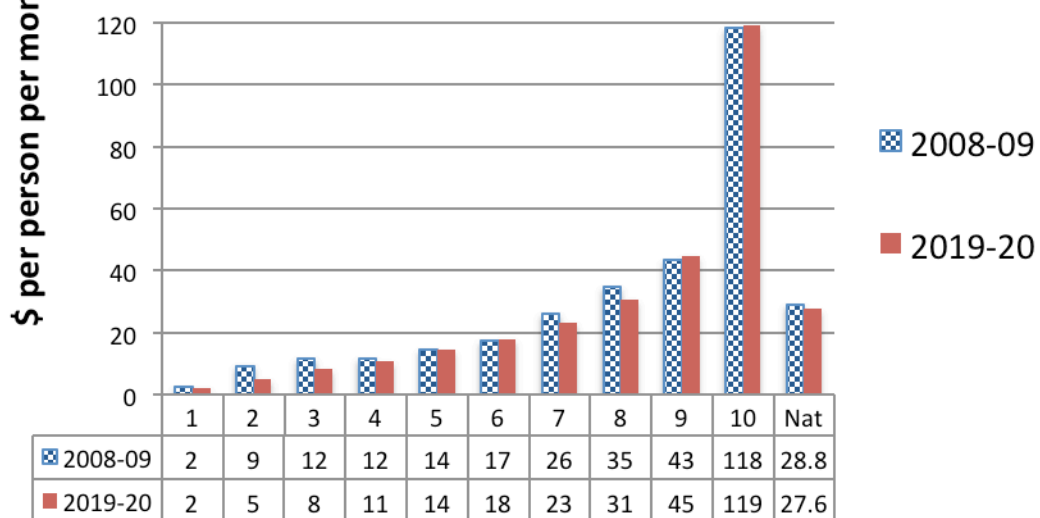
### Expenditure: constant 2019-20 Meticias per person per month by quintiles



Quintile of expenditure; Nat = national median

The final chart divides people by wealth into tenths - deciles - and compared only 2019-20 with 2008-09. This time is uses \$ in the year of the survey. In \$ terms little changed in 11 years. The richest decile has 50 times the wealth of the poorest and four times the expenditure of the national average.

### Expenditure: current \$ per person per month by deciles



Decile of expenditure; Nat = national median

## Markers of under-development

The IOF also has extensive details on expenditure. For example, for the poorest half of the population, more than half their spending is on food. But for the top 20%, it only 23% goes on food. For the poorest half of the population, nearly half of food expenditure is on cereals and bread and only 6% on meat; for the best off 20%, only 29% of food spending is on cereals and bread, but 20% is on meat. Median food spending fell 12% between 2014-15 and 2019-20.

Clothing spending fell 11%, housing and utilities fell 19%, and transport fell 18%.

Of the working population 73% are farming or fishing, 10% are trading, and 10% are in services. But the rural-urban split is clear: In rural areas it is 89% farming and fishing, 4% trading, and 3% service, while in urban zones it is 39% farming, 22% trading, and 25% services.

In urban areas, 70% have access to the electricity system, compared to only 9% in rural areas. But 7% in rural areas have generators or solar panels. In urban areas 50% cook with charcoal, while in rural areas 93% cook with wood.

Illiteracy has fallen from 45% in 2014-15 to 40% in 2019-20, when 27% of men but 51% of women were illiterate. Niassa has the higher illiteracy at 54%, followed by Cabo Delgado and Nampula 52%, Zambézia 50%; the lowest is Maputo city at 7%. The highest illiteracy rate for women is 67% in Cabo Delgado. The number of illiterate young people who should have attended school is high - age 15-19 28% illiterate, age 20-29 32% illiterate.

## Technical notes and further information

The last three IOFs are on my home page: <http://bit.ly/Mozamb>  
I have produced a special technical annex on <https://bit.ly/Moz-571-IOF-Annex> with more detailed tables and an explanation of changes to the presentation of IOF tables and comparisons of different IOFs.

## Comment

### Statistics are political

The IOFs and every ten year censuses are done by the National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, INE) and are very well done and trusted. However, what is done with those statistics can be highly political. In 2019 the government justified inflating the voters role in Gaza by more than 200,000 voters by saying the national census undercounted huge number of voting age adults. The respected heads of the INE and of the census spoke out to defend the census and were both dismissed.

The INE produces the IOF but its parent Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) later produces a report on the impact on poverty. In both its reports on the 2002-03 and 2014-15 IOFs, MEF "adjusted" the poverty line to show a significant decrease in poverty. <https://bit.ly/Moz-344-Pov> If this is done with the 2019-20 IOF, INE officials will remember the warning to stay quiet.

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"Mozambique News Reports & Clippings, number XXX", DATE, bit.ly/Mozamb, accessed XXX.

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**\$2bn secret debt trial: Daily press clippings in English (and a few in Portuguese) on** <https://bit.ly/Moz-secret-debt>. The trial is being broadcast live on TV; STV <https://play.stv.co.mz/> (click **Assista aqui**) and TVM <http://online.tvm.co.mz/site/emdirecto/tvm1>

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## Important external links

**\$2bn secret debt trial** (Aug-Oct 2021) press reports <https://bit.ly/Moz-secret-debt>  
**Exchange rates 2006-21 & minimum wages 1996-2021** <https://bit.ly/Moz-Exch-wage-2021>  
**Covid-19** daily updated data <https://www.facebook.com/miguel.de.brito1> and  
<https://covid19.ins.gov.mz/documentos-em-pdf/boletins-diarios/>  
**Daily flood and monthly dry season reports** - <http://bit.ly/Moz-flood21>  
**Cyclone trackers**, <https://www.cyclocane.com/> and <https://www.metoc.navy.mil/jtwc/jtwc.html>  
**Cabo Ligado** weekly report on civil war <https://www.caboligado.com/>  
Previous editions of this newsletter: <http://bit.ly/MozNews2021> and [bit.ly/MozNews2020](http://bit.ly/MozNews2020)  
**Downloadable books**: <http://bit.ly/Hanlon-books> Election data: <http://bit.ly/MozEIData>  
My Mozambique archive: <http://bit.ly/Mozamb>

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## Cabo Delgado

Archive with reports, detailed maps, and census data <https://bit.ly/Moz-CDg>

### Special reports on the war

Evolution of the war: global vs local. 27 Feb 2020 <http://bit.ly/CDelgadoOrigins>  
Religion is shaping Cabo Delgado civil war. 30 April 2020 <https://bit.ly/CDelgadoReligion>  
Intensifying argument over roots of war. 28 June 2020 <https://bit.ly/Moz-492>  
Are the drums of war silencing any hope of peace? 26 July 2020 <http://bit.ly/Moz-496>  
A history of violence presages the insurgency. 13 August 2020 <http://bit.ly/Moz-498>  
Military & economic intervention. 3 Sept 2020 <https://bit.ly/CDelgadoIntervene>

### Mozambique heroin transit trade

English - LSE - 2018 - <http://bit.ly/Moz-heroin>  
Portuguese - CIP- 2018 - <http://bit.ly/HeroinaPT>  
2001 first article- *Metical* - English and Portuguese <https://bit.ly/MozHeroin2001>

### Gas for development?

Gas\_for\_development\_or\_just\_for\_money?\_2015 [bit.ly/MozGasEng](http://bit.ly/MozGasEng)  
Gás\_para\_desenvolvimento\_ou\_apenas\_dinheiro?\_2015 [bit.ly/MozGasPt](http://bit.ly/MozGasPt)

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## Background reading

### Special reports

Social protection report - 2017 Mozambique - <http://bit.ly/MozSocPro>  
Special report on four poverty surveys: [bit.ly/MozPoverty](http://bit.ly/MozPoverty)

### \$2bn secret debt - in English

Secret debt trial (Aug-Oct 2021) press reports <https://bit.ly/Moz-secret-debt>  
Kroll - Full report on \$2bn debt - <http://bit.ly/Kroll-Moz>  
Kroll report summary - <http://bit.ly/Kroll-sum>  
Key points of Mozambique parliament report - Nov 2016 - <http://bit.ly/MozAR-debt-En>  
Following the donor-designed path to Mozambique's \$2.2 bn debt - <http://bit.ly/3WQ-hanlon>

### In Portuguese:

Parliamentary Report on the Secret Debt (complete) [bit.ly/MozAR-debt](http://bit.ly/MozAR-debt)  
**2018 Constitution** - <http://bit.ly/2KF588T>

**Election study collaboration:** We have detailed election data from 1999 through 2014 and are inviting scholars to use this data collaboratively. <http://bit.ly/MozEIData>  
Election newsletters are on <http://bit.ly/2H066Kg>

**Nine books by Joseph Hanlon can be downloaded, free:** <http://bit.ly/Hanlon-books>

Bangladesh confronts climate change (2016)  
Chickens and beer: A recipe for agricultural growth in Mozambique (2014) is on <https://bit.ly/Chickens-Beer>  
Há Mais Bicicletas – mas há desenvolvimento? (2008)  
Moçambique e as grandes cheias de 2000 (2001)  
Mozambique and the Great Flood of 2000 (2001)  
Paz Sem Benefício: Como o FMI Bloqueia a Reconstrução (1997)  
Peace Without Profit: How the IMF Blocks Rebuilding (1996)  
Mozambique: Who Calls the Shots (1991)

Mozambique: The Revolution Under Fire (1984)  
Apartheid's 2nd Front (1986) <available shortly>

**These are still available for sale:**

Galinhas e cerveja: uma receita para o crescimento (2014) (free in English)  
Zimbabwe takes back its land (2013)  
Just Give Money to the Poor: The Development Revolution from the Global South (2010)  
Do bicycles equal development in Mozambique? (2008) (free in Portuguese)  
Beggar Your Neighbours: Apartheid Power in Southern Africa (1986)

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**Mozambique media websites, English:**

Club of Mozambique (free): <http://clubofmozambique.com/>  
Zitamar (paywall): <http://zitamar.com/>

**Mozambique media websites, Portuguese** (all with partial paywall):

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>  
Carta de Moçambique <https://cartamz.com>

**Mozambique think tanks and pressure groups, Portuguese:**

Centro de Integridade Pública: CIP <https://cipmoz.org/>  
Observatório do Meio Rural: OMR <https://omrmz.org/>  
Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos: IESE <https://www.iese.ac.mz/>  
Centro Para Democracia e Desenvolvimento CDD <https://cddmoz.org/> (some CDD in English)  
Also CDD now controls Fórum de Monitoria do Orçamento - FMO (main debt group) <http://www.fmo.org.mz>  
and RMDDH - Rede Moçambicana dos Defensores dos Direitos Humanos (a human rights group).  
To subscribe to all CDD publications: <http://eepurl.com/gO9l6v> (English or Portuguese).

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